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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

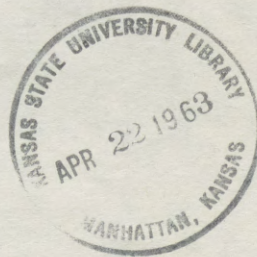
FIRST SESSION

ON

HOWARD G. GAMSER, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD; FRANCIS KEPPEL, MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION; DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR; AND GEORGE C. TREVORROW, MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

MARCH 1, 1963

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



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NOMINATIONS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON

LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

UNITED STATES SENATE

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

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MARCH 1963

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



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NOMINATIONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1963

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to notice, in room 4232, New Senate Office Building, Senator Lister Hill (chairman) presiding. Present: Senators Hill (presiding), Morse, Yarborough, Clark, Burdick, and Pell.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will kindly come to order.

Secretary Wirtz, will you come up, please, sir, with Daniel Patrick Moynihan, nominee to be Assistant Secretary of Labor.

We are very happy to have you gentlemen here this morning.

Secretary Wirtz, we know you have a Cabinet meeting in a few minutes. We would be happy to have you make any statement you see fit.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. WILLARD WIRTZ, SECRETARY OF LABOR

Secretary WIRTZ. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

It is my very real pleasure to introduce to you this morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Mr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who has been nominated by the President as Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Moynihan has been working with the Department in other capacities for a period of the last year or 18 months.

I should like to say, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, just very simply that on the basis of the working experience with Mr. Moynihan during this period, we look forward with the greatest anticipation to the strengthening of the Department of Labor as a result of the contributions, the continued, the increased contributions of Mr. Moynihan to this program.

He brings to the contemplated functions of the Office a wealth of experience. It is an experience which includes an academic background, emphasis on various matters of importance in the field of labor relations. It includes experience of the most effective kind in the administration of the principles which seem to us important in this field.

We look forward, I say, to the strengthening of the work of the Department as a result of Mr. Moynihan's participation in it and, of course, upon the action of the Senate.

I should like to add in personal terms, if I may, and not presuming upon the occasion, that we look forward to the personal association with a man of such high caliber, such distinction, as Mr. Moynihan is.

I commend to you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, your favorable consideration of Mr. Moynihan in connection with the President's appointment.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, we certainly appreciate your taking the time out of your very busy life—I know you are under compulsion now to get to a Cabinet meeting in a few minutes—to come here and give us the benefit of your judgment as to the nominee. We want to thank you for it.

Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Would you like to be excused at this time, sir?

Secretary WIRTZ. I will be very grateful, sir, if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. We are happy to have had you.

Mr. Moynihan, we will be happy to have you make any statement you see fit as to your qualifications for the Assistant Secretary of Labor, your background, your experience.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am sensible of the honor of appearing before this distinguished committee. Doing so is an occasion of much pride to me and my family.

I am a resident of New York State. I was educated in the parochial and public schools of New York City. I attended the city university. In 1944, I joined the Navy. After 3 years of active duty, I returned to Tufts University from which I received a number of degrees.

I later studied in England on a Fulbright fellowship.

For the past 13 years I have worked at a number of jobs, all of them in government and public affairs on education.

During the administration of Gov. Averell Harriman in New York State, I was successively assistant to the secretary to the Governor, assistant secretary, and acting secretary to the Governor.

I later served on the faculty of the Maxwell Graduate School of Public Administration in Syracuse University.

In 1960, Mr. Justice Goldberg, then Secretary Goldberg, asked me to serve as his special assistant. In 1961, I was appointed executive assistant to the Secretary.

I am now before you as Assistant Secretary designate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions? If not, we certainly want to thank you, sir, for your appearance this morning, Mr. Moynihan. We appreciate it very much.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The biographical sketch of Mr. Moynihan follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York City, was born March 16, 1927. He attended the parochial and public schools of New York, the City College of New York, Middlebury College, and Tufts College. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy, and was a Fulbright fellow at the London School of Economics.

Mr. Moynihan began work at an early age. Upon graduation from high school in 1943 he was employed full or part time as a longshoreman until joining the Navy in July 1944. In 1952-53 he was a budget assistant with the U.S. Air Force in the United Kingdom. During 1954 he was director of public relations for the International Rescue Committee.

From 1955 to 1958 he was successively assistant to the secretary, assistant secretary, and acting secretary to Gov. Averell Harriman, of New York. In 1959 and 1960 he was a member of the New York Tenure Commission. In 1961 he joined the U.S. Department of Labor as special assistant to the Secretary. In 1962 he was appointed executive assistant.

Mr. Moynihan has taught at several universities. He is currently on leave of absence as assistant professor of political science at Syracuse University. From 1959 to 1961 he was director of the New York State government research project at Syracuse University, and was for some of that period a part-time instructor at the Cornell University School of Industrial Relations.

He has published articles in various periodicals, including *Commentary*; *Commonweal*; *International Road Safety and Traffic Review*; *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*; *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*; *Labor History*; *Motor Life*; *Public Administration Review*; *Reporter*; and *St. Jude's*. His doctoral thesis was "The United States and the International Labor Organization, 1889-1934."

Mr. Moynihan has been active in trade union and public affairs. In 1953 he was a member of the New York City Joint Board of the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, CIO. He was secretary of the public affairs committee of the New York State Democratic Committee from 1959 to 1960.

He is a lieutenant (jg) in the U.S. Naval Reserve, with 3 years' active duty 1944-47. He is married to the former Elizabeth Brennan, and has three children, Timothy Patrick, Maura Russell, and John McCloskey.

NOMINATION OF FRANCIS KEPPEL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Francis Keppel, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Education.

Sir, we welcome you here. We are glad to have you, sir.

We will be glad to have you make any statement you see fit now, sir, with reference to your qualifications for the position of Commissioner of Education.

(Biographical sketch of Mr. Keppel follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FRANCIS KEPPEL

U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel comes to the U.S. Office of Education from the position of dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University. He has served in that capacity since 1948.

Since his appointment as Harvard's dean of the Graduate School of Education, Mr. Keppel has served in numerous advisory and consultant capacities on the national and international scene. He was a member of the 20th International Conference on Public Education at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1957, and served on an educational commission for the Nigerian Government in 1960. In the same year he served on the task force on education appointed by President Kennedy shortly after his election.

Mr. Keppel has been a member of the Panel on Educational Research and Development of the President's Science Advisory Committee in which the U.S. Office of Education and the National Science Foundation assist jointly with plans and programs in areas of mutual concern.

Since Mr. Keppel became dean of Harvard's Graduate School of Education, full-time enrollment has more than quadrupled, admissions applications have increased tenfold, the faculty has tripled in size, and endowment has more than doubled.

Mr. Keppel was born April 16, 1916, in New York City where his father, the late Frederick P. Keppel, was dean of Columbia College and later president of the Carnegie Corp. He received his A.B. degree from Harvard in 1938 and studied sculpture for a year at the American Academy in Rome.

Mr. Keppel continued his studies while serving as an assistant dean at Harvard College from 1939 to 1941. During World War II, he was secretary of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation (1941-44); he served in the U.S. Army, 1944-46, rising from private to first lieutenant. He then returned to Harvard where for the next 2 years he was assistant to the provost prior to being named dean of the Graduate School of Education. In the latter capacity,

he directed programs for the preparation of schoolteachers, administrators, and other educational specialists, and guided research activities.

The new Commissioner is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Phi Beta Kappa. He was married in 1941 to Edith Moulton Sawin. They have two children, Edith Tracy (Mrs. Samuel S. Drury, Jr.) and Susan Moulton.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS KEPPEL

Mr. KEPPEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am very honored to be able to be here this morning as the President's nominee for Commissioner of Education, a post to which I look forward to be confirmed with lively anticipation.

I was born in 1916, Mr. Chairman, in New York City, graduated from Harvard College in 1938, and studied sculpture for a year in Rome. Returned to Harvard College as assistant dean.

After service both in a civilian capacity in the War Department and later in uniform, I returned to Harvard as administrative officer. Since 1948, I have been the dean of the Graduate School of Education. Most of my service there, Mr. Chairman, has involved the recruitment of training of teachers, specialists, and administrators for the school, both public and private, as well as, of course, concerned with college university affairs.

I have been an educator throughout my whole career, Mr. Chairman.

A detailed biographical sketch has been submitted to the committee.

I will be delighted, of course, to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection we will put in the record with the testimony of each one of the nominees the biographical sketch of their past service and careers. Any questions?

Senator MORSE. May I say, Mr. Chairman, Dean Keppel's nomination has been hailed throughout the educational world. I do not know of a single major educational group in this country that has not responded to it very favorably. I think it is a fine nomination.

I shall look forward to working with the dean in my capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the committee.

He has already made very constructive suggestions in connection with the education bill which the administration sent up and he is aware of some of the reservations some of us have. That the bill is as good as it is in no small measure due to Dean Keppel's work.

The CHAIRMAN. I was interested to learn you were the son of the late Dr. Frederick P. Keppel. He was dean of Columbia College at the time I was at law school, following Dr. Stone as dean of the law school. He was greatly esteemed and beloved by all the students, Dean Keppel was. He was a very outstanding man.

If I may use a colloquialism, I am sure you are a chip off the old block.

Mr. KEPPEL. That is the nicest thing you can say, sir.

Senator CLARK. I just hope the fact that Dean Keppel went to Harvard and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa will not be held too strongly against him.

The CHAIRMAN. I think his Columbia heritage will offset that.

Senator CLARK. He was born in New York.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Dean Keppel, I believe that after Chief Justice Stone came to the Court the association between your father and Chief Justice Stone continued.

May I ask a personal question? Did you ever go on any excursions with them down into Virginia and other places?

Mr. KEPPEL. No, sir; I did not. I was not an old enough son out of five to justify the seniority.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I think that the Government of the country and the people of the United States are fortunate to have this appointment by the President of the United States. I think Dean Keppel will bring to the office of the Commissioner of Education new prestige and new influence in American education. I congratulate the President on this appointment.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Clark, any questions?

Senator CLARK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Dean, we certainly thank you very much for your presence.

I want to say I am sure, in this instance at least, these colleagues of mine who have spoken will all prove to be good prophets.

Thank you very much.

Mr. KEPPEL. Thank you, sir.

NOMINATION OF HOWARD G. GAMSER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Howard G. Gamser, to be a member of the National Mediation Board.

(Biographical sketch of Mr. Gamser follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HOWARD G. GAMSER

Personal data

Born: September 24, 1919, New York City.

Married to Doris P. (Gold) Gamser. Two children: Matthew Simon and Diana Marion.

Permanent residence: 44 West 10th Street, New York, N.Y.

Washington address: 3236 Prospect Street NW., Washington, DC..

Education: B.S.S., College of the City of New York, 1940, cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa; M.A. in labor economics, Columbia University, 1941; LL.B., New York Law School, 1952.

Since January 1961, serving as chief counsel for the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives.

Lecturer in labor law, Columbia University, 1958-61.

Arbitrator and attorney, member of the firm of Bobroff, Olonoff & Scharf, New York City; active arbitration practice in many industries over 10-year period.

Previously served in government with the New York State Board of Mediation (1954-61), National Labor Relations Board (1946-51, 1952-53), Wage Stabilization Board (1951-52).

Lectured for the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (Cornell University), 1947 through 1961.

Fulbright grantee in labor law, London School of Economics, 1953-54.

Served in the U.S. Army, 1941-46.

Member of the National Academy of Arbitrators, Industrial Relations Research Association, New York and Federal bar.

Published in Labor Law Journal and Industrial and Labor Relations Review.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gamser, we will be happy to have you make any statement you see fit as to your qualifications for this position on the Board.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD G. GAMSER

Mr. GAMSER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am greatly honored by the opportunity to appear before this distinguished body. As you know, I am not a stranger to this room nor to this side of the Capitol. During the past 2 years, I have had the privilege and rewarding experience of serving as counsel to the House Committee on Education and Labor. In this capacity I have spent many hours right here in this room working with members and the professional staff of your committee on legislative proposals of mutual interest to these two committees.

This is the first time I have appeared on this side of the witness table. I am most appreciative of the possible opportunity to serve in the Government for an additional period of time which has been afforded me by this nomination as a member of the National Mediation Board by the President.

Except for these past 2 years which I have spent in this legislative post, since the end of World War II my professional life has been primarily vested in the field of labor-management relations.

After my release from active duty in 1946, I joined the field staff of the National Labor Relations Board and served with that agency in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, and New York helping to administer and enforce the National Labor Relations Act.

During the Korean emergency, I was on loan to the Wage Stabilization Board for about 1 year.

After accepting a Fulbright grant to work in the field of labor law, 1953 and 1954, I returned from the London School of Economics and joined the New York State Board of Mediation as an arbitrator and mediator. I served with that agency for over 6 years as well as engaged in the general practice of law in the city of New York.

I also taught labor law at Columbia University for the latter 4 years. Thus, you can see from 1946 onward or for the past 16 years one aspect or another of industrial relations has been my principal concern.

During that period of time my place has been in the middle of the bargaining table as a mediator or at the head of a conference table as an impartial arbitrator or administering and enforcing Federal labor statutes or teaching without, I hope, in my exposition, grinding any side's ax.

I have also, during the same period, maintained an active interest and membership in the Industrial Relations Research Association and the National Academy of Arbitrators. I have also published a few articles as well as numerous arbitration awards in this field.

This is my background and experience for the job to which the President has nominated me.

If you, Mr. Chairman, or any of your illustrious colleagues have any questions to ask, I will be delighted to try to answer them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Senator MORSE. We on this committee appreciate the help you were to us while you were a member of the staff of the House committee in the various conferences.

I think you were disappointed, as we all were, that last year we were not able to finally succeed in getting the conference report agreed to by both Houses on the education bill. Certainly it was not your fault.

I am very glad you are going on this particular assignment.

It is only a matter of time, possibly even this session of Congress, before there will be very careful scrutiny given to the Railway Labor Act of 1926, with particular reference, I think, to the function of the Mediation Board. I think with your background you will be of great help to this committee—you have had a great deal of experience—if you will give us the benefit of some suggestions for amendments to the Railway Labor Act.

There is no doubt that the problem of automation is bound to increase in intensity in the railway industry and Congress will have to take another look at the procedures for handling railway disputes in a manner that will maintain voluntarism and not result in compulsory arbitration but at the same time will protect the public. That is quite an assignment. I think it can be done.

The people in a position to be of greatest help to us are those of you on the Mediation Board.

I mentioned this today so that you will have due notice that undoubtedly this committee will be knocking at your door in the not too distant future for recommendations from the Mediation Board for constructive suggestions.

I have one caveat, not only for the National Mediation Board but your agencies generally in this Government. There seems to be a great reluctance on the part of officers of administrative tribunals about making legislative recommendations to the Congress for the improvement of their agencies. We have never shared that attitude of reticence on the part of members of such boards as the one you are going to.

I think the American people are entitled to have your recommendations. I do not think you have any right to serve on the Mediation Board or the Interstate Commerce Commission or the National Labor Relations Board or any other administrative law tribunal and not be expected to give us your recommendations based upon your prior experience as to modifications of existing law that would meet some of the problems.

The Mediation Board has been particularly reticent over the years. I have never been able to get a recommendation out of its members. They seem to think that if they do that they are somehow jeopardizing their standing with the carriers or with the brotherhoods. They do not sit there to serve the carriers and the brotherhoods. They sit there to serve the American people. The Mediation Board does not belong to the carriers and it does not belong to the brotherhoods.

I sincerely hope that as we come into the consideration of railway legislation—I do not see how it is going to be avoided—the attitude of which I am now complaining will disappear on the Mediation Board and we will start getting some specific proposals, at our request.

I am not asking that you volunteer it. When you are called before the committee and asked, what can you suggest as a better procedure for handling railroad disputes, we do not appreciate the stereotyped answer that the Board does not think it is in a position to recommend. I do not know who is in a better position to recommend.

I hope we start getting some recommendations from the Board.

Mr. GAMSER. I will keep the Senator's words in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

If not, we want to thank you very much, Mr. Gamser.

Mr. GAMSER. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. At this point I would like to insert in the record a letter from Hon. Pat McNamara, of Michigan, endorsing the nomination of Mr. Gamser.

(The letter of Senator McNamara follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
March 1, 1963.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Because of a longstanding commitment in Michigan, I cannot attend this morning's executive session of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Had I been able to attend, I would have spoken on behalf of Mr. Howard Gamser, President Kennedy's nominee for the National Mediation Board. On several occasions I have had the opportunity to work closely with Mr. Gamser on legislation which became the subject of conference between the Senate and the House. I was impressed by Mr. Gamser's competence and his understanding of the legislative process.

Furthermore, I believe that Mr. Gamser will bring to the National Mediation Board, if and when confirmed, a background which is equaled by few nominees. He has not only served at several levels of government in this field but has taught the subject academically as well as practiced it as a private attorney.

I would most appreciate your making this letter part of the formal record of hearings on Mr. Gamser's nomination.

Sincerely,

PAT McNAMARA,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Labor.

NOMINATION OF GEORGE C. TREVORROW, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. George C. Trevorrow, of Maryland, to be a member of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

We are glad to have you here, sir. We are glad to have you make any statement you see fit as to your qualifications for the position, sir.

(Biographical sketch of Mr. Trevorrow follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE C. TREVORROW

George C. Trevorrow, safety director of Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, was born in Foustwell, Somerset County, Pa., August 3, 1901.

Attended elementary schools in Somerset County and 2 years of high school in Salisbury, Pa.

Attended Mercersburg Academy for 2 years and 1 year at Otterbein College at Westerville, Ohio. Worked during vacation periods at various underground jobs and on engineering corps while attending school.

Was graduated from the Pennsylvania State University in 1926 with the degree of bachelor of science in mining engineering.

Employed on a coal mine engineering corps, Hillman Coal & Coke Co., June to October 1926.

Installed shaker conveyors in underground coal mines in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky for Gellatly & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., from October 1926 to October 1927.

Obtained certificate of qualification as first-grade mine foreman in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in September 1927.

Employed by Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1927 to September 1928 in charge of operation of underground shaker conveyors and as explosives engineer.

Was safety director, Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1928 to October 1930 in charge of mine inspections and mine rescue and first-aid training.

October 1930 to January 8, 1931, was employed as a production engineer by the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., at its Harwick mine, Harwick, Pa.

Transferred on January 8, 1931, to the Warwick mine of the Duquesne Light Co., as mine superintendent.

Was promoted to assistant general superintendent of Duquesne Light Co., coal department, November 1, 1934.

Was promoted to general superintendent of Duquesne Light Co., coal department, October 1, 1941.

This position involved the responsibility of operating the two coal mines of the Duquesne Light Co. with a daily production of about 8,000 tons of coal, which was consumed by the company in its electric generating stations. Included in the operation of the mines was the responsibility for the safety of the employees in and around the mines.

In June 1936, received the professional degree of E.M. (engineer of mines) from the Pennsylvania State University.

During the period 1938-43 the two mines of the Duquesne Light Co. were fully mechanized; that is, the transportation, underground preparation, and loading of coal was done mechanically. This involved getting funds allocated for the purchase of equipment to accomplish this modernization program. It also involved the selection of the equipment and obtaining results to justify the large expenditures of capital. Trevorror and the staff directly under him were charged with carrying out these projects.

In 1942, the outside facilities at the Warwick mine were relocated. This involved the erection of a new tippel and preparation plant, new river loading facilities, and building haulage facilities to the existing Warwick No. 1 mine and putting into operation the Warwick No. 2 mine. This project involved the expenditure of several million dollars and Trevorror was given the responsibility of carrying out a major part of this program.

In September 1947, he became a registered professional engineer in mining engineering in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In October 1948, he resigned from the Duquesne Light Co. to become general superintendent of the Consumers Mining Co., a subsidiary of Wheeling Steel Corp., of Wheeling, W. Va. His headquarters were located at Harmarville, Pa., and he was responsible for the operation of the Harmar and Oakmont mines of the company in Pennsylvania and the Beech Bottom and Martins Ferry mines in West Virginia and Ohio, respectively. These had a combined daily production of about 10,000 tons of coal, all of which was used by the Wheeling Steel Corp., most of it in manufacturing metallurgical coke. Included in the operation of these mines was the responsibility for the safety of the employees. Two of these mines are in the Upper Freeport coalbed, which is gassy.

In 1950, in addition to his duties as general superintendent, he was elected vice president of Consumers Mining Co.

The majority of the coal production at the Harmar mine and all of it at the Oakmont and Beech Bottom mines was loaded by hand. The Martins Ferry mine had been previously mechanized.

In 1951 an intensive modernization program was started at the Harmar and Oakmont mines. This included complete mechanization of both mines and the erection of a central preparation plant of 700 tons an hour capacity for cleaning the entire raw coal production from both mines. In addition to his regular operating duties Mr. Trevorror had the major responsibility for selecting and putting into operation the underground equipment required for full mechanization of the mines and also to follow the erection and operation of the central preparation plant.

On July 1, 1952, the Harmar Coal Co. was formed. It is owned jointly by the Wheeling Steel Corp. and Consolidation Coal Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. The management of the Harmar and Oakmont mines was vested in the latter company. Mr. Trevorror continued as general superintendent of the newly formed company.

In the fall of 1953 the modernization program was completed and the preparation plant was put into operation.

In January 1955 Mr. Trevorror was transferred to the Consolidation Coal Co. and assigned special duties by the chief engineer. Several months later he performed similar duties under the direction of the president of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. Division of the company.

Mr. Trevorror resigned July 31, 1955, and accepted a position with the Paul Weir Co., of Chicago, Ill., as a safety engineer. He served overseas for a period

of 1 year as a safety engineering consultant to the Turkish Government in its bituminous coal mine management in Zonguldak, Turkey.

After his return to the States he was appointed on September 16, 1956, as safety director of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association where he is presently employed. In this position he serves in matters pertaining to safety the member companies of the association and these comprise the majority of the bituminous coal production in the United States. He keeps the members informed of new equipment and techniques, which are intended to promote increased safety in the coal mining industry. This requires attendance at meetings where such new ideas are advanced, visiting mines where new safety methods are being used, contacts with manufacturers of such new equipment and with the U.S. Bureau of Mines which performs research on and tests new safety equipment and practices. He obtains the opinions of representatives of member companies as to the relative worth of these new devices and techniques. He also works with the Bureau of Mines in studying proposed interpretations by it of the Federal Mine Safety Act and Code and advises the membership of these. Since adherence to certain safety provisions is a contractual requirement between signatory coal companies and the United Mine Workers of America he has frequent contacts with the safety division of the latter organization to settle disputes which might arise between it and member companies as to the obligation of each side in fulfilling its part of the contract. In all of these endeavors he serves under the direction of the president of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

Mr. Trevorror is the father of three children and lives in Bethesda, Md.

Organization membership

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Verona, Pa.

Life member St. John's Lodge No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Member of Scottish Rite 32d degree Valley of Pittsburgh.

Member American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1926-31.

The same, 1941 to present.

Member Coal Mining Institute of America, 1928 to present.

Member Pittsburgh Coal Mining Institute, 1926 to present; president, 1948.

Member National Mine Rescue Association, 1929 to present; president, 1953.

Member Veterans of Safety of the Pittsburgh District, 1952 to present.

Member Executive Committee, Coal Division, National Safety Council, 1956 to present.

Member Mine Inspectors Institute of America, 1956 to present.

Member Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute, 1957 to present.

Member Veterans of Safety, 1959 to present.

Member King Coal Club, 1949 to present.

Member University Club, Washington, D.C., 1957 to present.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE C. TREVORROW

Mr. TREVORROW. Mr. Chairman, I want to assure you and the other members of the committee that I am very conscious of the honor of appearing here this morning before you.

You have all been furnished a rather detailed summary and background.

For your consideration, I would like to give you a short summary of my background and experience.

I was born in Foustwell, Somerset County, Pa., on August 3, 1901. When I reached the legal age to do so I started to work in the coal mines during vacation periods while attending secondary schools and I continued this during my college career.

Having been brought up in a mining family and in mining areas I had intimate knowledge of the human tragedies resulting from mine accidents and have actively supported all safety measures designed to prevent these injuries.

While in college I developed an interest in the humanitarian and economic potentials of mechanized mining, particularly mechanical loading of coal.

I was graduated from the Pennsylvania State University in 1926 with the degree of bachelor of science in mining engineering.

I secured positions which would allow me to be associated with mechanical loading of coal and for a time installed self-loading shaker conveyors in mines in the principal coal-producing States in the East. Following that I was employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. in charge of underground shaker conveyors.

In 1928 to get broader experience I obtained a position as safety director for the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. In this position I was responsible for the safety inspection and the accident prevention work at the company's seven coal mines, and for first-aid and mine rescue training.

In 1930 I joined the coal department of the Duquesne Light Co. and was employed successively as production engineer, mine superintendent, assistant general superintendent, and general superintendent. During the latter two assignments the mines of the company were modernized and completely converted to mechanical loading of the coal.

In 1936 I was awarded the professional degree of engineer of mines by the Pennsylvania State University.

In 1947 I became a registered professional engineer in mining engineering in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1948 I joined the Consumers Mining Co., a subsidiary of Wheeling Steel Corp. as general superintendent of its four coal mines, one in West Virginia, one in Ohio, and two in Pennsylvania. In 1950, in addition to my duties as general superintendent, I was made vice president of the company. During this time and under my supervision the two mines in Pennsylvania were completely mechanized and a large central coal preparation plant was built and put into successful operation.

Following a brief period of carrying out special assignments for the chief engineer of Consolidation Coal Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., I joined the staff of the Paul Weir Co., mining engineers and geologists of Chicago, Ill., as safety engineer. In this capacity I spent a year overseas safety consultant to the Turkish Government at its bituminous coal mining operations in the Zonguldak Basin.

Since September 1956, I have been safety director of Bituminous Coal Operators' Association of Washington, D.C. In this capacity I keep in constant touch with all matters pertaining to safety throughout the industry. This entails visits to coal mines, attendance at meetings to keep abreast of new developments in the field of safety. In this endeavor I work very closely with personnel of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Since certain safety provisions are a part of the National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement I am in frequent touch with the United Mine Workers of America, particularly its safety division, to assure that these safety provisions are being carried out. My relations with both the Bureau of Mines and the United Mine Workers of America in these phases of my work have been excellent.

If any of you gentlemen have any questions, I will be glad to try to answer them.

The CHAIRMAN. You certainly have a very outstanding background in the coal mine operation. You do, indeed.

Mr. Trevorrow. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. You have led a pretty busy and active life.

Mr. TREVORROW. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You have carried a good many burdens, I would say.

Any questions, gentlemen?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have no questions but an observation that this nominee is older than I. I am glad to see that the New Frontier did not put a cutoff date on appointments.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, gentlemen?

If not, sir, we want to thank you very much.

Mr. TREVORROW. Thank you.

Senator CLARK. Mr. Chairman, I was not aware of this nomination although I see he has spent most of his life in Pennsylvania and has worked there a good long while. I understand he now comes from Maryland. That is why no notice was given to me of the nomination. This I do not hold against him in any way. But, Mr. Trevorrow, as you know, there is a great controversy in Pennsylvania raging between the big operators on the one hand and United Mine Workers, who generally support the larger operators, and the smaller operators, who conduct a lot of stripping operations particularly in the anthracite area where it is a real problem.

I am always caught in the middle between these people in connection with the Mine Safety Act.

I am just interested to know whether you are aware of that controversy and whether you have any commitment or any philosophical position as to the desirability of further strengthening the Coal Mine Safety Act and the extent to which you are involved, if at all, in the position of a number of the States that the Federal Government should stay out of this, the present act is satisfactory.

Mr. TREVORROW. Senator Clark, I feel that all coal miners should be accorded the same amount of protection regardless of whether they work in a small mine or large mine and I think that the Federal Mine Safety Act has accorded greater safety to the mines employing more than 14 men to which the Federal Mine Safety Act applies.

It is my personal opinion that that same opportunity of according greater safety should be given to all miners regardless of the size of the mine. If that answers your question.

Senator CLARK. Therefore, you would be in opposition to that group in Pennsylvania which says small mines should continue to be regulated by the State officials exclusively and you would favor putting the Federal Government into the smaller mines as well as in the larger mines?

Mr. TREVORROW. I would.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

If not, we certainly want to thank you very, very much.

Mr. TREVORROW. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will now go into executive session. (Whereupon, at 10:30 a.m., the committee went into executive session.)

