What to do about strikes

What to do about strikes that tie up vital public services and whole industries involving the employment of hundreds of thousands of people and immeasurable inconveniences to the public has become a crucial national issue.

The October, 1971, Reader's Digest contains an article on this subject by a long-time observer of the labor scene, O. Glenn Stahl, director of the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Policies and Standards, until his retirement in 1969. Mr. Stahl does a highly impressive job of refuting the widely-held presumption that any form of negotiation, other than collective bargaining, is synonymous with antiunionism.

While noting that the strike was born as ". . . a necessary counterweight to capital's economic power, it is now often used for purposes foreign to its original intent". He likens present-day strike tactics to civil rebellion in which large groups exercise mere strategic power to impose their will on the public. He recalls the strikes of government workers in recent years—strikes by subway employees, sanitation workers, schoolteachers, nurses, social workers, even police and firemen and air-traffic controllers. He asks, "What great cause is served by these explosive rebellions against the people as a whole? Must you be delayed in reaching a dying parent's bedside because airline pilots strike? Must your wife deliver her baby at home because telephone service is curtailed or taxis are on strike. . . Must thousands of employees be put out of work because a small group of specialized workers seizes an opportunity to bring giant industries to a halt?"

Mr. Stahl does not consider such interruptions to community life necessary. He believes the strike is an outdated method of settling legitimate employee complaints, public or private. Surprisingly, his belief that strikes no longer have a place in labor-industry relations is supported by prominent labor leaders. He notes that I.W. Abel, head of the 1.2-million-member AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America, has said that the strike is "outmoded". And that AFL-CIO President George Meany has said, "We believe that it is essential to devise an impartial and orderly procedure to settle unresolved disputes in the federal service which can be an effective substitute for the right to strike." As a matter of fact, nine states have already provided for compulsory arbitration as the final step in settling issues between municipalities and municipal employees, such as police or firemen.

In the view of Mr. Stahl, mandatory third-party arbitration is the only answer to the strike form of insurrection. He takes issue with those who consider such arbitration a nullification of the principle of collective bargaining. He says that in the adjudication of differences among men such arbitration has long been a tried and tested method of reaching fair settlements. He declares, "We would never think of permitting two property owners to settle a boundary-line disagreement by allowing either on his own authority to deny access to mutually claimed territory until one is forced through economic necessity to capitulate. We would not allow public utilities to completely withhold electric power until granted a higher return on their investments. . ."

Contrary to the widely accepted notion that mandatory arbitration would weaken voluntary bargaining, Mr. Stahl maintains that knowledge of the possibility that third-party judgment may ultimately be called upon ". . . should be an inducement to reach agreement." He also emphasizes that arbitration procedures must in no way be permitted to infringe upon the unrestrained right of employees to organize and exert a genuine and influential voice in setting the terms of their employment. In conclusion, he observes, "They must be assured of well-established devices to keep pay levels of every institution and every occupation promptly comparable with the market. Employees, individually and collectively, are entitled to this much. And, with their having it, the public is entitled to absolute assurance of continuity of service." The article makes some provocative points on labor, industry and government relations that deserve the thoughtful consideration of every citizen.—Industrial News Review

Agree Or Not

I Say What I Think

by S. C. VanCuron

FRANKFORT--Kentucky legislators will get a preliminary view of the financial picture of state government at the pre-legislative conference that opens Dec. 12 at Kentucky Dam Village.

This is the biennal get-acquainted session where new legislators get their orientation to legislative procedure and their first introduction to political maneuvering. One of the most important functions from the legislator's viewpoint is selection of leadership in both houses.

There is not likely to be much change in the Democrat leadership in the Senate since all the leadership from last session will be back in 1972. Lt. Governor-elect Julian Carroll, by virtue of his office, will be president of the Senate while the Senate body elects all other officers.

The prevailing party always has the majority leadership and the minority party elects its own officers.

Senator Walter Dee Huddleston, who was state campaign chairman for Governor-elect Wendell H. Ford and who was majority leader last session is expected to retain that post.

Senator William L. Sullivan of Henderson, who was also a strong Ford supporter, is expected to retain his post as president protem of the Senate. Senator Tom Garrett of Paducah is likely to return as Democratic caucus chairman and Senator Joe Stacy of West Liberty is the leading prospect to retain his position as Democratic whip.

The Republican leadership picture in the Senate will change since minority leader Wendell Van Hoose did not run for re-election and minority caucus chairman C.B. Upton was defeated in the Republican primary. Republican Whip Norman Farris of Somerset was elected to replace Van Hoose when he resigned to become a member of the Pardon and Parole Board.

Farris is in line to become minority leader if he wants it, but there is plenty of other capable leadership on the Republican side in the Senate. Senator Donald L. Johnson of Newport has exhibited his leadership ability in helping shepherd Gov. Louie B. Nunn's program through the Senate. Others are Senators James A. Hicks of Albany, Scott Miller Jr. of Louisville and freshman Walter Baker of Glasgow. Senator Ray White also returns.

The only thing that may change the Senate leadership on the Democrat side is that Huddleson may not want to be saddled with the responsibility since he is the most likely Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate to replace Senator John Sherman Cooper who does not plan to run again.

It's a different picture over on the House side in the Democrat Party since Speaker Julian Carroll was elected lieutenant governor and will be president of the Senate.

House Majority Leader Terry McBrayer of Greenup has indicated he will be in the running for the speakership as has Norbert Blume of Louisville who was speaker pro tem last session.

Freddy Morgan of Paducah, the most experienced member of the House, is considered in the running for either the speakership or as majority floor leader, a post he has held several times in the past.

But there are many others in the House who are capable--John Swinford of Cynthiana, John C. Hardin of Hopkinsville, Richard Lewis of Benton or William Curlin Jr. of Frankfort as well as others. However, Curlin is a likely candidate for the Sixth District Congressional seat and probably wouldn't want to be tied down with leadership chores.

William J. "Bill" Reynolds of Prestonsburg is majority caucus chairman and will be returning. He will be in line for one of the leadership posts as will Joe Prather of Vine Grove who was majority whip.

On the Republican side in the House all the leadership is returning and probably will try to hang on to their posts. Harold DeMarcus of Stanford was an effective minority leader last time and is seeking to hold on to the post. Arthur L. Schmidt of Cold Springs was minority caucus chairman and Eugene P. Stuart of Louisville held the whip position.

Both parties will hold their caucuses at Kentucky Dam Village and probably make their selections for leadership as they have in the past.

The formal action will be taken when the legislature convenes here Jan. 4, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month. Sometimes the parties hold their formal caucus Monday night before the session begins.

It's you and me!!!

Blaming all of our troubles on the other fellow, looking for perfection in government, for a "leader" and lamenting the stupidity, dishonesty and general inadequacy of our fellowmen inspired Bill D. Moyers, former presidential adviser, to comment in an Address to the graduating class of Hofstra University that, "A nation can be no better, no truthful than each of us, no more honest than each of us, no more generous, no more worthy than each of us. America is really the whole of its parts. It's you and me. . . Don't forsake the American experiment."

Nations are neither built nor sustained by miracles from those horses across the stage of public life. As Mr. Moyers observed, they are a you and me proposition. They are built on the honesty, integrity and worth of the individual.

Farm & Home

County extension Agents
Estil J. Noffsinger,
Sara Swango, Mrs. Margie Wilson

SHOPPING TIPS FOR TURKEY

Which is the best buy--unstuffed whole turkey, frozen presteuffed turkey, tied turkey roast, or turkey pan roast?

Some facts about different turkey products to help you choose as they prepare for Thanksgiving dinner or for other November meals follows.

Frozen stuffed turkey costs more than unstuffed turkey and may not save you a lot of time. Not having to stuff the turkey yourself may be convenient, but you may be buy already stuffed meat be cooked frozen to prevent bacterla growth. This can mean up to three hours more cooking time than for a thawed, unstuffed bird.

A turkey roasted without stuffing tastes just as good as a stuffed--and it takes less time to cook it. This dea may be hard for some homemakers to accept, but research has shown that a turkey gains little flavor from the stuffing. Experts recommend that, Instead of stuffing the turkey, the stuffing be roasted separately the last hour the turkey is cooking.

Turkey roasts are much more convenient to serve than whole birds, but this convenience is costly. You'll have to decide for yourself whether the time and work saved is worth the extra cost.

Of the two kinds of turkey roasts, the tied roast is a much better buy. A tied roast is simply boneless turkey meat--breast, thigh and, sometimes, leg--rolled and tied together. However, the pan roast is made up of roughly ground turkey meat and small pieces of whole turkey held together with turkey-based binder and, usually, with chemical binders. It's convenient to cook and slice a pan roast but the texture and flavor is not as good as boneless or whole turkey--and it costs much more.

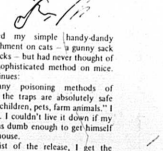
Most pan and tied roasts come in boxes that are just labeled "turkey roast," making it difficult for you to tell the difference when you are shopping. By checking the picture on the box carefully, you may be able to see the cord on the tied roast; if you can't see the cord, it's probably a pan roast.

How much turkey do you need to buy? Sometimes, you'll hear that a "stand-ard" serving of cooked boneless turkey meat is about three ounces--but your family and guests probably would not agree with this figure. They'll be happier if you offer them about seven ounces per person. This means one to one and one-half pounds of whole unstuffed turkey or one and one-half to two pounds of stuffed turkey per person (that is, if one-third of the weight of the stuffed bird is stuffing). For boned turkey or pan roast, allow about 12 ounces per person before cooking.

Turkey is one of the foods that is plentiful this month and you'll probably want to serve it for several November meals, as well as for Thanksgiving dinner. This information on the different turkey products may help you to get more for your money at the grocery.

Your county Extension office at the bottom of the post office has other information to help you choose wisely when shopping for food--or any other consumer goods. For help in learning to be a better shopper, visit your county Extension Office.

My Neighbors



"The computer is only a tool—there will always be room for incompetent human interference."

20 and 40 years ago

Thursday, November 22, 1951

R. L. Talbert, Benham, Ky., spoke at the Kentucky State Mining meeting, Thursday in Lexington. Mr. Talbert, son of Mayor and Mrs. W.C. Talbert, is a safety supervisor of the Wisconsin Steel Coal Mines.

A house belonging to Mrs. Willie Swartz at Myers Station was completely destroyed by fire Tuesday morning about 10 a.m.

Miss Nell Franklin Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Berry Wilson, was crowned Homecoming Queen of Eastern State College in Richmond, recently.

Gaylord Barton has received the appointment to assume the duties of mail carrier on Route 1. He fills the post left vacant by the death of H.E. Colliver.

BORN--To Mr. and Mrs. Junior Lyons, a daughter, Carolyn Jean, Nov. 13.

MARRIED--Elizabeth Pearl Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilson to Sgt. Charles W. Davis, U.S. Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Davis of Roselle, Ill., Friday in Lexington.--Miss Jean Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ward of Paducah, to Chester Matox, son of U. G. Mattox of Saltwell, Nov. 17 in Millersburg.

DIED--William Goebel Clark, 55, of Lima, Ohio, Sunday in Dayton, Ohio.--Miss Amelia D. Lee, 78, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.--Mrs. Eva Gore Schrapel, 72, Fullerton, Calif., Oct. 30.--Alexander Gordon Sulser, 73, Monday in Maysville.--W.R. Towsend, 84, of Berry, Saturday.--John L. Hildereth, 71, Monday at his home in Ewing.--R.H. Hamilton, 79, Sunday.--Maurice D. Aitkin, 62, Flemingsburg, Saturday in Cincinnati.--Joseph Edward Conley, 64, Fleming County, Saturday in Lexington.--Mrs. Fannie Wilson Sanford, 75, Friday.

Thursday, November 22, 1931

Claude Finch suffered a fracture of the collar bone last week while playing with some other boys in the courthouse yard.

Mrs. E.C. May suffered a fracture of the shoulder last Friday when she slipped and fell over a rug at her home on College Hill.

Union Thanksgiving Services will be held next Thursday morning at the Baptist Church, Rev. E. K. Arnold, pastor of the Methodist Church, will preach the sermon.

National Award-Winning Hometown Newspaper Feature

THE PIED TYPER

By Louis Metz

"In his book, "Career in Journalism," M. L. Stein, associate professor of journalism at New York University, has this suggestion for budding cub reporters:

"There is really no need to start on a weekly newspaper unless you plan to own one some day. The weekly editor is a colorful individual in newspaper fact and legend, but running a weekly involves hard work, long hours and a lot of drudgery for small financial reward. As a reporter for a weekly, you are apt to acquire some loose writing habits that you'll have to tighten on a daily. However, if you want to be your own boss and rural life appeals to you, save your money and buy a weekly. Some weekly editors or owners become powers in the community and manage to make a decent living. There is also a degree of independence you don't have working for someone else."

From his cloistered habitat in lower Manhattan, the good professor does not have a first-hand opportunity to study the weekly newspaperman in action or he would have concluded that writing is not the only loose habit a country editor develops if he halfway tries.

He flatly ignores the fact that some of the best pool and poker players, squirrel hunters, off-color joke tellers, sly tipplers, freeloaders and junk collectors in the world are weekly newspapermen.

I don't advise any youngster to get into the weekly field. He might pick up some of those nasty habits and then his mother would blame me. And I wouldn't want to interfere with his going into bigtime newspapering where he would get much money, hored, fame and a duodinal ulcer. Then when he falls down and break both legs, he won't come running to me.

Encouraged by the journalism schools and, since most kids these days want to start at the top, we can't blame them. Most youngsters wanting to develop into hot-stick pool sharks and crackerbarrel legends.

It's all in the way you see it. And big city newspapering gives you such a poor view.

You can follow the crowd
But there's not much cheer
In always looking
At someone's rear.

-tpt-

At our house we don't have much trouble with mice. They usually starve to death waiting for a crumb to hit the floor. When we do catch a mouse in a trap out of pity for the critters, the most trouble is finding mice enough to take the icky things away from the scene of massacre.

We have the cleanest mouse traps in town. Mother would never put out a trap unless it is sanitized. The mice appreciate this. But that's as far as she'll take the ball. After the little squeeker gets his head squashed by the spring-loaded clapper, it is up to old dad to dispose of the gory remains.

So when someone invents a better mousetrap, I may not beat a path to his door, but by golly I want to eyeball it. In the mail while back came a blurb from an advertising agency trying to get some free publicity for a client. Seems a company in Indianapolis has invented a contraption straight out of the Spanish Inquisition for dispatching mice with a flair.

At first I thought somebody was pulling my leg. Nobody goes to that much trouble just to murder a mouse. But I'm a sucker for nutty ideas and couldn't pass up reading on:

"An automatic trap which catches up to 15 mice at one setting is now available. The trap, which winds like an alarm clock, literally kicks the mice into a compartment as the curious creatures trip a sensitive spring lever. No bait is needed, and with the use of a special coil attachment and jar filled with water, the mice actually dispose of themselves, once again by curiosity. With no other way out of the trap, the mouse enters the coil tube, follows it into the jar and drowns. The trapper never touches the rodents, and disposal is simple, especially the drowning attachment."

I have used my simple handy-dandy drowning attachment on cats -- a gunny sack weighted by rocks -- but had never thought of using such a sophisticated method on mice. The blurb continues:

"Unlike many poisoning methods of extermination, the traps are absolutely safe for use around children, pets, farm animals." I should hope so. I couldn't live it down if my squirrel dog was dumb enough to get himself done in like a mouse.

From the gist of the release, I get the impression that the drowning attachment is optional, like spats or fender skirts. You could buy the thing stripped, if you don't mind ending up with a batch of live mice with bunged bottoms from getting kicked in the clink.

It can handle up to 15 mice. That's nice. What do you do with 15 soggy mice? Throw them in the stove and you put out the fire. So, unless you don't mind mousy garbage, you have to bury them. And I've never found a fellow who particularly relishes burying mice.

The thing does have possibilities. Not especially as a mouse exterminator, but a media of entertainment. If he will include a supply of mice with each unit sold, the things could be mounted on top of the television set. Then when things get dull on teevee, you could switch on Mickey Mouse and revel in your own chamber of horrors.

With a little promotion as a companion piece to water beds and incense candles, this fad could replace traditional forms of American entertainment such as muggings, smoking pot, drag racing and car stripping.

Mousecotheque anyone?

Semper fidelis.

Weekly newspapermen are journalists turned loose

The Carlisle Mercury

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CONGRESS VOTES

For week ending Thursday, Nov. 4, 1971.

Seat vacant, 6th Congressional District, Kentucky.

A procedural note. . .motions to suspend the rules are in order on the first and third Mondays of each month. Under suspension procedure any bill may be brought up for debate (40 minutes only) and vote. Passage requires that two-thirds of those present vote in the affirmative. Because of this, nearly all bills considered under suspension procedure are noncontroversial. On Nov. 1 seven record votes occurred on motions to suspend the rules. Six were successful, and one failed:

The Emergency School Aid Act of 1971 (H.R. 2266) authorizes the appropriation of $500 million for this fiscal year and not to exceed $1.0 billion in fiscal 1973 to assist school districts carrying out ordered or voluntary desegregation plans. Yeas 135, Nays 222. Rejected.

H.R. 9961 provides temporary insurance for the member accounts of certain federal credit unions. Yeas 349, Nays 0. Passed.

H.R. 8389 requires states receiving certain federal funds for law enforcement purposes to develop and operate treatment programs for jailed and convicted drug users. Yeas 350, Nays 2. Passed.

H.R. 9180 authorized the temporary assignment of U.S. magistrates from one judicial district to another. Yeas 344, Nays 10. Passed.

H.R. 9323 amends federal drug treatment legislation to permit the use of Methadone maintenance programs. Yeas 354, Nays 0. Passed.

H.R. 7854 extends and modernizes the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. Yeas 346, Nays 7. Passed.

H.R. 11232 modernizes and consolidates existing farm credit laws, and adds authority for new loans for the transportation of students for the purpose of overcoming racial imbalance. Before adoption the Ashbrook amendment itself was amended once:

Whether to prohibit federal officials requiring local school boards to use state and local funds for purposes for which federal monies may not be used. Ayes 231. Noes 126. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to exempt from the Ashbrook Amendment those school boards already carrying out desegregation orders. Ayes 146, Noes 216. Rejected, Nov. 4.

Whether to adopt the Ashbrook Amendment. Ayes 233, Noes 124. Agreed to.

Whether to order a study to determine the need of school boards for help in desegregating their schools. Ayes 92. Noes 269. Rejected, Nov. 4.

The Puclinski Amendment incorporates a modified version of H.R. 2266 (See Nov. 1) and includes a prohibition on the use of school aid funds for the transportation of children. Ayes 211. Noes 159. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

A second vote was taken on the above amendment on sex discrimination in undergraduate schools. Ayes 186, Noes 181. Amendment agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to pass the Higher Education Act (H.R. 7248) was resumed in the committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Whether to strike (remove) Title VIII, providing across-the-board grants to qualifying educational institutions. Ayes 84. Noes 310. Rejected, Nov. 3.

Whether to require Grantee Schools to continue spending non-federal monies at pre-grant period levels. Ayes 210. Noes 181. Agreed to, Nov. 3.

Whether to annul the authority for grants under Title VIII in the event grants to church-related colleges are ever held to be unconstitutional. Ayes 119. Noes 264. Rejected, Nov. 3.

Whether to strike Title IX, authorizing $10 million for a political Internship Program. Ayes 229. Noes 149. Agreed to, Nov. 3.

Whether to exempt undergraduate schools from the prohibition of sex discrimination by Grantees. Ayes 194. Noes 189. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to provide special financial assistance to the College of the Virgin Islands and Guam University. Ayes 219. Noes 158. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to establish a national Institute of Education to conduct educational research. Ayes 210. Noes 153. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to strike Title XV, authorizing $50 million for Ethnic Heritage Studies Projects. Ayes 200. Noes 159. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to appropriate $300,000 for the study of youth camp safety and the need for federal laws in this field. Ayes 184. Noes 166. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to adopt an amendment staying the effectiveness of any district court order for the transfer of students to achieve racial balance until all appeals are taken. Ayes 235. Noes 125. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

The Ashbrook amendment prohibits the use of federal monies for the transportation of students for the purpose of overcoming racial imbalance. Before adoption the Ashbrook amendment itself was amended once:

Whether to prohibit federal officials requiring local school boards to use state and local funds for purposes for which federal monies may not be used. Ayes 231. Noes 126. Agreed to, Nov. 4.

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A second vote was taken on the above amendment on sex discrimination in undergraduate schools. Ayes 186, Noes 181. Amendment agreed to, Nov. 4.

Whether to pass the Higher Education Act (H.R. 7248), as amended. Yeas 332. Nays 38. Passed, Nov. 4.

Week ending Thursday, Nov. 11, 1971.

Seat vacant, 6th Congressional District, Kentucky.

Whether to continue until 1973 the International Coffee Agreement Act (H.R. 8293) to stabilize prices. Yeas 200. Nays 99. Passed, Nov. 5.

Whether to discharge the committee on the judiciary from further consideration of H.J. RES. 191. Yeas 242. Nays 157. Motion agreed to, Nov. 8.

This resolution proposed a constitutional amendment to guarantee the right of persons in public buildings to participate in voluntary prayer or meditation. Yeas 240. Nays 162. Rejected for lack of an affirmative vote by two-thirds of those voting. Nov. 8.

The Federal Environment Pesticide Control Act (H.R. 10729) amends present law for the purpose of providing more comprehensive regulation and control over pesticide manufacture and use. During debate there were three record teller votes on proposed amendments:

Whether to permit the lack of essentality of a pesticide to be used as a basis for denying registration of the pesticide. Ayes 152, Noes 221. Amendment rejected, Nov. 9.

Whether to substitute "any party adversely affected" for "any party at interest" in language describing who may obtain judicial review of administrative orders. Ayes 167, Noes 209. Amendment rejected, Nov. 9.

Whether to forbid a pesticide manufacturer from recovering the value of his inventory of a banned pesticide unless he can show ignorance of the adverse effects responsible for the ban. Ayes 168, Noes 203. Rejected.

Whether to pass H.R. 10729. Yeas 288, Nays 91. Passed, Nov. 9.

Correction. . .Nov. 4, H.R. 2. The record teller vote actually came on an amendment to strike an existing provision in H.R. 2 which requires that the new university be within 25 miles of the District of Columbia.

H.R. 9212 amends the federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 in respect to Black Lung benefits.—There were two record teller votes on proposed amendments during debate on Nov. 10:

The Byrnes Amendment reduces the social security disability benefits to miners also receiving Black Lung payments. Ayes 158, Noes 224. Rejected.

The Erlenborn Amendment strikes out language that permits the states two more years in which to prepare to take over the Black Lung benefits program. Ayes 133, Noes 245. Rejected.

Whether to pass H.R. 9212. Yeas 311, Nays 79. Passed, Nov. 10.

There was one record teller vote on an amendment to H.J. RES. 946 which extends the spending authority of agencies awaiting funds for fiscal 1972:

The Seiberling Amendment cuts

Continued on Page 5

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