

Jobless Pay Claims Increase In State

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Layoffs due to strike caused material shortages and seasonal cutbacks boosted the number of jobless Hoosiers filing for unemployment benefits last week, the Indiana Employment security Division said today.

Claims increased by 3,768 to 29,434, the division said.

William C. Stalnaker, division director, said about 4,325 persons filed for benefits as a direct result of the steel strike. Secondary layoffs, numbering about 16,800 to date, were spreading from the steel mill area to other parts of the state, Stalnaker said.

Seasonal layoffs were reported in food processing plants, stone quarries, the construction industry and other outdoor activities.

Also contributing to the increase was the fact that the week began a new benefit quarter making some workers laid off earlier eligible to file claims, Stalnaker said.

New claims last week increased from 4,722 to 7,888 and claims for continuing benefits rose by about 600 to 21,546, he said. But 673 jobless workers filed for the last benefits for which they were eligible.

Keeps Cool Under Fire

HARTFORD, Conn. (UPI)—While detectives and patrolmen searched for her nearly four hours in 90-degree heat, Eileen Bourbeau was keeping cool at a wading pool four blocks from her home.

PHONE 3-3857

FOR

"BROASTED"
Golden Brown
CHICKEN

SHAFFER'S
RESTAURANT

Economy Of Nation Feels Strike Pinch

EDITORS' NOTE: What are the long-range implications of the steel strike? What effect is it having on the economy? Why can't management and union reach an accord after nearly six months of negotiations? UPI Labor Reporter William J. Eaton answers these and other questions in the following analysis of the nation's worst steel strike.

By WILLIAM J. EATON
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The nation faces a double dilemma—legal and economic—because the steel strike is in its 93rd day with no solution in sight.

Congress undoubtedly will consider a new law next year to deal with critical labor-management disputes because of widespread disenchantment with emergency machinery of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The legal dilemma is how to preserve free collective bargaining and yet protect the public interest when the giants of basic industry and organized labor clash head-on.

Cost In Billions

Cost of the nation's worst steel strike already is counted in the billions of dollars and that figure is expected to mount even if the government seeks an 80-day truce through court injunction.

The economic dilemma is how to prevent chaos in steel markets when the strike ends and laid-off workers back on their jobs despite problems in cranking up production.

A less obvious effect of the walkout will be its impact on union demands and management reactions in future negotiations.

The unyielding stand of spokesmen for the "big 12" steelmakers in seeking greater power to revise "wasteful" working rules is the central issue in the dispute.

Steelworkers Stand Firm

Leaders of the Steelworkers' Union reported the 500,000 strikers were determined not to give in to management's demands for

changes that could affect every detail in a millhand's life from crew sizes to coffee breaks.

While the stalemate continues, the economy has begun to feel the pinch. More than 85 per cent of steel production has been choked off, with the following results:

—Nearly 250,000 workers in coal mines, railroads, oreboats and related jobs have been laid off because of the strike. These workers and the strikers have lost about three-quarters of a billion dollars in wages.

Auto Prediction Curtailed

—Production of 1960 model cars has been curtailed because of shrinking steel stocks. General Motors says its layoffs alone will surpass 37,000 by Friday.

—Time has grown short for shipments of iron ore on the Great Lakes in the ice-free shipping season.

—Direct and indirect losses in lost wages, sales, taxes and other items could easily reach \$6,500.

—Starting up the mills will take time—perhaps up to six weeks to hit 90 percent of capacity—sources in the industry said.

Why? Because four-man teams

representing the "big 12" and the Steelworkers could not agree in nearly six months of negotiations on changes in their 1956 contracts.

Atmosphere Tense

Even before formal sessions started last May, both sides took full-page newspaper ads to present their case to the public. The steel industry proposed a wage-freeze to battle inflation. Union spokesmen countered with vows to seek the biggest increase in Steelworkers' history.

The atmosphere was tense when contract talks formally opened. They got nowhere, despite repeated appeals from President Eisenhower for hard bargaining.

Contracts were extended two more days but the uneasy truce collapsed and the strike began the next day.

Federal mediators moved in, unsuccessfully. One of them has described the sessions as polite



19 GRANDCHILDREN IN SIX YEARS!—Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Loftus beam big smiles with 17 of the 19 grandchildren they have accumulated in Cleveland in only six years. Which makes Mrs. Loftus perhaps the world's busiest babysitter. One grandchild was teething and running a fever, and the other had just arrived in a hospital.

Community Award To Logansport Paper

CHICAGO (UPI)—The Logansport, Ind., Pharos-Tribune was named today to receive the 11th annual award of the University of Missouri School of Journalism for outstanding community service.

Dean Earl English of the journalism school announced that the Pharos-Tribune had been selected for the award over 20 other nominations, all members of the Indiana Daily Press Association.

Frank W. Rucker, associate professor of journalism at Missouri and chairman of the awards selection committee, will present a trophy to J. M. Druck, general manager of the Pharos-Tribune and Press, at a luncheon meeting here Oct. 20.

Listed as outstanding community services performed by the Pharos-Tribune were:

1. Promotion of hospital facility expansion, resulting in a \$1,700,000 addition to one hospital and a \$1,250,000 wing to another for a total of almost \$3,000,000 in new hospital facilities in a city of 21,000 population.

There have been suggestions for compulsory arbitration, seizure of industries, compulsory fact-finding and other solutions to the emergency strike dilemma.

The steel dispute has put the Eisenhower administration in an uncomfortable position far from the "hands-off" philosophy the President once advocated.

There seems to be little doubt that it also has nipped in the bud the business recovery from last year's recession. Some government economists fear it may trigger a new rise in unemployment this winter.

The inflexibility of the law and the court-ordered return to work have troubled observers of labor-management relations for some time.

Many Solutions Suggested

Its application in the steel strike, however, seemed to create more demands for changes than any of the 16 other times the Taft-Hartley law has been used since it was passed in 1947.

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Fall Best Time To Repair Open Ditches

Now is the time for farmers to make repairs on open ditches, says Ed Monke, Purdue University agricultural engineer. Water levels are at their lowest at this time of year. This means farmers can get the job done conveniently and at low cost.

Vegetation and moderate silt accumulation can reduce the capacity of a ditch as much as 75 per cent. Deep silt accumulation in the drainage ditch, in addition to reducing capacity, may block tile outlets. As a result, water stands on land at a deeper depth and for longer periods of time during the cropping season.

Drainage improvements are frequently the most expensive improvements on a farm. Regardless of who made the original investment, money is lost if the drainage system is not maintained.

If the ditch is clogged with silt, a dragline may be needed for the clean-out. If the ditch becomes clogged with silt in less than five years, the problem is serious and the causes should be found and eliminated. Look for sloughing ditch banks, gullied water courses leading to the ditch, and sheet erosion on the cultivated fields.

It may be that the ditch banks are too steep and are not stabilized with grass. Perhaps hogs are allowed in the ditch. If erosion is a factor, the landowners should consider revising the farm plan to include proper soil conservation practices.

Trees, stumps, and similar vegetation within the ditch must be removed. Trees with several years of growth should be grubbed out or cut off. Smaller brush, even if green, can be burned off with an oil flame thrower. Once the job is done, chemical spraying, done annually, will easily control any new sprouts.

Monke urged that landowners alongside a ditch start an annual ditch repair program. The best program, he says, is a preventive maintenance program and such a program must be on a year-to-year basis.

Other plant residues can be composted in the same manner as leaves, says Reuszer. Among them are sawdust and wood chips, straw and ground corn cobs.

Compost made late this fall should be ready for use next May or June. If the weather is warm, the compost may be ready in a month to six weeks, but two to three months or more are often required.

When turned under, compost can be used at widely varying rates. One or two bushels per 100 square feet is a suitable rate. Compost also can be used as a mulch. A layer three or four inches thick will help conserve soil moisture, lower soil temperature during the summer and furnish some nutrients to plant.

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The selection committee also noted that the Pharos-Tribune had "through a consistent educational and emotional appeal" revived an "inadequate" blood bank program and the community chest.

The newspaper also brought about the opening of an independent



FIRST BIRTHDAY—The Ullman quadruplets give the world an inquiring look in their home in Clawson, Mich., as their Oct. 12 first birthday approaches. They are (from left) Helen, Martha, Marion and Catherine. Lower: The whole family, including father Chester, mother Julie, sister Louise, and brother Charles, 3. Papa is a carpenter.

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