

Contract negotiations continuing, but U.S. preparing for coal strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — Negotiations on a new contract for coal miners continued yesterday as the nation prepared for at least a two-week strike.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers and the coal industry met for two hours in the afternoon, then had a 4-hour recess and met again in the evening.

The present contract expires at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow, and ratification of a new pact would require about 10 days.

A strike is assured because of the UMW tradition of "no contract, no work."

In the coal mining country, few of the companies called miners to work yesterday after a flurry of activity Saturday, apparently in an attempt to build up coal supplies.

The companies are not expected to call in crews today, which is Veterans' Day holiday for the miners.

Railroads which carry coal are ex-

pected to be hit early by a strike. The Penn Central Railroad has said it will probably lay off 1,500 workers now and more later if the strike goes beyond a week.

Other industries that depend on coal, such as steel mills and electric power companies, are worried about how long the strike would last.

John D. Ridge, head of Pennsylvania State University's department of economic geology and mineral economics, said a six-week strike could result in a million people losing their jobs and energy production cut by about a third.

Both sides in the contract negotiations indicated a settlement was within reach.

UMW President Arnold Miller said problems still remained in four or five areas but added, "we're making progress." His industry counterpart, Guy Farmer, who had been hopeful of a

weekend settlement, said today was more likely.

An industry source said the main hurdle was the union's insistence on the right to strike over grievances. "Everything else is negotiable," the source said.

The industry says it has to have a guarantee to safeguard against strikes to permit high-level production. Wildcat strikes and absenteeism led to 2.4 million lost man-days in 1973, according to the industry's figures.

A UMW spokesman denied the grievance issue was the stumbling block. "There's a whole host of issues," he said, adding that there had been no movement by the industry in the economic area for the last three days.

The spokesman also said some safety issues were still outstanding and the whole grievance procedure, not just the right to strike.

As the negotiations continued through

the weekend with both sides presenting proposals and counter-proposals, other industries dependent on coal prepared for the inevitable walkout by 120,000 UMW members who produce two-thirds of the nation's coal.

Most miners cleaned out their lockers after working overtime Saturday and were not expected back today because it is Veterans' Day, a holiday under the UMW contract.

In the tiny mining towns scattered up and down the hollows of the Appalachian coal fields, the men were preparing to live without their paychecks.

"I'm ready," said Gerald Dulley, a minor from Grant Town, W. Va. "I've killed beef, I've save money, I'm stocked in groceries. No one is going back until we get what the union is asking for."

A walkout lasting longer than two weeks is expected to disrupt the nation's economy severely by forcing production cutbacks in numerous industries.



Jim Maza

Photo by Joe Rudick

Ford pleased with Kissinger trip

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ford said after a three-hour review of foreign policy developments with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Camp David, Md., yesterday that results of Kissinger's 17-country trip were "basically very encouraging."

Ford made the statement in front of the diplomatic entrance of the White House after stepping off the helicopter on the south lawn. He was accompanied by Kissinger who said nothing but stood by the President smiling.

"I just want to announce that I had a very interesting, helpful and in-depth review with the Secretary of State," Ford told a cluster of reporters who had rushed to the White House when told there would be a Presidential statement.

Ford described Kissinger's 17-day, 23,000 mile journey as a "backbreaker," and said "The trip was basically very encouraging."

He also said Kissinger told him the meeting with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev was "very helpful."

Ford will meet Brezhnev for the first time as President at a Siberian summit Nov. 23-24 at the windup of his Far Eastern tour beginning next Sunday. The President also will travel to Japan and South Korea before going on to Vladivostok for a two-day meeting with Brezhnev.

Ford also said Kissinger brought back "encouraging news" from the Middle East and from the subcontinent where he helped reduce policy differences with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Ford said he was "very grateful and appreciative" of what he called Kissinger's "almost superhuman effort."

"We're looking forward to a con-

structive trip to Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union," said Ford.

The Ford-Kissinger get-together at Camp David was the first in the series of sessions the two men will have for Kissinger to prepare the President for his first major foreign trip.

They are expected to meet daily for at least two hours this week to lay the groundwork for the journey, which has caused tension in Japan and the possibility of anti-American demonstrations.

The political opposition to South Korean President Park Chung-Hee also is protesting Ford's trip.

And the proximity to China of Vladivostok, where Ford and Brezhnev are to meet, has diplomatic ramifications. Kissinger will fly from the Soviet Union to Peking "to keep a balance in the detente," Ford said.

It was Ford's first opportunity to see

Kissinger since the Secretary of State left 19 days ago on a whirlwind diplomatic swing through Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Kissinger returned to Washington Saturday and White House aides said he would brief Ford on results of the trip as well.

Ford, who flew to the hideaway in the Cotocin mountains early Friday evening for a weekend of rest and relaxation with his family, arranged to fly back to the White House after his meeting with Kissinger.

Earlier Sunday, Ford swam in the heated outdoor pool outside his quarters, played tennis and watched part of the televised football game between the Washington Redskins and the Philadelphia Eagles.

Mrs. Ford, daughter Susan, 17, and Susan's date, Gardner Britt, were also at Camp David.

The Fords' son Steve, 18, and his girl friend, Dee Dee Jervis, left at mid-morning to return to Washington. Steve was returning to his ranching job in Montana later.

Ford plans to have similar meetings with Kissinger throughout the week before departing next Sunday for Tokyo, where he will begin with two rounds of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Ford spends three days in Japan before traveling to Seoul for meetings with South Korean President Chung Park Hee. He concludes the journey by meeting Brezhnev near the Siberian city of Vladivostok.

Kissinger and other aides will accompany the President most of the way on the trip, Ford's first extended tour abroad since he took office three months ago.

White House aides said Ford also worked Sunday on proposals for cutting at least \$5.4 billion from the current federal budget in an effort to hold the total to \$900 billion.

The President plans to send his recommendations to Congress shortly after the House and Senate reconvene Nov. 18, along with a list of about 40 pieces of legislation he wants given top priority.

Maza named as new USG vice president

By JIM KUHNHENN
Collegian Staff Writer

Undergraduate Student Government President George Cernusca last night announced his nomination of USG Senator Jim Maza as his new vice president.

Maza will fill the office made vacant by former vice-president Marian Mientus's resignation if his nomination meets with the approval of the USG Senate and the Academic Assembly.

Both bodies of the USG Congress will receive the nomination at their first meetings Winter Term.

Vowing to maintain open communication between students and administrators, the tenth term pre-law student said he wants to "restore confidence in USG to deal effectively with the issues that face it."

Maza also discussed the working relationship of the USG Senate and the Academic Assembly. Both bodies comprise the congress of USG. "All our goals seem to be unified, but our tactics seem to get confused," he said.

He said individuals as well as structure make up government and added that "...as people can examine our roles ... (so that they) would be advantageous to the whole college community."

Maza, who voted against all the articles for the impeachment of Cernusca, said the vice presidency had not been offered to him as a reward for his anti-impeachment stand.

Maza also has been involved in the newly formed constitutional convention, but he said that as vice president a position in the convention might prove "taxing to my own time."

Maza said the constitutional con-

vention should not act in haste and said whatever proposal is examined should be "thought out."

Cernusca said USG will exist for at least another five months and therefore the USG activities must be maintained throughout those five months.

Cernusca also discussed the recent decisions handed down by the USG Supreme Court on two grievances concerning alleged discrepancies in the handling of the impeachment hearings.

The court, whose decisions were revealed Friday, rejected the first grievance and declined to rule on the second.

In the text of the first grievance, filed by Cernusca and USG Senators Sharon Spitz and John Phillips, Cernusca charged that former USG Senate President Pro Tempore Fred Stoner had unconstitutionally ruled that impeachment articles can pass with only a majority of senators present.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Lou Martarano last night said the court had voted against the grievance in spite of a "gut feeling" to vote the other way. He said there was a question of justice involved but legally Cernusca's charges had no base.

Cernusca said last night that the court had been forced into such a position because of inadequacies within the USG Constitution. He added that as a result he favored attempts of the constitutional convention to provide a solution to those inadequacies.

The court decided not to rule on the second grievance which challenged the credentials of certain appointed senators. The court declined to rule on the grievance because of conflicting oral testimony which it termed "hearsay, at best."

Israel fights economic disaster

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israel imposed the severest austerity measures in its history yesterday to head off economic catastrophe, combining a 43 per cent devaluation of the pound with price increases that boosted the cost of living 17 per cent overnight.

Police in a slum neighborhood of Tel Aviv said they arrested 13 persons demonstrating against the price hikes by smashing windows, overturning buses and throwing rocks at helmeted patrolmen. No serious injuries were reported.

The drastic measures to curb consumption by raising basic consumer prices were designed to save money needed for vital defense expenditures and raw materials.

"This is the most severe economic program in the history of the state," Ben-Ami Zuckerman, deputy director of

state revenue in the finance ministry, told newsmen.

It thus cost an Israeli 65 per cent more to live than it did little more than a year ago. Government economists estimated it will cost an average family of four earning \$350 a month an additional \$83.

Moshe Mandelbaum, director-general of the commerce and industry ministry, said the price increases forced the cost of living up 17 per cent in one jump.

Gasoline prices are now the highest in the world with high test going for \$2.66 a gallon.

The new prices on basic items, including a 200 per cent jump for 2.2 pounds of sugar because of a withdrawal of a government subsidy, exceeded by wide margins the percentage of the devaluation that dropped the pound from 4.20 to 6 to the dollar.

The government banned imports for six months on 29 luxury items that ranged from automobiles and washing machines to beer and chewing gum. It hoped to keep \$700 million in the country because of the restriction.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz in a radio address said the nation no longer could afford defense spending with the same level of consumption.

"We must not make the mistake of deluding ourselves that we shall be able to keep up the scale of services of days of peace and plenty when the economic reality is one of war and shortages," he said.

Some supermarkets closed to avoid chaos yesterday. Those that stayed open were besieged by housewives loading carts with stock bought at the old prices.

The price increases on some items ranked as the highest ever, including 64 per cent for high test gasoline, 78 per cent for kerosene, 100 per cent for heating oil, 112 per cent for margarine, 52 per cent for eggs, 60 per cent for milk, 136 per cent for cooking oil, and 72 per cent for white bread.

"We have wars and we have no money," said Mrs. Dina Cohen, 50, of Jerusalem. "My brother had five children and has been trying to improve himself, and now with this I just don't know."

It marked the sixth devaluation of the pound since the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948. The previous devaluation occurred in August, 1971, when the pound dropped from 3.50 to 4.20 in response to the floating of the dollar.

Weather

Considerably cloudy and cool today, high 57. Mostly cloudy and cool tonight with a chance of showers, low 47. Cloudy with periods of rain likely tomorrow, high 55.

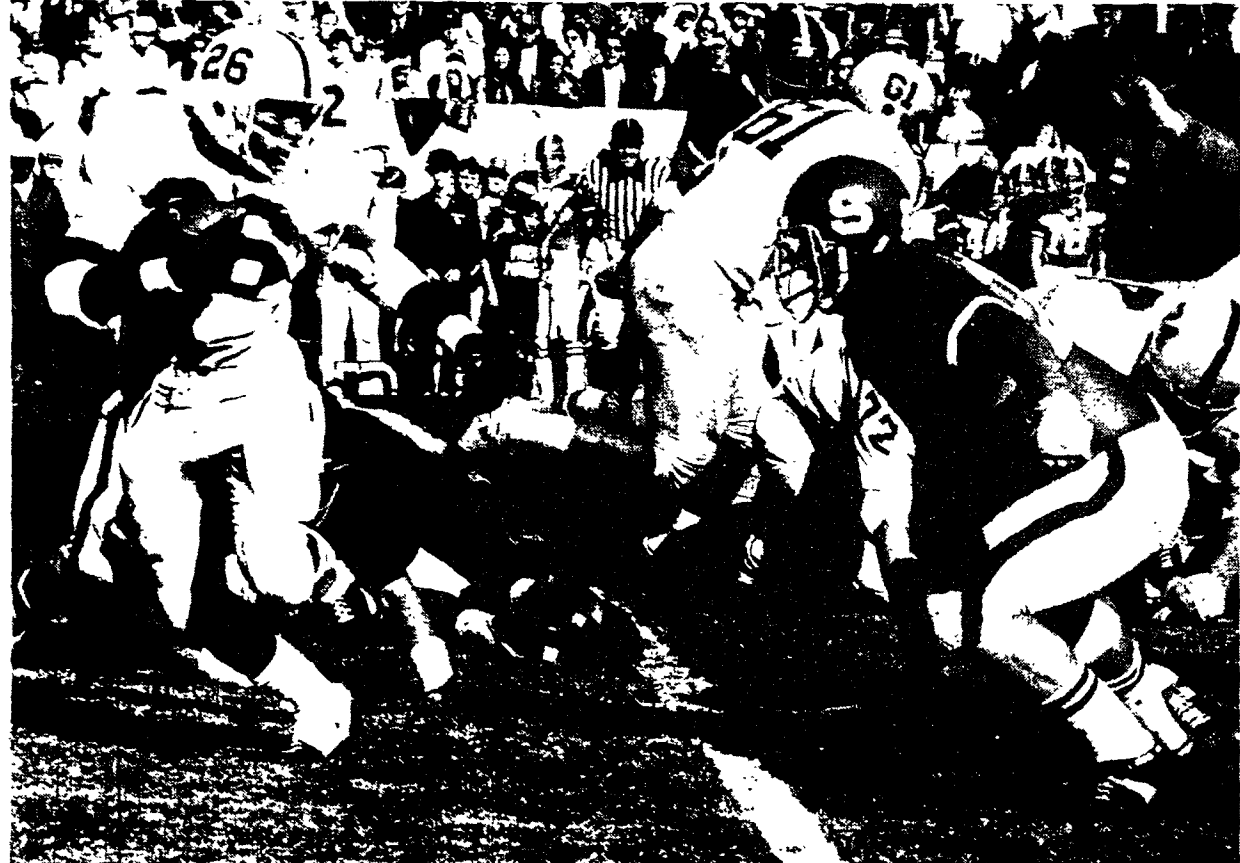


Photo by Ed Palis

Big bad Wolf

NEIL HUTTON (20) changes his mind here as a hungry Wolf readies to pounce on him. Penn State was rewarded for its 12-7 loss to N.C. State Saturday with a Cotton Bowl bid. For stories on the game, see page 7.

Student lobbyists set priorities

By SHEILA McCAULEY
Collegian Staff Writer

Pennsylvania students are well on their way to joining the lobbying ranks of ITT and the AFL-CIO.

Representatives from 34 schools in the Pennsylvania Student Lobby elected a board of directors and established lobby priorities at a convention here this weekend.

By-laws for a lobby proposal will be revised or approved by a special committee. The committee then will submit its recommendations to lobby representatives for their final approval.

The PSL Board of Directors consists of 15 members, five at-large from the PSL Assembly, and 10 from five categories of Pennsylvania post-secondary schools.

The categories, which include state-related, state-owned, independent, community and technical schools, each elected two members to the board. Frank Muraca, a Penn State student,

was elected temporary chairman of the board and acting PSL Treasurer. Pam Michaels, also from Penn State, was elected assistant Treasurer.

At a board meeting to be held Dec. 13 at Drexel University a permanent board chairman will be elected.

The lobby named as its first priority increasing state educational aid. The lobby also will push for student consumer protection, especially in landlord-tenant relations, and for individual and minority rights, especially "political participation and majority status of young people."

Missing from the priority list was legalization of 18-year-old drinking in Pennsylvania. Board Chairman Muraca said educational issues should come first for PSL. But he said PSL eventually will work for such legislation as a lowered drinking age.

Muraca said PSL is considering forming two corporations — lobbying and research.

The lobbying corporation would handle the actual business of PSL. The research corporation would be a non-profit, tax exempt organization.

The tax exempt status would permit private donations and corporation contributions to PSL.

Funding is the biggest problem PSL faces right now. The board set up a special funding committee to study different methods of raising money. One suggestion was a "golden membership" for schools who contributed \$500 or more to PSL.

PSL leaders are optimistic about the lobby's success. Gov. Shapp supported the lobby and asked for a post-November election meeting with lobby leaders, other Pennsylvania student leaders and State Secretary of Education John C. Pittenger.

Pittenger and U.S. Senator Richard S. Schweiker also have voiced support for PSL.

Nixon-ruining tape to be played today

WASHINGTON (AP) — The tape that broke Richard M. Nixon's grip on the presidency leads off the fifth week of testimony at the Watergate cover-up trial.

The prosecutors plan to begin playing a series of tapes this week starting with a June 23, 1972, conversation between Nixon and H. R. Haldeman, then White House staff chief.

Nixon released a transcript of the June 23 tape last Aug. 5 and acknowledged it "may further damage my case." Before the week ended he had resigned.

During that June 23 conversation, six days after the Watergate break-in, Nixon approved a suggestion that the Central Intelligence Agency be used to try to get the FBI to limit its investigation.

"They should call the FBI in and (Unintelligible) don't go any further into this case, period," Nixon was quoted on the transcript.

In his statement put out with the transcript, Nixon acknowledged that "I was aware of the advantages this course of action would have with respect to

limiting possible public exposure of involvement by persons connected with the re-election committee."

Release of that transcript was the first public acknowledgment by Nixon that he had a role in the Watergate cover-up long before March 21, 1973, when John W. Dean III, then White House counsel, briefed Nixon on the involvement of White House and re-election committee personnel in the break-in and cover-up.

Dean testified as the first prosecution witness at the trial.