

were, just where the railroads were, just where the industry needed coal. There was anthracite. These small iron forges, iron deposits, which were too small to supply a modern industry were excellent for that period.

Then, after the Civil War, with the expansion of railroads westward, it became necessary to get high-grade steel in vastly increased quantities. In 1858 they invented the method whereby bituminous coal was made into coke and could then be used to manufacture steel. This had never been possible. It's just 100 years that this has been possible. This is the period when the Ruhr came into being as an industrial area, after 1860. This is the time when we were at Pittsburgh and Cleveland and there was a vast resource of bituminous coal. It would not have been available before that. We would find the anthracite away off from where we needed it. But now, as we moved westward there was the bituminous coal when it was needed. Furthermore, there was the Mesabi Range on the other side of the Great Lakes, where iron ore could be cheaply and quickly bought for the coal, because in those days it took twice as much coal as iron ore to make steel. Iron ore came across the Lakes to the coal fields and there were the industrial cities, there were the railroads being built, and there was the demand for steel and the production of steel at the lowest-cost arrangements.

What is going to happen today? Coal has been a major resource for 100 years. Now they are going to make steel with an oxygen process--no coal. Is coal going to be listed as a natural resource? Well, yes,