

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Rail Decisions Loom Large

Regardless of new developments in the rail labor crisis, the long-term problems of featherbedding remain. They are:

- How to compensate railway labor for jobs lost through technological improvements introduced by management.
- How to settle disputes arising from this issue.
- What additional legislation is necessary.

Though the National Mediation Board was created by the Railway Labor Act of 1934 to settle disputes between rail management and labor, it has been of questionable value for 29 years.

In 1941 President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed an emergency board to mediate a railway labor dispute. But the President went beyond the board's recommendations to give the Brotherhoods bigger benefits.

From then on railway labor took its grievances direct to the White House, over the heads of fact-finding panels, to get better settlements, and the Railway Labor Act was circumvented.

For some weeks, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz has been saying that if this country could get by without a rail strike this year, no new labor legislation would be passed by Congress.

Even so, there is no assurance that similar labor disputes affecting the national interest will not rise again. The long-range question of how they shall be handled therefore remains.

The most frequently suggested remedy has been that there should be some provision for government seizure and operation of industries threatened by strikes which affect the whole economy.

Under one recent proposal, the President would be authorized to direct the attorney general to petition any U.S. district court to appoint a special receiver to take possession of and operate any plant, mine or other facility subject to a labor dispute, to protect national health and safety.

This provision was largely kissed off when it was introduced. President Truman had suggested it before. The House passed it, but the Senate killed it, and it is still viewed with much skepticism there.

Under a 1916 law authorizing such action in war times, the federal government has seized the railroads four times in the past 20 years to prevent work stoppages — in 1943, 1946, 1948 and 1950.

Railroad management contends that government seizure settles nothing and coerces acceptance of labor's demands. The alternative, as outlined by President Daniel I. Loomis of the American Association of Railroads, is to make recommendations of presidential emergency boards final and binding on both labor and management.

In the past, railway labor consistently has opposed compulsory arbitration. But in a new contract just signed by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks with Pan American Airways, impartial adjudication of disputes is provided. This may set a precedent.

In the current four-year-old dispute over railroad work rules, acceptance of technological changes by the on-train Brotherhoods, and elimination of jobs considered unnecessary by management, the issue not only is job security but also union survival.

Acceptance of the recommendations made by the Presidential special commission under Judge Rifkind in 1962 and an emergency board under Judge Rosenman earlier this year probably would mean eventual liquidation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Second men would not be taken off passenger trains, but three-men crews on freight locomotives would be cut. Displaced firemen would be offered substantial dismissal pay, or preferential rehiring, or liberal retraining benefits in new skills.

Displaced operating railroad men with more than 10 years service would retain job rights until they reach retirement age.

HEADLINE BACKGROUND

U.S. Gains, Loses In Red Split

By RAY CROMLEY
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Secretary of State Dean Rusk has put a group of men to work on the Sino-Soviet quarrel.

His aim: to find ways of exploit that conflict to U.S. advantage.

The State Department experts were caught unprepared. For 10 years they had been expecting a blowup—some day. "But we didn't expect it to develop so fast," says one top diplomat privately.

Rusk's experts don't expect to know for some time exactly what the Mao-Khrushchev argument will do to U.S. aims and U.S. allies worldwide.

But as of today they see opportunities in Eastern Europe and Latin America. They see dangers in Laos and South Viet Nam, where the Mao-Khrushchev differences could mean a sharp worsening of our position.

Here is the breakdown on what the Sino-Soviet rift may mean to U.S. interests, as outlined by some of Rusk's first-string aides.

Eastern Europe
There is evidence the Eastern European countries, inspired by the conflict and Albania's ability to defy the Soviet Union, are becoming a little more independent in their attitudes.

Take Romania, whose politicians have not been noted for willingness to buck the Russians. In the past few months there have been signs the Romanians are not going to stoop every time Khrushchev sneezes.

In the Russian — enforced division of labor, the Romanians had been told not to industrialize but to specialize in agriculture, fertilizer and petroleum production. In March, the Romanians announced they would not be bound by that dictate. They would industrialize as they pleased. Furthermore they weren't going to have their trade controlled by the Red bloc; they would buy and sell from the West when they could get better deals.

The Romanians refused to send their premier or Red party chief to Khrushchev's recent conference with East European chiefs in East Berlin.

In Czechoslovakia there have been new signs of continued refusal to knuckle down by some

non-Czech peoples. There are equally interesting reports from other Eastern European countries.

The experts don't see major revolts in the cards. They do think of this growing independence only as a way to get more aid from the Russians. This could cost the Soviet Union heavily in aid as it has in Cuba.

Latin America
The Russians and Red Chinese are fighting for control of the Communist parties throughout the continent. This infighting slows down concerted action. If it turns out that some of the parties end up controlled by the Russians, some by the Chinese, cooperation among Communist parties in Latin America will become more difficult.

State Department men expect more violence in those Latin lands where the pro-Red Chinese take over the Communist parties. But greater Red violence may play into U.S. hands because handling

violence and securing cooperation against the Reds in open fights is easier than controlling subtle Red subversion.

There are no signs so far that the Mao - Khrushchev fight will help the U.S. in regard to Cuba.

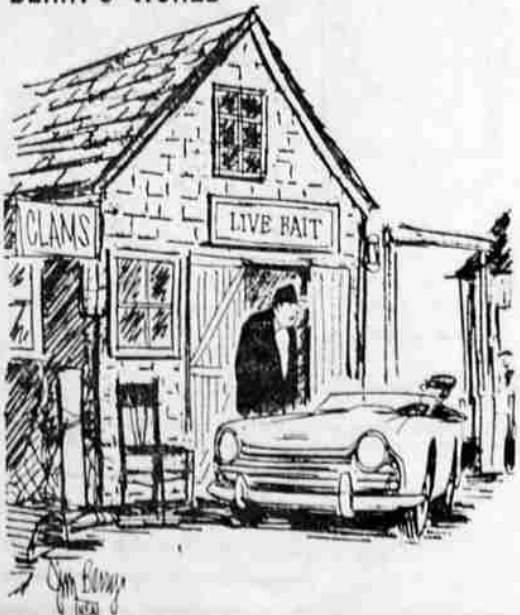
India
Russia is likely to do more to help the Indians resist the Red Chinese. Count on more Russian arms aid.

Southeast Asia
This is the rough spot. The Mao-Khrushchev quarrel has already lessened Russian influence in North Viet Nam and Laos and increased Red Chinese influence.

This could step up the war in South Viet Nam and cause greater Red gambles in Laos and Viet Nam.

Atomic Build-up
The worse the Russo-Chinese quarrel develops, the less likely the Russians are to give the Red Chinese aid in developing and building nuclear weapons.

BERRY'S WORLD



"... And stop referring to me as a native!"



Workmen's Comp Is Confusing

By CHARLES A. SPRAGUE
(In the Oregon-Statesman, Salem)
Here is a letter received from "A Little Employer":

"In a future column, we would appreciate in layman's language an explanation of the workmen's compensation law in respect to private insurance carriers."

"In a recent column (enclosed), you stated first that the present law permits an employer who rejects the coverage to engage private insurance."

"Then, it states, that under the new bill, defeated by the legislators, would have opened the way for private insurers to carry the risks."

"Why was the new bill necessary, in this respect, if an employer can now engage private insurance?"

I am not surprised that there is some confusion over workmen's accident compensation and how it is provided. The subject provoked intense controversy in the last two sessions of the Legislature, and the recent replacement of two of the three commissioners administering the law has probably added to confusion in the public mind. I'll try to explain,



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Autobiography is the easiest literary form in which to write, and the hardest in which to write well. Some of the most skilled and profound authors have written the worst autobiographies.

It interested me, therefore, to receive a note this week announcing the publication next winter of Loren Eiseley's autobiography, "Acquainted With the Night." I have long been an admirer of his writing, his thinking, and his special blend of science and humanities.

If you are looking for summer reading that is both substantial and charming (in the deeper sense of the word), let me recommend any of Dr. Eiseley's books, and especially "The Immense Journey," and "The Firmament of Time."

We live in a literary age of specialists on the one hand, and popularizers on the other. The specialists write in a dehumanized jargon, and tend to think in rigid categories. The popularizers, on the other hand, tend to be too sloppy in their writing and too sloppy in their thinking. Few men in our time are able to bridge the gap between precise knowledge and graceful expression.

C. P. Snow has made us aware of the chasm between what he calls the "two cultures" — the world of science and the world of the humanities. Whether his ultimate analysis is right or wrong, the fact remains that there is little communication between these two worlds: the scientist too often knows little about history and philosophy, and the humanist is either ignorant of, or actively hostile toward, scientific truths.

As an anthropologist and a professor of the history of science, Dr. Eiseley is admirably equipped to span this chasm. He offers us a world-view (what the Germans so untranslatablely call a Weltanschauung) that is humane and flexible, neither blindly commu-

"in layman's language," what the present compensation law provides and the role of private insurance carriers in this field.

Until 1913 workmen who were injured while on the job could claim damages from the employer under the common law rule that the employer was negligent. The defense of the employer often was that the worker was responsible for his injury through his "contributory negligence." Unless the employer made a voluntary settlement, the only recourse the worker had was to file a lawsuit.

This was an unsatisfactory and costly way of obtaining a settlement. As industry became more and more mechanized and hazards of work increased, laws were enacted for a new method of compensating workers for injuries received in their employment. Oregon was one of the first states to adopt such a law, back in 1913.

Under this law, all employers of workers in hazardous occupations (with exceptions, such as farmers) are subject to the act, and their employees are covered by accident insurance, unless the employer rejects the Act. An injured employee so covered is entitled to receive compensation

for his injury according to the scale of payments authorized in the law. If he is dissatisfied with the award given him by the Industrial Accident Commission, he may take his case to court, suing, not the employer, but the State Commission. Funds for paying claims and meeting costs of administration come from assessments on employer payrolls, and a minimum charge on employees.

If an employer has rejected the Act, he and his workers remain under the old Employers' Liability law. This means the injured worker must either accept the settlement offered by the employer, or sue him for damages, or just drop the case. There is no established scale of compensation for injuries received. Such an employer may take private insurance, similar to other liability insurance. But neither he nor his workers nor the insurance carrier is under the workmen's compensation act, with its assurance of compensation according to an established scale, without the necessity of a lawsuit.

The result is that many workers in Oregon do not have the protection assured under the workmen's compensation act.

Senate Bill 370, the hotly disputed bill at the last session, would have brought virtually all workers under the guarantees of the compensation law. The bill would allow employers to operate under state accident insurance, or under what was called "direct responsibility." Those in the latter group would have to prove they had "sufficient financial ability" to pay claims, and the bill said this could be done with money, securities or surety bond, "in no event less than \$100,000." This meant, as a practical matter, that most all such employers would take out private insurance with companies qualified to do business in Oregon.

Big corporations which have rejected the present state coverage, like Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Weyerhaeuser, supported this bill because it would relieve them from the risks of the Employers' Liability Law, and assure their employees of protection. The private insurance companies fought hard for this legislation because they were sure, if their risks were governed by the compensation scale of the state, they could get a large share of the business in Oregon on a profitable basis.

Support for the bill showed mixed motives—one was full coverage of Oregon workers; the other was profit through writing workmen's accident insurance. Against proposals that all workers be brought under the present state protection were the arguments that this would be socialistic, and that private carriers would do a better job in accident prevention and servicing of claims.

The proposed system is called "three-way," because it would allow the employer to choose state coverage, or self-coverage. California has such a system. Washington's system is one-way, compulsory for all affected employees.

The issues involved are very important, vital to the worker, and important to the employer. They are not settled. Workers, including farm workers, should be under the accident compensation system. Oregon will have to decide, if it can, whether to go "one-way" or "three-way."

As for the "little" or "intermediate" employer he hasn't been heard from; and his interest appears to have been forgotten in the battle of the "biggies."

On this day in history:
In 1790, the first U.S. Census was taken. The population was 3,929,214.

In 1907, the U.S. Air Force was born, with the aeronautical division being set up in the U.S. Army office.

In 1943, five Negroes were killed and 500 injured in a race riot in the Harlem district of New York City. Police jailed 500 others.

In 1946, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission was established.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Aug. 1, the 213th day of 1963 with 152 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

Those born today include American author Herman Melville, in 1819.

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EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

'First Step' — Key Words In Ban Treaty

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—The two most important words to remember in connection with the new American-British-Russian nuclear test ban agreement are that this is admittedly just a "first step" toward reduction of international tension and strengthening of peace.

American officials emphasize that it would be wrong to think that initialing of this limited agreement indicates any new direction in Soviet foreign policy or the goals of international communism.

While the treaty preamble proclaims that its principal aim is "achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international controls," that objective may not be realized for a long time.

The treaty does not provide for inspection to verify blasts that might be of nuclear origin. Up to now, the United States has insisted it must have such inspections.

Russia has opposed inspections as spying.

The reason given for what appears to be United States surrender on this point is that no on-site inspection is needed to detect tests in the atmosphere, in outer space or under water, which are covered by the agreement.

The United States, the United Kingdom and Soviet Russia can check on each other's clandestine testing by atmospheric measurement of radiation and fallout.

Launching satellites into outer space is of course expensive, but it can be done if considered necessary to check on far-out nuclear testing.

Seismographic, hydro-acoustic or even water sampling tests for radioactivity can effectively police underwater nuclear explosions.

Underground testing was not included in the nuclear test ban agreement to get around the present inability to detect it. A ban on underground testing is therefore deferred for later negotiation as an amendment to the treaty, after detection methods have been perfected by the scientists.

Further steps for making the new agreement effective may not

be completed much before the end of this year. After the initialing will come the formal signing in Moscow.

The treaty will then go before the United States Senate for hearings in which military and civilian leaders who fear that the United States is surrendering its security will have their say.

After ratification by the Russian government, the British parliament and a two-thirds majority of the Senate, a proclamation signed by the three heads of government would put the agreement into full force.

Other nations will then be given a chance to deposit their ratifications in Washington, London and Moscow.

This provision will separate the good guys from the bad. If France, Red China, the United Arab Republic, Israel or any other country that has been reported toying with the development of its own nuclear force doesn't sign up, it will be identified as a bad hat.

Signatory countries can then take such measures as they see fit to reform or isolate the non-signers. Avoidance of nuclear weapons production by more nations is one of the principal purposes of the test ban treaty.

The treaty may be amended on motion of one-third of the countries signing it, on approval by two-thirds of the signers. But the United States, Britain and Russia are given veto power over amendments.

Any country can withdraw from the agreement on three months' notice if it considers its supreme interests have been jeopardized.

Testing of weapons by a bad-guy country might be considered such an excuse. These are major loopholes in the agreement.

The 18-nation conference on general disarmament was scheduled to resume in Geneva, Switzerland, July 30. Ambassador Charles Stelle is the top U.S. negotiator.

There is scant hope that this conference will immediately begin making progress on gradual arms reduction under full inspection.

But it is hoped other limited agreements might be reached, preparing the way for general disarmament, one step at a time, many years ahead. It's slow business.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Rocky Shifts Stand On Barry Goldwater

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
Presidential Assistant

McGeorge Bundy has offered his best wishes to a minuscule group of intellectuals who are seeking to change U.S. policy toward Red China.

The Bundy-approved outfit bears the name Committee for a Review of Our China Policy. It numbers some 100 members led by former Congressman Charles O. Porter, an Oregon Democrat who lost his seat in 1960.

Co-chairman of the committee is Ernest T. Nash, a self-styled "China hand" who claims to be cheered by Bundy's endorsement. The White House aide wrote:

"As you point out in your letter, there are a great many factors to be considered in dealing with the problem of contacts with the Peiping regime, not the least of which has been their steadfast refusal to permit any visitors to the mainland who are not of their own choosing."

Bundy went on to term "most desirable" discussions of changes in U.S. policy. Nash, in a telephone interview with my assistant, Bill Schulz, expressed the belief that trade with Red China is not enough.

Uncle Sam must begin sending foreign aid on a massive scale, to Mao and Company, he insisted, and added, "Economic help will make the Chinese pacific in ideology just as the Soviets have become."

The Red Chinese today lack capital and technology. Were the United States to embark upon a "Marshall Plan" for the Red regime, "we could achieve the economic independence of China," according to Nash.

Nash pool-poohs reports that all is not well behind the Bamboo Curtain. "The Chinese people are better off today than ever before," he told Mr. Schulz.

"Some of the regimentation may be a little hard on a few people," he conceded, "but we cannot obscure the fact that the People's Republic has made great strides, that the vast majority of Chinese people are satisfied with an infinitely better way of life."

Only weeks before public opinion polls showed him slipping badly in his race for the Republican Presidential nomination, Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller spoke highly of Barry Goldwater. A man of in-

tegrity, a great Republican, he called him.

Now all this has changed. Goldwater is suddenly the tool of right-wing extremists and the Arizona Senator is deeply shocked—and hurt — by Rockefeller's attacks.

But Goldwater is not the first Republican to see Rocky blow hot and cold. Hours after Richard Nixon had risked his life in the streets of Caracas, Venezuela, in the spring of 1958, Rockefeller cabled his party's leader:

"Your courage and determination have inspired democratic forces throughout the hemisphere. We all feel a great sense of pride in your action. Congratulations, Nelson."

Six months later, despite Nixon's night-and-day campaigning, the Electoral Party suffered major electoral losses from coast to coast. One of the few GOP bright spots was New York, where Rockefeller rolled to a first-term victory.

A television commentator in November, 1958, summed up the election results: "The big winner in this election is Nelson Rockefeller. The big loser—Richard Nixon."

Rockefeller left immediately for a vacation at his Venezuelan ranch. Landing at the same Maiquetia Airport where hundreds of spot on Nixon six months earlier, Rocky met the press. Asked about Nixon, Rockefeller quickly assured newsmen, "No tengo nada que ver con Nixon," which means, "I have nothing to do with Nixon."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Who comprised the famed Lafayette Escadrille?

A—Volunteer U.S. pilots flying French airplanes. They accounted for 57 enemy aircraft from 1916 to 1918.

Q—Who gave the Dry Tortugas their name?

A—Ponce de Leon discovered these keys and called them the Tortugas (Spanish for turtle) because of the many turtles in nearby waters.

Q—Who is called father of the National Road?

A—Henry Clay.