

SD

June 25, 1972



Narrows and Gateway Shopping Centers, note oil drifting to buildings

June 28, 1972



Main Street, Plymouth inundated by flood waters.

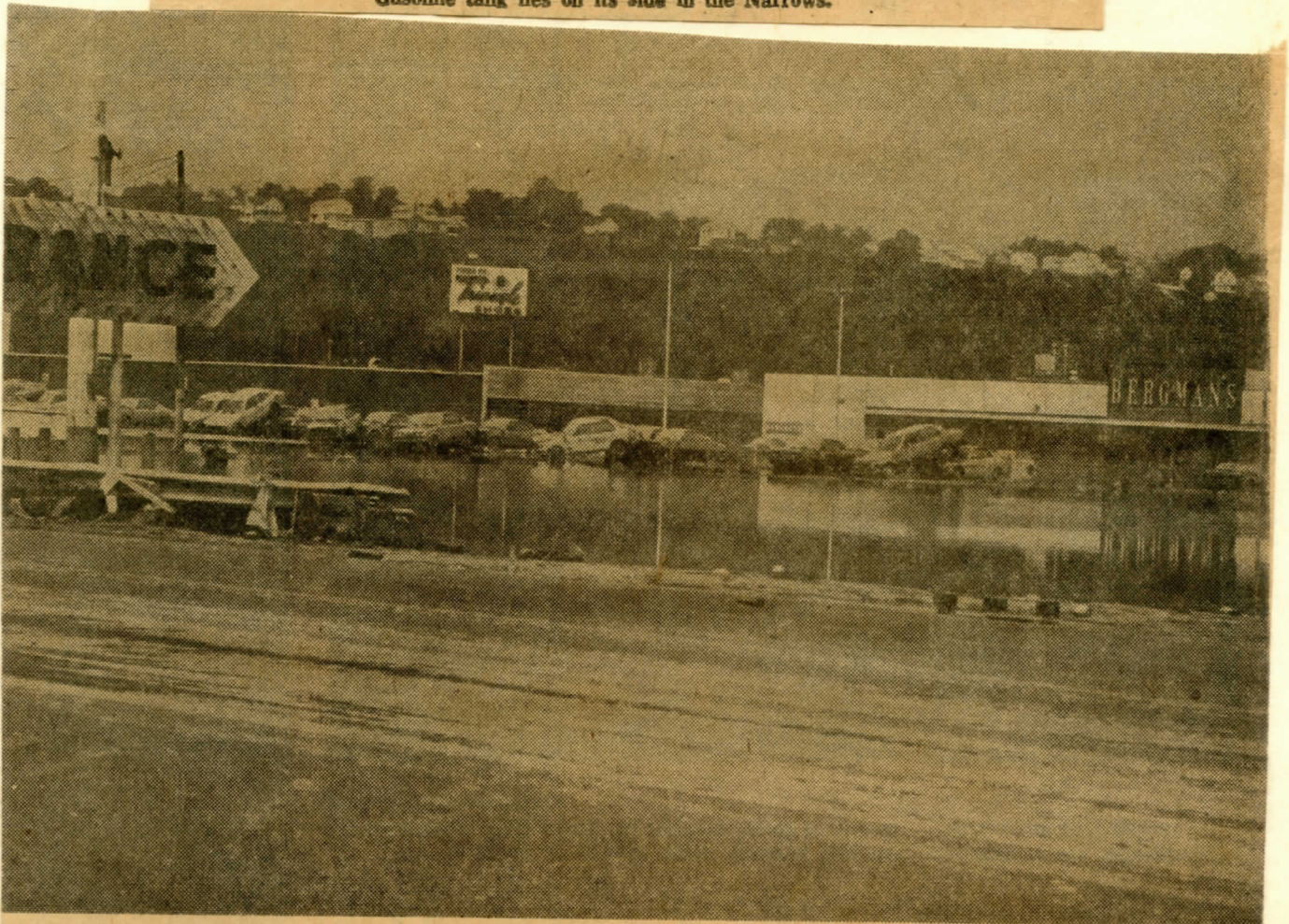


Max L. Fainberg and Son furniture store on Main Street, Plymouth, wrecked by floods.

June 28, 1972



Gasoline tank lies on its side in the Narrows.



Crumbled automobiles lie stacked atop each other in the Narrows Shopping Center Parking lot, Edwardsville.

Radio Nets Play ^{June 29, 1972} Vital Role During Flood Emergency

Thousands of messages, many of a life-and-death nature, have been flowing from Civil Defense headquarters over a series of radio "nets" established to cope with the flood.

The "nets" involved the efforts of hundreds of civilians, military personnel and State employees.

An exact total of messages may never be known, just as the number of people evacuated by land, sea and water may never be determined.

Radio nets in operation include the Citizens Band system of some 150 units; the State Police system utilized to coordinate helicopter rescues and to maintain a link with Eastern Area Civil Defense, and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES), authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to aid the Civil Defense in emergencies.

The most dramatic rescues to most people were those accomplished by helicopter. About two dozen "choppers" from the Navy, Coast Guard, Army, Marines and State Police were pressed into service to handle the massive rescue mission.

Base Stations Established

All calls for helicopter rescue were channeled through the State Police. Base stations were established at the Civil Defense headquarters, the State Police command post at Echo Diner, Pittston Township, and Wyoming Barracks.

State Police verified the authenticity of the request and relayed it to the military at the Wilkes-Barre Airport. There the call was given a priority and the rescue made with one of the available aircraft.

Meanwhile, boat rescues were underway from dry land on both sides of Wyoming Valley. The Game Commission coordinated this mission beginning Friday morning at 5:30 when Civil Defense notified the commission of the emergency. many people did not realize that its radio system had been made part of the Civil Defense apparatus 10 years ago.

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Radios Placed In Boats

Mobile radios supplied by the Game Commission were placed in boats. The commission worked closely with Wilkes-Barre Police Department which ran the boat launching stations in the east side.

Communications between Civil Defense and military units, and between military

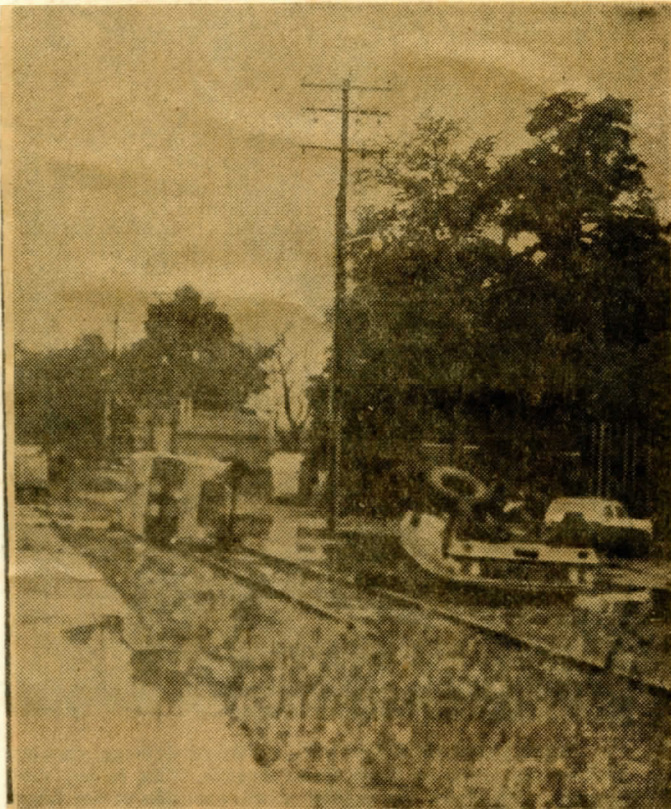
and Wyoming Valley, both of Wilkes-Barre; Galaxy, Back Mountain area, and the Nanticoke Good Guys.

Clubs also came from Scranton, Philadelphia, Chester, Pittston, Carbondale, Bethlehem and five New Jersey cities.

RACES has 10 units in operation. The organization has 10 local members who were assisted by 30 volunteer amateur radio operators.

The radio "nets" took the place of telephones after the flood waters knocked the local Bell Telephone Company system out of business early Saturday morning.

Cooperation between the organizations was good, according to officials at Civil Defense headquarters. There was agreement that more lives would have been lost had it not been for the work of the radio operators and the rescuers they alerted.



Upset cars testify to Flood's violence behind court-house.

June 28, 1972

Edwardsville Building Job to Start Saturday

On Saturday at 2 p.m. groundbreaking ceremony will be held for the Edwardsville Municipal Building. Among those present will be Rep. Daniel J. Flood, Rep. Fred J. Shupnik, Raymon Hedden, contractor; Thomas M. Kearns and Thomas Reilly, architects; Mayor Michael Capp, Stanley Blockus, council president; Edward Armusik, Thomas Benesky, Peter Brussock, Peter Stusnick, John Hopkins, Edward

Yarmel, members of council; Clement Perkins, president of Peoples National Bank; Atty. Bernard Hendrzak, solicitor; Chief Louis Bryski of the police department; Chief Hugh Jones of the fire department.

New building will be constructed on the site of the former Edwardsville Theater on Main Street. Federal Economic Development Administration has made a grant of \$568,000 toward the costs.

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Radios Placed In Boats

Mobile radios supplied by the Game Commission were placed in boats. The commission worked closely with Wilkes-Barre Police Department which ran the boat launching stations in the east side.

Communications between Civil Defense and military units, and between military units, was handled by the 318th Light Equipment Maintenance Company of State College.

Members of the 318th manned radios that coordinated the dispatch of ambulances, food supplies and materials to various locations.

Citizens Band and RACES performed basically the same function — transmitting emergency messages from Civil Defense headquarters to stations throughout the flood area.

150 Units In Operation

Some 450 members of Citizens Band clubs from Pennsylvania and New Jersey kept about 150 units in operation. The CB clubs included Black Diamond

sisted by 30 volunteer amateur radio operators.

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Cost of Education Increases 157 Per Cent

A study by Pennsylvania School Boards Association of the cost of public education in the Commonwealth shows that total school expenditures have increased 157 per cent the past 10 years (1965-1975).

The study was made in view of the talk about the cost of public education in the Commonwealth, high local taxes to support it and the need for an increase in the basic instructional subsidy to give some relief to local tax sources.

In its study, the School Boards Association compiled selected figures made available annually by the Department of Education, Bureau of Education Statistics.

Referring to the 157 per cent increase in total school expenditures, the Association pointed out that increases in certain categories had been much greater than others due to changes in salaries, fringe benefits and program content.

Largest increase — 578.4 percent — was in student activities. The next largest, 321 per cent, was in fixed charges. Other large increases were 294.1 per cent in food services; 205.9 per cent in transportation, and 195.9 per cent in maintenance of plant.

While costs increased, the Association said, student enrollment decreased from a peak in 1971-72 so that the overall 10-year gain in pupils was only 3 per cent.

The Association study showed how actual instructional expense per pupil increased over the years and the basic instructional subsidy from the state continued to decrease since 1974-75 when the subsidy base was established by the Legislature at \$750.

Estimates of next year's subsidy payable on this year's expenditures, indicate, according to the study, that the sub-

dy will represent only a 42 per cent effort by the state.

Section 2501 of the School

Code provides that the state furnish at least 50 per cent of the statewide support of in-

struction in the public schools. The Association points out that it is important to keep in mind

that the state does not share in all costs. Some are supported solely from local taxes.

Taxpayers' Costs Rising On Colleges

Times Leader
5/11/77

HARRISBURG (AP) — A study by the Department of Education says its going to cost state taxpayers a lot more money to support colleges despite declining enrollments.

The study, released Monday, says the state's burden should increase by \$84.7 million-a-year in each of the next 10 years just to keep even with present levels of aid.

Over the next 10 years, enrollments are expected to drop by 100,000 and faculties may be cut by 5,000, according to the study.

It would take about a one-tenth per cent increase in the state income tax each year to pay for the increased costs. That equals about \$10 more each year for a family making \$10,000 annually.

The state now spends \$548.2 million-a-year on colleges, or about \$1,511 of the overall \$5,895 per student cost.

However, the prospect of more money for colleges and other state programs next year is uncertain.

The state Senate has passed a budget that holds state and state-related colleges to their present levels.

However, the budget still has to go through the House and pressure is building for increased spending in several areas.

Higher education will have to take steps to cut costs that have risen 166.7 per cent since 1960, the report said.

The report recommends that class sizes may have to be increased to save money.

The study also says colleges may have to change their curriculum to attract more students to offset the declining birth rate.

CD Ends Emergency Role, Turns Over Duties To Municipalities



MECHANIZED EFFORTS — Heavy machinery was employed today to begin clearing rubble discarded on Public Square, City.

Central city has been given priority in the clean-up work.

—Photo by Joe Walsh

Luzerne County Civil Defense officially ended its emergency role yesterday afternoon at 3, capping a nine-day round-the-clock coordination of flood evacuation and clean-up work.

Gen. Frank Townend, Civil Defense director, said meetings of Civil Defense, military, State and municipal officials will continue daily at the Luzerne County Courthouse.

However, the various functions will be turned over to the elected officials in the various flood-affected communities, he said.

Gen. Townend announced the shutdown of the CD headquarters following the Friday morning conference, the last in a series of daily meetings held to discuss flood problems.

"For everyone in all the towns, we all realize there is a lot of work to do and a lot of problems," Gen. Townend said. He recalled the efforts put forth after the 1936 and 1940 floods and said this time it will take longer, but things will get back to normal.

"Thank you for all the cooperation and good luck on the work you have to do," Gen. Townend concluded.

The general previously said many people mistakenly felt Civil Defense had taken over the role of government. He said Civil Defense is a branch of the county government, obligated to take action in emergencies.

Worked for Government

"Civil Defense did not take over the government, it worked for county government," he said.

Gen. Townend said the Susquehanna River stood at 9.35 feet and was falling Friday morning. The flash flood watch had been

Gen. Townend said Civil Defense and the State determined that the emergency is over. He noted that some 15 Civil Defense staff members worked 21-hour days from June 22 to June 30. "We feel this type of service can be terminated," he said.

The director said the U. S. Department of Agriculture will handle the mass feeding of 28,950 persons at evacuation shelters. The American Red Cross will assist, he said, and the shelters may remain in operation at least one month.

Further, he said food stamps are available from USDA and volunteers have supplied food through the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport. Many markets also are remaining open over the week end, he said and some will open on July 4.

State Police will assist municipal police in providing security, Gen. Townend said, and three communities have requested continued National Guard assistance.

Curfew Relaxed

Also, the curfew has been relaxed again and it will run from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. daily. The old hours had been 8 p. m. to 8 a. m.

Many volunteer fire departments will be in the area again over the week end to assist in cleaning out cellars and cleaning streets, the CD chief said. He urged everyone to extend all possible hospitality to the firemen.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has been given the responsibility of repairing dikes and replacing bridges, he said. Bell Telephone Company is handling the

JULY 1, 1972

Emergency Role, Turns Over To Municipalities



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Gen. Townend said the Susquehanna River stood at 9.35 feet and was falling Friday morning. The flash flood watch had been called off, he said, and upstream rainfall should lead to a rise in the river of only one to three feet.

The stream crested at 40.6 feet on Saturday, June 24, as flood waters surged through Wilkes-Barre, Kingston and adjoining towns.

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The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has been given the responsibility of repairing dikes and replacing bridges, he said. Bell Telephone Company is handling the task of reinstating communications, this may take a "long time," Gen. Townend said.

Gen. Townend complimented the radio and television stations which helped keep the public informed of emergency situations during the early days of the disaster.

Flood Lauded For Support Of Education

Rep. Daniel J. Flood Friday night was honored by United States Council of Chief State School Officers in the Treadway Inn.

Rep. Flood was presented a plaque for his role on behalf of children and public education. Flood serves as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Labor, Health, Education and Welfare.

Leonard J. Delayo, New Mexico, president of the council, noted in a resolution adopted by the council "Flood be commended for his commitment to education; his support for adequate funding for federal education programs, and his dedicated work on behalf of school children in this country."

Award was presented by State Secretary of Education John C. Pittenger who is one of 50 members of the national council. The secretary was introduced by Dr. Neil Musmanno, executive assistant for public affairs, Department of Public Education.

Nello A. Riccetti, executive director of Luzerne Intermediate Unit 18, gave the welcoming address. Dr. Thomas O'Donnell, LIU board president, gave brief remarks and introduced these members of the board: Michael Lyons, Anthony Karboski, Dr. Joseph Evans and Al Szatkowski, secretary.

Dr. Musmanno lauded Secretary Pittenger and Rep. Flood for their work in education. Musmanno also noted it has been said and written and will continue in history that "two outstanding innovators of American education are Lyndon Baines Johnson and Daniel J. Flood."

Flood thanked the organization for the honor, the first the national unit has presented in its history. He spoke of the work in Congress on behalf of education.



(Photo by Ace Hoffman)

AWARD PRINCIPALS — United States Council of Chief State School Officers Friday night at Treadway Inn honored Rep. Daniel J. Flood as the recipient of its first national award.

Shown, left to right: Nello A. Riccetti, executive director, Luzerne Intermediate Unit 18; Dr. Thomas O'Donnell, president, Unit 18 board; State Secretary of Education John C. Pittenger, Rep. Flood, Dr. Neil Musmanno, State DPE director for public affairs; Donald Carroll, State commissioner for basic education.

Appalachia Plan Aimed High, Missed

(First of a series)

By DAVID RUNKEL
and MARK MANOFF

Bulletin Harrisburg Bureau

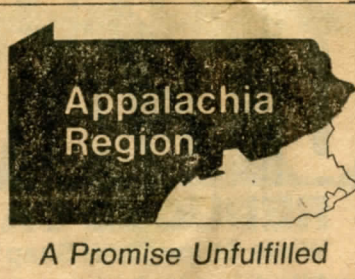
Harrisburg — Eleven years ago, the Federal Government launched an ambitious program to give the rural poor of the Appalachian Mountain region a fuller share of the American dream.

Prodded by the sudden national awareness of the poverty, disease and illiteracy of Appalachia, the government embarked on an effort to open up the isolated mountains for economic development and to improve the quality of the residents' lives.

But, a Bulletin investigation shows, the program has fallen far short of its goals in the 52 Pennsylvania counties which are part of the 13-state Appalachian corridor.

So far Washington has spent \$2.9 billion in Appalachia programs. Fourteen percent of the money about \$414 million — has gone to Pennsylvania, where one out of every three Appalachians lives.

Despite the massive infusion of federal largesse, welfare and unemployment rolls have continued to



Mountain Range Covers 13 States

The Appalachian region stretches from the Northeast well into the Deep South.

States located partially or totally in the region include Pennsylvania, New

York, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio and Mississippi.

mount in the Pennsylvania sector of Appalachia.

People there continue to earn less money on the average, than they do nationally. While the gap is narrowing, it is narrowing more slowly in Pennsylvania than elsewhere in the region.

One of the program's major goals was construction of a highway network to bring the remote mountain hamlets into contact with the mainstream of American life.

Millions of dollars have been pumped into Pennsylvania for this purpose. But the road-building

program has ground to a halt, far short of completion.

A symbol of the program's failure to deliver St. Michael, a tiny western Pennsylvania hamlet which helped develop the national consciousness of troubled Appalachia.

Today, St. Michael has yet to see a cent of direct federal aid. Life there remains bleak as the town's inexorable decline continues.

Says St. Michael resident Edward Fiffick S

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Appalachia Plan Aimed High and Missed

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"We don't get help from anybody."

— The number of people on welfare in the 52 counties (the entire state except for the southwestern and south-central portions) has increased by 125,000 in the past 11 years, while the population has remained stable.

In July, 305,000 people there were living on welfare grants, not counting those receiving aid under programs for the blind and the elderly.

In only two of the counties, Clearfield and Cambria, has the number of those on welfare declined in the 11 years. The combined drop: less than 500.

Designed as Showcase

Of course, welfare also has risen in the rest of the state, particularly in Philadelphia. But the Appalachia program was designed as a showcase effort to upgrade an entire region.

— The unemployment rate is higher in 37 of 39 job market areas in Pennsylvania's Appalachian region than it was in 1965. The drops, in the coal mining areas of Indiana and Waynesburg, are by small amounts.

In many of the other areas, the 1975 average annual jobless rate was substantially higher than the 1965 annual average.

In 29 of the 39 market areas, the 1975 unemployment rate was higher than the statewide average.

And while unemployment jobless rolls have risen elsewhere in the state

and nation, it is clear the Appalachia program has fallen short of its goal of putting the region's people back to work.

— People living in Appalachia continue to earn less per capita than the national average, but are catching up. In Pennsylvania that catch up is substantially slower than in the region taken as a whole.

The 1974 average total personal income per capita of a Pennsylvanian living in the Appalachia region was \$5,004, or 91.8 percent of the national average. In 1965, that average for a Pennsylvania Appalachian was 89.7 percent. Pennsylvanians have moved up 2.1 percent, but for all of Appalachia there was a gain of 4.2 percent.

Single Success

The one success of the Appalachia program in Pennsylvania has been the halt in population decline. It has stabilized at 6-million people, half of the state's total, but many of the college graduates continue to migrate to the big cities, some in Appalachia and others outside.

Five years ago, Tom Duman, a law student working in an Appalachian program in the summer, told a Bulletin reporter that he intended to move back to his home Cambria County after he finished school.

This year he was found working for a large law firm in Pittsburgh, which technically is part of Appalachia but does not have the problems of the

rural areas.

"Opportunities for starting out are better in a large city. I can get experience here. I still harbor some time for going back to the area," Duman said.

The job picture has gotten to the point in his home county that a Beaverdale, Pa., reunion takes place annually in Cleveland, Ohio, where many of the young men of the town have gone to find work.

In the minds of many, the Appalachia program was designed to bring direct aid to the people who live in poverty in the valleys of the mountains; to provide better housing, health care, education, "Model Hamlets" program for the mountains.

This is a false impression.

In its first 11 years, Appalachia has been a classic "trickle-down" aid program. It seeks to improve the poor through development of the economy. The aim of all the spending is to bring in jobs for workers.

The commission itself admits this has not been a success. A 1976 report states that while a million new jobs have been created in Appalachia, the number of new jobs is growing at a rate less than the national average.

Weak Ties

A project-by-project review of Appalachia spending in Pennsylvania shows that in a significant number of cases, the tie between projects and jobs has been weak. Much of the

money has gone to help pay for programs long sought by communities and local politicians.

While these have been worthwhile, they have not always provided new jobs or helped those living below the poverty level.

Among the 13 Appalachia states, Pennsylvania traditionally has been a "bricks-and-mortar" state as opposed to an "aid-to-people" one.

For example, while the state has spent 23 percent of the region's total for water and sewer projects, it has spent only 5.6 percent of the total on child-development programs.

While it has spent 20 percent of the money in the region for airports, the state has spent nothing on dental care

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Sunday Bulletin
12/5/76

9/20
Times Leader

Region Obtains 218 Projects

Over \$255 million of public works project proposals, representing 218 separate projects, have been received thus far in the seven counties of northeastern Pennsylvania, according to an announcement from Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania. These projects have been proposed by general purpose local governments, county governments, special authorities and school districts.

Thus far, at least one project has been received from each of the seven counties with the four Pocono Mountain counties generating a total of 21 proposals and urban counties of northeastern Pennsylvania generating 197.

Economic Development Council has forwarded copies of the newly developed application forms of the Economic Development Administration to

any applicant who submitted project profile sheets to the Development Council over the last several weeks.

The Public Works Act was approved several weeks ago, but appropriations for the Act have not as yet been authorized by Congress nor by the President.

Staff members of the Development Council are actively working to secure latest information available pertaining to the Public Works Act and have advised prospective applicants through meetings, correspondence and other means of the latest information pertaining to processing of applications and other aspects of the Act. Recently Rules and Regulations to administer the Public Works Act were issued by the EDA and copies are available from the Council at Box 777, Avoca.

Appalachia : They Spent and Spent

Continued From Page 4

and only 10 percent of the total for public health services.

John W. Waterstram, head of resource development for the Cambria County Community Action Council, is critical of the Appalachia program.

"Projects like airports don't affect the people we deal with," he said. "If they go somewhere, they go by bus. Highways would come anyway. There's always money for highways from somewhere."

"The impact as far as I can see is bricks and mortar, not for people. I don't know how many jobs a section of Highway 22 created. I doubt it would do the same thing as a (job) training program."

Al Bacon, head of an antipoverty agency in Wilkes-Barre, agreed. "I can't see that they're doing anything to help those who are poor," he said. "They do things like build sewers; if you wait long enough it will help."

Getting Grants

Ray Carmen, a former director of the Economic Development Council (EDC) of Northeastern Pennsylvania and now director of the regional branch of the Pennsylvania Economy

League, was critical of Appalachia from a different point of view.

"I think the EDC (the regional Appalachia office) has become nothing more than a grantsman agency," he said. "They're in business to get federal grants for projects whether they're needed or not."

The General Accounting Office, the investigatory arm of Congress, is currently reviewing the Appalachia effort to assess the value of the projects. The GAO is upset at the lack of a monitoring and evaluation system for keeping a track of Appalachia money after it is approved.

Pennsylvania Governor Shapp has been involved in the Appalachia idea since the concept was first discussed during the Kennedy Administration, when Shapp was a consultant to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

His evaluation is that the program has done a lot of good for Pennsylvania and the other states, but could have done more.

"I think the Appalachia program has not achieved what it could have," Shapp said in an interview. "Part of the problem is that the original legislation was watered down in getting it through Congress."

"Lyndon Johnson did not have the great interest that Kennedy did," it was just another of those Kennedy proposals that Johnson got through Congress.

"And, the appropriations have never been sufficient to do the job in the 13-state region."

Not Enough Money

Martin Margolis, a Shapp aide, added "The money has helped, but there has not been enough to expect a revolution."

Many of those involved in the program staunchly defend it.

"The Appalachia program has done more to solve some of the problems of rural America than anything else the Federal Government has done," said F.R. (Red) Brandt, director of the Somerset County Development Council.

Harry Teter Jr., federal director of the program, said the region cannot be divorced from the national economy and the statistics are bad because of the national recession.

"The foundation for development is in place," he argued. "We have the structure. We have trained manpower, we have the beginning of a high-

way network, we have better sewer and water facilities.

"These are the types of things that people look into in deciding to move into a region."

Teter says he is optimistic about the region's future.

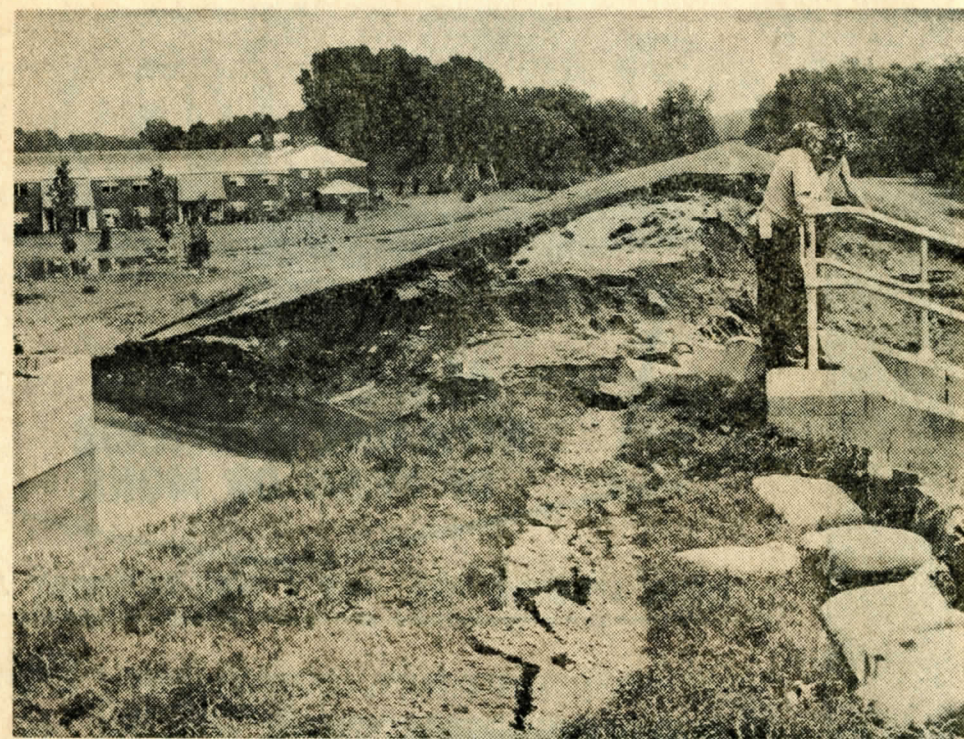
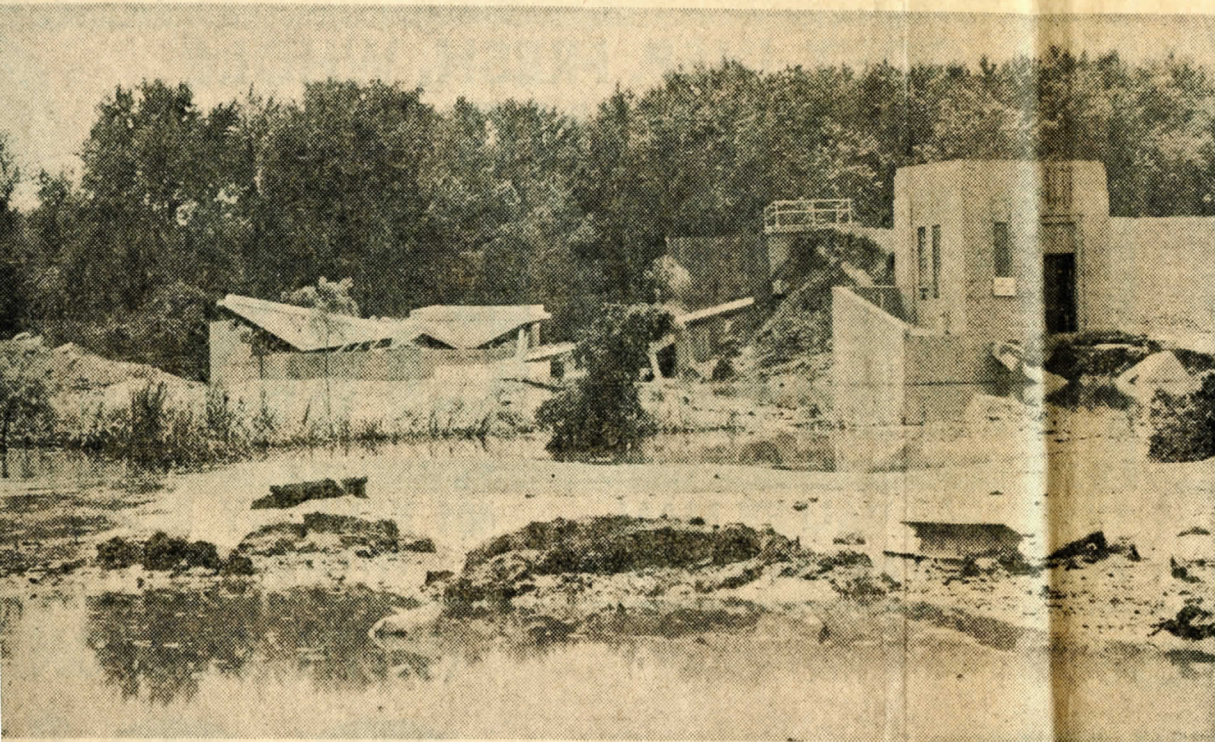
More than half the Pennsylvania money has been spent on highway construction. Congress generally has provided equal amounts for highways and for other Appalachia programs.

But the highway program in the state has collapsed, with most of the new roads still unfinished. State and national Appalachia officials now doubt that the highway building program will ever be completed and say this will limit the entire program in the state, and have an adverse impact upon Appalachian development in neighboring states.

Of the 460 miles of Appalachia roads planned for Pennsylvania, 125 miles have been completed at a cost of \$212.7 million to the Appalachia program, with additional millions from the state government.

Tomorrow: A detailed look at the failure of the highway program.

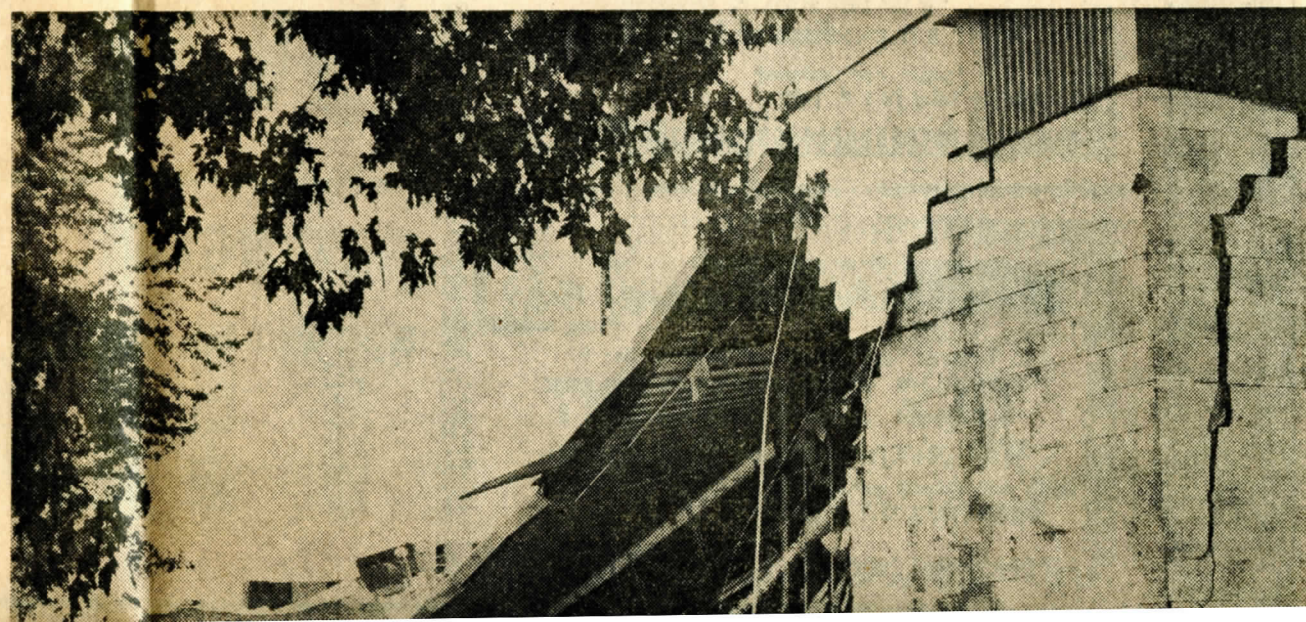
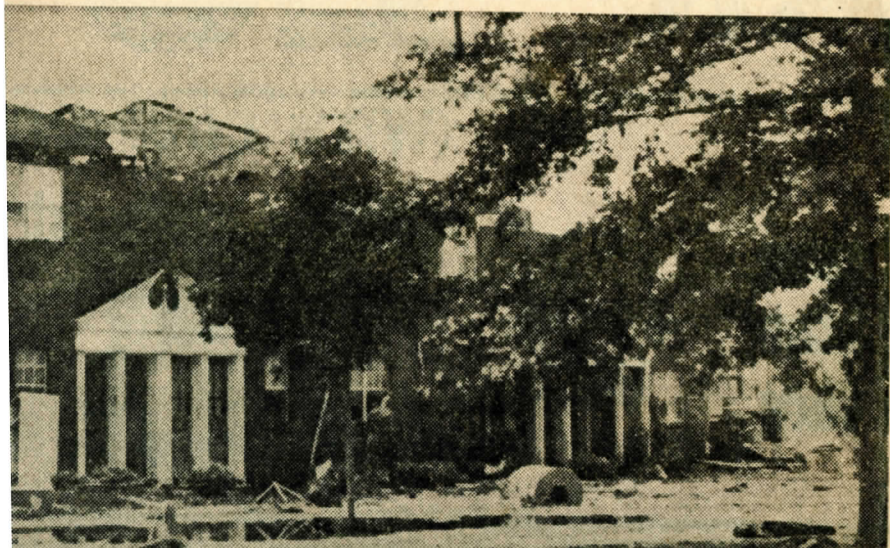
oc Wreaked At Gateway Apartment Complex



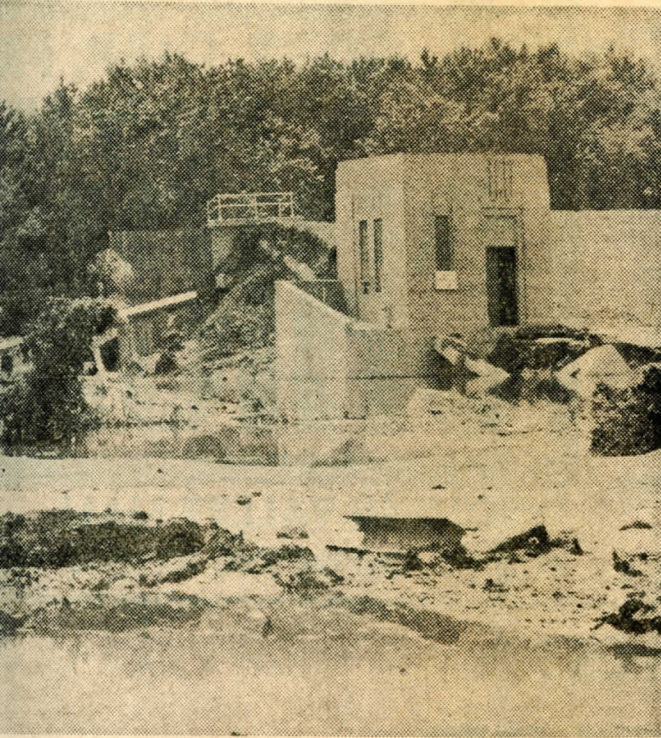
ing the Gateway Apartments in the complex. In the center, looking from the development, is the wrecked pumping station of the Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority and to the right is an old

pumping station which withstood the onslaught.

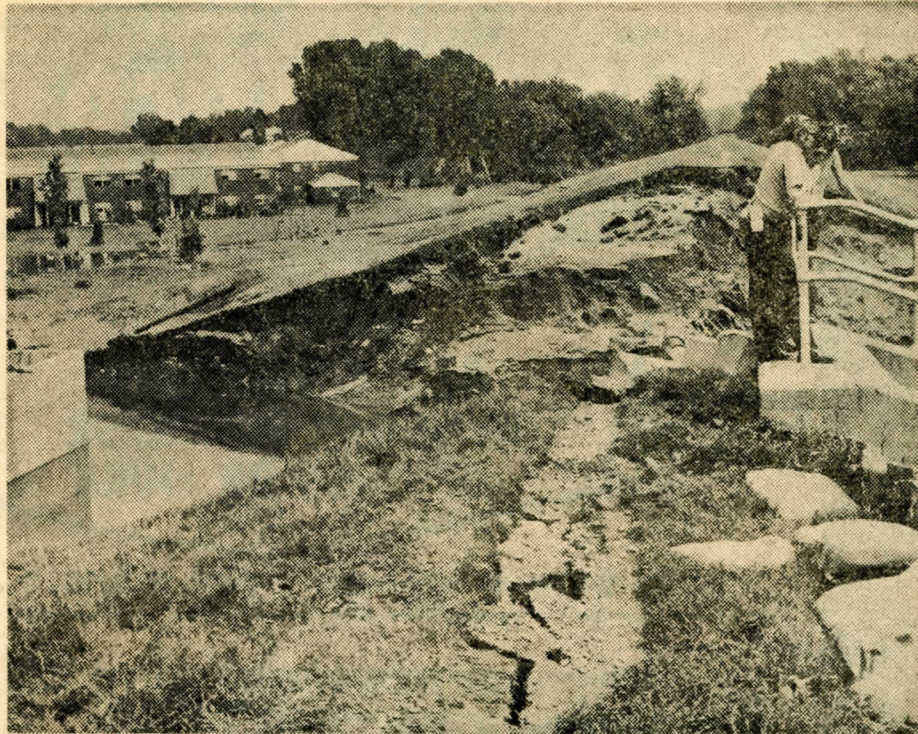
CEILING DESTROYED—This is how most ceilings looked after the waters receded from buildings in Gateway Apartments. The apartments sustained widespread damage.



At Gateway Apartment Complex



the pumping station of the Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority and to the right is an old pumping station which withstood the onslaught.



CEILING DESTROYED—This is how most ceilings looked after the waters receded from buildings in Gateway Apartments. The apartments sustained widespread damage.

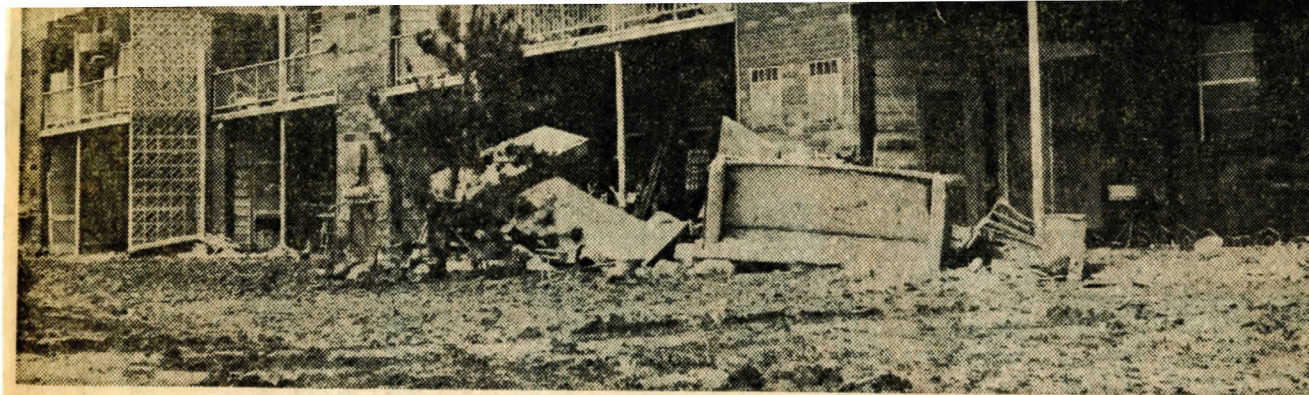


the mud was removed from the creek.



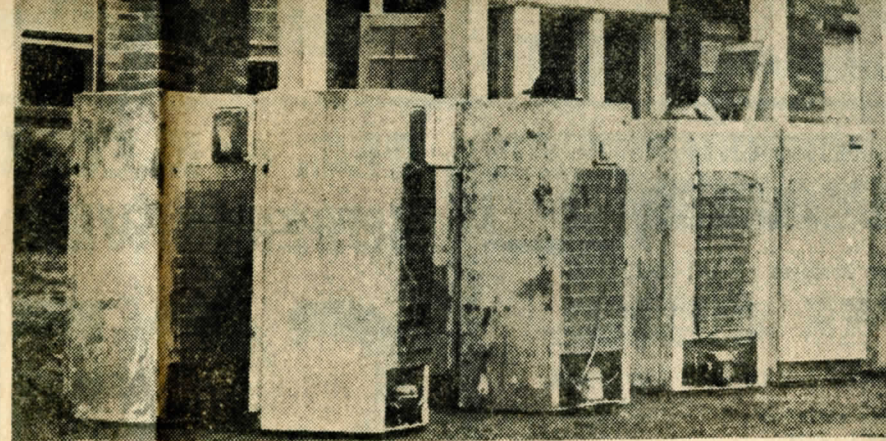
WAYNE'S DESTROYED—Wayne Department Store on Northampton Street, Edwardsville, resembles a bomb-devastated building. The rampaging river knocked down the walls,

broke windows and washed away the stock. The roof of sprawling one-story structure collapsed,



BURNED AND FLOODED—Two of the 22 buildings at the Gateway Apartments, Edwardsville, were damaged heavily by a fire which broke out as the flood waters were beginning

to inundate the complex. One housed 12 apartments and the other was the community building.

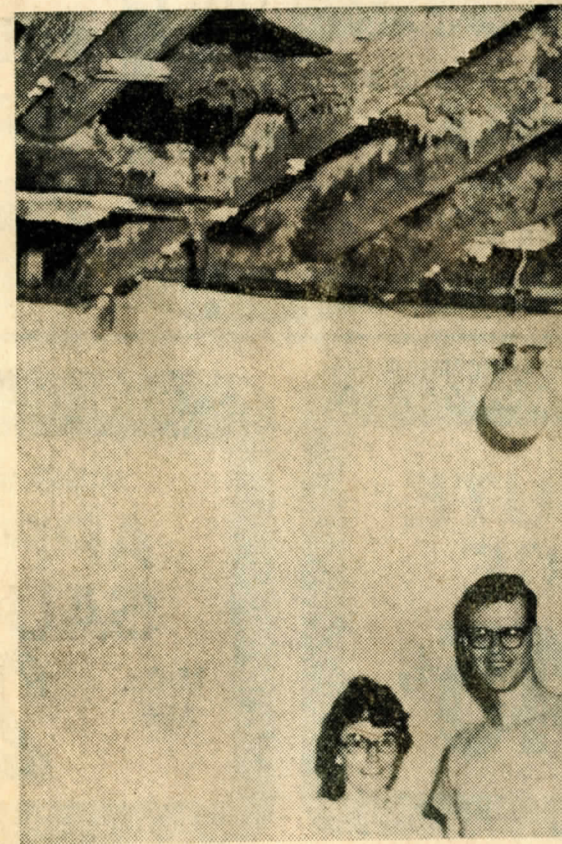


REFRIGERATORS SALVAGED — Workmen pulled scores of refrigerators from the submerged Gateway Apartments,

Edwardsville, and the



VOLUNTEERS REST—Volunteers in the clean-up effort in Gateway Apartments take a cleaning mud from roadways break from the massive job of in the Edwardsville complex.



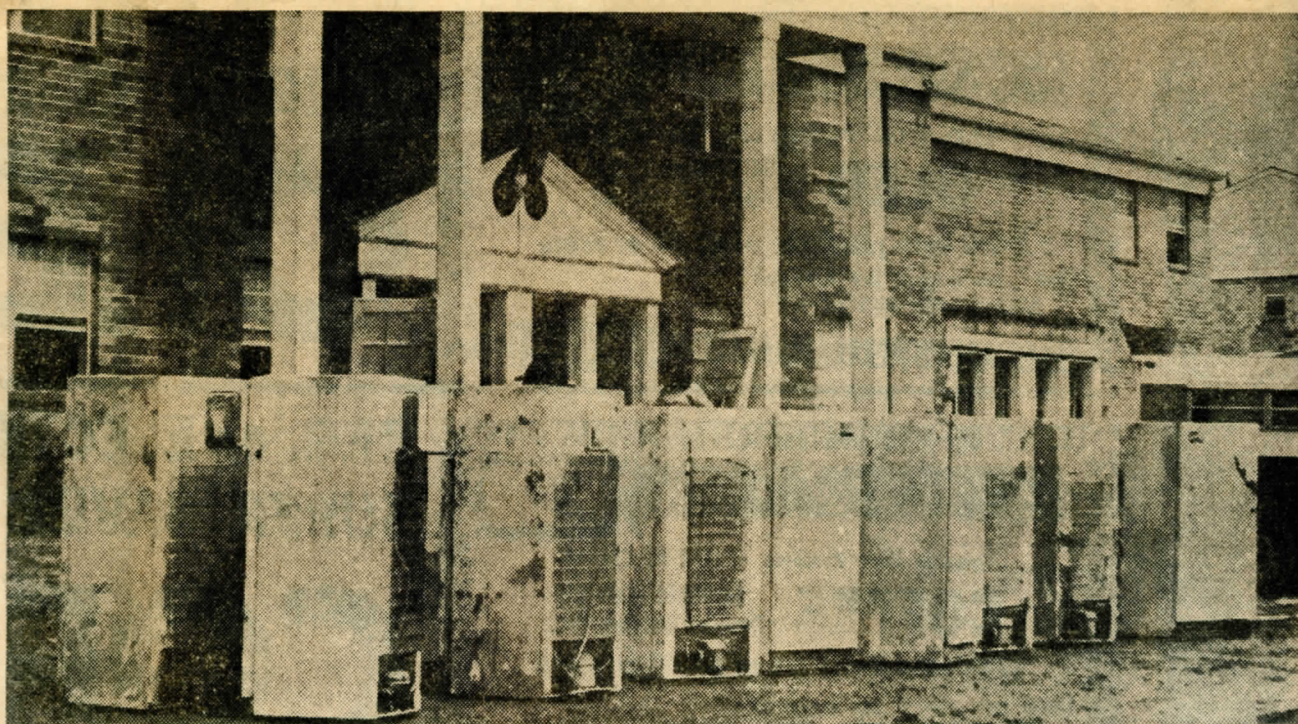
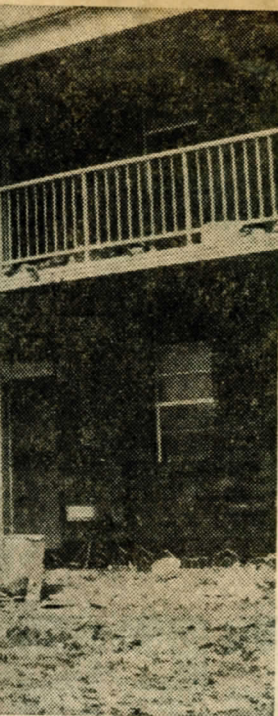
BREACHED AND CRACKED—Deep cracks in the Gateway Apartments, where an approximate 150- a Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority pumping station seen on top of the two-story apartment buildings had of the flood waters. A Times-Leader Evening News was undermined.

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WAYNE'S DESTROYED—Wayne Department Store on Northampton Street, Edwardsville, resembles a bomb-devastated building. The rampaging river knocked down the walls,

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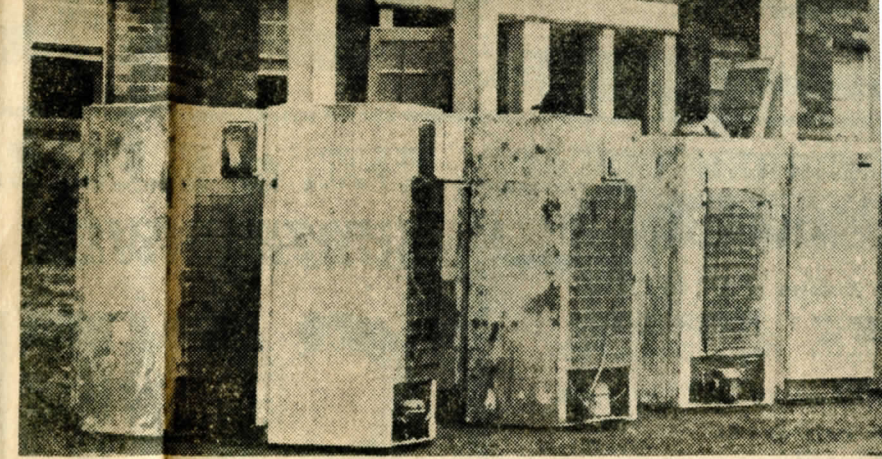
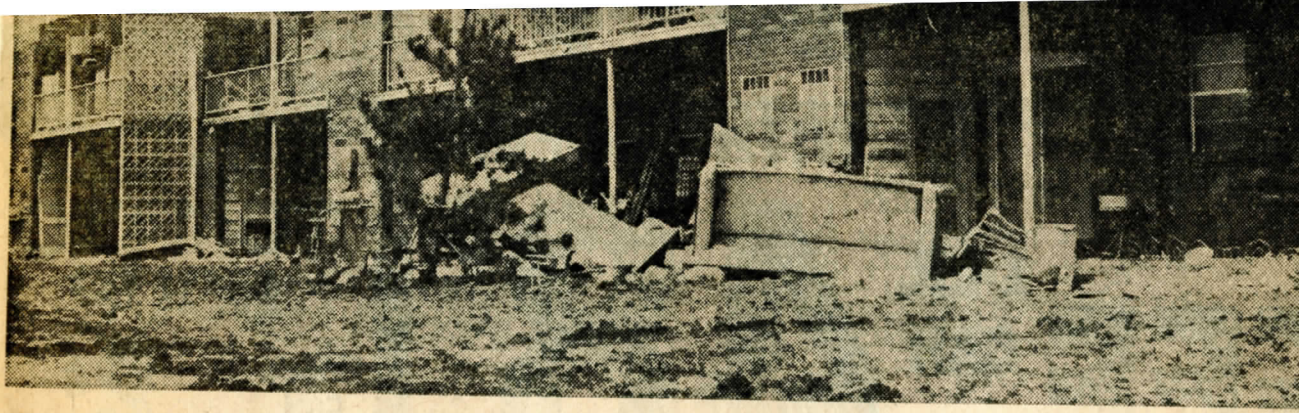
REFRIGERATORS SALVAGED — Workmen pulled scores of refrigerators from the submerged Gateway Apartments,

Edwardsville, and lined them up in the sun to await cleaning.



BREACHED AND CRACKED—Deep cracks are visible on the top of the dike behind the Gateway Apartments, where an approximate 150-foot section gave way. The remains of a Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority pumping station are at the left. Drying mud can be seen on top of the two-story apartment buildings halfway up the roof attesting to the height of the flood waters. A Times-Leader Evening News reporter stands on the spillway, which was undermined.

g mud from roadways
Edwardsville complex.



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VOLUNTEERS REST—Volunteers in the clean-up effort in Gateway Apartments take a cleaning mud from roadways break from the massive job of in the Edwardsville complex.



BREACHED AND CRACKED—Deep cracks and breaches in the Gateway Apartments, where an approximate 150-foot-long a Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority pumping station was seen on top of the two-story apartment buildings had of the flood waters. A Times-Leader Evening News was undermined