



WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE—President Eisenhower gave congressional leaders from both parties a fill-in on the Berlin crisis in a 90-minute conference at the White House, and received a pledge of united support for his firm stand. Shown here, left to right: Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency and brother of John Foster Dulles; House Minority Leader Charles Halleck (R., Ind.); Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.); Acting Secy. of State Christian Herter; House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.); Defense Secy. Neil McElroy; President Eisenhower; Vice President Nixon, and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.).

Difference in Labor Statistics To Be Curbed by Lone Agency

By ELMER C. WALZER

UPI Financial Editor

New York (UPI)—There ap-

pears to be no lack of high

employment among the com-

plainers of the statistics on

employment.

The current

Federal Re-

serve Bank

of New York

monthly re-

view de-

scribes the

govern-

ment meth-

ods of meas-

uring em-

ployment.

It notes there are two ma-

nor sets of labor market data—

U. S. Census Bureau, and Bu-

reau of Labor Statistics.

Each does it differently and

comes up with different fig-

ures—“conflicting infor-

mation” the Federal Reserve

bank calls it.

In a footnote it reveals that

beginning in July there'll be

only one agency collecting la-

bor data—and that will be

BLS. There was no mention

of some possible unemploy-

ment in the census bureau re-

sulting from the switch.

Doesn't Conform

In addition to these two,

the department of Agricul-

ture has its own figures on

farm employment, and its fig-

ures do not conform with the

ones prepared by the Census

Bureau.

A source of unemployment

data is the Bureau of Em-

ployment Security which has

a figure on those drawing un-

employment insurance.

Once a year, data from a

variety of sources give some-

thing of a complete count on

employment and these data

are used to correct previously

published figures.

Sometimes revisions are

large, says the Federal Re-

serve Bank.

Here is the method in use

at present by the Census Bu-

reau:

Once each month the bu-

reau's enumerators interview

35,000 households in 330

sample areas of the country.

Statistical techniques make it

possible to calculate mathemati-

cally the margin of error in-

volvement in estimating national

totals. There is no way to cor-

rect for phony answers from

the persons interviewed.

The bank says the margin

of error overall is small—not

more than 100,000 which it

says is small considering the

size of the unemployment to-

tal.

Three categories are meas-

ured—employed, unemployed,

and “not in the labor force.”

The last includes those not

at work and those not seek-

ing work—housewives, stu-

dents and retired people.

Different Method

The bureau of labor statis-

tics uses an entirely different

method. It gets mail reports

on payrolls from about 180,

000 cooperating business es-

tablishments. Non-farm em-

ployment in the BLS system

excludes self-employed, do-

mestic servants, and unpaid

family workers—all included

in the census bureau figures.

Persons on unpaid absences

from work and hence not on

the payroll would not appear.

But if a person is on two

payrolls, he's counted twice.

In the BLS method, cover-

age is most complete for gov-

ernment, railroad and manu-

facturing employment, and

least so for trades and ser-

vices.

The bank notes that Census

Bureau and BLS statistics for

non-farm employment fre-

quently move in opposite di-

rections for short intervals.

“An unusually wide and

persistent discrepancy appear-

ed, however, during the 1957-

58 recession,” the banks says.

“BLS non-farm employ-

ment declined by about a mil-

lion more than census non-

farm employment. Since the

upturn, both series have re-

covered by about the same

amount, so that the gap be-

tween the two measures that

opened during the recession

still exists.

“Moreover, the discrepancy

is not due primarily to the

differences in coverage. It re-

mains substantial even when

the census data are adjusted

to conform as closely as pos-

sible to the narrower BLS

definition.

“While some of the diver-

gence can probably be attrib-

uted to such factors as a drop

in dual jobholders, the major

part remains unexplained.”

The bank concludes that

even using the more opti-

stic of the two figures, un-

employment still is high for

a period in which production

is on the verge of, or even at,

an all-time peak.

Florida has an average

width of about 95 miles but

it has the longest coastline

of any of the states, extend-

ing about 1,200 miles.

Starkweather Preparing for Death; Clemency Hearing Due

Lincoln, Neb. (UPI)—In a maxi-

mum security cell deep within

the state penitentiary here,

Charles Starkweather is pre-

paring to pay for the crime of

slaughtering 11 persons.

The youth had been sched-

uled to die in the electric

chair on Good Friday, March

27, but has been granted a

stay of execution pending a

hearing by the Pardon Board

April 21 on his appeal for

clemency.

Citizens Remember

Outside the state prison, the

citizens of Lincoln still remem-

ber that grim, gray January

day in 1958 when Starkweath-

er was finally captured.

It was a Wednesday, the

29th. There were dismal

patches of dirty snow on the

dead-brown grass as Lincoln

lived its day of terror. Prob-

ably never before in modern

American history had a city

of 10,000 persons suffered

such fear.

Men—truck drivers, barbers,

bartenders—armed with .410

shotguns and 22 caliber target

pistols went to the schools to

take their children from the

classrooms and escort them

home.

Groups of men were stand-

ing on street corners—rifles

and shotguns over their shoul-

ders.

Two days before—in ram-

shackle outbuildings, wrapped

in rags—the bodies of a man,

his wife and their two-year-

old daughter had been found.

More Bodies Found

The next day, Tuesday, the

body of an elderly farmer,

ripped by a shotgun blast, was

discovered. Later that same

day—two more bodies. A teen-

age couple, shot through the

head with a rifle, were left

in the storm cellar at an aban-

doned rural school site.

Then, Wednesday noon—

three more bodies. A wealthy

businessman, his wife and

their maid had been slain in

their fashionable country club

district home.

All nine murders—plus an-

other a month earlier—were

blamed on red-haired Charles

Starkweather, always a prob-

lem in school, but never be-

fore a problem for the police,

and on his pony-tailed girl

friend, 14-year-old Caril Ann

Fugate, who always wanted

to be a nurse and help sick

people.

These two were on the

loose—no one knew where.

The downtown streets were

ghostly. Housewives locked all

doors and windows and nearly

everyone had a weapon of

some sort—a letter opener, a

baseball bat, a knife.

Many persons wouldn't an-

swer the door at all.

There were dozens of false

alarms. Police rushed from

one section of the city to an-

other, guns drawn.

At state patrol headquar-

ters, harried officials made

plans for the hunt.

The governor called out the

National Guard and a unit

gathered at patrol headquar-

ters. Citizens suddenly became

soldiers, in khaki battle dress

with carbines and bayonets,

ordered to hunt down a 19-

year-old boy.

But this was no ordinary

boy and they knew it. One of

them, a postal clerk who left

his mail-sorting duties to re-

port, was asked what he

would do if he encountered

Starkweather.

“Shoot him,” he said simply.

Just as officials were finish-

ing blocking out the city into

The Family Council

Editor's note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, a newspaper editor, a women's editor and two writers. Each article is a summary of an actual report. The Family Council does not give advice; it merely reports on problems that have been dealt with by responsible agencies and counselors.

Mrs. H.J.—Peter doesn't

want to go to college.

Peter J.—I'll always be the

black sheep.

• • •

Mrs. H.J.—My husband and

I are terribly upset about our

son, Peter. He is 17 and says

he doesn't want to go to col-

lege, even though he is a very

bright student, and his brother

and sister are both in college.

It never occurred to us we

would have a problem like

this, because my husband is a

college graduate, and most of

our relatives are in the pro-

fessional class. Peter used to

talk of becoming a lawyer,