

# Revue de presse

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tax Fed chief sounds a deficit warning



Source: **Test Arabic** 

Date: 08.02.2017 Page: 4

Size: 41 cm2

### مالكيات

### بالقطري الفصيح

ي يرضيون مسلوري عند البعض نوع من المكل الذي لا يرضين المسلوري عند البعض نوع من المكل الذي لا يرضين المن المقول الرجو المسال الملك المقول الرجو عبدنا أم المستخدم المراحية المسلوري التحديد عام أن واختي من المجاب وغفر سلوري المسال المسالمين المسالمين المسالمين المسالمين المسالمين المسالمين المسالمين الموسط المال المواجد المنافق المسالمين المسالمين الموسط على المسالمين الموسط على المسالمين المسالمين الموسط على المسالمين المسا

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ل القائمين على مثل هذه الاجتماعات هم من يسعون لتقديم كل ما يفيد الشارع القطري، ويخرج المتمعون بتناتج مشرة غير امتمرة الانهم استغلوا وقتهم بما ينفعهم وينفع كل من يتناول بين يديه مطلح كل شهر اللحق التميز "باقطري القصيح".

لكن يد تسعى، وكان روح ترفرف بسما، هذا الله يد السما، هذا الله وقال وأعد، وللجميع الذين الله وقال وأعد، وللجميع الذين الميدلون جهودهم نحو هذه الاسرة الكييرة باسمها ويكوابرها، اقول: الى الامام بوماً فتحن يد ساعية وامثنا ان تكون مراة لكل الصحف الحلية".



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قد يكن نسطوري عند البعض نوع من الشكام الذي لا ارتساء القلانا وهو (المثان)، ولكن تلك العقول لرجو ارتساء عني غانا الست جداعة لرايهم، وجمدا ال يعطوري التصديد عدا هي بالخشل من المجلس وفطر معطوري التحديد عدا هي بالخشل من المجلس وفطر المركا المدين المشاركات فيه الوبيين الأخير الليفو بالمساعد المي المؤلس المساعداتي أو المؤلس المنافق المواجد المؤلس المنافق المن

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by Neil Irwin and Lori Montgomery

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## Fed chief sounds a deficit warning HARD CHOICES ON TAXES, BENEFITS

Nation urged to commit to fiscal responsibility

### BY NEIL IRWIN AND LORI MONTGOMERY

Federal Reserve Chairman Ben S. Bernanke warned Wednesday that Americans may have to ac-cept higher taxes or changes in cherished entitlements such as Medicare and Social Security if the nation is to avoid staggering budget deficits that threaten to choke off economic growth.

"These choices are difficult, and it always seems easier to put them off — until the day they can-not be put off anymore," Ber-nanke said in a speech. "But unless we as a nation demonstrate a strong commitment to fiscal responsibility, in the longer run we

will have neither financial stabil-ity nor healthy economic growth." His stern lecture came as the economy is emerging from the worst recession in years, sending the stock market up considerably over the past year and raising public hopes for a return to pros-perity. But the economic downturn - with tumbling tax revenue, aggressive stimulus spending and rising safety-net payments such as unemployment safety-net insurance - has driven already large budget deficits to their highest level relative to the econ-

omy since the end of World War II. This has fueled public concern over how long the United States can sustain its fiscal policies. The health-care bill signed by

President Obama last month has further stoked the national debate over government entitle-ment programs, although the non-partisan Congressional non-partisan Congressional Budget Office has projected that the legislation would actually reduce future deficits.

Barely two months after Ber-

nanke was confirmed by Congress for a second term following a bruising fight, he used his bully

pulpit to tread into an area of economic policy that is usually the province of the president and Congress. He characterized the budget gap as the biggest longterm economic challenge the na-tion faces, even as he acknowl-edged that reducing the deficit immediately would be "neither practical nor advisable" given the still-weak economy.

Although the immediate audience for the speech was the Dallas Regional Chamber, Bernanke's message was intended for Congress and the Obama administra-tion. Officials in both branches

# Mine company faulted on safety issues, regulators say

### 1,342 VIOLATIONS **OVER 5 YEARS**

Toxic gases delay search for 4 missing miners

BY JERRY MARKON, DAVID A. FAHRENTHOLD AND KIMBERLY KINDY

The company that owns the West Virginia coal mine where at least 25 workers died this week has pressed its employees for higher productivity rates, some

times at the expense of safety, according to regulators, lawyers who have sued the company and documents.

The 98-year-old Massey Energy Co., which went public a decade ago, has been acquiring reserves ago, has been acquiring reserves and bolstering its strong pres-ence in the Central Appalachia coal basin. Its chief executive, Don L. Blankenship, has consis-tently asked for production upand bolstering its strong presence in the Central Appalachia in a 2006 fire that killed two miners.

Don L. Blankenship, has consistently asked for production updates as often as every two hours, according to court documents and interviews.

Some former regulators say the company did not pay enough at-

tention to safety issues, especially those piling up at the Upper Big Branch mine, where Monday's explosion took place.

The company was tied to eight fatal accidents at West Virginia mines in 2001 and was criticized by investigators for not prevent-

the earlier Massey accidents, called that "a huge number" and said that Monday's explosion

underground gases, but the high concentration of those gases set back plans to send in rescue teams to look for four miners missing since the explosion.

Kevin Stricklin, an administra-tor with the Mine Safety and Health Administration, remained hopeful that rescue efforts could

commence Wednesday night, but he cautioned, "We just can't take any chances of the rescue teams "should not have happened. It going into an area that could ... was preventable."

At the mine Wednesday, workers drilled holes to release toxic oriented in smoke and losing concentrations. tact with other rescuers.

"Based on the numbers we're seeing," he said, the chances are "even more minuscule" that any of the four missing miners could survive outside a special rescue chamber with its own air sup-

plies.

Air samples taken from the first

borehole to reach the mine shaft, Massey two to three weeks ago be- two safety violations Monday, fednearly 1,100 feet underground, showed "really high" concentra-tions of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, Stricklin said. The air quality was so bad that it affected the men who were drilling the bo-reholes, and drilling had to be stopped until the air could be vented away from them, he add

Methane is naturally released through coal mining, and workers and companies are alert to any buildup of the highly combustible gas. Any methane concentration above 1 percent is considered un-

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"We just couldn't figure out why there was this problem," said Jim Lucas. But then, he said, the company announced it was fixed. "We went back to work."

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On the day of the explosion, Lucas said, he was just arriving at the mine when he saw a huge cloud of dust blow out of a ventilation fan far from the explosion site. "That's probably six miles underground from where the blast occurred," he said. Lucas said he learned later that the force of the blast made motorized fans

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The Mine Safety and Health Administration said Wednesday that it would dispatch a team of inspectors and Labor Department lawvers to West Virginia to evaluate potential causes of the explo-

sion and whether Massey was in compliance with federal health and safety standards. Team mem-bers will come from outside West Virginia and will be led by Norman Page, a 25-year agency veter-an from Kentucky who has inves-tigated previous accidents. Federal officials would not

speculate about possible causes, but they pledged a thorough in-vestigation. They said the review could take months.

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Blankenship has declined to comment since Monday's explosion, other than to tell a West Virginia radio station that accidents are "unfortunately an inevitable

part of the mining process."

The accident highlights the perils of mining in the competitive coal industry and the constant pressure on companies to meet expectations.

Met expectations.

A Citigroup analyst report on the company in February said, "For the past five years, [Massey] has tended to set stretch targets that they have been unable to achieve." In 2009, partly because

of the weak economy, Massey shipped only 36.7 million tons of coal, about 9 million tons less than it forecast.

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Blankenship is well-known in
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The company says that attention to detail has helped Massey grow rapidly over the years — it now controls about 36 percent of the proven coal reserves in Cen-

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During the first 10 months of 2001, 13 miners were killed in accidents in West Virginia, six of them by falling rock. Eight of them worked at Massey-owned mines or for Massey contractors, said McAteer, who filed a report on the accidents to West Virginia's governor.

McAteer said in an interview that investigators found the company's safety practices "inade-

Blankenship vowed to fix safety

violations in a meeting with McAteer after the 2001 accidents, McAteer recalled, and the com-pany's Web site Wednesday said: %-1 means Safety First. Massey's safety innovations, developed and implemented over the years, demonstrate our continuing commit-ment to operating safe coal mines"

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In January 2006, the fire along a conveyor belt at Massey's Aracoma Alma Mine in West Virginia killed the two miners. The investigative report, written by McAteer, blamed a malfunction along the belt — and strongly criticized Massey for not taking steps to prevent it, such as properly removing accumulated coal dust and installing carbon monoxide detectors. Rescue efforts were hampered by an absence of water. hampered by an absence of water, the report said.

Three months earlier, Blanken-

ship had told mine superintendents to "ignore" requests to build overcasts — devices that are im-

portant for ventilating deadly gases from mines. "We seem not to understand that coal pays the bills," he wrote in the memo, which was quoted in McAteer's

report. Seven hours before the fire, court records show, a report sent to Blankenship noted that a sec-tion of the mine would not be in production for one day because crews were stabilizing the struc-ture with blocks and timber. In re-sponse, Blankenship wrote that he wanted production to resume.

"Call in second crew . . . if need

"Call in second crew... In need be," a copy of a handwritten note shows. "Stay on coal." Some industry experts have faulted the Mine Safety and Health Administration as not doing enough to prevent Monday's disaster, noting that inspectors served the Upper Big Branch mine with blizzards of paper violations but never sought to close

the facility.

But efforts to strengthen the agency's authority have faced re-sistance in Congress. Though the first significant mine safety re-forms in almost three decades passed after the 2006 Sago (WVa.) mine blast that killed 12 workers, follow-up legislation the next year died in the Senate after a veto threat from the Bush administrathreat from the Bush administra-tion. It would have given the agency subpoena authority for the first time and permitted offi-cials to stop production at a mine if a company failed to quickly address violations.

"How many times does the fed-eral government need to fail be-fore somebody on Capitol Hill gets it?" said Brookings Institugets it?" said Brookings Institu-tion scholar Paul Light, an expert on federal regulatory policy. "We've got a systemic problem where we've got these break-downs coming faster and faster."

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Fahrenthold reported from Montcoal. WVa. Staff reporters Ed O'Keefe and Steven Mufson and research director Lucy Shackleford contributed to this story.



KATHERINE FREY/THE WASHINGTON POST

 $A\ vigil\ is\ held\ in\ Whitesville,\ W. Va.,\ to\ remember\ the\ 25\ miners\ killed\ in\ Monday's\ explosion\ and\ the\ four\ still\ missing.$ 

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But efforts to strengthen the agency's authority have faced re-sistance in Congress. Though the first significant mine safety re-forms in almost three decades passed after the 2006 Sago (WVa.) mine blast that killed 12 workers, follow-up legislation the next year died in the Senate after a veto threat from the Bush administrathreat from the Bush administra-tion. It would have given the agency subpoena authority for the first time and permitted offi-cials to stop production at a mine if a company failed to quickly address violations.

"How many times does the fed-eral government need to fail be-fore somebody on Capitol Hill gets it?" said Brookings Institugets it?" said Brookings Institu-tion scholar Paul Light, an expert on federal regulatory policy. "We've got a systemic problem where we've got these break-downs coming faster and faster."

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KATHERINE FREY/THE WASHINGTON POST

 $A\ vigil\ is\ held\ in\ Whitesville,\ W. Va.,\ to\ remember\ the\ 25\ miners\ killed\ in\ Monday's\ explosion\ and\ the\ four\ still\ missing.$