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Independent Coal Review

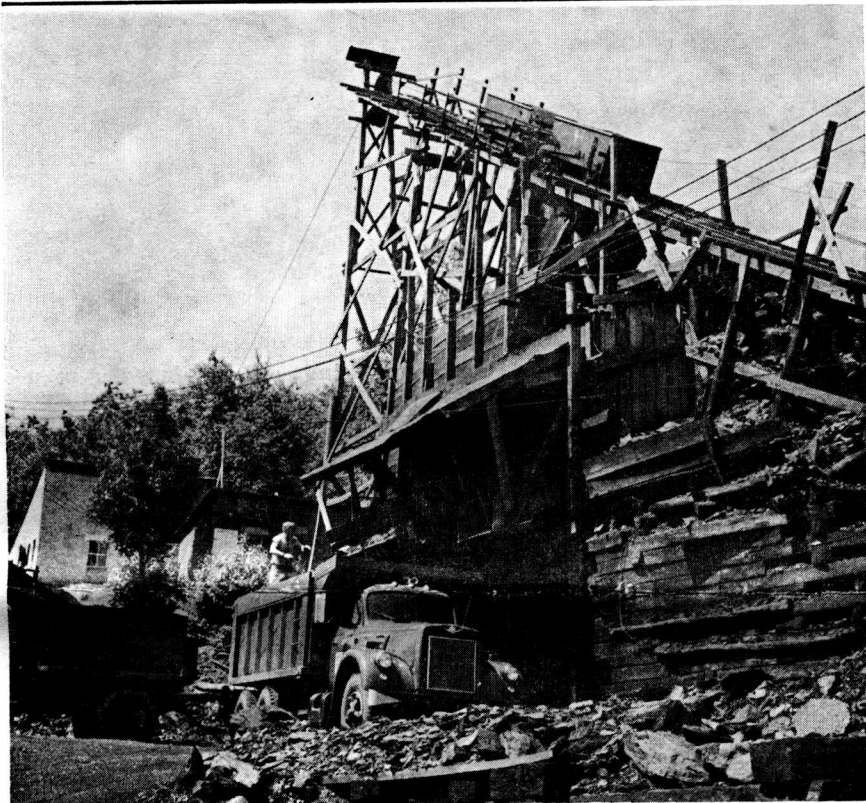
Published Monthly by Independent Miners and Associates by and for the Independents of the coal fields.

Vol. 6—No. 6



NOVEMBER, 1962

Pottsville, Pa.



The Ney and Lehman Coal Company mine at Good Spring is another of the independent operations which have stabilized the economy of the Lower Anthracite coal fields through a combined application of hard work, investment in the future and a firm faith that there is still a living to be made in this area.

Owned and operated by Carl Ney of Valley View and Marlin Lehman, of Tremont, the mine directly employs eight workmen. However, when the allied occupations are involved the direct and indirect financial benefits accruing from this operation reach into several hundred. The coal is taken to adjacent independent Miners and Associates affiliates for cleaning, preparation and transportation to domestic and metropolitan markets.

Coal Pipe Line Hits Snags

A proposed coal slurry pipeline from West Virginia to the east coast is running into one legislative barrier after another.

Supporters of the project have had little success in seeking the right of eminent domain under which lands could be condemned for right-of-way for a pipeline to carry pulverized coal mixed with water.

Congressional action this year got only as far as a Senate committee hearing. Several bills designed to clear the way for the proposed pipeline died with adjournment of the 87th Congress.

The West Virginia legislature last winter passed a bill enabling coal pipeline companies to initiate condemnation suits.

But legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey did not follow suit.

The Virginia General Assembly passed a bill specifically prohibiting condemnation to provide land for coal carrying pipelines.

In New Jersey a bill to ban coal pipelines

was passed by the lower House but apparently stands little chance in the state Senate.

Pipeline proponents, including Gov. W. W. Barron of West Virginia, contend such lines could provide fuel economically to east coast states and at the same time help the coal industry.

Opponents, including railroads, argue the pipelines would benefit only a few and would hurt the railroads hauling for little as well as large consumers.

It appears a sure bet that further coal pipeline bills will be offered in the next session of Congress.

Here is a summary of the situation by states:

West Virginia—The 1962 legislature passed a bill enabling coal pipeline companies to start condemnation suits.

Virginia — The legislature passed a bill specifically prohibiting condemnation to provide land for such pipelines. The prohibition, backed by coal carrying rail interests, was in an amendment to a bill dealing with the general laws of eminent domain.

(The new law says: ". . . and provided further, that notwithstanding the foregoing nor any other provision of the law the right of eminent domain shall not be exercised for the purpose of acquiring any lands or estates or interests therein nor any other property for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance or operation of any pipeline for the transportation of coal.")

President Approves Mine Drainage Bill

A bill to permit funds appropriated for anthracite mine drainage to be used for mine sealing and filling was signed by President Kennedy.

Several million dollars will be made available by the measure for the expanded approach to guarding against mine subsidence in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Rep. Daniel J. Flood, D-Pa., and Sen. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., sponsored the bill.

Maryland—No bill was introduced in the 1962 legislature, but there are reports such a bill will be offered in the 1963 session convening in January.

Delaware—A bill to allow coal pipeline companies to initiate condemnation suits passed the House but hit a snag in the Senate. Senate approval is considered doubtful.

Pennsylvania — A pipeline bill was passed by the House 110-94 on Aug. 8, 1961, after being defeated earlier. The bill died in a Senate committee.

New Jersey—A bill to ban coal pipelines was passed by the assembly but apparently has little chance for Senate passage.

INDEPENDENT COAL REVIEW

Vol. 6 No. 6 November 1962 Pottsville, Pa.

Published monthly by Independent Miners and Associates by and for the Independents of the coal fields.

Room 406, Masonic Building, Pottsville, Pa.

EDITOR: Clyde L. Machamer.

OFFICERS: Clyde L. Machamer, Reinerton, president; Andrew J. Drebitko, West West Terrace, vice-president; Joseph T. Walacavage, New Minersville, treasurer; James W. Thompson, Tower City, secretary.

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BENEFICIAL AND WELFARE FUND: Clyde L. Machamer, Reinerton; Robert Rissingner, Millersburg and Leo Strenkoski, Minersville.



From The President's Desk

Independent Miners and Associates through its publication, Independent Coal Review, desires to take this opportunity to congratulate the victorious candidates in the Nov. 6 General Election.

Naturally, in an election, as in any athletic contest, game or test, not everyone can win. There always must be a loser the same as there always is a winner.

Independent Miners and Associates are pleased to see Pennsylvania Representative George Heffner of Pottsville, returned to office. Representative Heffner has always lent a sympathetic ear to the problems of the independent mining industry and we are certain that this cordial relationship will continue throughout his next term of office.

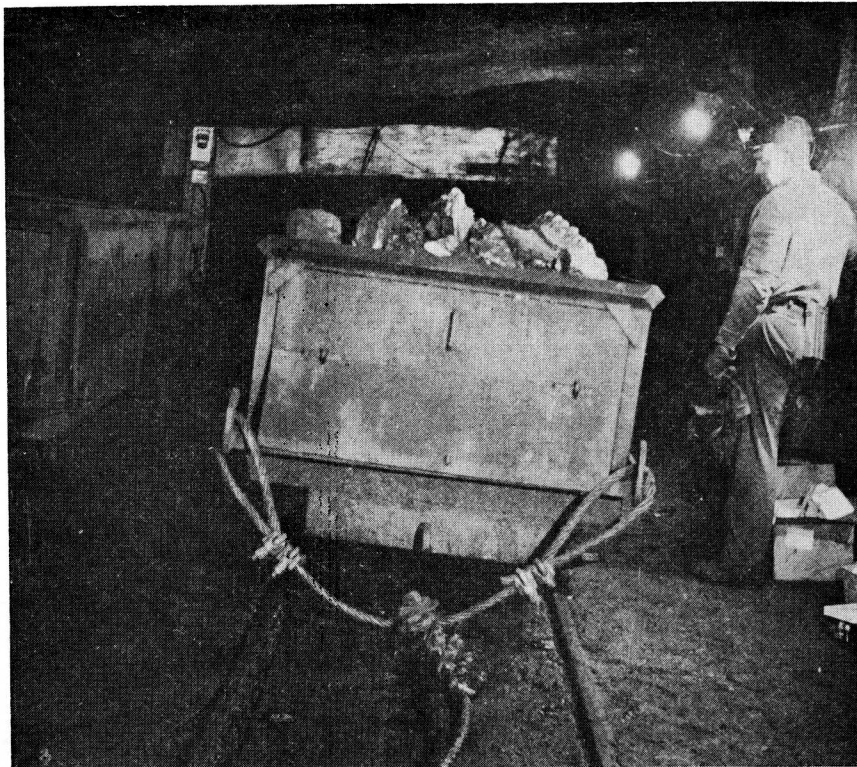
To Representative Heffner, along with Representatives-elect Joseph Manbeck, of Pine Grove; John Boris of Ashland and Wayne Briesch of Ringtown, we say a very sincere "congratulations" and offer our best wishes for a successful tenure of office.

We also wish to congratulate Governor-elect William Scranton and U. S. Senator Joseph S. Clark, of Philadelphia upon his election to a second consecutive term.

Congratulations are also extended to U. S. Congressman George Rhodes, of Reading, re-elected, who will now represent the new "swing" district of Berks, Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties.

In addition Independent Miners and Associates extends to all successful candidates, of both political parties, sincerest congratulations and best wishes for a most successful tenure of office.

Independent Miners and Associates will endeavor in the immediate future to achieve personal contact with our representatives in both Harrisburg and Washington and will make a special effort to acquaint them with the problems of the independent mining industry.



Typical of the modern, up to date equipment being used in mines and preparation plants affiliated with Independent Miners and Associates are the welded steel mine cars such as pictured above in operation at the Earl Bush mine on Goodspring Mountain.

The cars are in use on all levels of the 2,600 foot deep operation and not only combine the utmost in safety but by means of their thorough welded construction eliminate frequent costly breakdowns.

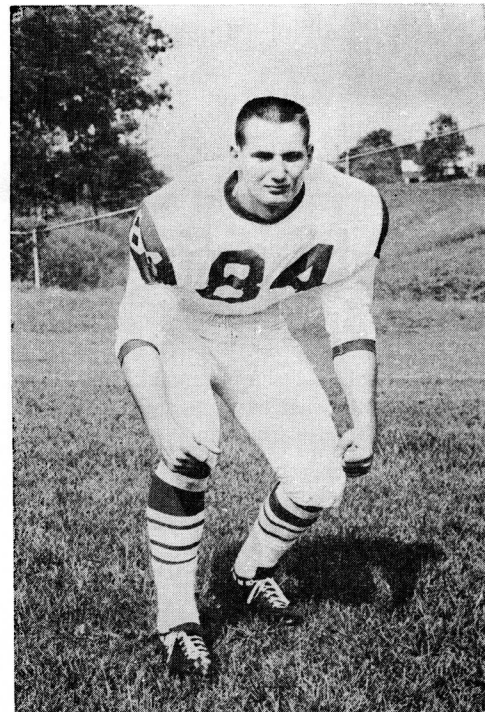
Sons of IMA Member Excel On Gridiron



EDWARD WEISACOSKY

Members and affiliates of Independent Miners and Associates had better make reservations now to see both the University of Miami and East Stroudsburg State Teachers College football teams in action in 1963.

Two sons of Anthony Weisacosky Sr. of 517 Carbon St., Pottsville, a member of the Executive Committee of Independent Miners and Associates, are expected to star on the gridiron for both schools.



ANTHONY WEISACOSKY

Edward Weisacosky, a 1962 graduate of Pottsville High School, where he starred as a back and end on the football squad, is a first string end on the University of Miami freshman football team and already is classed as varsity calibre for next year.

Another son, Anthony Weisacosky Jr., who also held down the backfield and end position for Pottsville's Crimson Tide graduated in 1960 and is now playing the same positions on the state teacher's squad.

Independent Miners and Associates Open Forum

The Pottsville office of Independent Miners and Associates located in the Masonic Building, Second and W. Norwegian St., Pottsville, is desirous of furnishing the ultimate in service to members of IMA and our affiliates.

Any questions, problems relative to compensation, insurance, work contracts, etc., in fact just anything and everything that pertains to the independent mining industry are welcome. You may receive needed answers through Independent Coal Review by directing your queries to the IMA office or through Charles Leininger, of Tremont, traveling representative of IMA who periodically visits operations.

It is required that the name and address of the writer be affixed to the questions. However, on request, we will eliminate your name and substitute initials, in furnishing the answers.

Any questions of a personal nature may be directed in person to any officer or the IMA for a verbal or written reply.

For those questions to be answered through Independent Coal Review we will reinstitute our "question box" who proved so popular with our former publication.

Items for Publication Solicited

Putting out an eight-page paper of the size of Independent Coal Review every month is no easy task.

Both the editorial staff of Independent Coal Review and officials of Independent Miners and Associates are always on the look-out for news items worthy of print.

We will be most appreciative if members of IMA, advertisers, families and friends will send any items of news interest for publication.

Please send all items to Independent Miners and Associates, Masonic Building, Second and W. Norwegian St., Pottsville. Articles should arrive at the IMA office no later than the 24th of the month immediately preceding publication. In other words articles for the October issue must be received no later than September 24.

We are especially interested in the proposed or actual construction of new facilities, remodeling of existing breakers, cleaning plants and mines, changes of ownership of operations, hiring of new foremen and supervisors, installation of new equipment, hiring of additional workers.

We are also interested in publishing personal family items such as children graduating from college, sons and daughters becoming engaged, married or entering the military services, acquisition of employment by children of members of IMA and its affiliates.

Bigger and Better

It has technically been possible for some time to bore shafts up to 20 ft. or more in diameter. Actually, however, the difficulties increased geometrically after diameter reached 5 to 6 ft., and drilled shafts larger than that have been few. But, as in everything else, improved design and especially improved drilling heads and bits have widened the horizon. Now, several concerns offer their services for bores up to 15 ft. in diameter and say that 20 ft. or more is perfectly possible. Conclusion: Shaft costs may be down rather sharply in the not-too-distant future.

Close 22 More Mines In Shamokin Region

During the past two weeks, twenty-two more mines in the Shamokin area that have been abandoned or inoperative were sealed, bringing the total number of mines closed to 251 since May 30.

Sixteen of the mines were sealed under the direction of Thomas Brothers Coal Company, said the members of the Independent Miners, Breakermen, and Truckers, who have maintained the statistics on the mine-closing projects.

This association has sealed six other mine openings in the Bunker Hill section. All 22 other mines were located in the Excelsior area.

The recent sealing, according to Clarence Kashner, president of the Miners' group, was made possible by contributions from residents of the Shamokin area. The funds will be used to close several more mines before the money is exhausted.

Repairs must be made on the bull-dozer the men have been using before the project can be resumed.

The death of a 13-year-old boy, Kenneth Schickley, last May 29, prompted the closing of the 251 mines. The Schickley boy lost his life when he fell into an inoperative slope in Bunker Hill Mountain.

UMWA Attempting to Unload Its Hospitals

The United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund announced it is attempting to get local communities to take over operation of hospitals the union operates in some mining areas.

A statement issued by the fund this morning, without elaboration, indicated transfer to local communities of all 10 hospitals operated by the fund in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

The statement said negotiations under way so far involve only four of the 10 hospitals, the facilities at Middlesboro, Hazard, Whitesburg and McDowell, Ky.

Josephine Roche, director of the UMW Welfare and Retirement Fund, insisted that any transfer arrangement will "contain assurances the hospitals will continue to provide the same high quality medical care they have in the past."

The fund's major hospitals are located at Harlan, Ky., and Williamsson and Beckley, W. Va., with smaller hospital facilities located at Pikeville and Han, W. Va., and Wise, Va.

The hospitals were built about seven years ago in mountainous mining areas that had previously lacked such up-to-date hospital facilities. The over-all cost was about \$27 million to \$28 million.

Don't drop paper and other debris on the streets. If you can't find a proper receptacle for your trash, remember . . . you CAN take it with you.

Use Coal As Basis To Make Fertilizer For Corn-Wheat

Two companies, one American and one Japanese, soon will begin manufacturing fertilizer from coal, using a process developed at the Pennsylvania State University 14 years ago.

The research was done at Penn State by Dr. H. Beecher Charnbury, professor and head of the department of fuel technology, and Dr. Theodore D. Polansky, assistant professor of fuel technology.

Cooperating with the fuel technologists was Dr. A. C. Richer, professor of soil technology. The project was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines and Mineral Industries in cooperation with the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association.

A process was developed to convert coal into fertilizer material. Its efficiency was evaluated by mixing samples of the material with soil to determine if the soil bacteria would convert the processed material into the form of nitrogen used by plants.

Greenhouse tests were made on the growth of corn, wheat, and barley. Actual field tests followed and the coal-based fertilizer material was compared with standard fertilizers. All tests were favorable for the new material from coal.

In their research, Dr. Charnbury and Dr. Polansky used a high volatile "A" bituminous coal from the Upper Freeport seam in Central Pennsylvania. This coal was pulverized, treated with concentrated nitric acid and the resulting slurry, neutralized with concentrated ammonium hydroxide. When the slurry was evaporated to dryness, a complex of impure ammonium nitric humates was formed. These humates proved to be the active ingredients of the fertilizer.

The American company beginning to manufacture the product is American Humates, Inc., of Glenrock, Wyoming. It is completing a 12,000-ton-per-year plant using leonardite, an oxidized form of lignite as its base material?

The Japanese firm is the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company. With government support it is building a 2-400-ton-per-year plant using coal as a base material and turning out a product called "humisol."

How To Get Best Gas Mileage

When NASCAR (National Association for Stock Car Advancement and Research) conducts an economy run, they give identical instructions to the dealer who supplies each make of car to be tested. Here's how the economy expert tunes a car to assure the best gas mileage it's capable of:

1. Check compression.
2. Check spark plugs.
3. Set timing and check distributor points.
4. Check fuel pump pressure.
5. Adjust carburetor idle.
6. Check valve rockers and push rods for imperfections.
7. Set valve tappets.
8. Adjust clutch for pedal travel and free play.
9. Adjust hand and foot brakes.
10. Check front wheel bearings for proper tightness.

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JOHN BERNITSKY

John Bernitsky of Middleport, has been affiliated with the independent mining industry in the Schuylkill County area for 26 years.

He is the son of the late Joseph Bernitsky and Veronica Grayouskie Bernitsky, both of Silver Creek. He is married to the former Helen Kilousky of Middleport and is the father of two daughters, Bernice, age 13 and Beverly, age nine.

During World War II John had over five and a half years service in both the European and South Pacific Theatres of Operation.

He is presently associated with four brothers, Vincent, Joseph, Albert and Edward in the operation of the Bernitsky Brothers Mine at New Philadelphia.

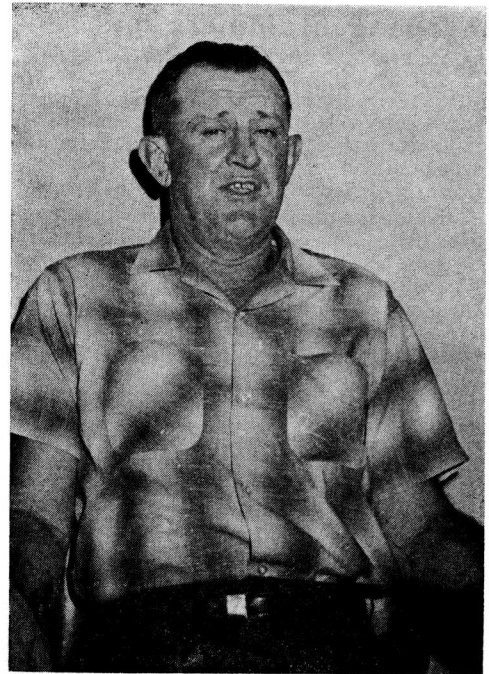
Washington Still Bad: Harrisburg Looks Good

The election is over and it is time to look into the future and try to evaluate the position of independent miners and associates with the incoming administration in Harrisburg and Washington.

In Washington we can look ahead to continued harassment from sources that heretofore have looked back instead of forward in the Anthracite regions. We must look there with a sense of caution for in past sessions certain elected officials have closed their minds on information easily accessible to them in relation to the changes in the Anthracite areas and the increasing importance the independent mining industry plays in the overall economy of these regions.

Although some officials have recognized the growth of this Industry and the boost it has given to the economic stature of many Anthracite communities others have closed their eyes to public facts and records. We hope that those in authority who have shown a tendency to be fair and impartial will continue. We hope others who previously have been biased and partisan in their attitude and appraisal of the Anthracite Industry generally will adopt a more equitable outlook. One thing is sure, this organization will continue fighting for a more favorable position for all independents. Those in authority cannot shunt representatives of this great Industry aside arbitrarily much longer. This Industry deserves recognition and it will be heard.

On the Pennsylvania scene things look much brighter. Come January a new Administration takes over the reigns in the State. We anticipate that the incoming administration will have a more open mind when matters affecting anthracite and mining are under consideration. We look to a more courteous outlook from the Dept. of Mines and Mineral Industries and an open door policy for all of mining instead of just a select few.



CHARLES FAUST

Charles Faust, of Muir, has been actively participating in the independent mining industry since 1930.

"Corky" as he is better known to members, workers and friends is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Faust, of Pine Grove, R.D. His mother is the former Lavine Kerschner, also of Pine Grove, R.D. He is married to the former Mae Emma Reiner, of Muir.

A World War II veteran Faust presently operates mines in the Rausch Creek area.

He served in the South Pacific Theatre of Operations during World War II for 16 months with a total of 33 months military service. He was discharged with the rank of Technician Fifth Grade after seeing duty with the 579th Anti-Aircraft Group.

Increase Death Benefit One-Third Effective Nov. 15

Effective Nov. 15, 1962 the Beneficial and Welfare Fund Committee of the Independent Miners and Associates authorized an increase of one-third in contributions in death cases.

However, this increase, as do all benefits supplied by IMA are for the use of eligible members only.

THEREFORE, BE SURE YOU ARE A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING AND HAVE A PAID UP MEMBERSHIP CARD TO INSURE THAT YOU WILL RECEIVE EVERYTHING THAT IS DUE TO YOU.

Independent Miners and Associates and Independent Coal Review are happy to make this formal announcement of the increase since it is just one more visual result of the far-reaching and constructive program of IMA.

Name IMA President-Treas. For Office by Acclamation

Clyde L. Machamer, of Muir, and Joseph Walacavage, of New Minersville, were nominated by acclamation for the posts of president and treasurer respectively of Independent Miners and Associates at the first November meeting.

Although this nomination by acclamation is tantamount to election without opposition the names of the two office holders will be placed on the ballot for voting at the first December meeting.

James W. Thompson, of Tower City, IMA Secretary, will cast the votes for Machamer and Wallacavage at the December session.

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Start Two-Phase Project Aim At Halting Culm Bank Fire

The first phase of a two-part project designed to develop equipment to extract combustible material from culm (coal refuse) banks, thereby preventing fires from starting in them, will start with visits to air pollution offices in Cleveland.

Dr. Beecher Charbury, head of the Mineral Preparation Department at the Pennsylvania State University, said he expects to visit the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre area later this month with a staff of five men as part of the fact-gathering phase of the project. The trip to Cleveland will determine what date is available on the number of refuse dumps across the country.

Similar fact-finding trips to the offices of the National Coal Assn. and the Penna. Health Department are planned. The first phase is expected to take a year and a half and is financed by a \$56,000 research grant from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Samples of material from both burning and nonburning dumps around the country will be collected by the research team after the preliminary data is gathered. The second phase of the project would require an additional grant, and would consist of the designing, construction and testing of a pilot plant, on wheels, which would move from dump to dump performing the extraction process.

Cause of Law Suit

Burning culm piles in Ashley, Luzerne County, were the cause of a law suit filed by the Commonwealth of Penna. against the Glen Alden Corp. and Pennsupreme Coal Co. Aug. 30.

Commonwealth Court was asked to grant an immediate injunction against the companies to prevent them from adding to the piles until the long-smoldering blaze is extinguished. Glen Alden was named in the suit even though it sold the piles to Pennsupreme last February. The complaint stated that the burning culm piles "release noxious gases which constitute a nuisance in that they adversely affect the health and well-being of the residents of the surrounding area." It added that the health department ordered Glen Alden to abate the nuisance on December 27, 1961, and followed that with an order to Pennsupreme on March 14, 1962. The complaint said that both firms refused to take an effective action.

Require Permit

The Pennsylvania Air Pollution Commis-

U. S. Approves Mine Water Control Project for Glen Alden

The Department of the Interior has approved a \$165,000 anthracite mine-water-control project near Nanticoke, Pa. The new project, the latest in a series financed jointly by the Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is designed to improve the surface-drainage area overlying the Glen Alden Corporation's Wanamie mine. According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, which recommended approval of the project, its completion will prevent an estimated 60 million gallons of water from entering underground workings of the Wanamie mine each year. This will be accomplished by filling eight nearby strip pits where rain water now collects, by grading the surface to minimize erosion, and by reconditioning old ditches and digging new ones to divert water into Newport Creek. Once completed, the project will be maintained by the mine operators.

Fish Steaks Tasty Treat

Halibut steaks are marinated and broiled in this recipe.

Wine-Barbecued Halibut Steaks

- 1½ lb. halibut steaks, cut 1-inch thick
- 1-3 c. salad or olive oil
- 1-3 c. Burgundy or 3 tablespoons red wine vinegar
- 1 garlic clove, cut in half
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. monosodium glutamate
- ¼ tsp. bitters

If fish steaks are frozen, let thaw on refrigerator shelf or at room temperature. Combine oil, wine or wine vinegar, garlic, salt, monosodium glutamate and bitters. Center fish on large sheet of heavy-duty aluminum foil, cupping up edges a little. Pour marinating mixture over this. Then make a tight package of the foil; roll top and two end seams into drugstore fold. Place on plate and refrigerate several hours, turning package occasionally to distribute marinade. When ready to cook, remove garlic. Place steaks on greased broiler three inches from heat. Broil 6 to 8 minutes per side or until lightly browned and flakes easily with a fork. Serves six.

sion has announced that every person operating a coal refuse disposal area must file an application for a permit within 90 days after Sept. 1; that no person shall operate an existing coal refuse disposal area after Sept. 1 unless he has obtained a permit or temporary permit, and that no new coal refuse areas shall be operated unless a permit has been issued by the commission.

No permit will be required to remove ashes, red dog or other material from a burned-out pile.

Steal \$3,000 Tools - Material From Land Independent Mine

Equipment and tools valued at more than \$3,000 were stolen from the independent mining operation of Joseph Land, Fourth St., Minersville, located in the Pine Hill section, Cass Twp.

State Troopers John Mazak and Stephen Andrusisian, Sch. Haven detail, said the theft included mining tools valued at \$500, several jack hammers, component parts of a hoisting machine, over 500 feet of high tension wire, parts on an electric switchboard, which was dismantled and other articles. Considerable damage was done to the building.

Useful Tips for Home Makers

If you want to keep lime deposits from settling down on the inside of an aluminum kettle, keep the inside dry when the kettle is not in use.

Silverware is washed best in an automatic dishwasher if the individual pieces are placed with the handles down in the basket and the upper ends are spread apart to prevent nesting, according to home service experts.

The silver basket in the portable dishwasher will hold more than 60 individual pieces.

If toddler goes on a milk strike on occasion, you can add dry skin milk to his mashed potato or cooked cereal.

Glue a tape measure along the front edge of the sewing machine and varnish with clear varnish. This will save many minutes looking for a tape measure when making garments.

Recipes nowadays often call for sour cream that is "cultured" or "commercially prepared." That terminology is added so that a novice in the kitchen won't use regular sweet cream that has "turned."

DUST EXTRACTION—The idea of a dust collector in the face zone has been the subject of some investigation and experimentation in the U. S. The increased use of continuous machines has been reflected in more emphasis in this direction. The British, however, seem to have gone faster and farther, and announce that they have a practicable unit that does an acceptable job of collecting and precipitating dust produced by a continuous miner, using exhaust tubing and a portable filter unit. It seems in order to expect that systems similar in principle may be available soon in the U. S.

FROM ANOTHER ANGLE—The big reason for emphasis on maintenance—and especially preventive maintenance—is cutting cost, both production—the most important—as well as the cost of repairs themselves. But there is another angle—safety. A look at the record of mine fires in recent years shows a frighteningly large number supported or directly caused by poor maintenance practices. Not all but nevertheless they all could have killed people—a lot of people in many instances—and they all cost money and resulted in lost production.

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Primary Function of Mines Department—To Protect Men

"The primary function of the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries is to protect the health and safety of persons employed in the coal mines of this Commonwealth."

Thus declares an article in the "Pennsylvania Business," a magazine issued by the Pennsylvania State Department of Commerce that was written by Lewis E. Evans, Secretary of Mines and Mineral Industries.

This Department, the article relates, was established as a separate agency by an Act of April 14, 1903. Before that, it had been the Bureau of Mines within the Department of Internal Affairs.

The health and safety of persons employed in and about the Anthracite coal mines have been protected by an Act approved on June 2, 1891.

However, an Anthracite Mine Law Safety Committee Commission was created by the 1961 Legislature. The commission is engaged in a study of existing laws in regards to underground mining of Anthracite and will present recommendation for a modern code to the Legislature.

The enforcement of laws by the Department has played a great part in reducing the number of fatalities in Pennsylvania coal mines. For example, in the Anthracite region, 24,726,213 tons were produced in 1877 with 194 fatalities, while, by contrast, in 1961, 16,506,512 tons were produced with only 19 fatalities.

Another important function of the Department is enforcing the Commonwealth's Anthracite and Bituminous Strip Mine Laws. These include enforcement of laws regarding backfilling. New amendments to these laws include requirements for strip operators to backfill to the original contours of the area adjacent to highways for a distance of 75 feet.

In addition to administering the laws regarding coal mine operations, the Department also offers assistance to the coal mining industry through an appropriation known as Abandoned Coal Mine Services.

Fund For Sealing

These funds can be used for sealing, flushing and extinguished fires in abandoned coal mines. The work is done on a competitive basis or with State-owned equipment on a per diem basis.

The State-Federal Anthracite Mine Drainage Program is also conducted by the Department. Enacted in 1955, this program provides State-Federal funds on an equal matching basis for buying and installing pumping plants in abandoned Anthracite mines.

Object of the program is to control water impounded in abandoned mines at a level which will permit adjacent active mines to continue in operation.

The cost of operating and maintaining pumping stations is the obligation of the coal companies which benefit from the control of water in the abandoned mines.

This program also provides funds for constructing ditches, flumes, backfilling abandoned strip mine pits, etc.

The Coal Research Board, created by the

Drivers Confused Over Rules On Passing In Multiple Lanes

If you're driving on an expressway or thruway in Pennsylvania, you'd better learn the rules of passing on these multiple lane divided highways. There is a great deal of confusion among motorists and the situation is one that is difficult to clarify.

Anyone who has driven on one of these roads recently knows what we mean. For instance, what do you do when traffic in the right lane is moving too slowly and you swing out into the left lane to pass, only to come up behind some driver in that lane also moving too slowly?

Or what about the driver who insists upon hanging in the left lane, driving under the posted limits, with the right lane utterly clear of traffic? Do you pass him on the right? Do you just low down, keep your lane, and indulge in a slow burn? Do you get out behind him, honk your horn and tell him off?

Or maybe you're in a concentration of traffic on three lanes moving in your direction. Do you stay in the middle so you can jockey for position when necessary? Do you keep in the right lane and "hope" you'll be able to move over for a left turn on down the road?

These are only a few of the situations in which motorists find themselves daily in Pennsylvania. Chances are, each driver meets each situation in his own way, using his own version of "common sense" with little knowledge of how he should handle the problem under the law.

The legal confusion was not helped very much by a law passed during the 1961 session of the General Assembly. In fact, that law, which amended Section 1004 of the Vehicle Code, seemed to compound the confusion.

Passing on multiple lane highways is regulated by two sections of The Vehicle Code: 1004 and 1007. In combination, these two sections mean simply this:

Motorists driving on multiple lane divided highways should pass on the left as a general rule. They SHOULD NOT PASS ON THE RIGHT UNLESS:

- (1) There are signs, posted by the proper authorities, indicating permission to travel in certain lanes other than the extreme right lane, or;
- (2) The multiple lane divided highway is within city or borough limits, or;
- (3) A driver ahead is indicating, by signal, his intention to make a left turn and the right lane is open to pass.

Legislation in 1935, was the first of its kind in a state or national government. Successive appropriations have been made totaling \$1,050,000 for comprehensive research studies and programs in the technology, economics and marketing of Bituminous and Anthracite coal and their by-products. Grants were made to such organizations as the Anthracite Institute in Wilkes-Barre, the Pennsylvania State University and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

A part of the 1961 appropriation was allocated to the Anthracite institute for a study which established that American coal can be used satisfactorily instead of European coke at military bases in the American Occupied Zone of West Germany.

As a result, the Army bought 485,000 net tons of Pennsylvania Anthracite for delivery between November 1961 and June of this year.

East Coal Pipe Line Backers Blast Opposing Legislation

Proponents of a plan to build a liquid coal pipeline from the West Virginia coalfields to eastern industrial points attacked legislation to block the installation in New Jersey as unconstitutional.

The Atlantic City Electric Co. went on record in favor of the slurry pipeline as "a practical means of transmitting and utilizing coal as a fuel."

The firm's views were shared by about a dozen other interests who presented testimony at a public hearing conducted by state Sen. Richard R. Stout, R-Monmouth, on a measure to deny the right of eminent domain to coal pipelines.

It was the second and final hearing scheduled by the committee on the bill which has passed the assembly. Opponents to the pipeline, led by the state's railroad industry, were heard last month.

Stout said he was "impressed" by the proponents side of the argument, but gave no indication what might happen to the bill which probably will be considered when the legislature returns Nov. 19.

The pipeline would originate in the West Virginia coalfields and terminate in the East. It would carry a mixture of pulverized coal and water.

New Jersey eminent domain statutes authorize construction of such a pipeline now and opponents of the proposal are seeking to confine the right in New Jersey to conveyors of gas, petroleum and petroleum products.

Support N. J. Legislation Opposing Coal Pipe Line

A mound of opposition was placed in the path of a proposed coal pipeline through New Jersey.

Railroad, labor and civic officials appeared before a state Senate committee headed by Sen. Richard R. Stout, R-Monmouth, to support a bill that would block the pipeline through New Jersey.

They said a pipeline would put hundreds of people out of work, put a crimp in state and city tax structures, put at least one railroad out of business and break the backs of others.

The Consolidation Coal Co. and the Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. are proposing a \$100-million pipeline from the West Virginia coal fields to the New Jersey-New York metropolitan area. It would carry a mixture of pulverized coal and water that could be burned by special equipment at electric generating stations.

Proponents contend the pipeline would not only cut the cost of coal but at the same time reduce the price of electricity.

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Don't Delay, Apply Today For Social Security Benefits

July 1692, marked the fifth anniversary of the availability of monthly disability insurance benefits under the social security program. Currently, over 1 million people—disabled workers and their dependents—are receiving about \$75 million monthly under this program. However, social security records show that disabled persons have lost benefits because they did not apply for them promptly? Do you know any of these disabled people?

Joe H. _____, a slashertender in a textile plant got his overalls caught in a pulley five years ago this month. He was tossed about several times before the machine was stopped by fellow workers. The beating on his head and extremities resulted in damage to his brain so that he has been unable to work since. The insurance carried by Joe's employer provided medical care and an eventual lump sum settlement. However, the needs of Joe's young family made deep inroads in this nest egg and Joe began to explore other possibilities to provide for his family. It was the local welfare department that referred Joe to his social security office last April. Joe has just begun receiving cash payments under social security as a disabled worker and members of his family receive benefits, too, as his dependents. If he had acted sooner, payments could have been made to him and his family much earlier. Social security disability insurance payments are retroactive no more than 12 months before the month application is filed.

Bill _____'s heart attack took place in July 1955. He kept hoping to return to his job as parts storekeeper in an auto repair shop. His doctor would not think of allowing this. Even though the job would be considered light, he could not be on his feet to do the work. So his wife went to work to help keep the family together. Bill learned to live with his impairment. He stayed at home and kept an eye on their two youngsters. They were growing up but were not yet in high school when Mrs. _____ became ill. It was at this point, six and a half years after Bill became incapacitated, that Mrs. _____'s doctor asked her if Bill was getting his social security disability benefits. Bill made a bee line to the nearest social security district office last April and applied for disability insurance benefits. Now he is receiving monthly disability benefits for himself and dependents benefits for his family. Had he known about the social security disability insurance program, he could have qualified for benefits much earlier.

Social security disability insurance benefits may be paid to disabled workers under age 65 and to certain of their dependent. The wife of a disabled worker is eligible for benefit payments at age 62. However she may

get benefit payments regardless of her age if she has in her care a child eligible for benefits (either under 18 or over 18 and disabled in childhood).

To be disabled under the social security law, you must have a condition so severe that, in the words of the law, it makes you unable to "engage in any substantial gainful activity." Your disability must be the kind of physical or mental condition which will show up in medical examinations or tests and it must have lasted for at least 6 months and be expected to continue for a long and indefinite time.

To get disability insurance payments, you must have social security credit for at least 5 years of work in a 10-year period ending when you became disabled.

The amount of your monthly disability insurance payment is the same as the amount of the old-age insurance benefit you would get if you were already 65.

A simple rule for all disabled workers is this: Don't delay—apply today. You may be losing monthly cash disability insurance benefits. If you become seriously disabled, do not risk losing disability insurance benefits by failing to apply for them.

Yield Sign Violations Cause Many Road Crashes

Too many motorists are ignoring "yield" signs in driving on the nation's highways, without fully realizing how serious this dangerous practice can be—for themselves and other motorists too!

Here in Pennsylvania last year, illegal failure to yield the right of way on the highway involved more than 30,000 drivers in accidents last year.

Based on comparative accident figures, failure to yield the right of way was considered one of the most dangerous violations in the state. One hundred operators were involved in fatal accidents, 8,152 operators were implicated in personal injury accidents, while 24,134 were involved in property damage accidents because of the failure to yield the right of way.

The "yield" sign requires the driver to stop unless the through highway which he is entering is free of oncoming traffic. The

triangular, bright yellow, easily seen "yield" signs permit approaching traffic to slow down as they approach the intersection and enter the through highway without stopping if traffic permits.

However, if traffic on the through highway is obliged to change lanes or swerve to avoid collision, the operator of the entering vehicle has failed to yield the right of way. Therefore, the entering motorist would be liable to prosecution and would be responsible for any accident which might result. The Vehicle Code specifies that such interference is "prima facie evidence of failure of the operator approaching the 'yield right of way' sign to so yield" (Section 1016.1).

Furthermore, a first and second violation within a three-year period would result in warning letters issued to the violator, according to the Pennsylvania Schedule of Suspensions and Revocations. Additional violations would result in suspension of driving privileges for 15 days, one month and three months.

Only One State OK's Pipe Line

Except for West Virginia, right of eminent domain has now been refused by all the states through which the proposed West Virginia-Pennsylvania to Philadelphia and Jersey coal slurry line might pass. Proponents now are looking to Congress and banking on help from Kennedy's advocacy of legislation granting domain rights. But inaction has followed completion of the hearings and the chances of adoption this year seem doubtful at best. In the absence of Congressional sanction the form of additional action that might be taken has not yet been sketched out.

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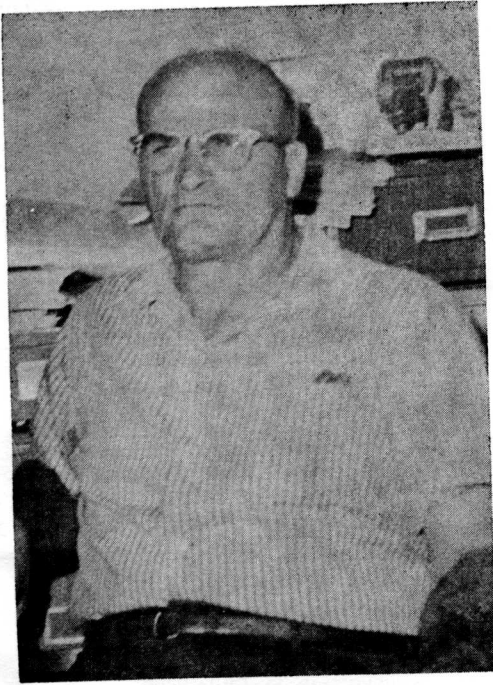
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Franklin I. Miller, Sr., of 15 S. Crescent St., Tremont, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elias H. Miller, of Orwin. His mother is the former Jane Rebecca Wirth of Jonestown R.D. Franklin is one of a family of eight brothers and sisters. He is married to the former Verna Snyder of Tremont. They are the parents of one son and three daughters, Patsy, 33; Franklin I., Jr., 30; Joan, 28, and Judy, 21. He has been in the Independent Mining Industry for 22 years and previously served 22 years in the printing industry. He is now serving his fourth year on the Executive Committee of IMA and previously served on the Board of Trustees for 3 years. Franklin owns and operates the Franklin Coal Company located at Ravine, Pa., and recently renovated this preparation facility and installed Wilmot Heavy-Media cleaning equipment in a modern steel structure.

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The Faith to Be Free by J. Edgar Hoover

In view of the ever-constant communistic threat to the internal security of the United States coupled with the international Cuban situation Independent Coal Review begins publication this month of the first of a three-part talk delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This talk was delivered by Hoover on the occasion of his receiving the Criss award.

In his acceptance speech he said:

"This indeed is a great honor, which has been made possible by the personal sacrifices and devotion to duty of my associates. I accept the Criss Award with deep humility on behalf of the dedicated men and women of the FBI. I shall cherish it always as a symbol of your recognition of their service to the American people. I am most grateful to the Awards Committee and to Mutual of Omaha.

"Ours is the greatest Republic in the history of mankind. Our homeland was carved out of a vast wilderness by heroic men and women who were determined at any cost that their children, and their children's children, might live in freedom under God. It is our sacred responsibility to help protect that heritage and to preserve it for future generations.

"I would like to be able to report that the internal enemies of our society have virtually disappeared—that they have faded into the dim past like the dangers of the wagon trail

and the Northwest frontier. But this is not so.

"From the depths of our criminal and subversive underworlds, strong enemies—deadly enemies—continue to challenge the right of decent Americans to live in freedom and dignity under God.

"Today, we are facing a crime problem of such magnitude that it represents an acute danger to our national survival. There is a serious weakening of moral and spiritual fibers in our society. We must never forget that a vitiated state of morals, a corrupted public conscience, is incompatible with true freedom.

"During the past decade, crime has nearly doubled across the United States, outpacing the growth of our population at the rate of four to one. A murder is committed every 58 minutes. There is a vicious assault every four minutes; a forcible rape every 34 seconds; a robbery every six minutes; a burglary every 39 seconds.

"Crime is no respecter of age, race or creed. Each year, the cost of crime climbs higher and higher until it now has reached an alarming total of more than sixty million dollars each day.

"Year after year, we find that nearly half of the persons arrested for burglaries and larcenies, and almost two third of those arrested for automobile thefts, are less than 18 years of age.

"America's juvenile criminality is directly traceable to the failure of adults to meet their moral obligations. In all too many cases, the primary responsibility rests with the parents. If respect for law and order and for the rights of others were instilled in their children at an early age and if parents set a proper example for their children, we might keep juvenile delinquency from becoming the door to careers in crime.

"I can see no difference between the responsibility of a 17- or 18-year-old who willfully robs, assaults, or murders and that of an adult who commits the same crime. Each should be held strictly accountable for his act against society. These are not juvenile delinquents. They are vicious young thugs. They should be treated accordingly. I share with Blackstone the premise that the strength and force of a law consist in the penalty annexed to it."

(To Be Continued)

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