

Work Rules Talks Halted

Operating Unions, Carriers Break Off Negotiations

CHICAGO (AP)—Negotiations between the railroads and the operating unions on their dispute over work rules broke down Wednesday less than 1½ hours after they began.

It was the third time in the three-year dispute that negotiations collapsed.

The railroads announced they will move as soon as possible to make changes in the work rules.

The five unions have served notice that such action by the rail lines would touch off a nationwide strike.

James E. Wolfe, chief spokesman for the carriers, said the collapse should lead to the appointment of a fact-finding board by President Kennedy.

If such a board is named—and that seemed the logical next step—it would delay a walkout for at least 60 days.

Wolfe said the conference broke down on the fireman issue—the railroads demand that 40,000 firemen be eliminated gradually from diesel locomotives in road and yard service.

Other issues also were involved in the dispute that has gone unresolved for more than three years.

Before the session began, both sides had expressed optimism over the possibility of a settlement. But there appeared to be a basic division on the scope of the discussions.

65,000 Jobs Involved

The dispute involves the jobs of some 65,000 men who handle trains on the road and in yards.

The railroads propose to overhaul long-standing work rules which they say provide unnecessary work, a practice known as "featherbedding."

This, the railroads claim, costs the industry \$600 million a year.

About 200,000 workers—engineers, firemen, trainmen, brakemen and switchmen—are involved in the work rules dispute which started in 1959.

A commission appointed by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower investigated the dispute and on Feb. 28, 1962, made recommendations for its solution.

The commission recommended the elimination of 40,000 firemen on diesel locomotives in freight or yard service.

The railroads say the firemen are not needed on diesel locomotives.

Two-Step Plan

Under the commission's recommendations, 13,000 firemen with less than 10 years seniority would be dismissed with 3 to 12 months notice and with severance pay.

The other 27,000 firemen would be kept on the payroll until they are eliminated through resignations, retirement or death.

The brotherhoods said their proposals to modernize the wage and rules structure were ignored.

High Court Ruling

They carried the dispute to the courts in an effort to prevent the railroads from putting into effect sweeping rule changes without agreement of the brotherhoods.

On March 4 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled the railroads have a right to overhaul the work rules.

While a number of issues are involved in the rules dispute, the railroads insist on disposing of the firemen issues before taking up the other questions.



DIES—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 71, retired Methodist Bishop, died Tuesday night in White Plains, N.Y. A Methodist Church spokesman said death followed complications from surgery last December. (See Page 3A.)

3 Lumber Firms

Anti-Trust Conspiracy Suit Filed

NEW YORK (AP)—A competitor filed suit in federal court Wednesday against three corporations and their officers, charging an anti-trust conspiracy in the plywood industry.

The suit by General Plywood Corp. asks for treble damages amounting to \$150 million.

Named as defendants were United States Plywood Corp., Georgia-Pacific Plywood Corp. and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

The suit claimed the defendants have conspired since 1931 to monopolize interstate and foreign trade in various products, including coated abrasives such as sandpaper.

U.S. Plywood and Georgia-Pacific were said to be the nation's largest manufacturers of plywood products, doing an annual business of \$2 billion and \$2.2 billion respectively.

General Plywood contended it learned of the alleged conspiracy through a federal grand jury indictment Dec. 13, 1961, in Illinois against Minnesota Mining, which disclosed "a pattern of predatory conduct . . . by Minnesota."

General Plywood said U.S. Plywood and Georgia-Pacific infringed on its patent pertaining to coated abrasives and used confidential information concerning its microseal process for making plywood.

Minnesota Mining obtained the microseal process information in confidence and improperly passed it along to the defendants, the suit claimed, and since 1956 U.S. Plywood used the process without a license for payment of royalty.

K Invited To Peking

MOSCOW (AP)—Communist China has invited Premier Khrushchev to a summit meeting in Peking to discuss ideological differences, the Soviet news agency Tass reported late Wednesday.

The Chinese invitation in a letter to the Soviet Communist party central committee suggested Khrushchev stop over in Peking en route to Cambodia. Khrushchev is expected to make a state visit to Cambodia this spring.

Reds Protest Sea Incident

Savage Floods Abate

Five States Seek Aid

By United Press International

Hungry flood waters fell back Wednesday from cities and towns in five states where 12 persons had died and more than 40,000 had been made homeless.

The worst of the savage flood onslaught which hit parts of Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia Tuesday appeared over. Thunder showers still rumbled and there were threats of more rain, but not enough to start the floods rolling again.

Aid Rushed In

The Red Cross rushed emergency workers into the stricken areas and plans went out for more assistance.

The latest came from Virginia's Gov. Albert S. Harrison, who said he would ask President Kennedy to declare six counties federal disaster areas.

High waters, landslides and washed-out bridges hampered efforts to get federal food into Kentucky, the worst stricken state. Some National Guard trucks were able to get through to Prestonsburg and Paintsville, but officials said they would have to resort to helicopters to make food drops to isolated towns.

One of the helicopter targets was Hindman, Ky., where 100 families were homeless. In West Virginia, Army "ducks" brought food to Logan and Williamson, where 1,200 persons were out of their homes.

Sun Breaks Out

The sun broke through the rain clouds over the South and shone on splintered homes and devastated communities. Damage was sure to run into the millions of dollars, but the floods were not as bad as the disastrous torrents which swept the area in 1957.

Flood waters Wednesday were falling as fast as they had risen in many areas.

Three Southern Railroad passenger trains were stranded in east Tennessee by flood waters



Water Line

and mud slides during the night.

A tornado ripped through two small south-central Alabama communities late Tuesday, damaging buildings. No injuries were reported. The twister came at the tail end of a rash of tornadoes that swept through the South Monday and earlier Tuesday, killing at least five and leaving millions of dollars of property damage behind.

Task Force Due

A federal task force was due in eastern Kentucky today to survey flood damage. President Kennedy was expected to name 20 Kentucky counties as major disaster areas.

The Appalachian floods ripped houses apart, swept cars into swollen streams, uprooted trees and covered highways with tons of mud.

The Cumberland and Guyan-

dote, the Tug and Tennessee, Big Sandy and Sequatchie were just a few of the rampaging rivers which caused millions of dollars of damage across the flood belt.

At least 12 deaths were attributed to torrential rains, floods and near-blizzard snowstorms Tuesday. Five persons died in West Virginia alone, three suffering heart attacks while battling surging flood waters. A family of four drowned when their home was swept into the Sequatchie River near Jasper, Tenn.

Kansas, Alabama, Kentucky and Virginia reported one death each Tuesday. Three persons were missing and presumed drowned in a canoe accident on the swollen Jackson River near Covington, Va.

Neuberger, Udall Tour

Dunes Area

FLORENCE — Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Sen. Maurice Neuberger, D-Ore., toured the Oregon Dunes area south of here Wednesday morning.

Udall told reporters he thinks the prospects for a National Seashore Park in the area are "very good."

Udall and Mrs. Neuberger were taken over the rolling sand dunes in two jeep "dunes buggies" provided by Don Wells, of Washink Lake.

Udall said he wishes critics of the national seashore proposal could see what has been accomplished through a similar action at Cape Cod, on the eastern seashore.

He said establishing a national seashore would "put the area on the map," provide zoning stability, and assure the area protection against commercialization.

"We would like a combination of forest, lake and seashore area," Udall said, "but the boundaries will be worked out by Senator Neuberger and Congressmen Duncan."

Rep. Robert Duncan, D-Medford, supports the idea of a dunes park but is opposed to acquisition of private properties east of Highway 99.

Mrs. Neuberger said Wednesday she plans to introduce her bill to create the national seashore next week but declined to disclose details of her proposal.

She said the boundaries still have to be worked out with Duncan. She reportedly favors a "scenic corridor" of national park land along both sides of the highway.

The two officials flew from Portland Wednesday morning. Udall returned to Portland to give a speech later in the day and Mrs. Neuberger planned to go to Salem to confer with Gov. Mark Hatfield.

Charge U.S. With Firing On Trawler

MOSCOW (UP)—The Soviet Union charged Wednesday that a group of three United States Navy warships fired on a Soviet fishing trawler with dummy warheads about 70 miles east of Norfolk, Va., five days ago.

The charge was made in a note to the United States published Wednesday night in the government newspaper Izvestia. The newspaper said the note was handed to the State Department in Washington Tuesday.

(In Washington, the State Department acknowledged that "we received this note Tuesday from the Soviet Embassy.") A spokesman added, "We are investigating as we always do when we receive such charges."

The note said the incident took place March 8, last Friday. It said the ships involved were two "Boston" type cruisers and one "Franks" type destroyer.

The Izvestia version of the note said the American ships approached within five miles of the Soviet vessel, which was identified as SRTR 9007, and fired two volleys from their guns, using dummy warheads.

Two More Volleys

It said the volleys landed approximately 130 meters (425 feet) from the Soviet vessel, which the Russians claimed was fishing in the open sea.

The note said the first volleys were fired at 12:15 p.m., but did not specify what time was being used. The American ships then moved to within one kilometer (slightly more than half a mile)

from the Soviet vessel and fired two more dummy warhead volleys that landed 60 meters from the trawler, the note claimed.

"By such actions American warships endangered the Soviet trawler and its crew," the note said. "The Soviet government looks upon the shooting at the fishing trawler of the Soviet Union by American Navy ships as a rude violation of generally accepted norms of international law, of principles of freedom of navigation on the open sea and as an act of arbitrary rule which can lead to serious consequences."

Punishment Asked

"The Soviet government states to the American government its protest connected with the above state provocative actions of American warships and expects that those guilty will be punished and that necessary measures will be undertaken not to allow such actions in future."

The Soviet reference to dummy shells caused speculation that the Soviet vessel might have become involved in a firing exercise by U.S. ships.

(In Norfolk, Va., a spokesman for U.S. Atlantic Fleet Headquarters said both live and inert ammunition are used in gunnery practice over an extensive area off the Virginia Capes.)

Bavaria Expected to Insist Bidault Halt Political Action

MUNICH, Germany (AP)—Former French Premier Georges Bidault was reported Wednesday trying to get the right to carry on limited political activity along with asylum in West Germany.

Bavarian authorities, who will decide whether Bidault stays in West Germany, were expected to rebuff his maneuver and give him the choice of staying on their terms or being expelled.

Even limited political activity would mean Bidault would continue to work to overthrow a close ally of West Germany, French President Charles de Gaulle.

Bavarian officials have demanded that Bidault, 63, political leader of the terrorist Secret Army, renounce all political activity in return for asylum.

A Bavarian official announced Tuesday night that Bidault had decided to make the necessary written request for asylum. But Oscar Stammler, the German journalist acting as Bidault's spokesman, said Wednesday the French underground chief had made no decision on the German terms.

German papers reported from Paris that De Gaulle's government has no objection to German asylum for Bidault provided he refrains completely from politics.

Only Two Days to Go

Troops Trickling Out of Cuba

By Associated Press

U.S. sources said Wednesday Soviet troops are leaving Cuba at a relatively slow pace with only two days to go for Premier Khrushchev to honor his pledge to President Kennedy that "several thousand" would depart by mid-March.

In Moscow, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said four ships carrying troops had sailed and a fifth was loading.

It said the fourth, the 11,030-ton Georgia Sea cruise ship Grizya (Georgia), left Sunday carrying specialists who had been training Cubans in "powerful, up-to-date Soviet military techniques."

The New York Times news service said in a Washington dispatch that the Grizya carried 560 Soviet servicemen.

Pravda said the 15,000-ton Nakhimov, the former Berlin, taken over from Germany after World War II, was in Havana loading troops. It might take as many as 4,500.

U.S. experts in Washington estimated there were 17,500 Soviet military personnel in Cuba when the withdrawals began. This was 5,000 fewer than the height of the Cuban crisis last October.

The Soviet liner Baltika, which brought Khrushchev to New York in 1960, sailed Feb. 21 with an unspecified number of soldiers and airmen aboard.

Havana dispatches said 2,000 sailed on a ship which reporters were forbidden to identify March 1. Washington was skeptical of the figure, but U.S. officials said it is difficult to count men aboard by aerial reconnaissance. This ship probably was the Kalinin, another cruise vessel.

President Kennedy told his news conference March 6 he was not satisfied with the withdrawal rate, but this apparently has been stepped up.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Tuesday the United States will continue to press for more troop withdrawals. He said a "complete report" will not be issued until after the middle of the month.

Rusk also told the National Advertising Council there are still "some highly dangerous elements in the Cuba situation."

He listed them as:

- The possibility the Soviets would send offensive weapons

back to Cuba. This, he said, would bring on a new crisis far greater than last October's.

- Any interference with the daily U.S. surveillance of Cuba.

- Any Soviet military action against Cubans.

- Any forays from Cuba against neighboring countries.

Rusk indicated that economic pressure would be one of the most potent means of ridding Cuba of communism. He said it is costing the Soviet Union at least \$1 million a day to prop up the Castro regime.

Declaring that non-Communist countries are cutting back on trade and shipping with Cuba because of U.S. persuasion, he predicted that "1963 will almost surely result in almost complete isolation of Cuba from the free world in such transactions."

Judiciary and the State and Federal Affairs Committees.

All that would be left of the bill would be to set up a permanent committee to merely investigate rules of state agencies. Then this committee would report to the Legislature.

Under the original proposal, the committee would have power to suspend a rule until the Legislature meets.

Wednesday's action followed an opinion by Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton that the bill, which is the suspension power, probably is unconstitutional. Thornton said it would be a legislative invasion of the executive and judicial branches of the government.

Pearson told the legislative groups Wednesday that he feels the bill is constitutional "because the attorney general opinions usually are wrong."

Pearson said that the state agencies are making laws, thus invading the Legislature's power. He said they often don't carry out the Legislature's intent.

Ex-Gov. Charles A. Sprague, Salem publisher, opposed the bill.

Sprague said that to give a legislative group oversight of an administrative agency "reminds me of big brother watching over you."

"The majority of rules of state agencies are carefully prepared after hearings. The Legislature must learn it has to cut the umbilical cord of agencies it creates and let them breathe on their own."

Sprague said Pearson's theory could be extended to giving the Legislature power over the state Supreme Court. And he countered that state agencies represent the people just as much as the Legislature does.

G-P Plant In California Hit by Strike

No pickets appeared at Georgia-Pacific Timber Co. operations in Springfield Wednesday morning in spite of a Eureka, Calif., union leader's statement that he would request that pickets be set up there.

Leonard Cahill, executive secretary of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (LSWU) at Eureka, was quoted as saying he was trying to get roving pickets to establish lines at Georgia-Pacific plants in Coos Bay and Springfield.

Cahill's own local is on strike against the Eureka G-P plant in a dispute over grievance procedures.

Rollin Pitkins, business agent of the Springfield local of LSWU, said no pickets were out at the Springfield plant and no request had been received from Eureka to send pickets out. Pitkins said any such request would have to go through the Willamette Valley District Council of LSWU.

A secretary in the LSWU office in Coos Bay said the G-P plant in Coos Bay is organized by the International Woodworkers of America, not the LSWU. However, there is LSWU representation in a G-P plant at Coquille and she was uncertain whether there were plans to picket it. The local business agent was not available.

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