

# Steel Strike Results Alleviated by Large Stocks; Costs Listed

Washington—The seriousness of a steel strike in an election year is only slightly alleviated by the comfortably large inventories in industry in general. The Department of Commerce already has ordered steel warehouses to ship certain types of the metal product only to defense contractors. Some 650,000 steelworkers have been made idle, and the steel work stoppage has caused many lay-offs in other industries.

The most recent prolonged strike was in the election year 1952. The 54-day walk-out involved only 600,000 strikers, but another 1,400,000 workers in steel-using industries were thrown out of work. The strikers lost more than \$350 million in wages. The total cost of the strike was estimated at \$4 billion.

**Output Drops**  
The total loss of steel was estimated at 19 to 21 million tons. The Federal Reserve Board said that during the strike the nation's industrial output dropped to the lowest point since the Korean hostilities had begun.

The strike settlement provided for a modified union shop. Worked out at a White House conference, the agreement gave union members a wage increase of 16 cents an hour, plus fringe benefits estimated at 5.4 cents hourly. The steel industry got a \$5.65-a-ton increase, average, in steel ceiling prices.

President Truman's seizure of the industry had been struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court. Congress had refused to vote the President seizure power. Instead, Congress had urged the President to use the injunction powers of the Taft-Hartley Act, which Truman rejected.

**Cost Production**  
On the eve of the 1956 strike, the editors of the weekly magazine Steel predicted that steel-making costs would go up about 40 cents a ton for every penny per hour in higher wage costs. Steel went up \$7.35 a ton in 1955 after a 15 cents-an-hour wage boost—gained in a 12-hour strike. The price rise in 1954 was \$3 a ton, after a 12 cents-an-hour hike in wages. Steelmakers traditionally pass on increases in labor costs to users of steel.

Until this year there have been seven major work stoppages in steel since the turn of the cen-

tury. The unions failed to gain recognition in industry-wide strikes in 1901, 1919, and 1937. Strikes in 1943, 1946, and 1949 were for higher wages and other benefits. The key issue in the 1952 strike was the union shop.

The Republican platform in 1952 urged "the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act" with the "adoption of such amendments" as "time and experience show to be desirable, and which further protect the rights of labor, management and the public." As for President Truman's action in the steel strike, the platform stated: "We condemn the President's seizure of plants and industries to force the settlement of labor disputes by claims of inherent Constitutional Powers."

In Washington it is generally considered that the strike will not become acute—to the extent of causing the government to resort to Taft-Hartley—until after 30 days. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. on July 4 said that as far as he knew, nothing was being done toward invoking the law. But the United Press on the same date quoted an "informed source" in Washington to the effect that a Taft-Hartley injunction had not been ruled out.

—Editorial Research Reports.

## Air Control System Blamed for Crash

Grand Canyon Village, Ariz.—(U.P.)—The nation's air-traffic control system was under fire today in the wake of history's worst commercial plane disaster, now under congressional and Civil Aeronautics scrutiny.

David Halperin, chairman of the TWA Central Air Safety Committee of the Airline Pilots association, said his group was "fully aware that the basic cause of this accident is directly attributable to the completely inadequate and obsolete air traffic control system."

The apparent collision between a TWA Super Constellation and a United Air Lines DC7 high above scenic rugged Grand Canyon June 30 cost 128 lives.

Funeral services were scheduled today at Flagstaff, Ariz., for 67 of the 70 persons killed in the crash of the TWA plane.

## Judge Hulen's Death Under Investigation

St. Louis — (U.P.) — An inquest opened today into the death of U.S. District Judge Rubey M. Hulen who presided at the recent tax fraud trial of two Truman administration officials.

Hulen, 62, was mortally wounded while in the back yard of his home here Saturday.

A coroner's jury was asked to decide whether the gunshot wound, inflicted by a .32 caliber revolver in the right temple, was an accident or intentional. A .32 caliber revolver was found near the body.

Police in suburban Clayton said there was no evidence of foul play.

Hulen presided at the trial of Matthew J. Connelly, appointments secretary to former President Harry S. Truman, and T. Lamar Caudle, former chief of the justice department's tax division. Both men were convicted of conspiring to defraud the government in a tax case.

## Interior To Sit in On Columbia Hearings

Washington — (U.P.) — Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has announced that four bureaus of the department would participate in public hearings on Columbia river and tributaries being held in the Pacific Northwest by the Army Corps of Engineers. The hearings were scheduled to open today at Missoula, Mont.

Principal contribution to the hearings by the Department of Interior will be made by Bureau of Reclamation officials. Other participating bureaus are the National Park service, Fish and Wildlife service, and Bonneville Power administration.

The hearings are scheduled for Missoula today, Spokane tomorrow, then follow on successive dates at Lewiston, Ida., Boise, Ida., and Portland.

## Russians Plan Joint North Pole Venture

Moscow — (U.P.) — The Soviet Union is planning a joint expedition to the North Pole with scientists from Sweden and Norway, Capt. Ivan Mann announced yesterday.

Mann, commander of the USSR's Antarctic expedition flagship, newly returned to Leningrad, said the Soviet, Swedish, Norwegian expedition will leave for the North Pole Aug. 1.

# The Family Council

Editor's Note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, a newspaper editor, a women's page editor and two newspaper writers. These consult with clergymen of all faiths and denominations. All letters are held in complete confidence.

**LAURA**—My husband is drifting dangerously.

**PAUL**—I'm just not a conventional person.

**LAURA**—My husband, Paul, has been drifting into a situation that is causing me great embarrassment and concern, but he refuses to admit that I have any cause for complaint.

Several years ago we became friendly with another family that had recently moved into our neighborhood. We all seemed to hit it off well, made a number of brief vacation trips together and soon fitted into each other's social circle.

I thought that the two women and the two men would be close friends, but I was not at all prepared for the turn that this relationship appears to have taken. Gradually, I found that my husband was doing little errands for the other lady, such as helping her with some garden problems, while she was giving my husband lifts in her car.

I am not jealous, because I know that my husband and this woman have real interests in common that would draw them together, such as gardening and stamp collecting. What bothers me most is that people are talking, and even saying things to me.

My husband resents any suggestions that I am embarrassed. He simply says that he has never been a conventional person and that his and my friends

know him too well to suspect him. I feel that this has gone so far as to destroy my social life and that it may reach tragic proportions, but my husband acts as if I am the only person being unreasonable.

**PAUL**—My wife has suddenly turned conventional and small town one me. She has known that I have always made my friendships regardless of sex and that I am not a Don Juan character.

I have, it is true, done some work in her garden. We are both very interested in gardening and we have learned from each other. My wife is also a good gardener, and there is no reason except her own touchiness why she should not participate in all this.

**THE COUNCIL**: Paul's glib explanation that he is not a conventional person falls very far short of clearing up this scribbled above, he should not problem. If he intends to be as unconventional as has been described above, he should not live, as he does, in a conventional neighborhood, but should seek a bohemia, if such exists, where his behavior would not be considered noteworthy.

Laura does not help matters when she says she is not jealous. A wife has every right to be jealous when a husband insists on sharing his hobbies with another woman. By disavowing

## Honeymooning Pair To Fly To England

Roxbury, Conn. — (U.P.) — Arthur Miller and Marilyn Monroe fly to England Friday on a combined honeymoon and business trip.

The newlyweds said Sunday they will live in a house on the outskirts of London while Miss Monroe films "The Sleeping Prince," costarring with Laurence Olivier.

Miller will work on a new three-act version of his play "A View From the Bridge," which appeared on Broadway last fall as a long one-act drama.

Once they finish their work, Miller said, they plan to tour France and Italy. He was granted a six-month passport to make the trip, after the State department

jealousy, Laura has put herself in a weak position, denying her husband an innocent and perfectly proper association merely because a few tongues are wagging.

Laura has a right to be jealous of her husband's time and company, and should not concede that everything goes, if only short of outright physical infidelity. Jealousy, of course, is a poor word for assertion of rights because it usually denotes an irrational attitude. Irrational jealousy is a dangerous extreme, but so is an attitude that permits a husband to choose another woman for his best friend.

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ment held it up during a congressional investigation of his alleged past Communist associations.

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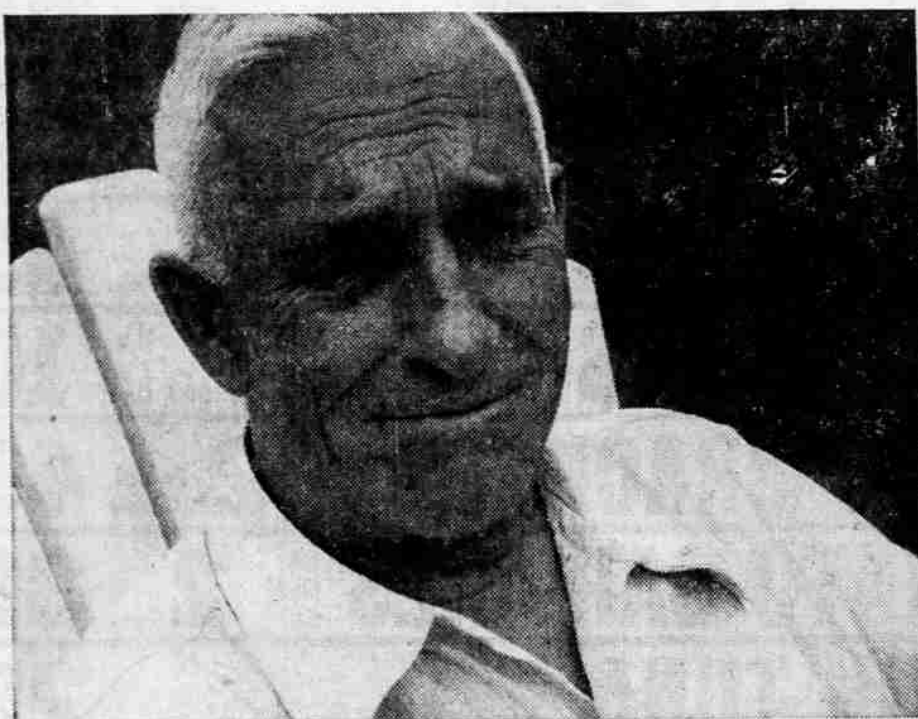
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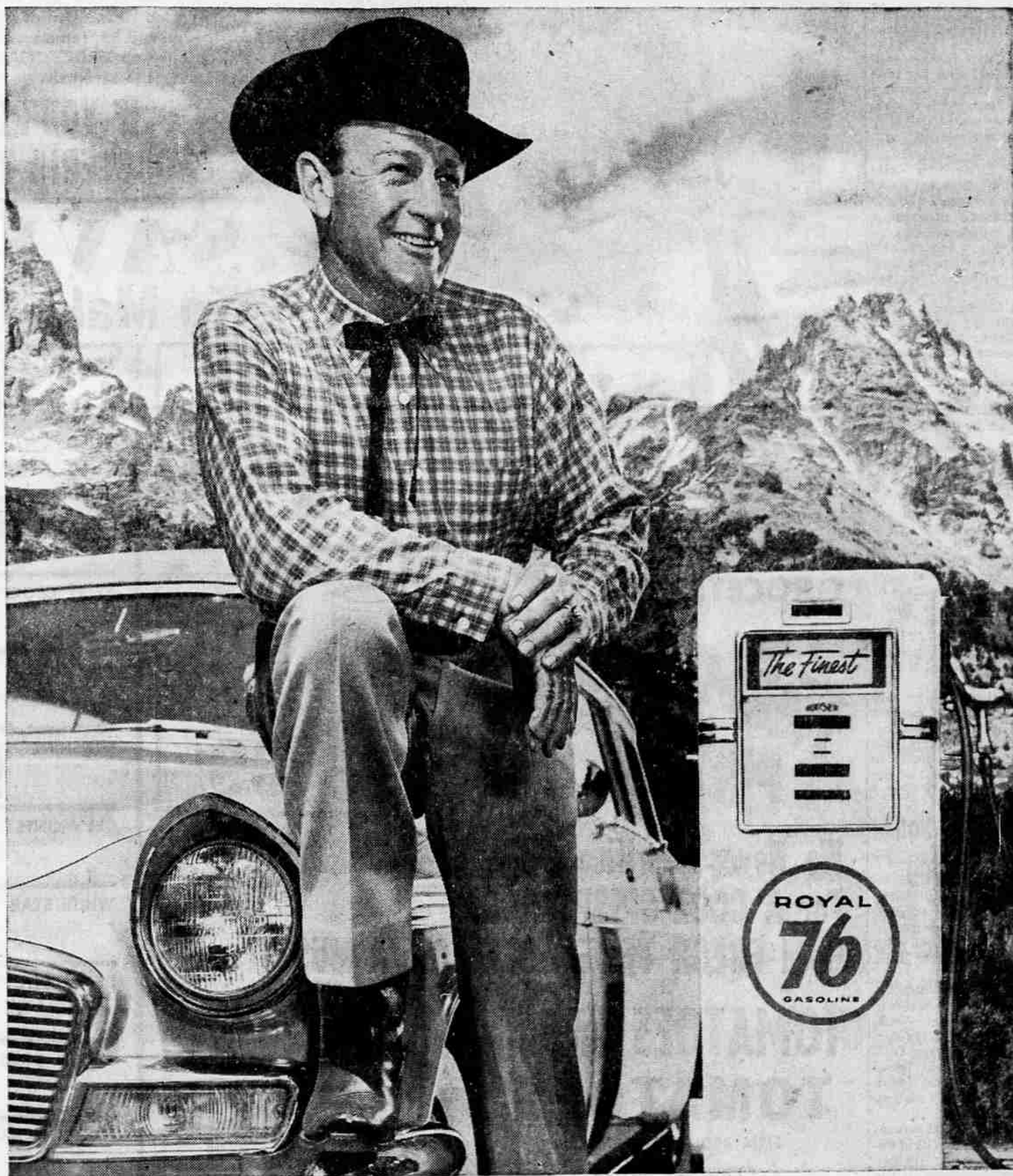
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