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Independent Coal Review

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY INDEPENDENT MINERS AND ASSOCIATES BY AND FOR INDEPENDENTS OF THE COAL FIELDS

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Pottsville, Pa.



We Burn Coal We Hope You Do

Independent Miners and Associates have reached the conclusion—which we should have arrived at years ago—"if you don't blow your own horn nobody is going to blow it for you."

The many "we burn coal" signs which are appearing on regional stores, business establishments, automobiles and trucks are an I. M. A. project. We feel the time has come when we have to give some form of recognition not only to the people in terms that use our product but also to our industry itself.

Ask Equal Rights Pollution Laws

The Anthracite Institute says requirements for mine drainage treatment should be no more stringent than those established for other forms of industrial wastes.

The institute, representing anthracite coal operators in eastern Pennsylvania, made its position known in a public hearing before the state sanitary water board.

The hearing dealt with proposed changes in rules and regulations to be used in implementing the new clean streams law, signed by Gov. Scranton on Aug. 23. The law gives the board broad powers to control water pollution resulting from mine drainage.

Francis B. Milligan of Harrisburg, a consulting engineer representing the institute, said the changes recommended by the board would work a severe hardship on coal operators. His views were shared generally by a number of other industry representatives who testified.

A Pittsburgh legislator and a spokesman for an outdoors group expressed support for the revisions.

Milligan said that under the standards proposed by the board treatment of most mine drainages will be required, and in most cases

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I. M. A. knows as well as every other honest thinking individual that the production of Anthracite is the basic economy of this region. Diversified industry may be well and good, however, the mining preparation and marketing of Anthracite has been and will be the back bone of our economy.

The I. M. A. signs have black letters on a yellow background encircled with a black border. They come in two sizes and designs, one for stores and business establishments the second for automobile and truck bumpers.

We feel the "we burn coal" statement is a flat expression of not only the faith of the user in Anthracite coal but the faith of Independent Miners and Associates in the location where these signs are displayed. We urge our members, affiliates and associates to patronize and give deep consideration to stores, gas stations, business firms, etc., which display this sign. By the same token we respectfully request our members to ask "why" when they fail to observe this trademark of our industry on a business establishment they patronize.

WE BURN COAL. WE HOPE YOU DO TOO.

Charge Six Price Fix

The government charged six coal producers, their export trade association and two wholesaler with fixing prices of Pennsylvania anthracite sold to the U. S. Army for use in Europe.

The charges were made in a civil anti-trust suit brought by the Justice Department in U. S. District Court.

The action charges that the defendants conspired to violate the Sherman Antitrust Act by fixing prices and allocating the supply of \$90 million in anthracite sold to the Army.

The defendants are the Glen Alden Corp., of New York City, Reading Anthracite Co., of Pottsville, Pa., Susquehanna Coal Co., of Nanticoke; Lehigh Valley Anthracite Inc., and Jeddo-Highland Coal Co., both of West Pittston; the Foreston Coal Co. and Forestone Coal Export Corp., affiliated companies in New York City that serve as wholesalers and sales agents of anthracite in domestic and export trade.

The Anthracite Export Association is the trade group through which the producers allegedly worked, and it is named as a defendant.

The government asserted that the defendants' alleged actions deprived the United

Lippi Starts 5-Year Term

August J. Lippi, 65, of Exeter, who was convicted of bank fraud two years ago began serving a five-year sentence at the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg.

U. S. District Court Judge William J. Nealon signed the commitment papers after denying Lippi's pleas for reduction of his sentence to probation because of ill health.

U. S. Marshal Frank Cotner directed Lippi's attorneys to have the convicted president of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, who has taken a leave of absence from that \$20,000-a-year post, to report to the marshal's office.

He was transported to Lewisburg to begin his five-year sentence on conviction of conspiracy to defraud the former First National Bank of Exeter of \$38,976. Lippi, in addition to the sentence, must pay a \$10,000 fine and serve an additional five years' probation.

Lippi was the bank's president at the time the alleged conspiracy took place.

He was convicted of the bank fraud charge Nov. 19, 1962, and sentenced on March 25, 1964. His appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court for a rehearing was denied last month.

Lippi was also convicted of conspiracy to evade \$80,445 in income taxes on the now-defunct Knox Coal Co. of Exeter. He was sentenced to three years in prison, fined \$5,000 and given three years' probation by U. S. District Court Judge Frederick V. Follmer. The sentence is to run concurrently with the other prison term.

The tax conviction is being appealed.

Is Mining Now Subsidizing PP&L Residential Charges?

Independent Miners and Associates believe we are within our right to question the prerogative of the Penna. Power & Light Co.—a monopoly in this area—to establish rates for electricity used in mining operations.

We feel the 5c per kilowatt hour now in effect is excessive. We also feel a Penna. Public Utilities Commission investigation is needed in this matter.

I. M. A. feels very strongly that the rate charge being made to supply power to our affiliates is nothing more than PP&L program which results in Independent Miners & Associates being forced to subsidize the 1c per kilowatt hour now being charged to residential customers.

We would like to see not only a PUC investigation but a utility survey on this question to show our affiliates just how much power they are actually using, what they are paying for it and what it is costing the utility to produce 1 kilowatt-unit of power.

States of the right to buy anthracite for the Army at competitive prices and prevented other producers and exporters from competing freely for business with the Army.

INDEPENDENT COAL REVIEW

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Room 406, Masonic Building, Pottsville, Pa.

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Independent Miners and Associates

From The President's Desk

Representatives of Independent Miners and Associates attended two Harrisburg ceremonies this past month.

We witnessed the signing of the Anthracite Bill by Gov. William Scranton which will provide for expended coverage of victims of the 'dread' "miners asthma".

We received pens with which Gov. Scranton signed this bill. While we are in complete harmony with the provisions of the bill we do feel that it could have gone several steps further and provided aid to men who went outside the mining industry to earn a livelihood, men, who, although crippled by miners asthma still did best they could to provide for their families and loved ones. We sincerely hope that the next session of the Penna. Legislature will see this aid program expanded to cover all deserving recipients. We also wish to again tender congratulations and our appreciation to Rep. George W. Heffner of Pottsville one of the co-sponsors of the bill.

Now, we also attended a meeting on proposed amendments to the Penna. Clean Streams Law and the nicest thing we can say about this hearing was that it was conducted like a "kangaroo court". We heard Rep. Thomas J. Foerster, Dem., of Allegheny County, Chairman of the House Fisheries Committee talk and we are of the opinion that he and several other members of the Penna. Legislature have a "complete disregard for the working people of this Commonwealth". We believe there is a place in Penna. for recreation and industry to work side by side, for the mutual benefit of each other, for the ultimate benefit of the Commonwealth and not on the premise that one shall, can or intends to destroy the other. We feel the Clean Streams Act and the proposed amendments need a more thorough and searching examination especially in the field of cause and effect.

In line with the Clean Streams question we were especially interested in a Clean Streams Board news release—carried in this issue—which stated "the cost of subsurface disposal of acid mine water is not known nor can it be accurately estimated based on information now available." Now for all that is good and holy if they don't know the cost and can't estimate it how can they ever hope to have anything like a workable program.

Deny UMW Agreement Wipe Out Small Mines

A coal company executive said he was opposed to anything "that would increase the cost of coal" and denied any 1950 agreement with former United Mine Workers of America (UMW) President John L. Lewis to take part in a contract that would wipe out small operators.

George Love, board chairman of Consolidation Coal Co., one of the nation's largest, and the Chrysler Corp., said the "fragmentary" coal industry would not be healthy if small operators passed "out of the picture."

Love testified as the UMW began the second week of defense in the trial of \$30 million anti-trust suit. Small southeastern Tennessee companies have accused the UMW of conspiring with large, mechanized Kentucky mines to drive them out of business.

Tennessee and Kentucky fields compete for Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) contracts.

Love said under the present UMW contract large and small operators could compete in the production of coal. He said the size of a mining operation had nothing to do with whether coal could be produced at a competitive price.

Love said, however, he was worried that large wage increases might force other companies to become non-union and produce coal at less cost.

Name New U.S. Bureau Of Mines Director

President Johnson announced the appointment of Dr. Walter R. Hibbard Jr., an internationally known metallurgist, as new director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The White House said Hibbard would be given a recess appointment pending Senate action next year.

Hibbard will succeed Marling J. Ankeny, who retired last Dec. 30 after eight years as bureau director.

The Bureau of Mines is a division of the Interior Department and plays an important part in supervision and development of the nation's mineral resources.

Hibbard is now manager of metallurgy and ceramics research for the General Electric Research and Development Center at Schenectady, N. Y.

Study Conversion of Strip Mine Pits Into Sports Areas

Can strip mine pits be converted into recreation areas?

This is the question to be explored by the Pennsylvania State University under a contract approved by the State Coal Research Board.

H. B. Charmbury, state mines secretary, said the study would cost \$9,500.

A number of the strip pits may be particularly adaptable to recreation use, including the creating of lakes in their present form, Charmbury said.

In some cases this may prove to be more practical than the backfilling because of the great depth of the pits, he added.

The study is to be completed by next January.

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Ohio State University Uses Mine As Natural Laboratory

Ohio State University scientists have turned a 65-year-old coal mine in southeastern Ohio into a natural laboratory to get more data on acid drainage.

They have installed \$6,000 worth of instruments in the abandoned McDaniels mine in what is known as "Coal Hollow."

The study, aimed at obtaining information which can be used in fighting and preventing the pollution of streams by the acid, is financed by six federal grants totaling \$60,000 a year. The acid mine drainage problem affects one-fourth of Ohio.

The unused mine now produces acid drainage which flows into Lake Hope, four miles away, along with drainage from other nearby mines.

The water is clear and potable, but fish, water plants and fowl can't live in or near it.

The instruments inside the mine tell how much and what kind of water is entering, and permit materials effecting acid formation to be injected into the mine. Other instruments control the atmosphere, microbiological environment, check vapor and liquid and keep records of effects of oxygen inhibitors.

Late next year, the mine will be sealed and flooded and the scientists will let the instruments tell them what is happening inside.

A small dam in front of the mine will trap water coming from it and analysis of this water will reveal how much leaks out of the mine seal and how much acid can be expected to leak from a sealed mine.

Sneak Thieves Take Equipment From Pine Knot Mining Firm

Two buildings of the Allen Mining Company, Pine Knot, Cass Township, were broken into and articles valued at \$225 taken.

State Trooper John Mazak said a stone grinder and table radio were stolen from a hoisting shanty, and two safety miners' lamps and 80 pounds of nails stolen from a wash shanty.

Entrance was gained by prying open the doors. The mine is owned jointly by John Stranko, of Twenty-first St., Pottsville, and Howard Hale, S. Second St., Saint Clair.

Bell Telephone Uses Ton Of Anthracite In Museum Exhibit

A piece of anthracite weighing a ton is being set up as part of the Bell Telephone exhibit in the new Pennsylvania Historical Museum in Harrisburg.

It was taken as a single piece weighing more than seven tons from the Hazleton shaft of the Lehigh Valley Anthracite Co.

C. Edgar Patience of Wilkes-Barre, an expert coal carver, worked it down to the size sent to Harrisburg. The chunk replaces a much smaller one used to demonstrate the raw material from which the carbon granules used in a telephone are fabricated.

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At The Mount Carbon Arch—Pottsville



EAST MEETS WEST: Attorney Fred Hobbs, of Pottsville, discusses the itinerary of his coming Far East political tour with foreign physicians working at Good Samaritan Hospital. Hobbs will visit the nations which these young doctors represent. The five doctors pictured are in this country under a General Practice Residency Program sponsored by the U. S. State Department, the agency which is also sponsoring Hobbs' study-tour. Pictured from l. to r., seated: Dr. Ting-Feng Chen, Formosa; Atty. Hobbs; Dr. Leo A. Reyes, Cebu, Phillipine Islands. Standing, l. to r.: Dr. Wing-Tai Fung, Hong Kong; Dr. Ming-Tong Liaw, and Dr. Ching-Liang Chin, both of Formosa.

Good Samaritan Residency Program

Good Samaritan Hospital, in Pottsville, is one of the few medical centers in the Anthracite Coal Regions presently executing the U. S. State Department's General Practice Residency Program, which gives an opportunity to young physicians graduating from medical schools in their own country to carry on post-graduate training in America where the facilities are considerably better and clinical and teaching opportunities are more readily available to advance the skills of foreign medical practitioners.

This State Department program, initiated twelve years ago in the United States, is to provide countries in need of improved medical techniques with the opportunity of sending their promising young physicians to this country where they will be exposed to modern and up-to-date clinical practice and procedures which they, in turn, will carry on as medical leaders in their own nations.

The State Department initially had underwritten the Program in order to ascertain

that the hospitals in United States would warmly welcome these young physicians and at the same time each hospital would act as a tiny diplomatic bastion for establishing good relationships with the foreign countries involved in this medical educational program.

The Programs at first, had a great many difficulties, which, fortunately, have been overcome. Language barriers, complete lack of familiarity with our medical programs, and lack of understanding, among individuals, to accept the foreigners culture, traits and habits—have all been surmounted to make this Program exceptionally successful.

Good Samaritan Hospital signed for this Program in the spirit of wanting to help train young physicians for the many undeveloped countries throughout the world, and at the same time send them back as good-will ambassadors from our Medical Center here in Schuylkill County. The Program proved to be highly successful primarily because the Board of Governors and the Nuns cooperated to the fullest extent in welcoming these young physicians, making available to them decent living quarters, not only for them but for their families, and starting their stay in the

community in a warm and hospitable atmosphere.

The Staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital also was extremely cooperative, first in having patience with these young men who initially had difficulty with the English language and with some of the American methods of practice. Ultimately this patience proved very profitable because many of these young men became real assets to the functioning of the hospital.

The first few foreign doctors came from Italy; followed by young physicians from the Slovak countries of Central Europe. This is an interesting note politically because Communist inroads are being made into these countries and these young men wanted to get out under the auspices of the State Department to improve their medical work, and, if necessary, to find haven here in America. This is exactly what happened. The first few Italian doctors trained at Good Samaritan Hospital are now established in this country in very productive practices, and some of the Slovak physicians have settled in Pennsylvania practicing a superior and fine brand of medicine in localities much in need of doctors.

Following the first two groups, Schuylkill County received medical residents from the Phillipine Islands. Then, from India and onto the present group from the Far East representing Hong Kong, Indo-China, Formosa and the Phillipines.

Good Samaritan Hospital has enjoyed the experience of obtaining foreign physicians who, in their own countries, are well qualified as well as basically experienced. In its selection of resident physicians, Good Samaritan Hospital carefully screened these young doctors in spite of the fact they passed rigid tests and examinations in their own nations when applying to our State Department to come to this country for graduate training.

The Director of the General Practice Residency Program locally is Dr. Norman M. Wall, Chief of Medicine at Good Samaritan Hospital and Director of Medical Education at this Schuylkill County medical facility.

Dr. Wall, in speaking of the Program, stated: "This training of young, foreign doctors deserves the highest praise. I have received numerous letters from these physicians who have gone back to their native lands. They praise the community, the hospital and the Program."

"Good Samaritan takes great pride to note that some of the young doctors trained here have gone onto specialties and have returned to their country qualified leaders in their

(Continued On Page Four)

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Shenandoah C. of C. Objects To Cars In Stripping Plan

The Shenandoah Chamber of Commerce has taken a firm stand against proposals to dump "junk cars" into abandoned mine stripings, declaring such a practice could endanger priceless water supplies in some areas. The C. of C. states oxidation of the mass could be carried into underground water levels and pollute water.

The organization has sent letters to Gov. Scranton, several Congressmen who have shown interest in the proposal, state and county official, state legislators and Exogen, Inc., Pottsville, the firm credited with originating the plan.

"An important part of our industrial development program is supplying potable water to our factory sites. This water was acquired by drilling both vertical and horizontal wells in our mountains. Some of the water obtained has such a high iron content that it was not palatable and could not be used for washing certain fabrics.

"Our group has ascertained that the minimum weight of iron, copper, lead, chromium, sulphur, aluminum and carbon per vehicle would be 2,500 pounds.

"In addition, the residual gasoline, fuel oil, motor oil, grease in wheel bearings, fittings, transmission, rear ends, brake fluids and battery acids would total 35 quarts. Added to this would be 15 quarts of anti-freeze solution which would add up to 50 quarts of complex fluid hydro carbons.

"These substances will be concentrated in open pits 200 to 800 feet deep, subjected to the corrosive action of oil and water to be eventually decomposed through oxidation and thus be carried into the region's underground water level.

"Obviously, then, since the plan that encourages filling up abandoned stripping pits with "junk" automobiles is certain cannot be allowed to happen because the consequences could conceivably, be extremely serious."

Install Deep-Well Electric Pump At Susquehanna Mine

Plans were announced by Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall for a deep-well electrical pumping project to prevent flooding at a Pennsylvania anthracite mine.

The equipment will be installed at the abandoned Susquehanna Coal Co. No. 6 slope mine to prevent its periodic overflow into the active Wanamie No. 19 mine of the Glen Alden Corp.

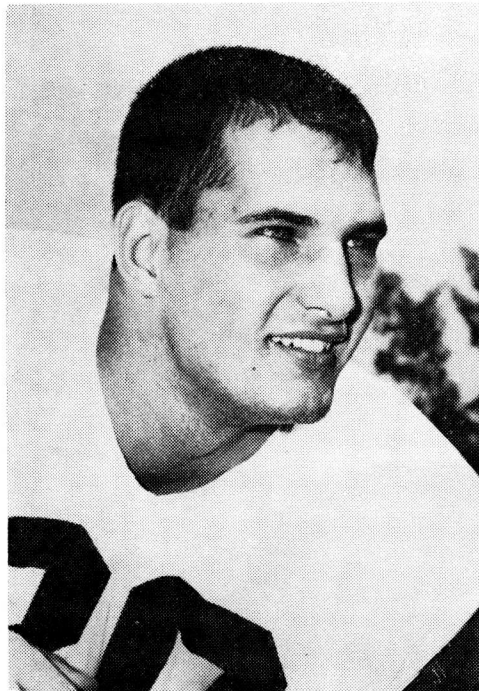
About 400 workers are employed at the Wanamie mine near Glen Lyon in Luzerne County.

Good Samaritan Residency

(Continued from Page Two)

nation in special branches of medicine", Dr. Wall stated, "others have found a haven here in America and added their culture and medical talents to our progress and prosperity."

Dr. Wall concluded, by saying: "This magnificent program has worked two ways for the people of Schuylkill County. First, it has enriched the medical talent of this region and, secondly, it has given those in far-away lands the opportunity to enjoy America's modern medical techniques so badly needed throughout the world."



ED WEISACOSKY

Weisacosky Is Named AP Lineman of The Week

Weisacosky is a well known name in independent mining circles, Anthony Weisacosky of 517 Carbon St., Pottsville, is an active member of Independent Miners and Associates and a former member of the IMA Executive Committee.

His son, Edward, is a former star quarterback and end for the Pottsville Area High School football team, a Pennsylvania Big 33 player and now this past week was named as the Associated Press "lineman of the week." He is a star now for the Miami Hurricanes of the University of Miami and captains the team.

The following is the way Hal Bock, Associated Press sports writer, described the Pottsville native: The equipment manager for Miami's football team has just one jersey with number 80 on the back and it belongs to senior linebacker Ed. Weisacosky.

The way the 212-pound Hurricane captain played against Boston College last Friday, Miami Coach Charlie Tate figured the Eagles must have thought there was more than one.

"They must have thought we had half a dozen guys out there wearing number 80," Tate smiled after Weisacosky had sparked Miami to a 27-6 ictory over BC.

Weisacosky intercepted two passes and recovered a fumble that set up one Miami touchdown. He also threw the key block that sprung Andy Sixkiller for a 50-yard punt return and another Hurricane TD.

The Miami lineman also made 12 tackles, several times throwing BC ball carriers for long losses. Tate, who calls Weisacosky the finest defensive player he's ever coached,

U. S. Justice Dept. Backs IMA Charges

The stories emanating from our nation's capitol on the actions of the U. S. Dept. of Justice investigation into the overseas military coal contract are merely vindicating what I. M. A. have alleged for some time.

It appears now that our charges as indicated have been completely substantiated by the Justice Dept. action. We will continue to keep a close watch on the progress of this investigation and will offer 100% cooperation of the Federal government in any and every manner possible.

Two UMW Locals File Protests On Presidential Appointment

Two locals—Wanamie and Huber—of the United Mine Workers, District 1, have voiced objection of the selection of a man to act as president of the district while August Lippi is on leave of absence "for medical reasons."

These locals and other individuals voicing objections say that Leonard Statkewicz, international executive board member and assistant to Lippi, should have been named acting president by W. A. (Tony) Boyle, international UMW president.

Instead, Boyle named Lester Thomas, international board member and legislative representation at Harrisburg, to handle the combined duties.

Scranton Company Gets State \$7,973.04 Test Hole Contract

H. B. Charnbury, Secretary of Mines and Mineral Industries announced that John F. Faherty, of 301 South Irving Avenue, Scranton, trading as Smeltzer and Faherty, was the unofficial low bidder on a Department of Mines and Mineral Industries project in Plymouth for drilling fifteen exploratory or test boreholes to several anthracite seams of abandoned mines. Faherty's lump sum bid totaled \$7,973.04. The only other bid, submitted by Sprague and Henwood, Inc., 221 West Olive Street, Scranton, totaled \$9,123.96. Charnbury explained that the purpose of this project, which is in the interest of public health and safety, is to determine by exploratory drilling of boreholes, the condition and depth of the rock strata and in particular to probe certain mine openings to determine the soil condition and mine water pool elevation to assist in planning a mine flushing project under the Appalachian Program.

switched him to linebacker this year after Ed set a Miami record with 81 tackles and 21 assists as a defensive end last year.

Weisacosky, a pass-catching end as a sophomore, had big days earlier in the season when he made 21 tackles against Pittsburgh and 18 against Syracuse.



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State Land Reclamation Board Tours Strip Mines In 2 Counties

Dr. H. B. Charnbury, Secretary of Mines and Mineral Industries, announced that members of the Land Reclamation Board and department officials toured restored strip mines in Jefferson and Clarion Counties. The party visited seven operations, covering 337 acres, in Jefferson County, and six operations, covering 198 acres, in Clarion County. The operators are: Minns Coal Company, Esquire Fuel Company, Krach & Gearhart (2 operations), P. & N. Coal Company (2 operations), W. P. Stahlman Coal Company, (all in Jefferson County). Also, W. P. Stahlman Coal Company (2 operations), Mays Coal Company, Dean Coal Company (2 operations), A. P. Weaver Coal Company (all in Clarion County).

The purpose of the tour, Charnbury pointed out, was to give the Board members an on-the-site opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness up to the present time of Pennsylvania's new Bituminous Open Pit Mining Conservation Act.

These members of the Land Reclamation Board or their designated representatives made the tour: Dr. Charnbury (Chairman); Dr. Maurice K. Goddard, Secretary of Forests and Waters; Merton J. Golden, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Game Commission; David Benjamin, Industry Representative; William E. Guckert, Conservation Representative. The tour was arranged by James M. Cunningham, Director of the Mines Department's Bituminous Bureau of Conservation and Reclamation.

Kentucky Governor and Coal Operators Tour State Fields

Gov. Edward T. Breathitt and several Kentucky strip mine operators toured Pennsylvania's coal fields.

The governor said officials from the State Strip Mine Division accompanied the operators. They met with operators and regulatory officials from Pennsylvania for "on-the-spot" demonstrations on how the Pennsylvania law works.

"I wanted them to see the law in operation and see show they could live with it," he added.

Breathitt toured strip mine operations in Pennsylvania with Gov. Scranton early last month and later announced he would seek to pattern Kentucky's mining law after the one in Pennsylvania.

The tour included trips to Butler and Clearfield.

Clearfield Man Named Mines Dept. Safety Co-ordinator

Gerald A. Kephart of Clearfield was appointed Mine Safety Co-ordinator in the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries, it was announced by Dr. H. B. Charnbury, Secretary of the Department. He will carry out his duties in both anthracite and bituminous fields. His salary is \$9,011 a year.

Secretary Charnbury, in emphasizing the responsibility of the new position to which Kephart has been appointed, pointed out that he will plan, develop and co-ordinate a program intended to lessen coal mining accidents including those caused by unsafe ventilation, improper roof control, and other factors.

Kephart was born in Clearfield County, completed Penn State mining courses and courses of the International Correspondence Schools. He began in the mines, loading pick coal, in 1926 and came up through the entire field. From 1940 to 1944 he was employed at the Pennsylvania Electric Pen-Elect No. 5 Mine, Seward, Westmoreland County. From 1944 to 1947 he operated his own fleet of trucks, hauling strip mine coal and deep mine coal. He has served as a supervisor for the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Johnstown Division; the Imperial Coal Corporation, Boltz, Indiana County; and the Berwind White Coal Mining Company, Wilmore Shaft. Most recently, since 1957, he was chief mine inspector for the Bituminous Casualty Corporation of Rock Island, Illinois, inspecting underground mines in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania. His duties included surface mine operations, conducting safety programs, serving as inspection committee member, Coal Mine Compensation Rating Bureau. He resigned from this position to accept appointment in the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries.

Mr. and Mrs. Kephart have three daughters and three sons. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Clearfield.

3 Schuylkill County Firms Get Permits for Coal Silt

Three coal firms of Schuylkill county will be given permits by the Sanitary Water Board on coal silt discharge water they have also been approved by the Delaware River Commission. They include: Valley Coal Co., Rush Twp., authorizing operation of treatment works, already constructed to treat silt wastes from its anthracite coal washery at RD 2, Tamaqua, with discharge after treatment to the Little Schuylkill River.

Winne Land Co., Inc., Cass Twp., authorizing discharge of silt wastes after treatment from its anthracite coal washery.

Coal Firms Urgently Need Qualified Mining Engineers

In a time of expanding energy use and its own increasingly strong revival, the coal industry is confronted with a shortage of mining engineers. It has, accordingly, with the Coal Division of the Society of Mining Engineers as the spearhead, organized a vigorous scholarship fund drive to help induce qualified students to enroll in mineral industry schools.

The Society is a constituent organization of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, (AIME) and is the professional organization of engineers and geologists in the mineral industry in the United States.

Authoritative papers presented at the Society's recent fall meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, laid heavy stress on the brilliant outlook for coal as an energy source. They emphasized the tremendous use of coal that will grow out of projected increases in population, an enlarging economy and gigantic strides in technological progress. The demand for coal mining engineers, already in short supply, is expected to increase proportionately.

During the current academic year, the Society's Coal Division has provided scholarships to ten students in four universities, tailoring grants to their respective needs.

John P. Weir, Chicago consulting engineer and chairman of the scholarship fund drive, has issued an appeal in which he pointed out that the promising future of the coal industry offers exceptional opportunities for technically trained men. The Society has requested that donations and inquiries be addressed to AIME Coal Division, 345 East 47th St., New York City, New York 10017.

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"Patching Job" Scheduled For Kehley Underground Mine Fire

"A patching job" at points where the Kehley Run mine fire has broken through the surface in Shenandoah is planned by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines.

Bids for the project will be accepted in Harrisburg by the mines department until Nov. 16. It will be a comparatively small job, which has caused personnel in the Pottsville office of the mines department to express surprise that 13 contractors have shown interest in submitting bids.

Deputy Mines Secretary Gordon Smith was at the fire site showing prospective bidders what the job will entail.

A covering of clay was applied to the area some years ago to prevent oxygen from getting to the underground blaze. However, the covering has eroded at points and fumes are escaping. These areas will be reinforced.

Mines department officials agree that the presence of any mine fire so near a community is serious, but the Kehley Run blaze in the area just northeast of Shenandoah is not nearly as extensive as had been feared.

This has been proved by a series of test holes begun last April to locate the western perimeter of the fire. To date, 17 holes have been sunk with no signs of heat.

The latest hole sank to the water line at 311 feet, well within the area beyond which the fire was believed to have been burning. This hole is at the Little League park, 200 feet east of the Genetti Supermarket. Despite the escaping fumes from crevices beyond this point, no fumes or heat were detected in the hole.

This indicates that the fumes are traveling through abandoned mine workings for some distance west of the actual burning area before rising to the surface.

Continuance of test drilling is planned by the mines department until the fire is pinpointed, after which a federal-state plan will be drafted to extinguish it.

To finance the continued drilling the mines department is awaiting Harrisburg approval of an extension to the original drilling contract, with additional funds to cover the added cost.

The westward path of the fire is the only one which concerns the mines department. It is unable to advance southward because of the water level as the coal veins slope in that direction; to the east, it is cut off by the huge Shen-Penn stripping pit; to the north, there is a rock wall to halt the progress.

IMA Meetings Listed

Regular membership meetings of Independent Miners and Associates the second and Fourth Monday of every month at 7:30 p. m. in the Pottsville IMA office, fourth floor, p. m. in the Pottsville office. Masonic Building, Second and W. Norwegian St., Pottsville.

Executive Committee meets the second

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Mine Work, Versus Conservationists

The world's largest shovel — tall as a 20-story building — bit deeply into the earth, gulped out 173 tons, and with almost unbelievable ease swung around and dumped the load onto a growing pile.

The scene was the Peabody Coal Co.'s Sinclair Mine near here, one of the largest strip mining operations in existence.

Not many miles away, near Beaver Dam, a huge dragline shovel dug out 160 tons and dumped it in a similar pile at Peabody's vast Homestead Mine.

Those two shovels and two piles of earth here in Southwest Kentucky are dramatically visible ingredients in a battle raging in many areas of the country over strip mining, as the industry prefers it be called — and the scars it leaves in previously verdant landscapes.

THE FIGHT IS centering in Kentucky at the moment because this state has not only the most stringent control laws in the country, but some of the most advanced reclamation projects as well.

On the one side are the mine operators. Aligned with them in this state is the Kentucky Reclamation Association, Inc., a voluntary organization formed and wholly financed by 98 of the state's 150 strip mine companies. The association is spearheading the restoration of stripped land.

On the other side are the legislature and civic and conservationist groups. The legislature last year adopted a tight code, criticized by the operators as the toughest of any of the five states (Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio are the others) that have such controls.

The law requires replanting of trees and grasses that must have 70 per cent survival rate. Operators must post bonds ranging from \$50 to \$200 an acre, which are returned if the survival rate is achieved. So far the mines have been having difficulty meeting that standard because the spoilbank, as the scooped-out earth piles are called, is so rock-filled as to hamper rapid regrowth.

STRIP MINING IS simply digging from the

Thursday of each month at 7:30 p. m. in the Pottsville office.

Beneficial and Welfare Board of Trustees meets the third week of every month at 7:30 p. m. in the Pottsville office.

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surface by huge shovels to reach coal seams usually 50 to 70 or 100 feet down.

Such stripping has left disfiguring scars across wide areas. Many of the eyesores resulted from small-scale, dig-and-run operation during World War II when coal from any source was in demand. These areas probably will remain unhealed for years.

But progress already is well under way in regions where the larger and better equipped companies are operating. This work is headed by a group known as the Mined Land Conservation Conference, an arm of the National Coal Conference. It is active in a limited, advisory way in all 22 mining states. Its budget is only \$50,000, but it is preparing an expanded effort nationally.

INDIVIDUAL STATES have their own groups and budgets. In Kentucky it is \$150,000 a year, financed by a levy of seven-hundredths of one cent on each ton strip-mined.

The stepped-up reclamation activity results largely from heavy pressures by conservationists and hunting and fishing groups.

A tour through this corner of the state shows reclamation in varying degrees of progress. The ground in most cases has been put back in gently rolling contours, and there are stands of hardwoods, locust and pine ranging from seedlings to trees 10 or 15 feet tall.

In a few areas, grass seeding is evident. There are numerous "lakes"—generally ponds of a few acres containing rain or runoff water and with no replenishing supply of groundwater.

The Kentucky Reclamation Association has stocked many with fish. It also has released thousands of quail. Overall, it is helping restore 3,000 acres.

THE HEART OF the battle is the regrading, which adds to the cost of every ton the operators produce. At hearings earlier this week at Frankfort on easing some of the regulations, Dr. A. G. Chapman, who retired last year from the U. S. Forest Service, testified that "for forestation purposes, the minimum of grading is desirable." He said grading compacted the soil, reducing the amount of moisture it could absorb, thereby

(Continued On Page Seven)

Steel Production Down 44,000 Tons As of November 6 Figures

Steel production during the week ended Nov. 6 dropped to 2,021,000 tons as users continued to liquidate inventories built up against a potential long-trem steel strike last spring.

Production in the previous week was 2,065,000 tons. The production index in the latest week was 108.5, a decrease of 2.1 points from the previous week.

Production so far in 1965 totals 114,467,000 tons against 106,174,000 in the comparable period of 1964. The production index in 1965 has been 138.7 against 128.7 last year.

The production index by regions during the past weeks: Northeast 102, Buffalo 106, Pittsburgh 106, Youngstown 77, Cleveland 72, Detroit 140, St. Louis 116, Southern 116, Western 127.

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Mine Work Versus

(Continued from Page Six)

increasing erosion and slowing the breakdown of the acid present in many spoilbanks.

The conservationists, however, point to such goliaths as the huge shovels that are chewing up the surface. While applauding efforts that have led to marinas and choice building sites on some of the larger lakes, the conservationists contend that the spoilbanks, despite grading and replanting, still are essentially mounds of ugly, rock-filled debris.

The operators reject proposals that the original topsoil be set aside and replaced after mining, noting that one of the main reasons the land previously had been unused was that it was thin, worn and too barren to be productive.

THE CONFUSION and disagreement boils down to this:

—Conservationists in general envision reclamation as meaning heavy stands of trees growing out of lush, gently rolling fields.

—The operators see it as the tops scraped off rough piles, and trees and seed planted. They contend, and soil experts agree, that the exposed soilbanks will, after several years' exposure to the elements, develop into richer soil than previously covered the area.

Cost Sub-Surface Acid Water Removal Unknown, Not Estima

Subsurface disposal of acid mine water and of industrial wastes is technically possible in Pennsylvania, according to a report to the Pennsylvania Coal Research Board by the Pennsylvania State University. Dr. H. B. Charmbury, Chairman of the Board and Secretary of Mines and Mineral Industries, today said that these conclusions are presented in a report on a recently completed research project, "The Subsurface Disposal of Acid Mine Water by Injection Wells."

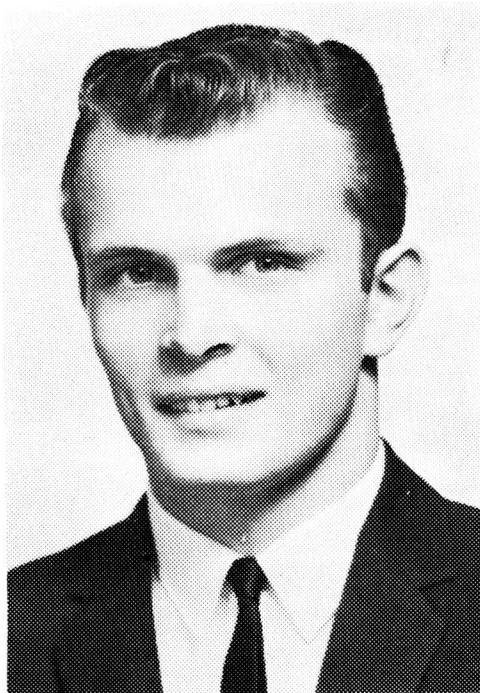
Dr. Robert Stefanko of the University reported further to the Board as follows: The cost of subsurface disposal of acid mine water is not known, nor can it be accurately estimated with available information. Capital and operating costs of an injection well for acid mine water would be probably between 20 and 75 cents per thousand gallons. Pumping an dpre-injection treatment costs are the most difficult factors to estimate and are responsible for the great range in the probable cost figures. The amount of pre-injection treatment needed to insure the minimum of injection difficulty will vary with different disposal formations and waters. The establishment of a pilot injection well for the subsurface disposal of acid mine water is the only absolute method of determining the actual cost and the effectiveness of this method. By-product liquid wastes of some industries are now being injected into sursurface geologic formations which contain mineralized brines. This research project has investigated the mechanics of subsurface disposal system with particular emphasis on acid mine water.

Secretary Charmbury said that copies of this report may be obtained free by writing the Coal Research Section, College of Mineral Industries, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and requesting Report SR-52.

Two Men Fined \$5,000 Each Had No Strip Mine License

Judge Charles G. Sweet, President Judge of Washington County, fined a strip mining partnership of two men \$5,000 and costs for violation of the Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Conservation Act.

Michael Protz and Alexander Protz of R. D. 3, Elizabeth, pleaded no defense to the charge of strip mining without a license, nor had they obtained a strip mining permit from the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries.



JOSEPH HUDOCK

Former Star Football Player To Make Career of Naval Service

Joseph Hudock, a right end on the Minersville High School Southern Division championship football team of 1963 has enlisted in the U. S. Navy.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Hudock of 10 Front St., Minersville, his father is a co-owner of the H. P. Coal Company of Llewellyn.

The youth will undergo "boot" training at the Great Lakes U. S. Naval Training Center and intends to make the service a career as an electrician.

Prior to enlistment he was employed in the premium department of the Mauch Chunk St. plant of Phillips-Van Heusen Corp.

In addition to being an end on the championship football team at Minersville High School the youth was also an outstanding baseball player.

He has one sister, Carol, wife of Anthony DiLazzaro of Minersville, who were married this past June.

Bituminous Coal Production Increases By One Million Tons

The National Coal Association estimates bituminous production for the week ended Oct. 16 as about 11,030,000 tons against 10,248,000 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Production for the Jan. 1-Oct. 16 period was estimated at about 393,520,000 tons, compared with 380,718,000 tons a year ago.

Production for the week ended Oct. 9 was 10,355,000 tons.

Ask Equal Rights

(Continued from Page One)

at least 95 per cent of the principal polluting constituents—acid and iron—will have to be removed.

"It seems obvious that standards of the sort proposed will place an extremely heavy and perhaps in more than a few cases, a crushing burden on the industry," he said. "The Anthracite Institute is convinced that a sizeable proportion of the industry cannot in fact live with the standards as now proposed."

Milligan said standards affecting wastes of other industries varied in accordance with the use and condition of receiving streams. Those that would govern the coal industry, however, would be rigid and unalterable, he added.

C. Howard Hardesty of Pittsburgh, vice chairman of the Keystone Bituminous Coal Association, asked the board to give coal operators an additional six months to apply for an extension of their mine drainage permits.

Herman Gugliotta of Waynesburg, a commissioner of Greene County, expressed concern that if the rules and regulations set by the board were too rigid, many coal companies in his county may abandon their operations. He said Greene County derived half of its tax revenue from coal companies.

Clyde L. Machamer, president of the Independent Miners and associates, testified briefly and said he concurred in the statement made by Milligan.

Also making a brief appearance was William E. Guckert, secretary of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League, who said he supported the proposed rules and regulations "100 per cent."

Rep. Thomas J. Foerster, D-Allegheny, chairman of the House Fisheries Committee, said he believes the proposed rules and regulations generally were good.

Seeking Freedom 7th UMW District

A seventh United Mine Workers district has been added to the list of districts seeking to end union control of their affairs through trusteeships.

United Mine Workers District 17 was added to a list compiled by the Department for pending court action under a December 1964 civil complaint against the union in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

A local in District 17 complained it was being deprived of the right to self-government provided in the UMW constitution.

The Labor Department alleges the UMW placed District 17 in "provisional" status before 1934, enabling it to name the district's delegates to the international executive board, the union's governing body.

Other UMW districts now involved in the pending action are District 4, Uniontown, Pa.; District 6, Columbus, Ohio; District 7, Hazleton, Pa.; District 23, Madisonville, Ky.; District 30, Pikeville, Ky.; and District 31, Fairmont, W. Va.

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How Pennsylvania members of Congress were recorded as voting on recent roll calls:

SENATE

On passage, 40 to 23, of compromise \$3.2 billion foreign aid appropriation bill: For—Clark, D. Not voting—Scott, R.

On Mansfield, D-Mont., motion, defeated 0 to 94, to table and thus kill a bill to repeal Section 14B, the so-called right-to-work section of the Taft-Hartley Law: Against the motion—Clark. Not voting—Scott.

HOUSE

On passage, 204 to 127, of compromise \$3.2 billion foreign aid appropriation bill: For—Barrett, D; Byrne, D; Clark, D; Corbett, R; Craley, D; Flood, D; Fulton, R; Green, D; Holland, D; Kunkel, R; McDade, R; Moorhead, D; Morgan, D; Rhodes, D; Rooney, D; Schweikert, R; Vigorito, D; and Whalley, R.

Against—Curtin, R; Dague, R; Johnson, R; Saylor, R; Schneebeli, R; and Watkins, R. Not voting—Dent, D; Nix, D; and Toll, D.

On passage, 245 to 133, of bill to provide for scenic development and beautification of the federal-aid highway system: For—Barrett, Byrne, Clark, Corbett, Craley, Dent, Flood, Fulton, Green, McDade, Moorhead, Morgan, Nix, Rhodes, Rooney and Watkins.

Against—Curtin, Dague, Johnson, Saylor, Schneebeli, Vigorito and Whalley. Not voting—Holland, Kunkel, Schweiker and Toll.

SENATE

On passage, 41 to 10, of compromise bill amending and extending Sugar Act of 1948: For—Scott, R. Not voting—Clark, D.

On confirmation, 49 to 14, of nomination of David G. Bress to be U. S. attorney for District of Columbia: For—Scott. Not voting—Clark.

HOUSE

On Mahon, D-Tex., motion, adopted 165 to 162, to concur in addition of \$800,000 for St. John River, Maine, power project to supplemental appropriation bill: For—Barrett, D; Byrne, D; Green, D; Holland, D; and Nix, D. Against—Corbett, R; Curtin, R; Dague, R; Flood, D; Fulton, R; Johnson, R; Kunkel, R; McDade, R; Moorhead, D; Saylor, R; Schneebeli, R; Schweiker, R; Watkins, R; and Whalley, R. Not voting—Clark, D; Craley, D; Dent, D; Morgan, D; Rhodes, D; Rooney, D; Toll, D; and Vigorito, D.

On passage, 174 to 88, of compromise bill amending and extending Sugar Act of 1948: For—Barrett, Byrne, Clark, Craley, Curtin, Dague, Dent, Flood, Green, Holland, Morgan, Rhodes and Vigorito. Against—Corbett, Fulton, Moorhead, Schneebeli and Watkins. Not voting—Johnson, Kunkel, McDade, Nix, Rooney, Saylor, Schweiker, Toll and Whalley.

SENATE

On Mansfield, D-Mont., motion, rejected 45 to 47 (two thirds majority required), to close debate on motion to take up bill to repeal section 14B of National Labor Relations Act: For the motion—Clark, D. Not voting—Scott, R.

HOUSE

On passage, 219 to 150, of compromise farm bill: For—Barrett, D; Byrne, D; Craley, D; Morgan, D; Nix, D; Rhodes, D; Rooney, D; and Vigorito, D. Against—Corbett, R. Cur-

'Nobody For 14-B But The People'

A lot of people in Washington are pinching themselves and saying "It's too good to be true." They are referring, of course, to the prospects that the big push of the labor bosses to compel the U. S. Senate to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act (the famous law which lets the states make up their own minds on compulsory unionism) is not going to succeed after all.

The primary reason for thinking the pro-14 (b) forces will be able to use "extended debate" (the polite term for filibuster) to put consideration of a change in the labor laws over to next year is Republican Leader Everett Dirksen's insistence that "the Senate will not act speedily on this issue so basic to Federal-State relations."

The account of Dirksen's classic riposte to President Johnson, that he felt he had to uphold 14(b), "not that I love Caesar less, but that I love Rome more," has traveled so fast and so far (I heard it repeated in Italy) that the Republicans leader could hardly be induced to change his mind without a tremendous loss face. And Dirksen is not one to lose face.

But beyond Dirksen's commitment there is the response from the country that shows a filibuster to retain 14(b) will have tremendous popular backing, which sets it apart from filibuster of the past. Dirksen knows this; he has a gigantic paste-up of 2,000 newspaper editorials and 500 columns supporting the pro-14(b) cause to remind him that there is nobody behind him but the people.

The twenty-odd Senators who have decided

tin, R; Dague, R; Dent, D; Fulton, R; Kunkel, R; McDade, R; Schneebeli, R; Schweiker, R; Watkins, R; and Whalley, R. Not voting—Clark, D; Flood, D; Holland, D; Johnson, R; Saylor, R; and Toll, D.

On passage, 246 to 147, of bill amending and extending Sugar Act of 1948: For—Barrett, Byrne, Clark, Craley, Curtin, Dague, Dent, Flood, Green, Holland, Johnson, McDade, Morgan, Nix, Rhodes, Rooney, and Vigorito. Against—Corbett, Fulton, Kunkel, Moorhead, Schneebeli, Schweiker, Watkins and Whalley. Not voting—Saylor and Toll.

On Harvey, R-Mich. amendment, adopted 185 to 162, knocking out of supplemental appropriation bill \$6 million for starting rent subsidy program under Housing and Urban Development Act. For—Corbett, Curtin, Dague, Fulton, Kunkel, Schneebeli, Schweiker, Watkins and Whalley. Against—Barrett, Byrne, Craley, Dent, Flood, Green, Holland, Moorhead, Morgan, Nix, Rhodes, Rooney and Vigorito. Not voting—Clark, Johnson, McDade, Saylor and Toll.

On passage, 242 to 100, of \$4,214,609,610 supplemental appropriation bill carrying funds for antipoverty, urban renewal and other programs: For—Barrett, Byrne, Corbett, Craley, Curtin, Dent, Flood, Fulton, Green, Holland, Moorhead, Morgan, Nix, Rhodes, Rooney, Schneebeli, Schweiker, Vigorito and Whalley. Against—Kunkel. Not voting—Clark, Dague, Johnson, McDade, Saylor, Toll and Watkins.

on "extended debate" are already organized in depth to carry out their strategy. The burden will be almost evenly distributed among Republican and Democratic Senators.

Republican Paul Fannin, who succeeded to Goldwater's job in the Senate, was the leg-man who first turned an unofficial headcount of Senators into a fighting phalanx. But when the struggle reaches the Senate floor the parliamentary strategist for the pro-14 (b) group will be Democrat Sam Ervin of North Carolina, who cut his eye teeth in "extended debate" maneuvering when he was Senator Richard Russell's outrider in the filibusters of yesterday.

Impressive Support

The Senators who will lead the extended debate include Bennett of Utah, Curtis of Nebraska, Tower of Texas, McClellan of Arkansas, Holland of Florida, Thurmond of South Carolina, Hickenlooper of Iowa, Morton of Kentucky, Mundt of South Dakota and Carlson of Kansas.

The labor bosses have a great deal of fear from any filibuster that would license Senator McClellan, for example, to expatiate to a national audience on what has learned on the subject of labor racketeering during his Senate investigations.

In "extended debate," the spokesmen for the union chiefs will be compelled to uphold compulsion in unionism. The idea of compulsion can hardly be prettified when it is linked to mandatory obedience to some of the racketeering fauna who have taken the Fifth Amendment in Senator McClellan's committee room.

Regardless of whether the filibuster is successful or not, it has already paid big dividends to one man, Republican Senator Tower of Texas. He plans extended speeches on the use of union funds for political purposes over the span of the past eleven years. Tower has discovered that opposition to a repeal of Section 14(b) has restored all his lost popularity in Texas.

A year ago, private polls showed that he had no hope of retaining his senatorial seat in the election. Now the polls disclose that he has an excellent chance of defeating Waggoner Carr or Congressman Jim Wright, who will presumably fight it out in the primary for the Democratic nomination.

Since retention of 14(b) has a great hold on Texas people, any forum that gives Tower an opportunity to speak up for voluntary unionism is bound to increase his popularity with the home folks. And should his Democratic opponent for the Senator's job be Congressman Wright, who was one of four Texas representatives to vote for repeal of 14(b) in the House, Tower could be a shoo-in.

Even Senator Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, has seen the handwriting on the wall. Ordinarily a 100 per cent labor supporter, he has indicated that he will go along with the "extended debate." And Republican George Murphy of California, who was once a labor leader himself with the Screen Actors Guild, has promised to follow the Dirksen leadership.

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