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Miners begin strike; may last 2 weeks



WASHINGTON (UPI) — Miners struck the soft coal industry at midnight last night, beginning a production stoppage of at least two weeks that appeared likely to worsen the nation's economic plight for some industries and public services.

Negotiations for a new contract to replace the old one that expired at midnight continued through yesterday without success, and Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said it was a "virtual certainty" the strike would stretch at least two weeks. Mine owners operators shared that estimate.

The strike, which was foreordained two weeks ago, will be a day longer for each day without settlement. UMW constitutional rules require contract ratification — a 10 day to two-week

process — before work can be resumed.

With 120,000 miners idled and 70 per cent of the nation's soft coal production disrupted, secondary effects ranging from layoffs to plant closings promised to further weaken the limping economy with higher unemployment and lower productivity.

Government officials kept close watch as talks continued but intervention seemed unlikely so long as there appeared to be progress, however small. Both sides have shunned government mediation.

The law provides that President Ford can, after inquiry, declare a strike to be a "national emergency" and seek a court-ordered 80-day return to work while the labor dispute is negotiated. But miners traditionally have been unresponsive to injunctions, and there appeared little likelihood Ford would go that route.

The nine-week-old talks recessed yesterday shortly before 11 p.m.

Guy Farmer, chief negotiator and general counsel for the Bituminous Coal Operators of America, said he thought an agreement could be reached "by the end of the week," adding, "One person does not control or determine the results."

"I'm disappointed that we didn't get an agreement before the strike officially began. We've been trying as hard as we can."

He said the negotiators are "writing an entire contract from page one to the end," but that the strike did not slow the talks' pace or create "any real animosity on either side."

Miller said, "I am disappointed with the progress we are making. There has been some but I'm not satisfied."

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan said in a television interview that the collective bargaining system should be allowed to work before government intervention.

"If we get into a battle or the government steps in before time and tries to dictate the policy, we're stepping into a real mess that could go on even longer," Brennan said.

Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton made no predictions of how long the strike would last, but expressed hope for an early settlement.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, attending a White House meet of the President's labor-management committee, commented only that the strike would probably last 10 days.

Miller said talks were continuing but "we are not close enough to reach agreement" and a strike of two weeks' duration was a "virtual certainty."

Miller, noting that each day's delay in reaching a settlement for union con-

sideration adds a day to the strike, said that although there was some progress, "some progress is not enough to undo 40 years of indifference and neglect."

"The 120,000 working members of our union will mine no coal until they have a contract they can work safely and live under with decency," he said.

"I hope for the nation's sake that the end comes soon. The coal industry in 1974 has never experienced a greater demand for coal or a more profitable future."

Earlier Miller and Farmer had reported the two sides were closer to an agreement but did not say by how much.

But after an afternoon session, Farmer said "we're all disappointed that this is the last day of the contract but we don't have an agreement. The problems left over to the very end — those are the toughest problems."

Asked whether a strike could be held to two weeks, Farmer said "I feel that it can and I hope that it will but I wouldn't want to mislead you."

Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, overall head of the government's energy program, issued a statement expressing hope for an early contract settlement.

Morton's statement said he also was hopeful "the collective bargaining process will continue to operate on its own, as the law contemplates, and that the parties will continue to make progress," an apparent indirect reference to the government's only tool to deal with a strike.

A three-week strike in the union mines, which account for about 70 per cent of the nation's coal, is expected to cause some hardship, particularly in schools and hospitals in the states, where coal is mined.

Cutbacks are expected in the operation of coke ovens, essential to steel manufacture, to stretch out coal stock. Most electrical utilities using coal have a supply averaging about just under 80 days.

Mine workers, who have been preparing for the strike for weeks, have no strike fund to draw on. In addition, the union's top officials and their staffs, including the negotiators, go off union payrolls when the strike begins. The Washington headquarters payroll is \$250,000 a month for 166 employees.

The UMW headquarters building is heated by coal but a union spokesman said, "We have enough to go to next summer. We've got the whole damned building filled up with coal."

The negotiations, which have been under way since Sept. 3, have focused on fringe benefits and quality-of-life issues, safety in particular.

On strike

COAL MINES THROUGHOUT THE NATION may be shut down for at least two weeks as a result of a nationwide coal strike which began at 12:01 a.m. today.

AP wirephoto

Attempt to control FBI revealed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Watergate prosecutors yesterday traced how Richard M. Nixon and his aides tried to get top Central Intelligence Agency officials to rein in the FBI investigation of the break-in at Democratic National Committee Headquarters.

That effort failed. L. Patrick Gray III, former acting head of the FBI, told the Watergate cover-up trial, when Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the CIA, went to Gray and told him, "I'm not going to let those kids at the White House kick me around."

Walters and Gray testified at a session in which a tape was played of Nixon agreeing that the FBI probe had to be brought under control.

At the same time, the Supreme Court let stand a lower court decision rejecting a motion by former White House staff chief H. R. Haldeman to strike down the indictments of the men charged in the cover-up. Haldeman had contended the grand jury was not legally in existence when the indictments were handed down.

The Watergate prosecutors played tape segments of three meetings between Nixon and Haldeman on June 23, 1972, six days after the break-in.

Between the second and third meetings, Haldeman and John D.

Ehrlichman met with Walters and Richard Helms, then CIA director, and Haldeman instructed Walters to tell Gray that FBI attempts to trace money found on the Watergate burglars could compromise covert CIA activities in Mexico.

When defense attorneys tried to block a portion of Gray's testimony about his subsequent meeting with Walters, prosecutor James F. Neal argued that "these are the obstructive words... there is no other way you can show the clear agency from Haldeman to the former President of the United States to Ehrlichman to Walters to Gray, and that is obstruction. We've got to be able to show the very words that obstructed the FBI investigation for two weeks in this case."

Referring to the message Walters carried to Gray, Neal said, "They (the FBI) weren't about to uncover anything, except a plot to bug Democratic National Committee headquarters."

During his first meeting with Nixon, Haldeman advised the then president that the FBI investigation of the break-in "is now leading into some productive areas, because they've been able to trace the money."

He suggested that Gray be told that there was CIA involvement that had to be

protected.

Nixon agreed and told Haldeman, "You call them in... Play it tough... Don't lie, to them to the extent to say there is no involvement, but just say this is sort of a comedy of errors... and that they should call the FBI in and say that we wish for the country, don't go any further into this case, period."

A few minutes before the meeting with Walters and Helms, Nixon and Haldeman met again and the president was heard to say on the tape, "It's likely to blow the whole, uh, Bay of Pigs thing which we think would be very unfortunate for CIA and for the country at this time, and for American foreign policy, and he just better tough it and lay it on them."

Immediately after the meeting, Haldeman reported to Nixon that "it's no problem."

Haldeman, Ehrlichman, former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, former Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert C. Mardian, and Kenneth W. Parkinson, one-time attorney for Nixon's re-election committee, are on trial on charges of conspiring to obstruct the Watergate investigation.

Nixon was named an unindicted co-conspirator by the grand jury that brought charges against the other five.

Gray testified that he received a telephone call on June 23 from John W. Dean III, then White House counsel, who told him, "It was pretty important I talk to Gen. Walters, that he had something to tell me."

Gray testified that the evening before he had briefed Dean on the progress of the FBI's investigation, including its success in tracing \$4,300 found on the Watergate burglars.

Gray said he told Dean, "We are going to pursue these leads with vigor because we want to discover where these monies had come from."

Gray said the first White House aide he talked to about the break-in was Ehrlichman, who told him that "John Dean was going to be conducting an investigation for the White House into the Watergate matter, and that I should deal directly with John Dean."

Gray was named acting director of the FBI upon the death of J. Edgar Hoover in May 1972. He resigned on April 27, 1973, after it had become apparent that because of his handling of the Watergate investigation the Senate would not confirm his appointment.

Walters described the White House meeting on June 23 in which he quoted Haldeman as saying, "The bugging of Watergate case was making a lot of noise and the Democrats were trying to maximize it, the investigation was leading to a lot of important people and it was getting worse."

Gibson to ask bid withdrawal

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Andrew E. Gibson will request President Ford to withdraw his controversial nomination as federal energy administrator in an exchange of letters to be made public today, it was learned yesterday.

A White House official, who declined to be identified, said that Gibson in his letter to Ford will express regret if he caused the President "any embarrassment" in the disclosure of his severance contract with a Philadelphia oil transport company, which would have netted him \$880,000 over a 10-year period.

The official made it clear that White House pressure has been on Gibson to voluntarily withdraw his nomination and

to save Ford from the embarrassment of canceling an appointment he made with such a fanfare at a news conference Oct. 29.

Despite the mounting pressure for him to quit, Gibson had hoped to clear himself of possible conflict of interest by taking the top energy post while he had a tie with a top oil company. But the White House apparently made it clear to Gibson that his nomination would cause a battle on Capitol Hill.

Deputy press secretary John Hushen said Friday unnamed White House aides knew of Gibson's agreement with his former oil company, but did not inform the President before Ford nominated him as federal energy administrator.

"regarding his nomination," Hushen said.

A White House spokesman said earlier yesterday that Ford had not been told about the severance pay when he nominated Gibson.

Hushen yesterday repeated news secretary Ron Nessen's comment of Friday that "this nomination is under review."

Newsmen asked Hushen if the White House knew of the separation agreement before Ford announced that Gibson was to replace the controversial Sawhill.

"We knew orally that he had a separation contract," said Hushen.

Did "we" include the President?

"No," said Hushen. Did aides know? "Yes," the deputy news secretary said.

Was it true that the aides did not tell the President before the nomination was announced? "That seems like a conclusion that could be drawn," Hushen replied.

The White House has refused to say whether Ford still backs Gibson.

PLO here under strict security

NEW YORK (UPI) — A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization arrived in the United States yesterday under one of the heaviest security arrangements ever mounted for visiting foreigners.

Although Yasser Arafat, chairman of the controversial PLO, was not with the advance party, officials coordinating the complex security details said neither the visit by Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev nor that of Cuba's Fidel Castrol in the 1960s created as much of a headache.

Arafat and nine other PLO delegates were expected to arrive here from Cairo sometime today. Arafat, who was issued an American visa in Cairo, was expected to lead off the Palestine debate Wednesday morning.

His advance men said he planned to

hold a news conference and attend a reception given by Egypt's U.N. mission in his honor Wednesday evening.

Security officials expected Arafat to leave soon after addressing the General Assembly. The rest of the PLO delegation planned to stay for the full week of the debate.

The advance group of about 20, the first formal PLO delegation to enter the United States, was driven to the Waldorf Astoria in Manhattan in five limousines sandwiched in between police cars.

More than 200 police officers, some on horseback and others wearing blue riot helmets kept reporters and spectators across the street from the hotel.

At Kennedy International Airport, Secret Service and State Department

security agents were assigned to the arrival of the plane. The Air France 747 jumbo jetliner from Paris touched down at 2:55 ice helicopters hovered directly above the jet which was ringed by other police. And police helicopters monitored the caravan's motor trip into Manhattan.

The entire 235-member U.N. guard force was on duty and the heavy iron gates were open only to official visitors.

New York City and U.N. Security Forces combined to handle a peaceful demonstration yesterday when some 50 anti-PLO youths burned an effigy, spattered red paint on the sidewalk and chained themselves to the fence. The demonstrators were driven away in a police bus.

Last Issue
Today's Collegian is the last issue for Fall Term.
Publication will resume December 5.

Animals live in 'lap of luxury'

By DAVE KASZYCKI
Collegian Staff Writer

Cats, rats and tree shrews are among the thousands of small animals used at the University for research and teaching purposes. Guinea pigs, rabbits, mouse opossums and dogs are also serving University professors and students.

These animals, housed in more than half a dozen buildings such as the Centralized Biological Laboratory and the Chemical Engineering Building, live better than most people, according to Penn State researchers.

There's 1,000 per cent more concern for the lab animals than the people working on them," said Walter Sapanski, coordinator of Laboratory Animal Resources.

One University employe responsible for the maintenance of 80 cats was more blunt. "Hell, they get better care than what you get."

According to Fred Ferguson, director of the Central Biological Laboratory, all research animals are protected by state and federal regulations which specify everything from the size of cages to the temperature of the air.

All animal cages are washed daily. Some animals are even provided with music to help their adaption to laboratory life, he said.

W.A. Dunson, professor of biology said he thinks the emphasis on care for laboratory animals is extreme. "It (Centralized Biological Laboratory) is like a palace. The animals have it too good," Dunson said the federal laws have increased costs ten-fold.

Some animals, such as the mouse possum, come from Colombia, while tree shrews are from Cambodia and Thailand. The latter look like mice but are "evolutionally" closer to monkeys.

The University no longer uses monkeys for experiments. The final bunch of monkeys was sold last year to Johns Hopkins University for their breeding colony, Ferguson said.

Dogs, on the other hand, are being used for the first time this year. According to Sapanski, the dog's utility is minimal because of their high cost and the strict records requirements. "Results can be just as good with rats and mice," he said.

Ferguson said rats are the most popular research animal, with mice a close second.

Roy Martin, associate professor of animal nutrition, said rats are a good research animal because of their short generation span and their relatively low cost.

Martin is studying methods to regulate fat and protein synthesis in rats and pigs.

According to Lynn Brinkman, assistant professor of nutrition science, the digestive and metabolism systems of rats are very similar to humans. Working with rats in Human Development, Brinkman is testing for protein quality.

Other researchers in the field of nutrition are working with salt, mineral and vitamin intake. Brinkman said his work is geared to find combinations of foods which nutritionally complement each other.

Another research program involves the study of brain-damaged animals. Under the direction of John Warren, professor of psychology, sections of cats' brains are removed to find what kinds of behavior is permanent and what can be recovered.

Research has found that removal of part of the cerebellum in cats disturbs their affect reasoning. Warren is also

studying the "scaredy cat" phenomena in which certain cats are born unusually anxious.

Warren said one of the main purposes of his research is to reduce the effect of brain damage in young children.

Penn State has its own breeding colony for rats, cats and mice.

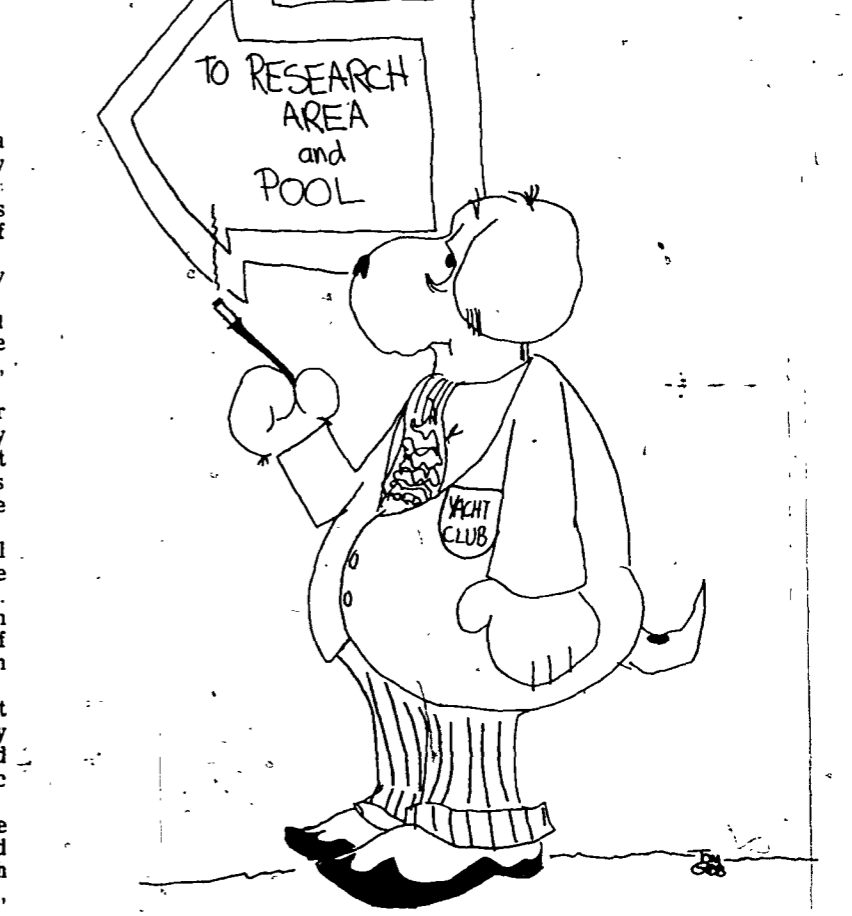
Rabbits in South Frear are being used in immunization experiments because they produce good antibody formation, Ferguson said.

Walter Ceglowski, associate professor of microbiology, is using mice to study possible cure for leukemia. Robert McCarl, professor of microbiology, has successfully kept mice heart cells alive and beating in a glass jar.

Since University funds for animal research have been cut back, some programs have been reduced in size. Funds for research come primarily from grants from the National Institute of Health, the Atomic Energy Commission and government agencies.

All new laboratory animals first must enter the Central Biological Laboratory where they are thoroughly examined and records kept of their genetic background.

The laboratory animals are used in the Intercollege Program Research and Facilities as well as specific research programs in the colleges of Agriculture, Science and Human Development.



Weather
Cloudy, breezy, and cool today with periods of rain likely; high 48. Windy, and turning colder tonight, with rain changing to snow flurries; low 36. Mostly cloudy, windy and cold tomorrow, with snow flurries likely; high 38.