

STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

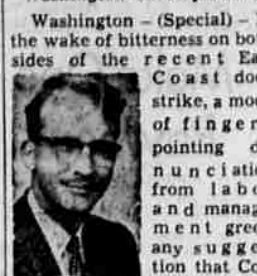
Your Daily Activity Guide
According to the Stars

To develop message for Tuesday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

TAURUS	GEMINI	CANCER	LEO	VIRGO	LIBRA
1-16-40-42 2-16-40-42 3-16-40-42 4-16-40-42 5-16-40-42 6-16-40-42 7-16-40-42 8-16-40-42 9-16-40-42 10-16-40-42 11-16-40-42 12-16-40-42	1-16-40-42 2-16-40-42 3-16-40-42 4-16-40-42 5-16-40-42 6-16-40-42 7-16-40-42 8-16-40-42 9-16-40-42 10-16-40-42 11-16-40-42 12-16-40-42	1-16-40-42 2-16-40-42 3-16-40-42 4-16-40-42 5-16-40-42 6-16-40-42 7-16-40-42 8-16-40-42 9-16-40-42 10-16-40-42 11-16-40-42 12-16-40-42	1-16-40-42 2-16-40-42 3-16-40-42 4-16-40-42 5-16-40-42 6-16-40-42 7-16-40-42 8-16-40-42 9-16-40-42 10-16-40-42 11-16-40-42 12-16-40-42	1-16-40-42 2-16-40-42 3-16-40-42 4-16-40-42 5-16-40-42 6-16-40-42 7-16-40-42 8-16-40-42 9-16-40-42 10-16-40-42 11-16-40-42 12-16-40-42	1-16-40-42 2-16-40-42 3-16-40-42 4-16-40-42 5-16-40-42 6-16-40-42 7-16-40-42 8-16-40-42 9-16-40-42 10-16-40-42 11-16-40-42 12-16-40-42

Compulsory Talks In Labor Dispute Key Part of Bills

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune
Washington Correspondent



Smith

Washington (Special) — In the wake of bitterness on both sides of the recent East Coast dock strike, a mood of finger-pointing denunciation from labor and management greeted any suggestion that Congress should pass a tougher labor act to avert a national emergency.

Compulsory arbitration is the key provision of bills introduced in both House and Senate — but compulsory arbitration is considered a dirty word to the chief figures who have been unable to make traditional collective bargaining function efficiently.

Recognizing the inflammatory state that another congressional battle over labor legislation would likely create, the Kennedy administration is trying to avoid the issue. Unless there is an unexpected period of labor-management harmony ahead, avoiding the issue may be impossible.

Hearing Set
Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N.C.) has set hearings for March 5 on his bill to empower the president to force arbitration settlements on parties in maritime labor disputes when the president believes they threaten the public interest.

Sen. Wayne Morse, President Kennedy's hand-picked agent in settling the dock strike, has a bill to give the president authority to seize industrial property or compel arbitration, providing Congress doesn't veto either action by passing an adverse resolution within 10 days.

Though Morse was able to force an end to the longest, costliest dock strike in history last month, as head of a three-man settlement board, he has long been convinced that the Taft-Hartley act is inadequate in dealing with national emergency strikes. He believes the president must be given additional weapons beyond the injunction for an 80-day cooling off period so as to keep both sides guessing and apprehensive. This, Morse thinks, would induce more earnest collective bargaining.

Neither side in the maritime industry, which has been racked by strikes in recent years, is yet willing to concede that compulsory arbitration is required. When queried by this reporter for their attitudes toward the Morse bill, these were their responses:

Thomas Gleason, executive vice-president, International Longshoremen's Association: "We would fight all arbitration legislation." Gleason blames the breakdown of collective bargaining on an industry attempt to embarrass President Kennedy for his tough attitude toward the steel industry's desire for a price increase last year. If industry were to open its books to labor in support of claims that wage demands are prohibitive, he contends the unions would be reasonable.

Alexander P. Chopin, chair-

man, New York Shipping Association — "We must work together (labor and management) to survive in the world's markets," because when American ships are strikebound the business goes elsewhere. Morse's terms in resolving the dock strike meant "a very expensive settlement" which didn't solve the main problem, said Chopin, which is the issue of featherbedding. That will be studied for the next two years. He said "obviously the present law hasn't worked," but he declined to endorse Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union —

"Compulsory arbitration would mean the end of free collective bargaining, the end of free labor, free industry and free democracy. We would oppose even Morse, who is one of the finest men in Congress for fair play to labor." Curran said the only solution is industry-wide bargaining.

John L. Weller, president, Seatrains Lines, Inc., came near welcoming arbitration in saying "if that is the only way, Congress will enact it sooner or later because it can't allow the public to be injured by private wars." He says shipping strikes benefit

no one except the railroads, whom he blames for much of the decline of the coastwise trade since World War II through "rate manipulation" designed to hurt water carriers. Nevertheless, he contends the private parties to shipping disputes should work them out without government intervention.

Insufficient Good Will
Paul Hall, president, Seafarers' International Union — "Obviously I'm opposed to compulsory arbitration. It's baloney."

Edward Silver, a New York attorney specializing in labor law, argues that there is in-

sufficient good will left between labor and management in the shipping industry to give collective bargaining a chance to operate satisfactorily. Yet he recognizes that arbitration is "abhorrent to labor and industry."

Expressing sympathy for an arbitration forum, Silver suggested that perhaps its advocates should find a new term to replace the abhorrent term, compulsory arbitration. He recalled that when first attempts were made in the New York legislature to require an employer to pay a worker when he was injured on the job, it was called an "em-

ployer liability act" and was defeated year after year. When renamed the "workman's compensation act," it passed the first time around. But labor's big men on the waterfront obviously are ready to make compulsory arbitration by any euphemistic term a battle cry for opposition in Congress.

FROWNS ON SMOKING
Jerusalem (UPI) — A government spokesman said Sunday that Israel will open an anti-smoking campaign in its schools soon. He said that 50 per cent of all Israelis under 18 years of age smoke.

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The Common Cold — I

End Possibly Near In Battle Against Man's Oldest Enemy

Editor's note—The most familiar ailment known to mankind is the common cold. Scientists are working hard to defeat it. The following dispatch is the first of three on what a cold is, how you catch one, and how science may prevent it or get rid of it.

By BARNEY SEIBERT

Chicago (UPI) — The end may be in sight within a few years in the battle against one of man's oldest, most widespread and most disabling enemies—the common cold.

A cold is a virus-caused misery characterized by utter lack of discrimination in picking its victims. Nearly everyone gets them. Two hundred and 50 million times a year, it's estimated, Americans come down with colds.

The American Medical association magazine, "Today's Health," has estimated that colds cost U. S. industry about \$6 billion a year in lost man-hours. Some persons are afflicted four to six times annually. Children get more colds than adults.

Chances are that as you read this you or a member of your family are either getting, suffering from, or recovering from a cold. A third of the nation's population suffers from colds during the winter months.

Work on Vaccines

Vaccines now under development by at least six U. S. firms and three in Britain may alter those statistics. Several vaccines already are under test and others which may prove more effective are nearing the test stage.

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, predicted a year ago that the federal agency would achieve its target of vaccines against the most prevalent causes of colds within five years.

Andrews also forecast that within a decade after such vaccines have begun substantially reducing the number of colds, the affliction may become rare — "perhaps something close to disappearance."

The first anti-cold vaccine will be administered by in-

oculation. But it is possible that live virus vaccines may be developed which could be taken orally or by inhalation of an aerosol mist blown into a room.

Complex Ailment

There's really nothing simple about the common cold. It is an enormously complex ailment which may be caused by as many as 120 or more virus strains or the so-called Eaton Agent, a micro-organism which is neither a germ nor a virus. Some scientists have argued that the number of viruses which may be involved is infinite, limited only by the number of persons on earth at a given time.

However, the magazine Medical World News said last October that the problem of immunizing against the common cold "may not be quite as complicated as the ever-growing number of respiratory viruses might suggest."

A University of Pennsylvania scientist found in his influenza research that some patients afflicted during the last Asian flu outbreak developed antibodies not only against that disease but against forms of influenza not in circulation during their lifetime. Influenza is caused by a virus strain which also causes common colds.

"Practical application of such findings would mean that a vaccine containing relatively few antigens could induce broad protection against many viruses," Medical World News said.

Next—What causes the common cold.

Russia Threatens To Become Steel Industry Leader

Cleveland, Ohio (UPI) — Russia, which produced 21 per cent of the world's steel in 1962, threatens to replace the United States as the leading steel producer.

U. S. production contributed 24.6 per cent to the world market last year.

Russia made only 8.4 per cent of the world's steel in 1945, according to Steel magazine.

The U. S. then made 66 per cent. From that point the United States percentage began to decline, and has dwindled steadily since 1955 when it produced 53 per cent.

Proportionately More
The U. S. made more steel in 1962 than it did in 1945, according to Steel, but the rest of the world has been making proportionately more.

Russia's steel output in 1962 was approximately 24,216,000 net tons compared to 98,329,000 net tons produced in the United States. The world steel output last year reached a record 399 million net tons.

West Germany is the world's No. 3 producer of steel with 36,369,000 net tons last year. Japan is fourth with 30,118,000 net tons.

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Measles Tops List Of County Diseases

Measles continued to be the most prevalent communicable disease in Jackson county last week, according to the Jackson County Health department.

There were 46 cases. Influenza ranked second with 38 cases.

The measles cases were reported in Ashland, Medford, Central Point and Talent with Talent reporting 23 cases.

Influenza cases were listed in Medford, with 12, Ashland, 3, Central Point, 6 and Shady Cove, 15.

There were 20 cases of mumps reported. 12 of them in Medford, 6 in Central Point and 1 each in Gold Hill and Shady Cove.

There were nine cases of German measles, all in Central Point.

Other diseases reported to the health department were whooping cough, Medford 2; pink eye, Rogue River, 1; pneumonia, Medford 2; scalp ringworm, Medford 2; infectious mononucleosis, Medford, 1; chicken pox, Medford, 3; infectious hepatitis, Medford, 1; and gonorrhea, 2.

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Prices effective Monday, Feb. 11 thru Wednesday, Feb. 13 at Safeway in Medford.

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