

Deadline Draws Near

S.I. June 9,
1974

Non-Profit Groups Lag In Seeking Flood Aid

Rep. Frank J. O'Connell Jr. yesterday reminded non-profit organizations that the deadline date for filing for a non-profit organization flood relief grant as authorized by Act 159 of 1973 is July 8, 1974.

O'Connell explained that despite more than 5,000 direct mailings to potential applicants as well as two separate newspaper announcements in those municipalities that suffered flood damage in September, 1971, and June, 1972, fewer than 300 applications have been received by the Department of Community Affairs from organizations which conform to the definitions of a non-profit organization as set forth in the act.

Secretary of Community Affairs William H. Wilcox told O'Connell that he is concerned that all potentially qualified non-profit organizations may not have been made aware of the program.

Eligibility Criteria

General eligibility criteria under the Act include the following:

(1) The organization must be non-profit and provide, on a non-discriminatory basis, a health,

welfare, or educational (excluding public or non-public schools) service for the community, including religious organizations and cemeteries. In the case of churches, eligibility is limited to that portion or area of the damaged facility and used by the public on a regular non-religious basis.

(2) The organization must hold a valid ruling from the Internal Revenue Service exempting it from income taxation under the provisions of Section 501 (C) (3) or 501 (C) of the Code of 1954.

"Any organization which sustained flood damage in September, 1971, or June, 1972, and which conform with the above criteria and have not yet filed for flood relief grants should contact the Act 159 Flood Relief Program Office at 2001 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102, for forms and filing instructions," O'Connell said.

Burns Seeks Third Term

3/25/73 T.A.E.N.

Spiking rumors that he would not seek a third term, Mayor Edward Burns announced he will be a candidate for the post on the Democratic slate in the primary election.

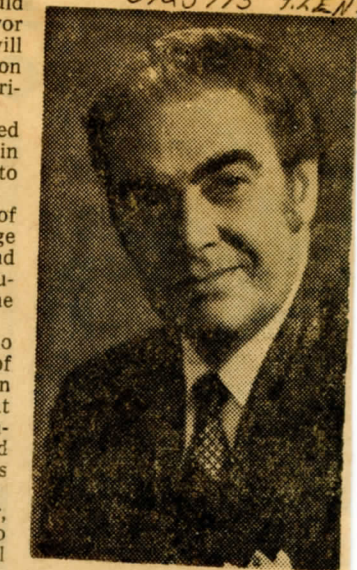
"I am too deeply involved both personally and as mayor in the recovery of Plymouth to step aside now," he said.

One of the prime objectives of another term would be to wage a campaign to alter the trend toward delegating municipal authority to outside agencies, the mayor said.

The controversial mayor, who is often an outspoken critic of the Democratic majority on council, said he wants to be at the helm of the borough government to help the people and direct the borough through its recovery period.

"From my position as mayor, I am trying to do all I can to apply pressure for some regional thinking in our municipal redevelopment," Burns said.

Burns is assistant cashier of the Wyoming National Bank, Plymouth Branch, where he has been a member of the staff since 1953. He is a graduate of St. Vincent's High School, King's College and has done graduate



MAYOR EDWARD BURNS

work at Bucknell University Extension School.

He resides at 46 Cherry Street with his wife, the former Mary Finely, of Plymouth Township. They have three children, Patricia, Maureen and Colleen.

Dudik Is Discharged By Dallas Council

3/2/73

Dallas Borough Council voted to discharge Patrolman Ronald Dudik, after four sessions of discussion of his case, at a meeting held Wednesday night at the Borough Building.

The cause of this dismissal, according to Atty. Charles Lemmond, solicitor for the borough, was an incident which occurred Feb. 11 at 3:45 p. m. at Officer Dudik's residence. Dudik was with a woman, not his wife, and, though not on duty, he was wearing his uniform. He telephoned the Dallas Borough police department at 3:45 and asked for assistance. When the police officers arrived, Dudik was in his apartment with the woman and her husband, and a fight had occurred between the two men. The officers left with the woman's husband.

Dudik failed to appear the next day for duty. Charges were made against him and Mayor Stephen Hartman suspended Dudik until the next borough council meeting. Charges leveled at Dudik were neglect of official duty, conduct unbecoming to an officer and immorality.

Chief of Police Ray Titua and Mayor Hartman said Dudik was informed of the charges. No request was made to the Civil Service Commission for a hearing. Representatives of this commission were present at the meeting Wednesday night. The options of the council concerning Dudik were, one, to reinstate

Dudik as a police officer with pay; two, to suspend him; three, to accept his resignation. Neither Dudik nor his counsel, Atty. Gerald Cohen, appeared at the meeting.

Atty. Lemmond suggested that some action be taken immediately. Bob Brown, council member, stated that the opportunity was given to Dudik to defend himself but that he did not take advantage of it. Brown suggested that council should let the suspension stand, and he made a motion to discharge Dudik. All members of council agreed to discharge Dudik. They were, in addition to Brown, Bob Patry, Jerry Macchell, Bill Berti, Harold Brobst, Willard Newberry, and chairman George Thomas.

Council Replaces Federal Funds

Dupont Council "put back" the \$8,500 in federal revenue-sharing funds it spent in December to pay year-end bills.

Early this year, council established a special fund to hold all revenue-sharing money received from Uncle Sam. A check received in January was placed in this fund.

Last week, council, under the guidance of Chairman Bernard Zielinski, transferred the money spent in December from the latest tax revenues received.

Zielinski, explained that when federal auditors come here to check on federal-revenue sharing expenditures, there will be an item by item list of every penny spent.

Council spent \$2,000 of the federal money last month by contributing that amount to the hose company's garbage project. Last week Mayor Al Costello thanked council for the action and said it was quickly imitated by neighboring communities who also decided to give money to their volunteer firemen. "Dupont took the lead," he pointed out.

Chairman Zielinski has not revealed what additional expenditures are planned from the new federal fund, but he is reportedly considering all suggestions.

Wilkes-Barre Twp.

Municipal Heads Discuss 'Future' in Panel Session

A panel consisting of members of the Wilkes-Barre Township Board of Commissioners and the local Government Study Commission discussed the future government of the municipality at a public meeting.

Study Commission Chairman, James D. Horan, moderated the session as study commission members George M. Daru, and Thomas G. Herstek, assisted by John R. Quinn and Rev. Alcuin Shields, posed pertinent questions. Commissioner Chairman George Sisko provided the bulk of the answers while getting assistance from board members Stanley Honnis, Michael Butchko, and Chester Welebob. Martin Flaherty, only panel member serving on both commissions, wore his "two hats" very well.

Andrew Yurkavage, John Grancavage, Frank Tarnalicki, and Township Treasurer Raymond Savner were among the interested citizens who took an active part in the discussion. They provided some interesting comments and observations.

Joseph McGowan of the Scranton Regional Office of the

Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs was on hand to explain technicalities of Act 62.

Three-Hour Session

The panel touched all bases in its three-hour session. The First Class Township Code was criticized for its short-comings in today's governmental functions. Board Chairman Sisko stated: "I believe there should be a complete revamping of the code."

In discussing "services" everyone agreed that a local community Health Department would better serve the township. Fire and police protection, present and future, were discussed at length.

Those were only a few of the major topics discussed. The township commissioners furnished valuable information on a broad governmental front regarding present organization and operations.

The study commissioners presented an explanation of the advantages of optional plans and home rule governmental functions.

Simko Squelches Report On Loss of Federal Aid

Borough Coordinator Mike Simko last night dismissed a previous report that the borough may "lose its grant for maintaining a referral and rec-

ords retrieval service" as untrue.

A previous report noted that "a federal grant of \$93,000 had been granted for a records retrieval program to restore borough records lost in the flood last year." The report went on to state that unless council acted to hire an additional person to take the place of Robert Schermer, who was fired by council a few months ago, the borough may lose this grant.

Simko clarified the situation by stating that the federal government had allocated \$67,000 for a referral service which includes a borough administrator, a project coordinator, a technical field representative and a secretary. He added that since Schermer was dismissed from his job as borough coordinator, he (Simko) has been filling that job while council has allowed his old job of project coordinator to go unfilled.

He added that the program would not be jeopardized if council does not hire an additional person. He explained that any unexpended money would simply allow the program to function for a longer period of time.

Simko also stated that Mrs. Genevieve Sarnak, an applicant for the job of records retrieval, was approved for the job by Walter Archibald, head of the Economic Development Administration in Philadelphia and began her duties in the borough

Flood Project Plans Nearing Completion

Wyoming and West Wyoming Boroughs To Be Protected

Plans are nearing completion for the Wyoming and West Wyoming Flood Protection Project, it was announced Thursday by State Sen. Martin L. Murray.

The local legislator also announced approval of a \$12,024 grant to Good Will Fire Company No. 2 of Plymouth from the Department of Community Affairs.

Referring to the Wyoming area job, Sen. Murray stated:

"In light of last year's flood, the Bureau of Engineering in the Dept. of Environmental Resources has reviewed the criteria for this project, and they have determined that the project will work successfully under conditions similar to those caused by Agnes," Sen. Murray noted.

The project (GSA No. 180-18) is scheduled for completion by October 31.

Other dates set by the Engineering Bureau of the Department of Environmental Resources are: prefinal submission date — April 27, final submission date — June 25; tentative bid date — August 26.

"The final plans on this project are being designed to reflect an adequate flood protection plan for the over 7,800 residents in these two boroughs," Sen. Murray added.

The grant to the Plymouth fire company will be used to repair or replace equipment and facilities that were lost or damaged in the flood.

A check for the equipment has been made payable to the A. Dancheck Company, Inc., of Kingston, a supplier of fire-fighting equipment.

Funds for the equipment replacement are made available through flood legislation passed during the first special session of the General Assembly in 1972.

Interim Aid Program Hits 50% In Plymouth and Plymouth Twp.

The Interim Assistance Program in Plymouth Borough and Plymouth Township have now gone over the 50 percent mark, with 236 borough structures now being repaired out of 400 determined eligible, and more than half of 44 eligible homes in the township completed.

The borough has been awarded \$1,114,495 in federal and state funds for the program, while the township has received \$289,794 in federal funds and still await the state monies.

According to Steve Senko, assistant coordinator of the borough's Technical Assistance office, four contractors are being utilized in the borough to do the work.

He said the borough's building inspector, John Grish, assisted by David Davis, are doing the inspections of the completed structures.

The four contractors which have been awarded work in the

borough thus far are: B and C Construction, Plymouth, 72 structures, \$203,345; Mutual Construction Co., Omaha, Neb., with a local office in Wilkes-Barre, 86 structures, \$232,000; Tomis Construction Co., Pittsburgh, 19 structures, \$38,000, and Cagan Construction Co., Philadelphia, 59 structures, \$155,000.

In other flood-related grants to the borough, the Economic Development Administration has given \$600,000 for the construction of a borough building and garage, and \$65,000 to establish a Technical Assistance Office.

The office consists of a coordinator, two assistants and three parttime secretaries.

The Department of Community Affairs also has awarded the borough a grant of nearly \$18,000 to restore community parks and recreational facilities.

A grant of \$52,000 has been received from the Office of Emergency Preparedness for

temporary sewer repairs.

Finally, the Governor's Justice Commission gave the borough \$1,600 to replace police uniforms lost in the flood.

Senko said no further funds for IAP are expected.

Edward Zbiek, township secretary, said that repairs on 44 homes have been contracted to Goodwin Construction Company, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, at a cost of \$107,250.

The remainder of the funds, plus the state grant will be used in the township's redevelopment plans, he said.

Luzerne County Redevelopment Authority has designated 70 structures in the township for acquisition.

In other grants in the township, the Office of Emergency Preparedness allocated \$45,000 for road repairs, and additional monies are expected for the Harvey's Creek Project, Zbiek said.

several weeks indicates lack of interest, the facility will close. The young people are assured that they will not be hassled by adults as long as the dope and drinking element is rejected by the respectful segment of the young people.

meeting.

Each candidate will be given time to present his or her views related to educational matters, and following a formal presentation by each candidate, a moderator will present questions which have been compiled by each parent organization.

Organization leaders have planned the forum so that parents can become acquainted with the candidates and provide them the opportunity to express their opinions on educational matters.

obtained through the census and an additional 9,000 names, missed in the census, were added from the previous Columbia County tax duplicate.

The computerized county tax file, based on school district-municipal-county cooperation, will provide a more comprehensive and more easily updated file for the coming years. The system was initiated through the efforts of Commissioners Richard Walton, John Creasy and Carl Canouse, and Chief County Assessor D. Ode Henrie.

Red Cross Campaign For Funds Will End

Berwick Red Cross campaign for supplemental funds in making possible the continuation of full services and programs, is

Haverlak Serving as Intelligence Officer

A former Alden resident is serving as an Intelligence Officer with the Foreign Technology Division, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. He is Capt. Eugene Haverlak, son of Mrs. Helen Haverlak, 1 Hemlock St., Alden, who resides with his wife, the former Carol Ross Rosmozlowicz of Glen Lyon, at 7104 Ine View Drive, Dayton, and their five-year-old son. They are expecting a second child in August.

Capt. Haverlak, who has been in the U. S. Air Force the past six years, is a graduate of Newport High School and Wilkes Col-

He enlisted in the Air Force in September, 1966, at Wilkes-Barre and received a commission as second lieutenant at the Officers Training School at Lackland Air Base, Texas, in April, 1967.

He served with the Headquarters of the Ninth Air Force at Shaw Air Base, Sumter, S. C., and as a N.K.P. in Thailand for one year from 1969 to 1970 before going to the Wright Patterson Air Base in Dayton.

Capt. Haverlak and family are completing a two-week visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Haverlak at Alden. They also attended

Officers Inducted By Honor Society

The National Honor Society of Wyoming Area High School held induction of officers at the Wyoming Area High School.

Welcome was given by Gilbert V. Perry, superintendent, and Dr. Doris Wyllie, principal pupil personnel, spoke on "What Is National Honor Society?" Frank Zavaacki, principal, Wyoming Area High School, spoke briefly to the students.

Highlights of the program was the presentation of blazers purchased by the Board of Education and presented by Charles Adonizio, president of the board. Robert O'Connell, vice principal, presented the pins donated by the P.T.A.

Members of the Society who spoke included Gary Hughes, Andrea Buczenski, Sandra Argenio, and Jacqueline Harmon. A musical selection was presented by Susan Kimber and Mark Besancon. The prelude was given by Robert Reid.

Members of the Honor Society are: Barbara Begliomini, Sandra Argenio, Jackie Harmon, Nancy Caril, Mary Ann Fedor, Elaine Yurek, Karen Taddi, Mary Ford, Diane Saunders, Mary Ellen Repasky, Susan Kimber, Cathy Sherer, Mary Matatini, Rose Grabosky, Janet Endruscik, Elizabeth Vanavage, Marie Casagrande, Sandra D'Ambrosio, Mary Ann Alfano, Ann M. Elko, Lorraine Parrini, Andrea Budash, Elaine Panzitta, Elizabeth Rutkowski, Josephine Territo, Andrea Buczenski, Leonarda Sperazza, Marie Leandri, Debbie Bray, Karen Tamalinus, Karen Tamalinus, Karen Butch, John Peppe, Kim Evans, William

Palluck, Jeff Davis, Gary Hughes, Jerome Drogalis, Francis Goryl, John Cenera, Alan Freed, Drew Whyte, Alvin Brannon.

The society is composed of 44 seniors selected by the National Honor Society Committee. This committee includes Robert O'Connell, Harold Chromey, Thomas Opeka, Mrs. Susan Belomini, Mrs. Rosela Fedor, Miss Nancy Burns, Miss Sarah Francis, and Dr. Doris Wyllie. Under national rules, a maximum of 15% of the senior class is eligible.

Selection of membership in the society is based upon scholarship, service, leadership, and character. A student must have an academic average (cumulative 10th and 11th grades) of 3.25 or higher, be involved in at least two major school activities, have good college board scores, and have a good citizenship record. Officers of the society are Gary Hughes, president; Andrea Buczenski, vice president; Sandra Argenio, secretary; and Jacqueline Harmon, treasurer.

Capin Tells Rotarians Students Today Worthy

The president of Wilkes College said Tuesday that college students today are "proud, willing, eager and have the right attitude."

Robert Capin said that college students have come a long way from the "hectic 60s" when student unrest was a way of life on campuses throughout the nation.

"Students now have a more sane and serious attitude," Capin said in his address to the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club during its weekly luncheon meeting at the Hotel Sterling.

Capin said that the change in attitude at colleges and universities should not be misconstrued as meaning the students are "encased in an educational bubble."

Students Aware

The students are fully aware of such things as Watergate and the Washington sex scandals, he said. "Students are aware that as long as you make leaders out of people, some will go sour."

He said that students are now demanding that "those people who ask for high stand-

ards are capable of living up to them themselves."

Capin also told the Rotarians that he intends to live up to a promise he made to his wife when took over as the third president at Wilkes. "She made me promise to always remember what it was like to be a student."

Emphasis on Student

He said during his 25 years association with Wilkes the emphasis has always been on the student. Capin said that Eugene Farley, the first president of Wilkes, always contended that if a college was not primarily concerned with the students there wasn't much purpose in having a college.

Also at the Rotary meeting, tribute was paid to the memory of the late Louis Baltimore, founder of WBRE radio and television stations who died over the past weekend.

Circuit Court Judge Max Rosenn of Kingston called Baltimore a man of "vision and tenacity" who was a pioneer of the radio and television industry in this region.

Township Study Commission Presents Final Report of Present Government

Wilkes-Barre Township Government Study Commission met Monday night at the Town Hall with chairman, James D. Horan, presiding. Seven members of the study commission were present and Atty. Joseph A. Quinn, Jr., solicitor.

Joseph McGowan and Victor Miller represented the Department of Community Affairs. Representatives from the Volunteer Fire Department, Civic League, St. Joseph's Altar and Rosary Society, past public officials of the township and Tax Collector, Raymond Savner were among those in attendance.

In the business portion of the meeting, the study commission heard reports from the various committees. John Quinn, chairman of the program committee, reported on the schedule of the commission up to July 16. Rev. Alcuin Shields, chairman of public relations, reported on the progress made in the newspaper, radio and television departments.

Martin Flaherty, chairman of the finance committee, reported \$3,995 was allotted for the operation of the study commission by the board of commissioners. The following amounts had been appropriated in the budget for the year: \$1,750, legal fees; \$35, materials; \$300, supplies; \$500, clerk-typist; \$225, contingencies; \$500, expenses and \$685, consultation.

The committee on the present form of government consisting of Rev. Father Shields, George M. Daru and Mr. Quinn pre-

sented their final report. The format for this discussion was presented by the committee chairman, Mr. Daru. He stated that his committee, in studying the present form of government through researching the first class township code, township ordinances, minutes and other records as well as through open public hearings, attempted to identify any problems or weaknesses occurring on the township level.

Once a problem or weakness was identified, the committee attempted to find the origin or source of this problem; analyze the problem in all aspects and present preliminary recommendations for rectifying any problem situation. The following problems were discussed at length: Present system of wards in the election of township commissioners; annexation of part or all of Wilkes-Barre Township; recreation programs and the recreation board; police department.

Selection, training, promotion and direction and establishment of the Civil Service Board; fire protection; zoning standards and enforcement; maintenance of all township records; bonding of the township solicitor and engineer; establishment of a Board of Health; fiscal policies and planning of the township; problems connected with completion of sewerage of the township; the pinpointing of authority in the township and the question of

citizen apathy or frustration.

Throughout this discussion, the question of what can an individual citizen or group of citizens do if they believe the present township code is not being properly enforced or interpreted? Atty. Quinn explained the right of each citizen to seek through the courts, a "mandamus" action compelling the local governing body to do what it is empowered to do under the code.

Also speaking was Vic Miller of the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs. He stated that it is not the state's responsibility to see that the code is enforced, but the duty of each citizen to make sure that his rights and privileges under the code are being properly served.

At the conclusion of the presentation, chairman Daru reminded those present that although this was to be the final formal committee report on the present form of government, his committee will not disband but will continue to study all aspects of present government and report on their findings during future meetings.

The committee members on the present form of government thanked Mrs. Joseph Sakaduski, township secretary, for doing a monumental job in preparing the township records for the study commission. Next meeting of the commission will be on the presentation of optional plans which will be held on March 19 at 7 p. m. at the Town Hall.

Unless U.S. Builds 10 More Dams

River Expert Predicts Another Flood

A Luzerne County employee, considered an expert on river predictions based on his four years of meteorological study in the Air Force, has issued a dire forecast in the direction of another flood similar to that which hit Wyoming Valley in June of 1972 unless the federal government undertakes a series of dam building projects on the upper Susquehanna.

LeRoy Supplee, associated with the research and training section of the county's mapping division and now with the mining and engineering division, makes his comments in an authoritative communication to this newspaper.

His immediate protection plans for Wyoming Valley — namely, fortifying the current dike system, along with raising and strengthening the levees — have already been adopted.

Supplee also suggests dredging the river to "keep the bed low so that the flow of water may be contained."

He also recommends cleaning all islands out of the river and a periodic (every four years) dredging.

"It is my considered opinion that dams are the answer to our long range problems," Supplee writes in an accompanying letter to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"If nature is going to unleash all of this water on us," he notes, "we must do something

to prevent it from coming down on us all at one time."

Following is his treatise on the need for dams:

DAMS & WYOMING VALLEY By LeRoy Supplee

The purposes for dams can be broken down into six major categories:

1. The prevention of flooding.
2. Recreational facilities.
3. Preservation of wildlife.
4. Irrigation.
5. A clean water supply.
6. Future benefits, i.e., those determined by data from the U.S. Skylab program.

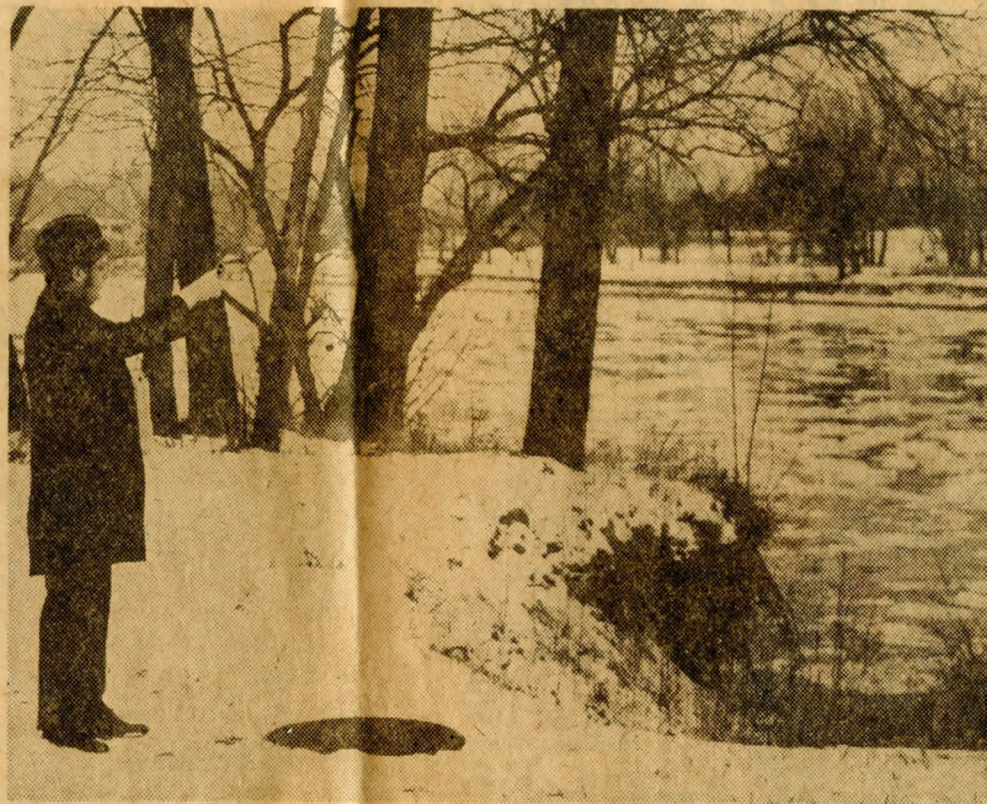
For the purpose of this and because it concerns the people of this Valley, I would like to discuss point number one in the hope that it will convince the skeptics of the vital need for dams that will affect our area.

Wyoming Valley needs, at the least, 10 more dams in central New York State and in the extremities of northern Pennsylvania in addition to the two which are currently under construction.

Some of the experts say that the flood of '72 was a 100 to 300 year flood, or a flood which can happen once in 100 to 300 years. This is ridiculous!

As I mentioned in previous reports that with progress, the islands in the river, and the increased water run-off due to the stripping of forest lands, we could be faced with the same dilemma in the next 20 years if conditions are right.

Heavy rain over the entire water shed for three to four



LeRoy F. Supplee is shown as he pointed to danger signs in the river during the recent Spring thaw. Supplee, considered an expert on river forecasting, predicts another flood

to rival that of 1972 unless the federal government undertakes a dam building project on the upper Susquehanna.—(Ace Hoffman.)

heavy rain and when rivers are high. This means a necessity for qualified personnel and close supervision concerning water release from these dams.

Possible Solutions

In Wyoming Valley, we are at present reinforcing and raising the dikes. Upstream, in Pennsylvania and New York state, the same precaution is being taken. This means that the level of the Susquehanna when it reaches here (Wyoming Valley) will

be higher.

In view of this, my idea was to clean out all the islands and trees growing there. This foliage acts as a barrier which could hold back the ice which flows down the river during the Spring thaw. An ice jam could result because of this back-up which in turn could cause serious flooding.

In speaking with the United States Corps of Engineers who felt that dredging was not the answer because of constant filling up of the river bed and

the cost of maintenance, it then followed that some other solution must be found.

A suggestion was made to blow up the Market Street bridge during a period of high water at some future time because it would act as a barrier to hold back the river.

It is my belief that this would have little or no bearing on the normal flow of the river. By the same token, if the Market Street bridge were to be blown up as suggested,

it would collapse straight down into the river bed.

When the Pierce Street bridge collapsed during the flood, and remember it was a much lighter bridge, it travelled only 30 to 40 yards downstream before it came to rest.

The Market Street bridge which is a larger and heavier structure could not possibly be swept any distance downstream. It would instead cause a dam to develop which would spill over into Kingston and Wilkes-Barre.

Piling Held

As you know, the steel piling of the dikes at Sunbury held during the '72 flood. The water was only two inches from the top of these pilings. Luck held out for Sunbury because where the western branch of the Susquehanna which forms a confluence at Sunbury was receding, the northern branch was flooding.

At some future time however, if both branches crest simultaneously, Sunbury would be severely flooded.

One very important point is that with increased dike protection, levels between Sunbury on the western branch and Towanda on the Northern branch, more water will be contained in the river. This will add to the problem.

In view of all this, dams are the best answer toward flood control. Former Mayor Slatery proposed dam construction many years ago and he was totally correct.

I commend him on his foresight but he was not afforded the necessary cooperation at the time.

We must cooperate to achieve the planning necessary to protect and help all areas along the Susquehanna.

Dams are needed now in the areas which will afford our Valley the protection and benefits needed if we are to make progress.

be contained." also recommends cleaning lands out of the river and periodic (every four years) ring. It is my considered opinion that dams are the answer for long range problems," Supplee writes in an accompanying letter to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. "The nature is going to unleash this water on us," he says, "we must do something

For the purpose of this and because it concerns the people of this Valley, I would like to discuss point number one in the hope that it will convince the skeptics of the vital need for dams that will affect our area.

Wyoming Valley needs, at the least, 10 more dams in central New York State and in the extremities of northern Pennsylvania in addition to the two which are currently under construction.

Some of the experts say that the flood of '72 was a 100 to 300 year flood, or a flood which can happen once in 100 to 300 years. This is ridiculous!

As I mentioned in previous reports that with progress, the islands in the river, and the increased water run-off due to the stripping of forest lands, we could be faced with the same dilemma in the next 20 years if conditions are right.

Heavy rain over the entire water shed for three to four days in the Summertime or a heavy snow pack in the Winter coupled with moderate rain for three or four days would result in the same catastrophe.

Calms Fears

The United States of America builds over 100 dams per year. Dams are safe. The study of data concerning their construction should dispel any fear regarding the possibility of their breaking down. The conclusion is that the percentage of dams bursting or breaking is virtually nil.

Faulty construction has been the main cause for a dam breaking and the chances of this happening are less than one percent. Failure of modern dams are rare and are usually caused by anticipated conditions such as extremely violent floods, earthquakes or unforeseen foundation weaknesses.

In fact, in the history of dam building there have been only a few known disastrous losses of life resulting from dam failures.

In a disaster involving a dam across the Vaiont River in Italy many lives were lost but the dam itself did not fail.

The Vaiont dam, an 858 foot concrete thin arch dam in northern Italy, was topped by a high wave of water in 1963, but the dam survived proving the inherent strength of arch dams. The disaster occurred when more than 300,000,000 cubic yards of earth slid immediately upstream from the dam causing a violent displacement of the water.

As a result, a wave of high water higher than 200 feet flowed across the dam top and rushed down the river valley destroying everything in its path including the village of Longarone. About 2,000 people lost their lives.

Except for very minor damage the dam was left intact. Because the reservoir is filled with earth, the dam now is useless for producing electric power.

Safety demands that dam levels be carefully checked and verified during periods of

LeRoy F. Supplee is shown as he pointed to danger signs in the river during the recent Spring thaw. Supplee, considered an expert on river forecasting, predicts another flood

heavy rain and when rivers are high. This means a necessity for qualified personnel and close supervision concerning water release from these dams.

Possible Solutions

In Wyoming Valley, we are at present reinforcing and raising the dikes. Upstream, in Pennsylvania and New York state, the same precaution is being taken. This means that the level of the Susquehanna when it reaches here (Wyoming Valley) will

be higher.

In view of this, my idea was to clean out all the islands and trees growing there. This foliage acts as a barrier which could hold back the ice which flows down the river during the Spring thaw. An ice jam could result because of this back-up which in turn could cause serious flooding.

In speaking with the United States Corps of Engineers who felt that dredging was not the answer because of constant filling up of the river bed and

to rival that of 1972 unless the federal government undertakes a dam building project on the upper Susquehanna.—(Ace Hoffman)

the cost of maintenance, then followed that some other solution must be found.

A suggestion was made to blow up the Market Street bridge during a period of high water at some future time because it would act as a barrier to hold back the river.

It is my belief that this would have little or no bearing on the normal flow of the river. By the same token, if the Market Street bridge were to be blown up as suggested

Nanticoke

Office—143 E. Main St.—Ph. 735-6000

Representatives:

R. Jay Hughes—Thomas Merolla

\$1.2 Million Offer For Developing Park Received by Authority

Nanticoke City's Industrial Development Authority received a grant offer from the Economic Development Administration in an amount of \$1.258 million for help in developing a proposed Industrial Park in Nanticoke and Newport Township. The grant offer was accepted subject to the authority being able to acquire the land and provide the local share.

Presently, the group is negotiating with local banks and the Department of Community Affairs for these amounts. The park, when developed, will be an unusual combination of resources. In addition to the city, the Industrial Development Authority and the Economic Development Authority involvement, other factors make it a joint community effort including the public and private sectors of the area-wide community.

The local banks, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Environmental Resources, Nanticoke Chamber of Commerce, Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce and others have been instrumental in helping to bring the park as far as it has come to date. When all elements are drawn together the park could have the potential of over 500 acres which is expected to meet the needs of the area for many years to come.

The city, recognizing additional housing will be required in the future and that recreation and other auxiliary plans to these uses will be necessary, is also working towards these ends. In fact, prior to the President's re-

cent Moratorium on housing, two housing developments were under review at HUD under the initiation of the City's Redevelopment Authority, and one of these was in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the City.

The city's recently refurbished recreation committee is working on the planning of area-wide recreational facilities and is working closely with the West Side Association and others in this regard. In all, the community is making steady advances with the cooperation of all agencies. Recognizing the need for a better transportation system in and around the city, the city fathers have been developing alternative plans for use of the present street pattern in cooperation with the State and are pushing their top priority, namely a New Main St. from the vicinity of the Nanticoke-Hanover Expressway to and around the downtown area.

Numerous correspondence has been sent to area legislators and PennDOT officials and the city is working closely with the Luzerne County Planning Commission to raise the priority of this road which has been in the schedule of PennDOT for many years without results. Efforts towards opening the Nanticoke Bridge are also getting stronger with the Chamber of Commerce spearheading the course. Recently, civic groups such as Nanticoke Kiwanis and others have indicated strong desire that the bridge be opened and everyone who benefits from the bridge being opened welcomes this support.

TIMES-LEADER

Work to St



200 Block, E. Washing

Nanticoke Redevelopment Authority has awarded a contract to Addy Asphalt Paving Company for site improvements of the third and final phase in Nanticoke's East Side

Pen

FR

J. S. Fine

Contrib

★ By KAREN S

The second in a series of student forums sponsored by the Luzerne Immediate Unit was held during the week. Representatives from Nanticoke Area, Miss Kathy Krzywicki and Miss Cheryl Cease, attended the forum which was held at Pittston Area High School. Early arrivals toured the school facility.

The Trojan basketball team, its coaches and principal, Walter H. Hoynowski, attended the National Invitational tournament at Madison Square Garden. The players were presented tickets to view two games of the NIT finals, Notre Dame vs. Virginia Tech and Alabama vs. North Carolina.

Speaking of basketball, the Trojans attended the Wyoming Valley League Championship dinner at the American Legion Home, Wilkes-Barre, during the week. Nanticoke Area "A" Division champs and GAR, "B" Division champions, were honored at the banquet.

The Greater Nanticoke Area Band is holding its annual spring concert April 5 at 8 p. m. Fourteen seniors will be performing in their final concert along with the stage and marching bands and members from the elemen-



Corners, Sem Projects in Jeopardy

Kingston Council Nixes Federal Aid; Taxpayers Now Face Impossible Bills

A majority of the Kingston Borough Council members in a caucus vote that was hard to believe, may have killed two of the most vital projects ever to be needed by the borough.

The council voted not even to bother to apply for redevelopment help in the Wyoming Seminary and Kingston Corners projects, even though a vote for the projects would have guaranteed nothing more than they would stay in consideration by the federal government.

Any time in the future, if the projects were running into problems and severe criticism, council could have voted no and changed or terminated the two projects.

Now the projects may not even be considered and the borough will lose untold millions in federal help.

★ ★ ★

Without federal money, can Kingston taxpayers support the rebuilding of the Tioga and James Street intersection? Can Kingston and private institutions such as Wyoming Seminary and the Nesbitt Hospital go it alone in their survival attempts? Can Kingston rebuild alone and still advance recreation and public works programs?

Can Kingston taxpayers alone rebuild the sanitary lines, streets, curbs and sidewalks? Can the borough fathers and private businessmen alone get the vital off-street parking the borough needs?

If one councilman can stand up and

tell the battered Kingston taxpayer where he plans to get \$60-million locally, let him then vote "no" to the vital preliminary plans.

A "yes" vote is not a vote to ignore constituents and launch a wanton demolition program.

A "yes" vote simply means that Kingston would like to stay in the running for a professionally administered \$60-million.

★ ★ ★

Now what?

Well, first council had better admit that only half of the normal tax revenue the borough collects annually will be coming in this year as the flood cut Kingston assessments roughly in half.

The council had better tell people that with only half as much tax money coming in, the millage rate is going to be astronomical unless federal help comes quickly.

The council had better tell people why they killed a huge tax-producing project at Kingston Corners. And they better remember that these same taxpayers are going to foot a huge school bill, too.

All this with an assessment rate cut in half.

Kingston, thanks to the Valley West School Board and an ancient council majority, is either going to be the highest taxed borough in the nation or never ever be able to recover from Agnes and school building programs.

Contacts Federal Agency

Flood Opposes Study Plans To Dump Garbage in Region

Congressman Daniel J. Flood opposes the study of a plan for depositing garbage from large Eastern cities in the Anthracite region coal-stripping pits, and has told the Foster Township Supervisors so in a copy of a memorandum which he sent to William D. Ruckelshaus, director of the Environmental Protection Agency, Washington.

The supervisors read the Flood letter at their recent meeting, and were in full accord.

Pennsylvania Gas & Water Co. Names Veteran Employee to Post



ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

St. Jude's Church, Mountaintop.

He is married to the former Constance Estock, Nanticoke. The couple has a son, Tracy, six years of age.

Prices Listed

American Motors	77%
American Tel & Tel	50%
American Brands	42 1/2
Arlans Dept Stores Inc.	3%
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	16 1/2
Avco Corp.	13 3/4
Bache & Co., Inc.	77%
Bethlehem Steel Co.	28%
Block H.R.	15
Bucyrus Erie	27%
Certinteed Products	16%
Cesears World	4%
Chrysler Corp.	35
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	13 3/4
Coca Cola	148 1/2
Continental Can	25%
Diamond Shamrock	22 1/2
Duplan Corp.	11
Eagle Stores	3
Federated Dept. Stores	50%
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	22 1/2
Food Fair	8%
Ford Motor Co.	65%
Foster Wheeler Corp.	25 1/2
GAC Corp.	47%
General Cigar	19
General Dynamics	21 3/4
General Motors	74 1/2
Generals Tel & Elec	28%
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	28 1/2
Greyhound	16%
Gulf & Western Ind.	29 1/2
Interstate Brands	11
Jewelcor Inc.	21
Keller Inc.	15 1/2
Kings Dept. Stores	12
Leslie Fay	14 1/2
Litton	9%
Manhattan Shirt Co.	13 3/4

Deadline August 1 for Views on Flood Protection Plan in Area

The August 1 deadline is fast approaching for submission of written comments on the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers proposals for increased flood protection in Wyoming Valley.

Area residents may make their views known to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060.

The board conducts the review and takes comments on the plan drafted by the Baltimore District and North Atlantic Division of the Corps of Engineers.

The \$62,000,000 project proposed by the corps would include raising existing floodwalls and levees by five feet; raising or replacing the Market Street, Carey Avenue and Plymouth-Breslau bridges; modifying the substructure at two Wilkes-Barre Connecting Railroad bridges, and channel clearing.

Proposals are aimed at heading off another disaster of the magnitude of the June 1972 flood that ravaged Wyoming Valley.

The corps said information submitted on the proposals should be new, specific and bear directly on the findings in the district and division report. Informa-

tion furnished by mail is given the same consideration and bears the same weight as that given at hearings, the corps said.

Copies of the report can be purchased from the Baltimore District office of the corps for \$5. Further information also is available from that office, Federal Building, 31 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore.

State Senate Approves

(Continued from B-1)

L.R. 1052 (1), T.R. 309: Cross-valley Expressway, Luzerne to the Susquehanna River Bridge: 4-Lane Divided Relocation, Length 2.5 Miles, \$5,900,000.

L.R. 40039, 170 4, 4-Spur E, 5, 11, 169, 515, 40036, 40045, 40090, 40116, 5-Spur, 40038, in the City of Wilkes-Barre & Vicinity, Reconstruction to Improve Traffic Flow Operation and Increase the Capacity and Safety, (Topics), \$325,000.

L.R. 40003, 40005, 184, 654, 185, 170 Spur, 170, 1133, in the City of Hazleton & Vicinity, Reconstruction to Improve Traffic Flow Operation and Increase the Capacity and Safety, (Topics), \$163,000.

L.R. 665 (A07), in Pittston Township, Suscon Road 1.5 Miles S.E. of T.R. 315, P.U.C. Complaint, Construct New Railroad Underpass, Length 0.3 Mile, \$81,000.

L.R. 40116, T.R. 309, Pierce Street in Kingston, from Wyoming Avenue (T.R. 11) to Third Avenue, 4-Lane Reconstruction, Length 0.7 Mile, \$1,660,000.

L.R. 40116 (A20), T.R. 309, Pierce St. & North St., from 3rd Ave. in Kingston to Pennsylvania Ave. in Wilkes-Barre, Roadway Approaches for the North St. Bridge Project, Length 0.9 Miles, \$1,950,000.

L.R. 40116 Ext. (A10), North St. Ext., from Pennsylvania Ave. to I-81, City of Wilkes-Barre, 2 Lane Relocation—4 Lane R/W, Length 1.4 Miles, \$4,260,000.

L.R. 170 (A27), T.R. 309, Crestview Industrial Park Rd., from Crestwood to Solomons Gap, in Wright & Fairview Twp., Widening to 4 Lanes, Length 3.0 Miles, \$313,000.

L.R. 653 (B10), from Kilmia St. in Foster Twp. to Centre St. in Freeland Boro, Reconstruct to 30-40 ft. Width, Length 0.4 Miles, \$191,000.

L.R. 1100 (1), Downtown Distributor in Wilkes-Barre, from L.R. 4 Sp. E. (Pennsylvania Ave.) to the Cross Valley Expy., 4 Lane Divided Relocation, Length 2.1 Miles, \$1,200,000.

L.R. 5, River St., from North St. to the Cross Valley Expy., 4 Lane Highway, Length 1.2 Miles, \$200,000.

L.R. 40003, City of Hazleton, Poplar St. from Beech St. to Detrick Ave. — also Jeansville Rd. from the Hazleton City Line to the Carbon Co. Line, 2 Lane Roadways — widening & Structural Overlay of Pavements, Length 1.28 Miles, \$104,000.

L.R. 11, T.R. 309, 1 mile north of Dallas Boro to the Wyoming Co. line, 2 lane roadway—wide-

ning & structural overlay of pavement, length 3.46 miles, \$226,000.

L.R. 184, T.R. 93, Briggsville to I-80, 2 lane roadway—widening & structural overlay of pavement, length 3.91 miles, \$232,000.

L.R. 11, Market St., from River St. in Wilkes-Barre to Main St. in Kingston Boro., Wyoming Ave. in Kingston Boro from Market St. to Union St., City St. 4 to 6 lanes—structural overlay of pavements, length 2.03 miles, \$239,000.

L.R. 515, T.R. 315, Dupont Highway from Plains Twp. line to Lehigh Valley R.R. bridge in Laflin Boro, 4 lane roadway—structural overlay of pavement, length 1.40 miles, \$105,000.

L.R. 170, T.R. 309, Nescopeck Pass to intersection with Co. Rd. (East of Albert), 3 to 4 lane roadway—structural overlay of pavement, Length 4.11 miles, \$268,000.

L.R. 1005, T.R. 81, T.R. 309 to Twp. Rd. #T-351, in Plains Twp., 4 lane roadway—structural overlay of pavement, length 2.35 miles, \$201,000.

L.R. 40013, T.R. 309 in Butler Twp. to T.R. 309 in Hazle Twp., 2 lane roadway—structural overlay of pavement, length 6.02 miles, \$172,000.

L.R. 232, T.R. 11 & 92, Exeter Twp., 2 Lane Roadway—Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 2.83 Miles, \$126,000.

L.R. 40018, between Villages of Briggsville and Hobbie, 2 Lane Roadway—Widening & Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 2.33 Miles, \$138,000.

L.R. 40044, Bear Creek—Plains Twp. Line to Westminster Junction, 2 Lane Roadway—Widening & Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 2.08 Miles, \$109,000.

L.R. 40045, L.R. 40044 to I-81 Overpass, near Wilkes-Barre, 2 Lane Roadway—Widening & Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 1.68 Miles, \$109,000.

L.R. 40070, Hunlock Twp. 2 Lane Roadway—Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 3.38 Miles, \$121,000.

L.R. 40123, Thru Harvey's Lake Boro to Village of Lehman, 2 Lane Roadway—Widening & Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 4.14 Miles, \$230,000.

L.R. 40001, Dallas Twp., 2 Lane Roadway—Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 1.80 Miles, \$101,000.

L.R. 40111, Thru Boro of Hughestown, 2 Lane Roadway—Widening & Structural Overlay of Pavement, Length 0.87 Mile, \$101,000.

Forty Fort

Trailers Pose Problem As 80% Return to Homes

It is nearly a year since the rampaging Susquehanna River swept through Wyoming Valley, destroying or damaging most of what was in its path. Since that time, a rash of changes has been noticeable in most communities as a result of the re-birth.

However, this is not the case in Forty Fort.

Forty Fort, it appears, is clinging tenaciously to its hard reputation for being a solidly conservative and residential community and rebuking most efforts to bring about substantial changes.

Official inquiries have uncovered that most residents are presently back in their homes or living in trailers adjacent to them.

And, speculation is that all those residents who intend to move back in their dwellings will do so by the end of this summer.

The absence of many "For Sale" signs and large areas of barren land as a result of demolition equipment or the lack of proposed commercialized areas are particularly noticeable in comparison to most other flood affected towns.

Officials speculate that the biggest changes will be in terms of more emphasis to spread out existing housing, to enforce stricter building and zoning codes and to hire a building inspector to do the aforementioned jobs.

It is expected that most homes which will be razed will be

bought up by neighbors to expand their lots and allow for more "elbow room." Officials now admit their predecessors did no one favors by allowing homes to be built "with just a walkway between them." However, the town fathers are hoping to improve this undesirable situation.

Few 'For Sale' Signs

It is also interesting to note that more talk is heard in Forty Fort than any other community about "getting rid of these darn trailers."

Officials report they are questioned daily from residents who occupied trailers about getting Uncle Sam to come back and remove them. "We don't know what to tell them," one official sighed.

The entire picture is one of determined, proud property owners who intend to remain in town and get on with the act of living.

"We're grateful to the federal government for giving us trailers to live in while we fixed up our homes. But now we're back in and the location of the trailers next to our homes is hampering outside work. These units were great when we needed them. But now, they're becoming a nuisance and I wish someone would come and take them, stated one Bedford Street resident flatly.

Officials just shake their heads mostly because they know getting the trailers out of town will likely be a harder job than it was getting them in.

Wilkes Reading Center Holds Picnic 7/12/76



Children and staff of the Wilkes College Reading Improvement Center held their midsummer session one picnic at Irem Temple Country Club.

Purpose of the picnic was to allow for a friendlier relationship between teachers and their students and to give children the opportunity to learn in a relaxed outdoor environment.

Shown enjoying the outdoors are, first row, from left: Jayne Abrams, Kingston; Cheryl Usaitis, Kingston; Susan Stella, Plains; Ned Endler, Wilkes-Barre.

Second row, from left: Janet Johns, Mountaintop; Janet Durkovitz, Exeter; Donna Gefert, Plains; Dr. J. George Siles, director of the center;

(Photo by Ace Hoffman Studios)

Bill Roberts, supervisor; Lynn Johnson, supervisor.

Limited openings are available for students in the second session of the Reading Improvement Center's summer program scheduled to begin Monday, July 19.

Classes will meet Monday through Thursday at 9:30 or 6:30 p.m. Evening classes can be taken from one to four nights a week.

Kingston Gets Interim Guide

Kingston Borough residents incurring difficulties with the Interim Assistance Program will be able to receive advisory aid through members of the borough's Project Area Committee.

Richard Adams, chairman of PAC, said his group has reached an agreement with the IAP director, Raymond Lowery, who is also the borough's administrator, which will allow the PAC to intercede on behalf of the residents who may have a problem with Interim Assistance work.

Mr. Lowery has promised quick action on all PAC inquiries, Adams said.

The PAC chairman emphasized that borough property owners should become familiar with the individuals on the committee who were elected to represent their neighborhoods and to utilize the procedure to get answers to questions regarding Interim Assistance.

Members of the board are:

First Ward, George M. Gulas, Henry Bolinsky, Anthony D. Blaso, Jeff Yaglowksi, and Peter Ryneski.

Second Ward, Scott Dietterick, Charles Danchek, Jack Monick, and Joseph Pringle.

Third Ward, James Wilson, Ann Rothery, Aaron Thomas, Joseph Bell, and Paul C. Zweier.

Fourth Ward, Sterling G. Lamoreaux, Mrs. Donald Campbell, Charles L. Cooper, Albert J. Azarewicz, and Joseph F. Cekloski.

Fifth Ward, Thomas F. Ansilio, Dr. Lawrence F. Clark, Alice J. Teufel, Samuel Bosch and Joseph C. Shard.

Sixth Ward, Robert Smith, John E. O'Connor, Robert Thompson, and Thomas Jones.

Seventh Ward, Richard Adams, Ralph Hahn, George Jones, Michael Drugach, and Carl Gimber.

Colonial Village Awaits Urban Renewal Decision

Wyoming Borough still is awaiting word from the federal government on whether or not it will reconsider its position rejecting federal urban renewal aid to the residents of Colonial Village Housing Development, located off Wyoming Avenue across from the Midway Shopping Center.

Some weeks ago, the government flatly rejected a plea by the borough to grant urban renewal to some 30 property owners which would have assured them pre-flood value for their ravaged dwellings.

Reason given for the rejection was that the property owners built in a federal impounding basin, which was prohibited unless the county and the state provided certain precautions such as pumping stations, which they never did.

Borough Coordinator James Cortegerone has been fighting desperately for these property owners, even writing to the President in a last ditch try to get the government to reverse itself. However, no answer has been forthcoming.

Cortegerone argued in his letter to President Nixon that the federal government saw fit to locate the largest occupied trailer park in the entire flood area at Bartoli West, which is also in the same impounding basin. Also, Cortegerone points out, the government approved the construction of two military reserve office buildings on Wyoming Avenue across from the housing development in question, which is also in the midst of a federal impounding area.

Even as word is awaited for reconsideration of federal aid, efforts are under way to get the state to intercede if efforts at federal intervention fail.

\$1-Million Needed

Reliable sources report about \$1-million would be needed to acquire the property in the area and restore the land to pre-occupation condition.

All the homes in the development are in the \$30,000 to \$70,000 price range.

For the residents in the de-

velopment, discouragement and near despair continue to reign. One woman confided that her home was worth \$55,000 pre-flood. She and her husband had a \$22,000 mortgage on it. The Small Business Administration (SBA) allowed them the \$22,000 to repay the mortgage, \$10,000 to replace contents and \$34,000 rebuilding or relocation expenses. Since residents cannot rebuild, the latter must be used for relocating.

The woman explained that in order for her family to move into a comparable home, they would have to use the SBA money plus secure another \$20,000 from a local banking institution at 7½% interest. SBA money is repayable at 1%.

Noting that, because of their ages, they will be repaying SBA at the rate of approximately \$300 a month for all they've borrowed, she added that that burden plus the added burden of repaying a \$20,000 loan from a local bank would be nearly impossible to afford.

Dire Situation

The point of the situation is that residents in the Colonial Village will most likely be wiped out if some urban renewal assistance is not available. Pre-flood value payments would substantially reduce the burden on these property owners and make it more feasible to provide a comparable home for their families.

And yet, even after all this is considered, there is still one nagging question at the root of the entire problem. And that is, "Why were these people allowed to build in Colonial Village to begin with?"

According to the federal government, the county and the state were supposed to provide adequate pumping stations to guard against flooding, but didn't.

The federal government prohibited encroachment without pumping stations. Yet, the developer, George Ruckno, was allowed to sell and develop lots for people to inhabit.

Wilkes Concert Series To Feature Lillian Gish

Regional theater-lovers of yesterday and today are expected to fill the Wilkes College Center for the Performing Arts Thursday at 8 p. m., when Lillian Gish, one of the great ladies of the show business world, appears on the local college's campus.

The college's Concert and Lecture Series is presenting this as one of its many programs open to the public without charge.

Miss Gish will highlight her appearance with film clips from some of the early movies, which brought standing ovations in the United States, Moscow, Paris, London and the Edinburgh Festival.

Miss Gish has had quite a career in theater, films and television. It all started in Rising Sun, Ohio, where an audience gathered to see a melodrama called "In Convict Stripes." The theater was packed to see the leading man, young Walter Houston. What the audience also saw was the stage debut of a small six-year-old girl whose name would someday be known not only in Rising Sun, but in

all the world. Her name was Lillian Gish.

Miss Gish began her career in the theater, where she appeared in plays such as "Her First False Step," "Volunteer Organist," and "The Child Wife."

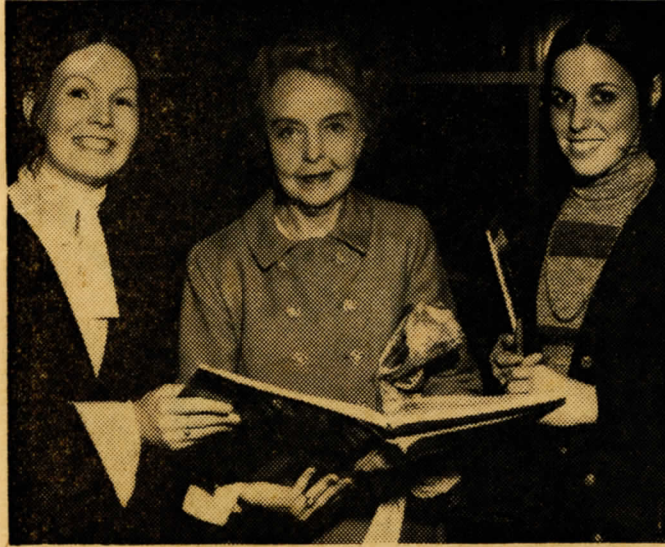
But her career soon took her to films, and for the next 18 years she was excitingly involved in this new art form. Her talents and her films soon established her as one of the first truly international stars.

Never one to sit still too long, Miss Gish published her Hollywood recollections in the summer of 1969. "The Movie, Mr. Griffith, and Me" became a best-seller.

But even as the book was being read from coast to coast, Miss Gish was off to other lands and outstandingly performances which drew wide acclaim in the major capitals of Europe.

Miss Gish has been appearing throughout the country under the auspices of renowned producer, Nathan Kroll. When she appears here audiences will see one of the truly great actresses of our country — world famous and unique as a remarkable lady of our time.

Coeds Welcome Lillian Gish



Lillian Gish, one of the great ladies of the show business world, appeared before a capacity crowd during the week in the Wilkes College Center for the Performing Arts as part of the school's Concert and Lecture Series.

Two members of the Wilkes College Theater took advantage of the situation and brought with them to the performance photographs of Miss Gish, which she graciously consented to autograph. Left to right are: Ruthanne Jones of Forty Fort, Miss Gish; and Paula Cardias, Seldon, Longs Island. Both girls have had several years experience in collegiate theater and enjoyed a brief chat with the celebrated guest.

Miss Gish highlighted her appearance with film clips from some of the early movies, which brought standing ovations in the United States, Moscow, Paris London and the Edinburgh Festival.—(Photo by Ace Hoffman)

W.B.TLEN - SUNDAY - July 23-1974

Dr. Moses to End Duties at Wilkes

As Wilkes College registrar for the past seven years, Dr. B. Hopkins Moses has become a vital part of the school, adapting the records system to modern techniques and participating actively in college life, among faculty and students.

Forty years of college and preparatory school administration will be terminated when Dr. Moses retires from Wilkes College at the end of June.

Starting with his first administrative position as assistant dean of men at Syracuse University, Dr. Moses has served several major institutions. Prior to his term at Wilkes, he was president of Wyoming Seminary for seven years, from 1959-1966, and guided that institution through a modernizing period and into the forefront of private secondary schools in the eastern United States.

Throughout the fifties he was director of student records at Yale University and modernized the 250-year old records system, primarily to machine techniques.

Dr. Moses achieved his A. B. and M. A. degrees from Syracuse University, and did graduate study at Harvard Univer-

sity, and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Parsons College.

He served as vice president and president elect of the New England Association of Collegiate Registrars, president of the Middle States Boarding School Headmasters Association and a member of the National Executive Board of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers, the Middle States Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, and the Parent's Confidential Statement Board.

Dr. Moses plans to devote himself in retirement to his hobbies of gardening, woodworking, reading, historical research, sports and travel.

He is married to the former Elizabeth Hallock Hopkins, residing in Bear Creek.

The couple has three children, Lt. Dale Hopkins Moses, stationed in Washington, D. C., in the Recruitment Command of the U. S. Navy; Gard Hopkins Moses, owner of a graphics business in Aspen, Col.; and Mrs. James Maxwell, a teacher and sports official in Lockport, N. Y.



RETIRING THIS MONTH—Wilkes College registrar, Dr. B. Hopkins Moses, who has served the school for seven years, will retire at the end of June, thus terminating 40 years of active college and preparatory school administration.

Shown working in his office in the basement of Weckesser

Retires After 7 Years**Wilkes College Honors Dr. Moses for Service**

Dr. B. Hopkins Moses, registrar at Wilkes College, recently was awarded a certificate of appreciation from Wilkes President Michelini, the trustees and family for seven years of faithful service to the institution.

Shown during a short ceremony on the campus are, from left to right: President Francis J. Michelini, and Dr. Moses, who will retire at the end of June.—(Ace Hoffman.)

Four decades of college and preparatory school administration will be terminated when Dr. B. Hopkins Moses retires as registrar from Wilkes College at the end of June.

A part of the Wilkes "family" for the past seven years, Dr. Moses has become a vital part of the institution, adapting the records system to modern techniques and participating actively in college life, among faculty and students.

Dr. Moses achieved his A.B. and M.A. degrees from Syracuse University, studied for his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University, and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Parsons College.

Starting with his first administrative position as assistant dean of men at Syracuse University in 1934, he has served several major institutions since then, including director of admissions and registrar at Harpur College, director of student records at Yale University, and the president of Wyoming Seminary.

While at Harpur College, now the State University of New York at Binghamton, Dr. Moses was the individual who set the stage for the Triple Cities College. He is always pleased to see the SUNY Binghamton teams play at Wilkes, wearing their green and white uniforms.

Moses was elected to junior and senior honor societies and was named the most valuable track man of the year. He has continued his interest in sports all his life, as coach, track official in the Ivy League and Wyoming Valley competition, and as an active participant in numerous sports.

He has been an ardent fan of collegiate sports and can regularly be seen cheering the Wilkes football, basketball, wrestling and baseball teams.

Community service has always interested Dr. Moses, serving on the Board of Directors of the Wyoming Valley United Fund, acting as chairman of the United Fund while at Yale, and working regularly on Wilkes College fund-raising drives. He has headed several War Bond drives during World War 2, receiving a national citation for his work.

President of the Council of Social Agencies and president of the Endicott Rotary Club, he also served as a Boy Scout Commissioner, submaster and

Tennis Club. In the Poconos, he bears affection for the forests, hills, and lakes of the area.

He is married to the former Elizabeth Hallock Hopkins. The couple was one of the early exponents of women's rights, each taking the other's name when they married.

The couple has three children, Lt. Dale Hopkins Moses, stationed in Washington, D.C. in the Recruitment Command of the U.S. Navy; Gard Hopkins Moses, owner of a graphics business in Aspen, Col.; and Meredith H. M. (Mrs. James) Maxwell, a teacher and sports official in Lockport, N.Y.

Dr. Moses plans to devote himself in retirement to his hobbies of gardening, wood-working, reading, historical research, sports and travel.

When asked his philosophy of life as an "old pro" in education, he noted, "Stand on the truth and you can't be shaken. Always give the other fellow the same fair consideration that you would give yourself. When you pass judgement on a man, make sure you take his full measure. Know from where he started; consider his handicaps and the obstacles he's overcome, as well as counting his achievements."



sure you take his full measure. Know from where he started; consider his handicaps and the obstacles he's overcome, as well as counting his achievements."

Dr. B. Hopkins Moses, registrar at Wilkes College, recently was awarded a certificate of appreciation from Wilkes President Michelini, the trustees and family for seven years of faithful service to the institution.

Shown during a short ceremony on the campus are, from left to right: President Francis J. Michelini, and Dr. Moses, who will retire at the end of June.—(Ace Hoffman.)

Four decades of college and preparatory school administration will be terminated when Dr. B. Hopkins Moses retires as registrar from Wilkes College at the end of June.

A part of the Wilkes "family" for the past seven years, Dr. Moses has become a vital part of the institution, adapting the records system to modern techniques and participating actively in college life, among faculty and students.

Dr. Moses achieved his A.B. and M.A. degrees from Syracuse University, studied for his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University, and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Parsons College.

Starting with his first administrative position as assistant dean of men at Syracuse University in 1934, he has served several major institutions since then, including director of admissions and registrar at Harpur College, director of student records at Yale University, and the president of Wyoming Seminary.

While at Harpur College, now the State University of New York at Binghamton, Dr. Moses was the individual who set the stage for the Triple Cities College. He is always pleased to see the SUNY Binghamton teams play at Wilkes, wearing their green and white uniforms, the college colors he himself chose in 1946.

Throughout the fifties he was director of student records at Yale University, modernizing the 250-year old record system, primarily to machine techniques.

A graduate of Wyoming Seminary, Dr. Moses has always been sports conscious. He was the captain of the track teams at Wyoming Seminary and Syracuse University, as well as a member of the preparatory school's football and wrestling teams, the latter team being the first in the Valley. At "Sem" he was class president, a recipient of the Davenport Scholarship for the outstanding member of his class and a member of Cum Laude.

A member of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity and the Student Senate at Syracuse, Dr.

Moses was elected to junior and senior honor societies and was named the most valuable track man of the year. He has continued his interest in sports all his life, as coach, track official in the Ivy League and Wyoming Valley competition, and as an active participant in numerous sports.

He has been an ardent fan of collegiate sports and can regularly be seen cheering the Wilkes football, basketball, wrestling and baseball teams.

Community service has always interested Dr. Moses, serving on the Board of Directors of the Wyoming Valley United Fund, acting as chairman of the United Fund while at Yale, and working regularly on Wilkes College fund-raising drives. He has headed several War Bond drives during World War 2, receiving a national citation for his work.

President of the Council of Social Agencies and president of the Endicott Rotary Club, he also served as a Boy Scout Commissioner, cubmaster, and a member of the Luzerne County Girl Scout Council and the Board of Managers of the Boys' Club.

Dr. Moses has been president of the New England Association of the Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, and president of the Middle States Association of Boarding School Headmasters, a committee member of the Middle States Association of Schools and Colleges, the College Entrance Examination Board, and an executive in the National Association of Registrars.

He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and served as trustee of the former First Methodist Church of Kingston.

A resident of Bear Creek, Dr. Moses is currently secretary of the Bear Creek Association and a member of its

6/22/74 TLEN

Lesson Held Unlearned From 'Agnes' Disaster

Has the nation prepared adequately for another disaster of "Agnes" magnitude?

The state's top flood relief officer feels the answer is "no," while a federal official in Wilkes-Barre says an effective relief apparatus is being established.

William H. Wilcox, State Secretary of Community Affairs and Commonwealth flood relief coordinator, said the country has not learned the lesson it should have learned following Tropical Storm Agnes of 1972.

"If we had an Agnes-type disaster somewhere else in the United States today, we would also have a Mackin School," Wilcox said.

The reference was to the location of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 1972 flood disaster office established soon after Agnes.

The chaos at Mackin School became a symbol of the initial inability of government at all levels to cope with the magnitude of the flood, later described as the greatest natural disaster in United States history.

Jerome Parker, director of disaster housing management for HUD, said steps have been taken to prepare for Agnes-type problems, but the large number of smaller disasters in 1973 and into 1974 has hampered training and organization.

"On the average, we have 25 disasters per year in the United States. Last year, we had 48 disasters of all sizes," Parker said.

Because they have been scrambling to meet disaster needs, HUD and other federal agencies have been unable to implement some phases of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

Parker said each of HUD's 10 regions is developing teams

of specialists in all disciplines—housing, personnel, contracting, mini-repair, etc.—to handle future disasters. This "cadre" of specialists would be drawn from regular HUD staff, given appropriate training and prepared to move to the scene of any disaster.

Until HUD is able to carry out the training, it must resort to 1972-style reaction to floods, tornadoes or other disasters. This means tapping existing disaster staffs, as was done earlier in 1974 when tornadoes ripped through Ohio and Kentucky. The Wilkes-Barre HUD staff of 270 was drained of 74 experienced people to help meet Ohio and Kentucky needs.

"Once we have trained cadres across the country, staffs such as ours won't be affected by other disasters," Parker said.

Wilcox said disaster response is still an overlapping, makeshift set of government programs not designed for disasters. There is no evidence that the necessary organization and training is taking place, the state official said.

Wilcox said he still favors creation of small, mobile, self-sufficient teams that could be rushed into disaster areas. These teams would have their own housing, water supply, etc., Wilcox said, and they would include housing experts, psychologists, engineers and people in other critical classifications.

Because it would be foolish to maintain 50 such teams, Wilcox argues for a federal disaster

team that could be augmented by state-supplied personnel.

"Just like we have the National Guard tied in with the U.S. Army, we could have a federally-run civil disaster reserve ready to go at all times," Wilcox said.

Wilcox said the response to Agnes was very slow and timid and the situation almost led to civil unrest at Mackin School. "If it had been winter, the situation would have been too horrible to even think about," he said.

Despite 'Agnes,' City Finances Good

6/22/74 T.L.E.N.

Despite the adversity suffered by the city following the flood, Wilkes-Barre's financial picture continues to improve and City Treasurer Walter Lisman is endeavoring to have the city's bond rating in financial circles upgraded to what it was prior to May 1, 1967.

On that date Moody's Investor's Service, Inc., of New York, reduced the city's bond rating from A to Baa, which is the same rating as presently experienced by New York City, Boston, Alaska, Detroit, Newark and other principal cities in the United States.

There are seven ratings for municipal bonds with AAA being the tops and Caa the lowest. Wilkes-Barre's rating of Baa is

exactly in the middle of the scale.

Lisman explained that Baa means the financial picture of the city is adequate for the present but shows some uncertainty about the future, with the rates being affected by general economic and market conditions.

Lisman said at the request of Moody's Investors' Service, Inc., of New York City, he is updating the city's financial condition for the 1975 edition of Moody's Municipal and Government Manual.

He said he tried several years ago to have the A bond rating reinstated, and Moody promised to have a bond rater study and evaluate Wilkes-Barre's financial position, but so far nothing has come out of it.

"That's why every year we cooperate with Moody and give the most accurate figures we can," Lisman said.

Lisman noted he had asked Pennsylvania Economy League to assist in giving its opinion of the type of industry the city has and it came up with a number of changes from the old list, with anthracite and a few other items being eliminated.

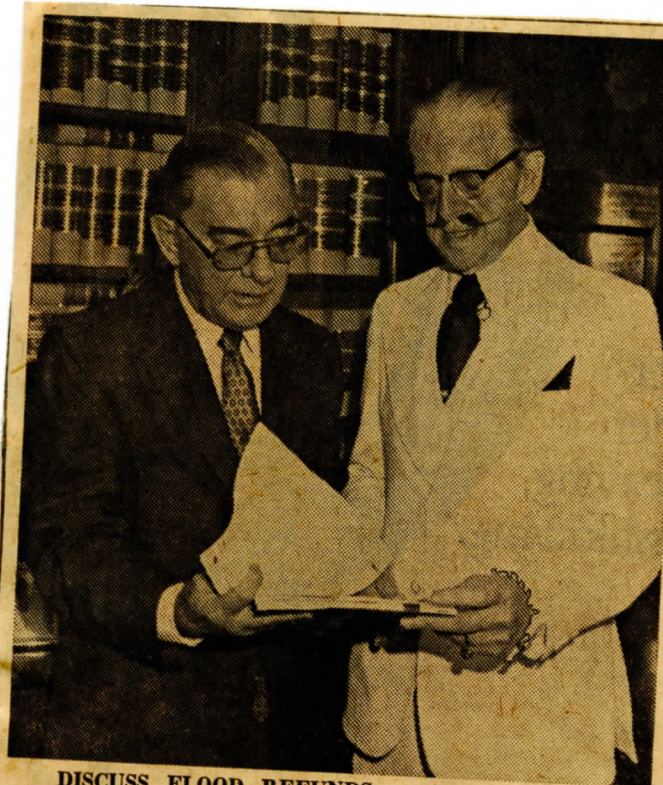
According to PEL the city's chief industries are textile, apparel and related products, furniture and fixtures, malt liquors, soft drink, bread and bakery products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, leather products, fabricated metal and wire products, construction machinery, mobile homes, recreation equipment and games and toys.

The city will have a bonded indebtedness of \$2,301,000 at the end of 1974 with \$125,000 being spent each year on bond retire-

ment. Payments always are met on time.

During 1975 the city will pay off entire the storm and drain bond issue of 1952, and two city improvement bond issues floated in 1956 and again in 1964.

The city's tax millage, according to Lisman, has dropped from 42.66 mills in 1972 to 39.94 in 1973 and 36.70 in 1974. This shows things are favorable for bond ratings as far as business and economic factors are concerned. The city has no temporary loans at this time.



DISCUSS FLOOD REFUNDS — Congressman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, left, chairman of the powerful House and Ways and Means Committee, is pictured with Congressman Daniel J. Flood in a Friday meeting in Mills's office. Mills and Flood discussed Congressman Flood's amendment to the Internal Revenue Code which would give rebates to Agnes flood victims who paid income taxes on SBA or FHA disaster forgiveness loans.

June 22 - 1974
TLEN

S.I.
6/22/74

City Hall

City Police Department Favors Training Plan



CAPT. JOHN SWIM



LT. RAYMONT WORONOWICZ



WALTER WINT

The Wilkes-Barre Police Department has given its whole-hearted support to the new Municipal Police Training Program which was signed by Governor Shapp last week.

Under the new law, new members of the police departments throughout the state must attend an approved Municipal Police Training program within one year of their appointment to the force.

The law, which was supported by the Police Chiefs Association and other law enforcement bodies throughout the state is designed to prepare members of the Police Force to carry out their duties in a trained and efficient manner.

Chief John Ruddick explained that the local police force has been conducting in-training programs for its members for several years.

The Municipal Police Training Officer Association of Pennsylvania held its meeting at the Allentown Police Academy.

Attending from Wilkes-Barre was Vice President Lt. Raymond T. Woronowicz, Special Services Division.

At this meeting the mandatory training bill for the Municipal Police Officer of Pennsylvania was explained and discussed by several legislators, who introduced the bill.

In attendance were Representatives James Prendergast of Easton, Joseph R. Zeller, 134th



CAPT. JOHN SWIM



LT. RAYMONT WORONOWICZ



WALTER WINT

The Wilkes-Barre Police Department has given its whole-hearted support to the new Municipal Police Training Program which was signed by Governor Shapp last week.

Under the new law, new members of the police departments throughout the state must attend an approved Municipal Police Training program within one year of their appointment to the force.

The law, which was supported by the Police Chiefs Association and other law enforcement bodies throughout the state is designed to prepare members of the Police Force to carry out their duties in a trained and efficient manner.

Chief John Ruddick explained that the local police force has been conducting in-training programs for its members for several years.

The Municipal Police Training Officer Association of Pennsylvania held its meeting at the Allentown Police Academy.

Attending from Wilkes-Barre was Vice President Lt. Raymond T. Woronowicz, Special Services Division.

At this meeting the mandatory training bill for the Municipal Police Officer of Pennsylvania was explained and discussed by several legislators, who introduced the bill.

In attendance were Representatives James Prendergast of Easton, Joseph R. Zeller, 134th District Lehigh County, William H. Eckensberger from White Hall, Senator Harry C. Messinger from Allentown.

In addition to Wilkes-Barre the following Police Departments were represented:

Allentown, Lancaster, Bethlehem, Bethlehem Township, Easton, Springettsburg Township, York Township, Red Lion Bureau, Windsor Township, Reading, Palmer Township, also representatives from the Institute of Regional Affairs of Wilkes College.

The meeting was held at the Allentown Police Academy. Allentown Police was host, luncheon and representing Allentown was Col. Kirker.

17 of Wilkes to Pursue Study at Medical College

Announcement was made Saturday night of the acceptance of 17 Wilkes College students for admission to Hahnemann Medical College following the completion earlier this month of their second year of study under the unique six-year Wilkes-Hahnemann Cooperative Medical Education Program.

Initiated in September 1972, the program calls for a six-year intensive program of three two-year segments that will enable participants simultaneously to receive their undergraduate baccalaureate degree and a doctor of medicine in six years instead of the conventional eight years.

The announcement of those selected to enter the second two-year phase of the six-year program was made jointly by Atty. Frank Townend, president of the program's policy committee, and Dr. Anthony J. Turchetti, acting executive director and clinical coordinator of the Wilkes-Hahnemann Program.

The 17 named to go on to further study at the medical college in Philadelphia are:

John Richard Azain, 46 Sylvanus St., (Coughlin High School); Kathleen Barnhart, 2726 Elbridge St., Philadelphia (Melrose Academy); Edward George Boyer III, 2311 Springview Road, Morristown (Eisenhower High School); Jeanne Cullinan, 405 Lawton Road, Willow Grove (Melrose Academy); Michael Ferraro, 1110 Murray St., Forty Fort (Wyoming Valley West High School); Ellen Field, 911 Turner Ave., Drexel Hill (Upper Darby High School).

James Paul Guzek, 1613 Jefferson Ave., Dunmore Bishop Hannon High School, Scranton); Susan Krischunis, 333 Bennett St., Luzerne (Bishop O'Reilly High School, Kingston); Thomas Lennox, 1139 Loomis Ave., Scranton (Riverside High School, Scranton); Maureen Regina Maguire, Lake Road, Bear Creek (Coughlin High School); Bonita Madelynn Metzger, 1132 Scott St., (Coughlin High School); Patricia Ann Morris, 120 East Edsall Ave., Palisades Park, N. J., (Palisades Park High School).

Cynthia Mae Patterson, RD 3 Towanda (Towanda Area High School); Deborah Ann Pincowski, 38 Lamoreau St., West Nanticoke (John S. Fine High School); Janet Lucille Polansky, 14 Mitchell St., Pittston (Pittston Area High School); Cynthia Ann Solomon, 60 Carey St., Ashley (Bishop Hoban High School); Douglas Trostle, 339 Jefferson Road, Adamstown (Cocalico High School).

At the time of the announce-



PIONEERED PROGRAM — Three of the principals who pioneered the creation of the innovative Wilkes-Hahnemann six-year cooperative medical education program in family medicine are shown during one of the meetings which were held in Wilkes-Barre, Washington, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Left to right, Dr. Ralph Rozelle, who played a major role in the establishment of the program between Wilkes and Hahnemann; Dr. Wilbur Oaks, chief of medicine at Hahnemann, and Rep. Daniel J. Flood.

the third semester when the group entered the final portion of the first two-year phase that led to selection of 17 during the week.

The selection of the 17—11 women and six men—was made by a joint admissions comprised of faculty from both colleges and community representatives from Greater Wilkes-Barre.

Commenting on the milestone in the Wilkes-Hahnemann medical education program as it moved toward the second phase, Atty. Townend said, "My attitude is that we're glad that 17 of them have been selected to go on. Frankly, we were hoping for more and we hope that we will get a full 25 next year. And now the program is on its way into the beginning of the third year. We have mixed emotions. You're happy that there are 17 there, but you weep that all of them didn't qualify. Actually they haven't lost anything, they've had two years of college. The only opportunity they lost was to get through medical school in six years."

President Francis J. Micheline extended his congratulations to those who had been selected and encouraged those who had made it to the end of the second year,

carded for both economic and educational reasons, but eventually the growing need for primary care physicians created an environment which could understand and support medical education in our community."

President Micheline paid particular tribute to Rep. Daniel J. Flood, who "provided not only the personal support and encouragement, but carried the word to his colleagues on the federal level that there was a dire need for such a program to meet the needs of family medicine in Northeastern Pennsylvania."

The Wilkes president also praised the efforts and cooperation of the Luzerne County Medical Society and the administrators and directors of the regional hospitals who have extended the "very vital support that enables us to successfully conduct this most important program."

In an earlier comment on the program, made in a statement to be dispensed to those in the program, Dr. Stephen J. Wartella, president of the Luzerne County Medical Society, wrote: "The Luzerne County Medical Society continues to endorse the concept of the Wilkes-Hahnemann Medical College six-year

academically right up to the final moment to know that we are equally proud of them. They were in one of the toughest and most competitive programs of study that students anywhere have been asked to face."

The students in their first year at Hahnemann will undergo study in basic sciences and introductions to medical practice. Three courses will serve to introduce the student to medical practice, medical problems, human behavior and clinical science.

During the second year at Hahnemann, students will undergo intensive clinical clerkship training in each of the major divisions of medical practice, medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and psychiatry.

In the final two-year phase — the fifth and sixth years — the students will spend 24 weeks at Hahnemann dealing in advanced clinical basic science and 48 weeks at Wilkes College and in the Wilkes-Barre area hospitals pursuing academic courses and doing actual clinical training in regional hospitals under the guidance of local physicians.

of the Wilkes-Hahnemann Program.

The 17 named to go on to further study at the medical college in Philadelphia are:

John Richard Azain, 46 Sylvanus St., (Coughlin High School); Kathleen Barnhart, 2726 Elbridge St., Philadelphia (Melrose Academy); Edward George Boyer III, 2311 Springview Road, Morristown (Eisenhower High School); Jeanne Cullinan, 405 Lawton Road, Willow Grove (Melrose Academy); Michael Ferraro, 1110 Murray St., Forty Fort (Wyoming Valley West High School); Ellen Field, 911 Turner Ave., Drexel Hill (Upper Darby High School).

James Paul Guzek, 1613 Jefferson Ave., Dunmore Bishop Hannan High School, Scranton); Susan Krischunis, 333 Bennett St., Luzerne (Bishop O'Reilly High School, Kingston); Thomas Lennox, 1139 Loomis Ave., Scranton (Riverside High School, Scranton); Maureen Regina Maguire, Lake Road, Bear Creek (Coughlin High School); Bonita Madelynn Metzger, 1132 Scott St., (Coughlin High School); Patricia Ann Morris, 120 East Edsall Ave., Palisades Park, N. J., (Palisades Park High School).

Cynthia Mae Patterson, RD 3 Towanda (Towanda Area High School); Deborah Ann Pincowski, 38 Lamoreau St., West Nanticoke (John S. Fine High School); Janet Lucille Polansky, 14 Mitchell St., Pittston (Pittston Area High School); Cynthia Ann Solomon, 60 Carey St., Ashley (Bishop Hoban High School); Douglas Trostle, 339 Jefferson Road, Adamstown (Cocalico High School).

At the time of the announcement it was pointed out that the initial plan under which the accelerated program was developed to provide more physicians in family medicine considered the fact that all those who completed the first two-year phase would be admitted to Hahnemann.

Dr. Turchetti emphasized in his announcement of the 17 accepted that those who were not selected will have the opportunity to continue a pre-medical course and apply for early admission at the end of the third year and for regular admission after the normal four-year pre-medical degree program.

Nearly 100 began the highly competitive and academically tough programs two years ago. That number had been gradually reduced for various reasons to less than 40 by the end of

PIONEERED PROGRAM — Three of the principals who pioneered the creation of the innovative Wilkes-Hahnemann six-year cooperative medical education program in family medicine are shown during one of the meetings which were held in Wilkes-Barre, Washington, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Left to right, Dr. Ralph Rozelle, who played a major role in the establishment of the program between Wilkes and Hahnemann; Dr. Wilbur Oaks, chief of medicine at Hahnemann, and Rep. Daniel J. Flood.

the third semester when the group entered the final portion of the first two-year phase that led to selection of 17 during the week.

The selection of the 17—11 women and six men—was made by a joint admissions comprised of faculty from both colleges and community representatives from Greater Wilkes-Barre.

Commenting on the milestone in the Wilkes-Hahnemann medical education program as it moved toward the second phase, Atty. Townend said, "My attitude is that we're glad that 17 of them have been selected to go on. Frankly, we were hoping for more and we hope that we will get a full 25 next year. And now the program is on its way into the beginning of the third year. We have mixed emotions. You're happy that there are 17 there, but you weep that all of them didn't qualify. Actually they haven't lost anything, they've had two years of college. The only opportunity they lost was to get through medical school in six years."

President Francis J. Michelini extended his congratulations to those who had been selected and encouraged those who had made it to the end of the second year, but had not been selected, to "not let up" in their drive to attain careers in the field of medicine. He particularly called their attention to the fact that the discipline acquired in an intense academic atmosphere during the first two years had made each of them better prepared to do outstanding work at the more normal pace of a four-year conventional pre-medical program.

The Wilkes president emphasized strongly that the admission of 17 Wilkes students to medical school at the end of two years of undergraduate study provided him with a rewarding opportunity to pay tribute to the many dedicated people who have had their visions translated into reality.

"The late Dr. Eugene S. Farley foresaw a decade ago the potential for medical education in Northeastern Pennsylvania," President Michelini said. "Many

carded for both economic and educational reasons, but eventually the growing need for primary care physicians created an environment which could understand and support medical education in our community."

President Michelini paid particular tribute to Rep. Daniel J. Flood, who "provided not only the personal support and encouragement, but carried the word to his colleagues on the federal level that there was a dire need for such a program to meet the needs of family medicine in Northeastern Pennsylvania."

The Wilkes president also praised the efforts and cooperation of the Luzerne County Medical Society and the administrators and directors of the regional hospitals who have extended the "very vital support that enables us to successfully conduct this most important program."

In an earlier comment on the program, made in a statement to be dispensed to those in the program, Dr. Stephen J. Wartella, president of the Luzerne County Medical Society, wrote: "The Luzerne County Medical Society continues to endorse the concept of the Wilkes-Hahnemann Medical College six-year program. This experimental program hopefully will be the main source of much-needed family practitioners in this area."

Thomas H. Kiley, chairman of the Wilkes College Board of Trustees, expressed pride in those selected and said on behalf of the other board members he wished the medical students continued success. "At the same time," the board chairman said, "I want those who battled

academically right up to the final moment to know that we are equally proud of them. They were in one of the toughest and most competitive programs of study that students anywhere have been asked to face."

The students in their first year at Hahnemann will undergo study in basic sciences and introductions to medical practice. Three courses will serve to introduce the student to medical practice, medical problems, human behavior and clinical science.

During the second year at Hahnemann, students will undergo intensive clinical clerkship training in each of the major divisions of medical practice, medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and psychiatry.

In the final two-year phase—the fifth and sixth years—the students will spend 24 weeks at Hahnemann dealing in advanced clinical basic science and 48 weeks at Wilkes College and in the Wilkes-Barre area hospitals pursuing academic courses and doing actual clinical training in regional hospitals under the guidance of local physicians.

SUNDAY T.L.E.N. - June 16, 1974

Area Lawmakers: How They Voted

(Capitol Special)

Harrisburg—This is the voting record of area lawmakers during the past week of June 10-15 with voting as follows on major bills by area members of the State Senate and House of Representatives (Representatives George C. Hasey, R-Shickshinny; Raphael Musto, D-Pittston; Bernard F. O'Brien, D-Wilkes-Barre; Frank J. O'Connell, R-Kingston; Fred J. Shupnik, D-Luzerne; James J. Ustynoski, R-Hazleton, and Senators Martin L. Murray, D-Ashley and T. Newell Wood, R-Harveys Lake):

SENATE

SB 685 — (Passed) — Exempts from the "Motor Vehicle Salesmen's Act" anyone with a certificate of authority to operate under the Insurance Department Act of 1921. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1122 — (Passed) — This is the so-called "Flood Disaster Prevention Act" designed to control construction in flood-prone areas and would make local municipalities responsible for drafting flood plain zoning plans and ordinances. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1546 — (Passed) — Provides the procedure in counties where indicting grand juries have been abolished, for prosecuting attorneys to initiate criminal proceedings. (Murray —Yes; Wood —Yes)

SB 1585 — (Passed) — Makes it a felony to receive, retain or dispose of ransom money or property if the person knows or believes such money is ransom. (Murray —Yes; Wood —Yes)

SB 1634 — (Passed) — Appropriates \$130,365,000 in revenue sharing funds for fiscal 1974-75 for various state agencies, functions and programs. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1640 — (Passed) — This is the general appropriations bill for upcoming fiscal 1974-75 appropriating \$3,887,382,000 to cover operating costs of state government for the year. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 247 — (Passed) — Change computation of teacher retirement from current highest annual compensation of any five years to three years. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 364 — (Passed) — Permits volunteer ambulance personnel to operate their vehicle with a flashing blue light when traveling to the ambulance garage, but only in emergency situations. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 1521 — (Passed) — Eliminates the sex designation in di-

HOUSE

HB 917 — (Passed) — Establish the "Central Justice Court" as an additional part of the minor judiciary in the state; the new court would hear small claims and minor criminal offenses now heard by justices of the peace. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 1603 — (Passed) — Permits physicians or hospital directors to take abused children into protective custody if a child's medical examination revealed evidence of gross physical neglect or injury. (Hasay — Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik — Yes; Ustynoski — Yes)

HB 1760 — (Passed) — Prohibits state employees from receiving gift liquor from distillers or other persons doing business with the State Liquor Board. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik — Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 1769 — (Passed) — Permits 18-year-olds to serve alcoholic beverages in licensed taprooms and restaurants. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2056 — (Defeated) — Permit taprooms to be open on election days. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik — Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2216 — (Passed) — Provide for limits in spending by primary and general election candidates for state office and provides a ceiling on individual campaign contributions. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien —Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2227 — (Passed) — Provides for the independent auditing of campaign finance records of candidates for governor, state treasurer, auditor general and U. S. Senator plus at-random selection for audit of five state legislation races and one U. S. House race. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Did not vote)

HB 2357 — (Passed) — Appropriates \$666 million for welfare programs for the 1974-75 fiscal year covering such items as public assistance cash grants, medical assistance and county program administration costs; Governor Shapp originally requested \$736 million. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2358 — (Passed) — Sets up

Newell Wood, R-Harveys Lake);
SENATE

SB 685 — (Passed) — Exempts from the "Motor Vehicle Salesmen's Act" anyone with a certificate of authority to operate under the Insurance Department Act of 1921. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1122 — (Passed) — This is the so-called "Flood Disaster Prevention Act" designed to control construction in flood-prone areas and would make local municipalities responsible for drafting flood plain zoning plans and ordinances. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1546 — (Passed) — Provides the procedure in counties where indicting grand juries have been abolished, for prosecuting attorneys to initiate criminal proceedings. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1585 — (Passed) — Makes it a felony to receive, retain or dispose of ransom money or property if the person knows or believes such money is ransom. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1634 — (Passed) — Appropriates \$130,365,000 in revenue sharing funds for fiscal 1974-75 for various state agencies, functions and programs. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1640 — (Passed) — This is the general appropriations bill for upcoming fiscal 1974-75 appropriating \$3,887,382,000 to cover operating costs of state government for the year. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 247 — (Passed) — Change computation of teacher retirement from current highest annual compensation of any five years to three years. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 364 — (Passed) — Permits volunteer ambulance personnel to operate their vehicle with a flashing blue light when traveling to the ambulance garage, but only in emergency situations. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 1521 — (Passed) — Eliminate the sex designation in divorce proceedings in Pennsylvania by making the wife, as well as the husband, liable for payment of alimony and legal fees; at present such payments are permitted only to the female partner. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 2117 — (Passed) — Allow refunds under the property tax and rent assistance program for senior citizens to begin on the day following the last day for filing claims, that is, as of July 1, instead of September 15 of each year as at present. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

medical examination revealed evidence of gross physical neglect or injury. (Hasay—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 1760 — (Passed) — Prohibits state employees from receiving gift liquor from distillers or other persons doing business with the State Liquor Board. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 1769 — (Passed) — Permits 18-year-olds to serve alcoholic beverages in licensed taprooms and restaurants. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2056 — (Defeated) — Permit taprooms to be open on election days. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2216 — (Passed) — Provide for limits in spending by primary and general election candidates for state office and provides a ceiling on individual campaign contributions. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2227 — (Passed) — Provides for the independent auditing of campaign finance records of candidates for governor, state treasurer, auditor general and U. S. Senator plus at-random selection for audit of five state legislation races and one U. S. House race. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Did not vote)

HB 2357 — (Passed) — Appropriates \$666 million for welfare programs for the 1974-75 fiscal year covering such items as public assistance cash grants, medical assistance and county program administration costs; Governor Shapp originally requested \$736 million. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2358 — (Passed) — Sets up an \$18 million state aid program for private colleges within the state, providing the institutions with \$600 state grants for each state scholarship student enrolled. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)



Luzerne County Gets \$630,911 Jobs Grant

Congressman Daniel J. Flood reported from Washington last night that Luzerne County will receive \$630,911 for a Summer Job Opportunity Program sponsored by the federal government.

Congressman Flood said the county figure is the third highest in the state after Allegheny and Philadelphia counties.

It is \$160,000 over the 1973 local county figure.

Program will be administered by Luzerne County under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

The program is being administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Labor, whose appropriations are channeled through a subcommittee of which Flood is chairman.

JUNE 16-74 - S.J.

\$5,000 Increase for Chief

June 16-74
S.J.

Hanover Police Request New Contract Agreement Including Raise in Pay

Municipal police would receive \$12,000 or more yearly, plus time-and-one-half for overtime, under a new wage proposal filed with the Hanover Township Board of Commissioners.

A \$25,000 life insurance policy also is sought, together with increased vacations, 13 paid holidays and a 10c per hour nightshift differential.

Hanover police are presently paid \$9,000. Patrolmen would advance to \$12,000, sergeants to about \$14,000, while the chief would receive \$15,000 or more under the proposed 1975 wage agreement.

Hanover Township Police Department salaries are comparable to those of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. Nanticoke is far behind, with a pay scale about 40% less.

Hanover Police asked for three or four weeks vacation following 15 or 20 years of service, together with five days leave with pay for an immediate death in the family. A mother-in-law or father-in-law and grandparent are included. Two days are sought for the death of others ranging from aunt, uncle or cousin to brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

According to the latest proposal, the Township shall continue to provide and pay for Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Major Medical, and family plan insurance coverage for all members of the Police Department and members of their immediate families, plus dental, optometry and prescription expenses.

The proposal also lists a \$25,000 life insurance policy on each member of the department, plus full liability coverage in connection with all criminal and civil suits brought against individual members of the force.

SI 6/23/74

...Two Years Later

Two years after Hurricane Agnes floods struck Wyoming Valley, in what is considered the worst natural disaster in American history, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Congressman Daniel J. Flood learned firsthand yesterday what is being done to avert further economic ruination from another flood.

In an aerial and ground inspection of the Susquehanna River Basin from Berwick north to the New York State border, Corps Baltimore District chief engineer Colonel Robert McGarry and Congressman Flood led a group of news media, corps officials and other personnel through a site visitation and briefing which dramatically showed what has been done in a two-year time period to improve flood control on the Susquehanna.

Hurdles Cleared

Beginning at the massive Tioga and Hammonds Lake dam site near Elmira, it was evident that major hurdles had been cleared in the construction of the flood control projection which will cost in excess of \$100-million before completion.

Contracts for over \$39-million have already been awarded, with much of the tens of thousands of tons of earth already rechanneled.

Highway 15, which runs over the state border through the bed of the dam, is being relocated a half mile away.

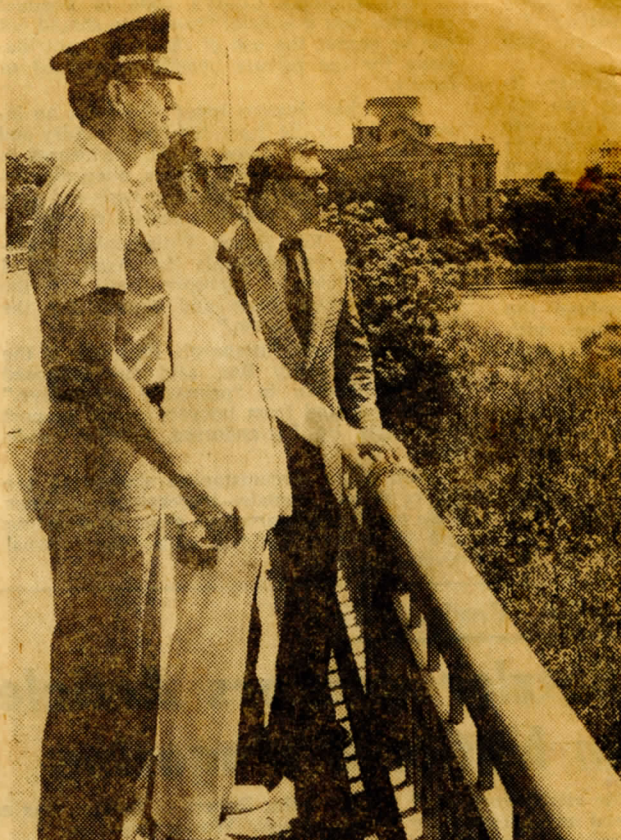
In a briefing at the dam site, Colonel McGarry illustrated planned water spillways which are expected to hold down the Chemung and Tioga Rivers which form the Susquehanna a few miles away.

Congressman Flood pointed out that the House Appropriations Committee has already approved public works measures for the Corps to carry out dam and dike construction programs, with anticipated additional funding in the next few years.

Corps emphasis on completion of the dam has necessitated construction crews working overtime hours on all Saturdays.

In a review of dike construction in Wilkes-Barre, McGarry pointed out improvements due to dike elevation, pile construction and reinforcements.

The Corps of Engineers is



Congressman Daniel J. Flood joined U.S. Army Corps of Engineers officials yesterday for a full scale review of all Corps Susquehanna River projects, including the Tioga-Hammonds site and Wyoming Valley dikes.

Shown with Congressman Flood are Colonel Robert McGarry, chief engineer Baltimore district, and John Rogolla, area region engineer who handles Corps activities from Harrisburg north to the New York State border.

The trio reviews progress on dikes at the Pierce Street bridge, near Luzerne County Court House.

moving rapidly on all Susquehanna River projects, McGarry said.

Also taking part in yesterday's inspection were representatives of the Corps Washington headquarters, John Rogolla, Corps area engineer assigned to Wilkes-Barre who is in charge of all projects from Harrisburg north to New York; Michael J. O'Brien, former Corps official who spearheaded site preparation for 17 emergency mobile home sites which cost over \$14-million; John C. Bush, former communications assistant to Presidential representative Frank Carlucci who took over the federal agency recovery programs following the flood; and Colonel Frank Norton, Corps Baltimore assistant chief engineer.

In a statement made following the inspection, Congressman Flood called the

Corps efforts "one of the truly significant examples of a government agency handling its mission, in this case to undertake steps to effectively control flooding on the Susquehanna River."

"From the time the Corps arrived at my emergency command post at the Avoca Naval Training Station on June 22, 1972, the role of the Corps in our region has been one of determination to carry out its mission, in a fashion which only enhances its proud tradition of service to the nation."

"I could not let this second anniversary pass without making note of the Corps officials who responded to Agnes, and the role since played by Col. McGarry and area engineer Rogolla, both of whom share in the chain of command in the rapid progress being made on all Corps projects."

County Housing Agency Plans New Community

Responding to the ever-increasing housing shortage in the Wyoming Valley, the Luzerne County Housing Authority last night revealed its long-range plans call for establishment of an entire family community complex. Existing plans call for the community be located within its boundaries.

Charles Sechleer, executive director of the authority, at the same time defended his agency against charges of "fiscal irresponsibility" leveled by several community leaders over the authority's failure to provide "payment in lieu of taxes" to both Kingston Township and Fairview Township, in which two housing authority operations exist.

Sechleer said both municipalities got \$9,500 in 1973 to help defray costs of municipal services. The operations are not taxed as conventional real estate.

He said the truth is the authority simply did not have enough money at the end of the year to provide the municipalities with payment before last year. However, the director said he was hopeful the authority would be able to continue making payments from now on.

Several officials in both communities have come to resent the authority because the communities must provide police and fire protection as well as other services and, up to last year, were not being compensated.

"As far as I'm concerned, the county housing authority is just not pulling its weight. Furthermore, without paying their share, these housing operations place unfair burdens on the rest of the tax-paying community," commented one of the officials, who declined to be named.

Nanticoke Situation

By comparison, the Nanticoke Housing Authority was cited as an example of a "conscientious" agency. With four units in operation, the authority paid \$25,000 to the City of Nanticoke last year. When the authority had only two operations going, \$10,000 was paid to the city in lieu of taxes.

Commenting on the future of the authority, which has housing operations in some stage of development in eight municipalities, with prospects for new developments in two other towns, Sechleer said he believes the agency is keeping pace with the housing shortage in Wyoming Valley.

He said the authority is presently working with HUD for

Flood and McDade Act To Stem Coal Shortage

Northeastern Pennsylvania's representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives, Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre and Joseph McDade of Scranton, have initiated steps to combat the threatened anthracite coal shortage as the result of the closing of most regional anthracite operations.

In a letter to federal en-

ergy czar John C. Sawhill, Flood and McDade have put the Federal Energy Administration on "red alert" as to the threatened fuel shortages, on the heels of existing oil and natural gas shortfalls.

"We have been receiving continuing reports from numerous sources of a shortage of anthracite coal for home heating throughout the nation," Flood

and McDade said. "Obviously the threat of this shortage can have a greater impact on Northeastern Pennsylvania than in any other part of the nation because nearly half of our people still rely on coal to heat their homes. This shortage will compound the difficulties we are already experiencing with home heating oil and natural gas in short supply," they charged.

"We have confirmed in a meeting with Dr. Thomas Falkie of the Bureau of Mines that this situation is in fact serious as we move toward this Winter season. We concur in the seriousness of the situation and believe it deserves high priority at the Federal Energy Office," Flood and McDade further stated. We would be delighted to receive your suggestions as to how this problem can be alleviated," they concluded.

In response to inquiries by Flood and McDade to the Bureau of Mines, Zane Murphy, chief of the Bureau of Coal within the Mines Bureau, assured

the legislators over the weekend that steps were already being taken to head off the expected anthracite shortfall.

Murphy has set up a meeting of government energy officials and major anthracite producers for Friday morning at the Gus Genetti Motor Lodge in Hazleton, beginning at 9 a.m. Murphy assured both Congressmen that the first item on the agenda would be the anticipated problems to homeowners in Northeastern Pennsylvania, where nearly 50% of residents depend on anthracite for heating. Another point of discussion will be the shortage of anthracite for industrial development, since the continuation of long term anthracite contracts with prospective developers might be jeopardized.

In additional measures to alleviate the fuel shortage situation, Congressman Flood has introduced in the House the Coal Research Laboratory and Energy Research Fellowship Act, which is being cosponsored by Congressman McDade. The bill would establish five university coal research laboratories and federal funding for a program of energy resources graduate fellowships.

In remarks made on the House floor while introducing the bill, Congressman Flood said.

"I know no one need remind you that the energy problem is not over merely because lines at the gas pumps are shorter. The truth of the matter is that the United States has embarked upon a massive program to make itself as independent as possible with regard to energy supplies and resource. Scientists tell us, and the government and energy consumers agree, that the transitional source of energy between oil and fossil fuels and the future reliance upon solar and nuclear energy is the massive coal resources in this country . . ."

Congressman McDade serves as the ranking member of the House appropriations committee for the Department of Interior, which includes the Bureau of Mines. Congressman Flood, a veteran member of the appropriations committee, has consistently supported measures to aid in the exploration and possible uses of anthracite, along with McDade.

June
16
1974

S.J.

S.I. June 16
S.I.

Unveiled 75 Years Ago

D.A.R. Markers Memorialize Fort Wyoming, Fort Durkee

By CHARLES A. MCCARTHY

Impressive redstone markers, embellished with bronze plaques, noting the historic significance of Fort Wyoming and Fort Durkee in the Colonial and Revolutionary War eras in Wyoming Valley, were unveiled at a ceremony held in the forenoon of Wednesday June 14, 1899, 75 years ago, on South River Common in Wilkes-Barre.

Quarried on the mountains east of Wilkes-Barre, the stone obelisks were presented by Gen. Paul Oliver to Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under whose auspices the monuments were installed. Excavation for placement of the markers commenced Wednesday, May 24, 1899.

Formal dedication of the two monuments took place on a portion of the "Common," where an area about 200 feet high in length, enclosing the location of Fort Wyoming shaft, was roped off and an improvised platform placed in the center of the plot. The Stars and Stripes, banners, and pennant standards bedecked the region.

Chapter regent Mrs. Catherine Searle McCartney presided to the colorful event held in the presence of a large audience which included members of Wyoming Valley Chapter, DAR, and Sons of the American Revolution.

Among those seated on the dais, in addition to chapter regent Mrs. McCartney, were: Hon. Charles E. Rice, president judge of the state superior court; Hon. Garrick M. Harding, Hon. Charles E. Miner, Benjamin F. Reynolds, Calvin Parsons, Rev. H. H. Wells of Forty Fort, and state regent Mrs. Thomas Roberts and Philadelphia chapter regent Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, both of Philadelphia.

In her eloquent opening remarks, Mrs. McCartney explained the purposes and goals of the DAR. She briefly sketched the historic importance of Wyoming Valley in the pioneer period of the settlement and informed her listeners that the DAR is devoted to honoring the names of the colonists and in bringing attention to the happenings in which their ancestors participated to lay the foundation in making the United States of America the greatest nation on earth.

Former Judge Harding paid a high tribute to the DAR for its interest in causing the placement of the two markers.

In his address Judge Rice mentioned that the monuments, built of rough-hewn stone dug out of the mountains which overlooks Wyoming Valley, typified the rugged character of those early settlers who fought for and held possession of the land against all foes.

In his closing remarks Rice called on citizens everywhere to hail and pay respect to the men who planted outposts of civilization in Wyoming Valley. He lauded the heroism of the men and boys who defended the settlements with their lives against cruel savages and a foreign oppressor. He saluted the women—wives, mothers, and daughters of the colonists who stood bravely by the Men of Wyoming in those perilous times.

Plymouth Silver Cornet Band, situated on the right side of the podium, played patriotic airs before and during the program.

Fort Wyoming

Old Fort Wyoming was constructed in January, 1771, by Pennsylvania soldiers, about 150 feet southwest of the present intersection of South River and Northampton Streets, in Wilkes-Barre. It was the focal point of Pennamite War battles between the forces of the Pennsylvania settlers and Susquehanna Company colonists, mostly from Connecticut, known as Yankees, each of whom claimed ownership of the land. It was captured by the Yankees in August, 1771. Used by regional citizens and continental troops, it figured prominently in repelling Indian attacks.

Old Fort Wyoming was torn down in December, 1774. When the British, Tory, and Indian war drums were sounded along the Susquehanna River preceding the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming, Col. Zebulon Butler rebuilt Fort Wyoming in early 1778. It was the headquarters of Gen. John J. Sullivan, in mid-Summer, 1779, while preparing for his march northward to wipe out the camps of Indians who devastated Wyoming Valley in 1778.

Following the December, 1782, Decree of Trenton, which gave the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania jurisdiction over this region, the name of Fort Wyoming, on Friday, March 21, 1783, was changed to that of Fort Dickinson.

Fort Wyoming monument, located on the River Common, above the northwest corner of South River and Northampton Streets, is five feet square and six feet high, sloping slightly at the top. Its bronze tablet is inscribed with the legend:

"This stone marks the site of Fort Wyoming. Built by the Proprietary forces January, 1771. Captured by the Connecticut Settlers the same year, and used as a defense against the Indians. Rebuilt in 1778 and became an important military post during the Revolutionary War."

Erected by Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1899.

Fort Durkee

The first of several forts built by the Susquehanna Company was erected by Major Durkee's company of Connecticut soldiers near the bend in the river in Wilkes-Barre, soon after their arrival there on Friday, May 12, 1769.

Durkee's soldiers initially constructed 20 one-story log cabins on a half-acre plot in the vicinity of the west end of present day Ross Street (a section nicknamed Slab Alley in the late 1880s). By June 1, 1769, a stockade was erected around the settlement and the fort was then named Fort Durkee, in honor of its founder.

Though not completed at the time of its dedication on June 14, 1899, the bronze plaque on the unfinished marker carried the inscription:

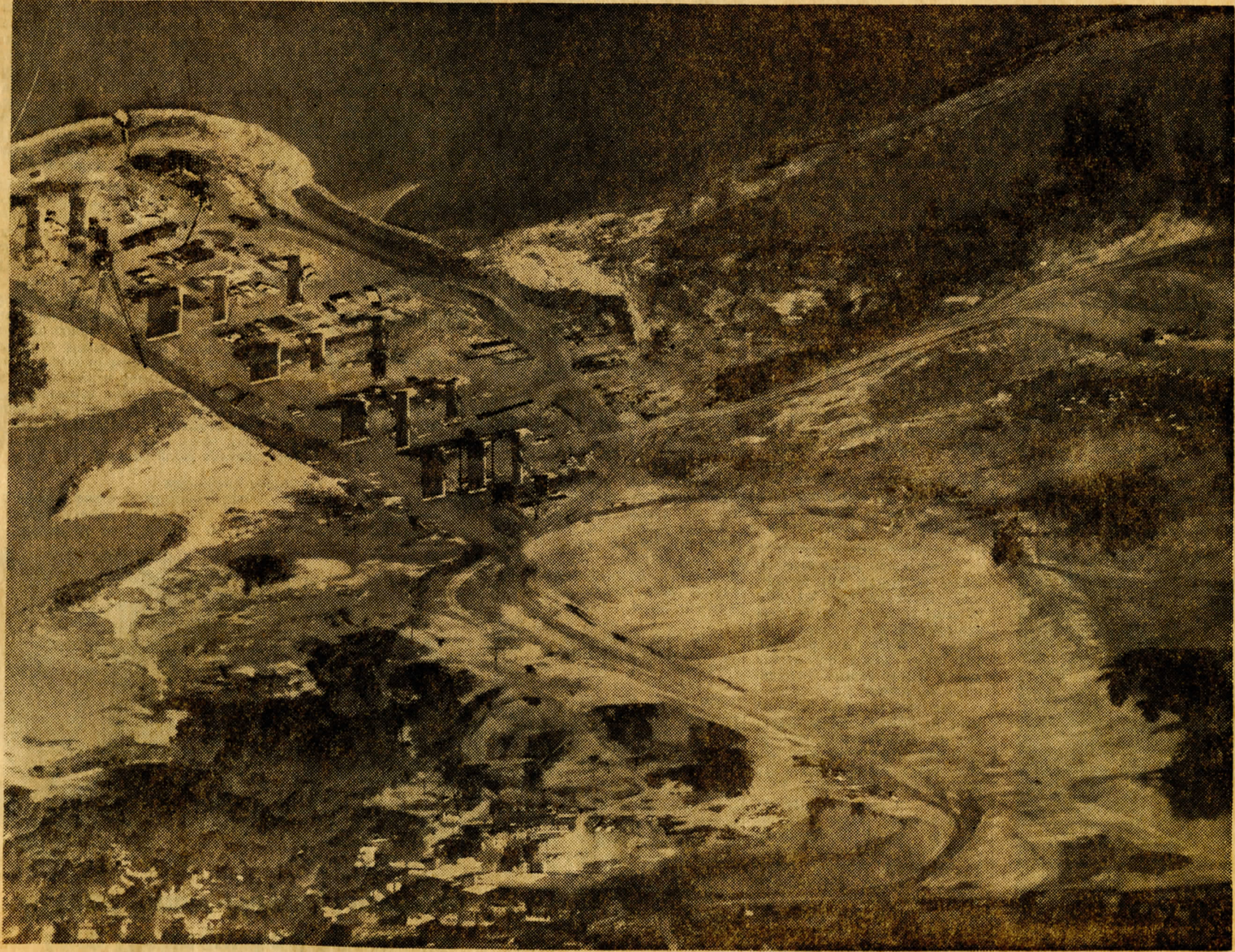
"Fort Durkee was built 82 feet southwest of this stone in 1769 by Connecticut settlers as a defense against Indians. It became a military post in the contest over the jurisdiction and title to the Wyoming lands be-

tween the settlers and the Proprietary Government."

Erected by the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution June 14, 1899.

Mrs. Dudley R. Weiss currently is serving as regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter, DAR, of Wilkes-Barre Area.

Mrs. Coray H. Miller, former regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter is now state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

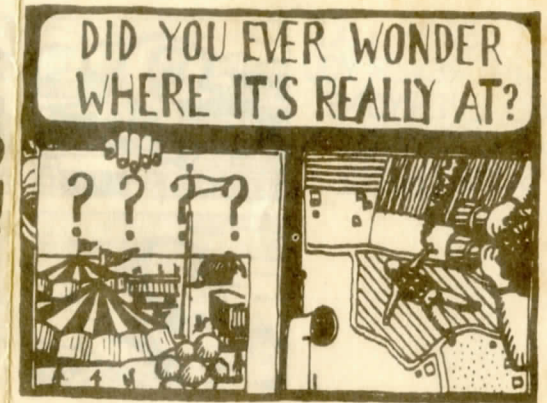
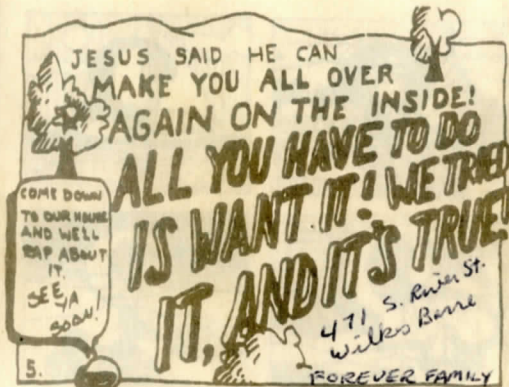
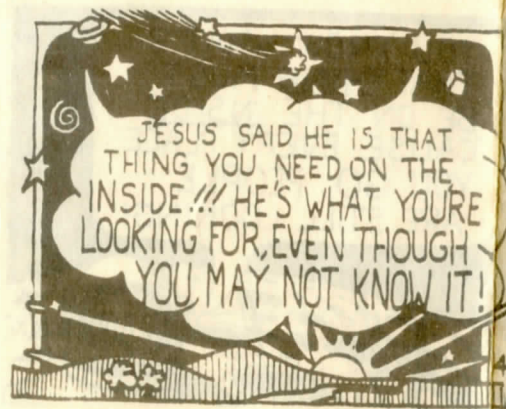


North Cross-Valley Bypass Bridge Will Cost \$13.9 Million

Aerial view shows progress of construction on the North Cross-Valley Bypass over the Susquehanna River linking River Street in Plains Township with Rutter Avenue near the Kingston-Forty Fort boundary line.

The firm of G. A. and F. C. Wagman, York, is expected to be awarded the multi-million dollar contract for construction. The No. 1 Contracting Corporation of West Pittston has been working on a previously-let contract covering construction of the preliminary piers.

Aerial view shows progress of construction on the North Cross-Valley Bypass over the Susquehanna River linking River Street in Plains Township with Rutter Avenue near the Kingston-Forty Fort boundary line.



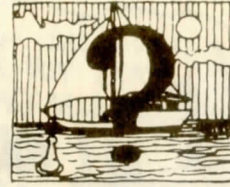
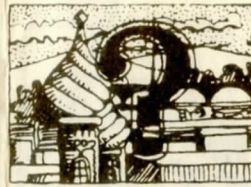
Independent Colleges Get \$4,000 Checks

Pennsylvania Foundation for Independent Colleges Inc., which includes College Misericordia, King's College and Wilkes College, recently received a \$4,000 check from the Allied Stores Foundation.

This year's gift raised total financial support to PFIC by the Allied Stores Foundation to \$73,000 Since 1954. The support is on behalf of all Pomeroy's stores throughout Pennsylvania. Pomeroy's is a division of the nationwide Allied Stores Corporation, sole contributor to the Allied Stores Foundation.

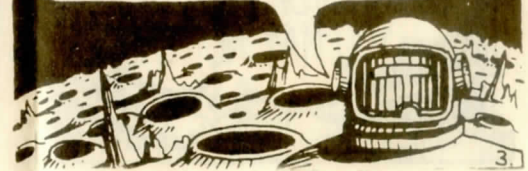
7/31/74 TLEN
WILKES

IT SEEMS LIKE
WHEREVER YOU
GO, EVERYONE
IS LOOKING FOR
SOMETHING!!



2.

YOU KNOW WHAT?
THAT THING MUST
BE ON THE INSIDE
'CAUSE EVERY PLACE
YOU GO, PEOPLE
ARE STILL LOOKING!



3.



Richard Nixon is gone.

loose ends and unanswered questions for the matter to end here. There are too many pending court proceedings involving the so-called Watergate matter. We can, unfortunately, look forward to additional months of revelations about abuse of power in the executive branch of government.

It was striking that there was no similar listing of domestic accomplishments. It was more striking that there was no explanation of the events which had taken place. The president, who on Monday openly admitted to obstruction of justice and to having withheld information from his own lawyer, on Thursday suggested that he was resigning the presidency because of the loss of Congressional support.

The implication was that the president had been driven from office by partisan politics. Such was not the case. The House Judiciary Committee, after weighing the evidence, had delivered a bill of impeachment with overwhelming support, not only from liberal Democrats, but also from Southern Democrats and over one-third of the committee Republicans.

After last Monday's disclosures, the remaining Republicans, betrayed by the man they had tried to protect, shifted to support impeachment. Partisan politics seldom delivers unanimous committee

However, when thrust into the presidency by the assassination of Garfield, rose above his past and became an honest and uninspiring president.

Richard Nixon, on the other hand, seems to have been overwhelmed by the power and majesty of his position. He has consistently underestimated the power of the courts and of public opinion over the past two years and has consistently overestimated the power of the presidency.

The latter error, which seems to have been translated into the idea that the president is above the law, was the one which finally brought him down.

Richard Nixon has always claimed to have a sense of history. He would have done well to observe the lessons of history and the case of Cnut. Cnut was a Viking king who conquered England in the 11th Century and established an empire centered on the North Sea.

The most powerful political leader ever to appear in that area until that time, he was surrounded by the usual assortment of fawning supporters who hoped to secure power and advantage from their association with the king.

According to the legend, they went so far as to tell Cnut that he had to power to stop the tide from coming in. The king, whose head was not turned by such flattery, proved to them by a test of

Wednesday
10:00 a.m. — The Social Con-
sultants Committee of the Wyom-
ing State Board of Social Work-
ers will meet at St. Stephen's Episcopal
Church, 1000 N. Lincoln St., at 10:00 a.m.

ment Phase



g CYC.
of the Endowment Committee
in the middle of the month at
ports are due. Pictured left to
n McCarthy, 1974-75 General
r. William J. Kearney, Direc-
Katherine Jump, Endowment
ony D. English Jr., Associate

of the Board of Directors of Wy-
oming Valley Council of
Churches.

Casey Charges School District Violates Code

Auditor Gen. Robert P. Casey
has charged that Crestwood
School District overexpended its
1971-72 budget in three cate-
gories and did not transfer suf-
ficient funds to cover the ex-
penditures.

In an audit for the year,

The tragedy is that he ap-
pears to have no understand-
ing of the damage which he
has done personally to the
American political system.
An equally great tragedy is
that he still does not seem to
understand that he created his
own destruction.
Perhaps for the former
president's peace of mind, it
is better that way.

The tragedy is that he ap-
pears to have no understand-
ing of the damage which he
has done personally to the
American political system.
An equally great tragedy is
that he still does not seem to
understand that he created his
own destruction.
Perhaps for the former
president's peace of mind, it
is better that way.

The tragedy is that he ap-
pears to have no understand-
ing of the damage which he
has done personally to the
American political system.
An equally great tragedy is
that he still does not seem to
understand that he created his
own destruction.
Perhaps for the former
president's peace of mind, it
is better that way.

The tragedy is that he ap-
pears to have no understand-
ing of the damage which he
has done personally to the
American political system.
An equally great tragedy is
that he still does not seem to
understand that he created his
own destruction.
Perhaps for the former
president's peace of mind, it
is better that way.

Richard Nixon has betrayed
a public trust and the public
is entitled to know what went
wrong. Whether in an im-
peachment hearing and a Sen-
ate trial or in the courts this
whole matter must be pur-
sued to a conclusion. Nixon
cannot be permitted to go the
way of Johnson, where ques-
tions were not asked, or Spiro
Agnew, where the questions
were not answered.
The American system of
government is a fragile struc-
ture based upon public faith
and public trust. This faith
and trust cannot be restored
and the government brought
back into balance without
pursuing all of the outstand-
ing questions to their conclu-
sion.

These questions must be
answered and steps must be
taken to cleanse the office of
the President from the taint
of dirty money forever.
Richard Nixon has betrayed
a public trust and the public
is entitled to know what went
wrong. Whether in an im-
peachment hearing and a Sen-
ate trial or in the courts this
whole matter must be pur-
sued to a conclusion. Nixon
cannot be permitted to go the
way of Johnson, where ques-
tions were not asked, or Spiro
Agnew, where the questions
were not answered.
The American system of
government is a fragile struc-
ture based upon public faith
and public trust. This faith
and trust cannot be restored
and the government brought
back into balance without
pursuing all of the outstand-
ing questions to their conclu-
sion.

Lyndon Johnson is protect-
ed by the statute of limita-
tions and the inability of the
courts to subpoena from the
grave. The public is entitled
to know how two presidents
in a row could achieve major
fortunes in the public service.
Richard Nixon was a finan-
cial lightweight compared with
his predecessor but was able
to triple his net wealth during
his first term in the presiden-
cy and to assemble an estate
worth more than one million
dollars before his complex fi-
nancial empire came down
around his ears.

Finally, Watergate had noth-
ing to do with bribes, mysteri-
ous donations, laundered mon-
ey, ITT or milk funds.
This writer still wants to
know how a man who spent
his entire life in public office
was able to amass an estate
of about fifty million dollars
at the time of his death.

Too much of the discussion
around the matter of Water-
gate, Watergate is only one
minor symptom of the decay
which has infected the office
of the president.
Watergate does not explain
the abuse of executive power
by non-elected assistants to
the president.
Watergate does not involve
the use of the Internal Reve-
 nue Service as an agency of
political redistribution.

Watergate does not include
real estate manipulations for
the benefit of the president's
personal estate.
Finally, Watergate had noth-
ing to do with bribes, mysteri-
ous donations, laundered mon-
ey, ITT or milk funds.
This writer still wants to
know how a man who spent
his entire life in public office
was able to amass an estate
of about fifty million dollars
at the time of his death.

Too much of the discussion
around the matter of Water-
gate, Watergate is only one
minor symptom of the decay
which has infected the office
of the president.
Watergate does not explain
the abuse of executive power
by non-elected assistants to
the president.
Watergate does not involve
the use of the Internal Reve-
 nue Service as an agency of
political redistribution.

Too much of the discussion
around the matter of Water-
gate, Watergate is only one
minor symptom of the decay
which has infected the office
of the president.
Watergate does not explain
the abuse of executive power
by non-elected assistants to
the president.
Watergate does not involve
the use of the Internal Reve-
 nue Service as an agency of
political redistribution.

Too much of the discussion
around the matter of Water-
gate, Watergate is only one
minor symptom of the decay
which has infected the office
of the president.
Watergate does not explain
the abuse of executive power
by non-elected assistants to
the president.
Watergate does not involve
the use of the Internal Reve-
 nue Service as an agency of
political redistribution.

JUNE 17-1974

T.L.E.N.

COLLEGE
COSTS

	TUITION		ROOM & BOARD	
	73-74	74-75	73-74	74-75

ALBRIGHT	2,325	2,400	1,030	1,200
BRYN MAWR	3,000	3,275	1,400	1,495
DICKINSON	2,960	3,025	1,395	1,460
GANNON	1,685	1,685	1,040	1,050
GROVE CITY	1,320	1,320	1,055	1,055
MANSFIELD	650	750	720	756
PENN STATE	900	960	1,185	1,239
PENNSYLVANIA	3,165	3,450	1,376	1,488
WEST CHESTER	750	750	696	726
WILKES	1,850	2,000	1,200	1,200

COLLEGE COSTS — An AP survey of a sampling of ten Pennsylvania colleges showed that seven colleges will raise tuition costs for the year while three colleges will attempt to hold the line. (AP Wirephoto)

Increases in
College Costs
Vary in StateSurvey Shows Some
Smaller Schools
Try to Hold Line

Philadelphia (AP) — The cost of a college education will be going up in Pennsylvania for 1974-1975 with the more prestigious schools leading the price-hike parade, and smaller colleges trying to hold the line.

A survey of ten colleges in the state shows that tuition for the coming school year will be rising about five per cent. A national survey of 2,200 schools shows an average rise of 9.4 per cent.

Of the schools surveyed, three plan no increases in tuition costs.

West Chester, a state school, will hold its tuition at \$750. Gannon College in Erie will hold its tuition at \$1,685 for the coming year.

School officials at Gannon said that they must keep their prices down to remain competitive with the state schools in Pennsylvania and nearby New York and Ohio.

Grove City College will continue its \$1,320 tuition for a second year. An admissions official said it helps the school in recruiting new students to be able to pledge there will be no increase in tuition.

Penn State will hike its tuition to \$960 a year, an increase of \$60 over the past school year. Tuition at Penn State's regional campuses will increase by a smaller amount.

Of the schools surveyed, Bryn Mawr and the University of Pennsylvania will post the biggest rate increases. Bryn Mawr, in suburban Philadelphia will boost tuition to \$3,275, an increase of \$275.

Penn will raise its rates by \$285, to \$3,450.

In terms of per cent, the biggest boost will come at Mansfield, where tuition will rise from \$650 to \$750, an increase of nearly 15 per cent.

Most schools will also be raising their room and board costs, but in most cases the increases are small.

Gannon will hike its annual room and board cost by just \$10 to \$1,050. Grove City and Wilkes Colleges will not increase their rates.

Only Penn and Albright plan room and board increases of more than \$100—Albright up \$170 and Penn up \$102.

to U.S. Open After 10-year Lapse

Trade Hilton

re (AP)—The Baltimore
ounced Tuesday that
defensive end Roy Hil-
een traded to the New
ants for running back
na and a future draft

el we have a sufficient
of defensive ends," said
General Manager Joe
"but we needed another
back."

, 31, had been with the
ne seasons.

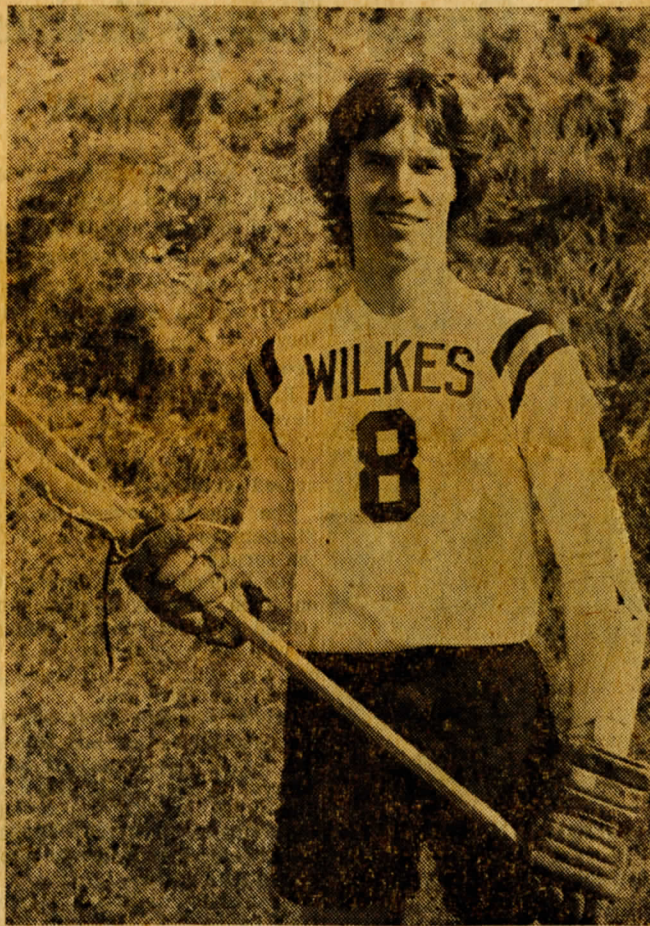
na, 25, was a second-
choice of the San Fran-
cers in the 1971 National
League draft, but he
that season with injuries.
Giants picked him up on
ers prior to the 1972 sea-
e carried the ball 36 times
h of the last two seasons.
195-pounder gained 1,958
and scored 28 touchdowns
g his college career at
aska.

ton, a 6-6, 240-pounder, be-
e a starter with Baltimore
966 but was switched to a
ig man in 1967 to make room
Bubba Smith at defensive

hen Ordell Braase retired in
Hilton regained a starting
and started 37 consecutive
es through the 1972 season.
year, he started eight
s, including the last five
e schedule.

Colts' roster lists three
ive ends — rookies John
a and Fred Cook, and sec-
ear player Mike Barnes.

Fogolin



BILL WINTER

Wilkes Sophomore Leads Lacrossemen In Entire Nation

Wilkes College's most successful lacrosse season in history was recorded when it was learned Bill Winter, sophomore, paced the entire country in scoring this spring.

The 6-0, 270 pounder from Boonton, N. J., tallied an average of 8.2 points per contest in nine of the Colonels sanctioned USILA Division games.

A distant second was Al Gilbert of Hobart with a 7.5 accumulation while the University Division leader was French of Cornell, 6.7.

According to the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association statistics, released from USILA Publicity Office, Charlottesville, Va., the Wilkesmen also had two players listed among the top 15 goal scorers in the country.

While super soph Winter was second in goals, 36, and fourth in assists, 3.7, junior Gary Geischen, Smithtown, N. Y., was the 13th top CD goal producer in the country with 3.1 credentials.

It was by far the greatest hour for the Wilkes College lacrosse program as the Colonels reeled off a 9-1 record in their sixth year of existence as a varsity sport.

Since enduring a 7-10 beginning, the Blue and Gold have steadily improved their win production and opponents, and show a 23-5-1 log over the past three campaigns.

After coping their first eight outings this spring, the Wilkesmen saw hopes of an undefeated season and Middle Atlantic Conference championship go down the drain in the next-to-last game, suffering a 9-4 setback to Bucknell.

Included in the Wilkes list of victims this year were Lehigh, 16-3; Dickinson, 20-6. St. Mary's (Md.), 16-4; Miami (Fla.), 23-5. Haverford, 15-3. Muhlenberg, 19-5; Lebanon Valley, 20-5; Western Maryland, 13-7; and Kutztown St., 18-11.



Kingston

Pierce Street Will Be Widened All the Way to Wyoming Avenue

Kingston officials were briefed by PennDOT representatives on new developments for the improved four lane highway to stretch between Wyoming Avenue at Pierce Street and Interstate Route 81. Of prime interest to Kingston leaders is the proposal to acquire properties on the north side of Pierce Street between the Wilkes-Barre Connecting Railway and Wyoming Avenue.

The acquisition of these properties would be necessary to widen the roadway to the proposed four lanes.

Prior to the meeting last week, officials were aware of PennDOT's plans to construct a four lane highway from the Wilkes-Barre Connecting Railway on the west, across the river via a new bridge, to Interstate Route 81 on the east.

However, there was some surprise when it was learned the highway department planned to extend the highway all the way to Wyoming Avenue. Start of construction was listed as 1975.

Land Sought

One of the reasons why the properties on the south side of Pierce Street were ignored in favor of those on the north side is the location of the Wyoming Valley West stadium on Pierce Street. It was noted PennDOT has frowned on the taking of lands used for recreational purposes.

The proposed roadway would be 60.4 feet wide with plans for a four foot medial strip. The borough reportedly questioned the need for this additional four feet but were told the "government wants it that way."

It was learned the borough will shortly receive additional information from PennDOT, in the mail, concerning the borough's expected costs in the project, some of which would be the maintenance of the elaborate lighting system planned to illuminate the roadway. As an example, the state plans for 19 large lights from the railway bridge to the river. One official noted there are only eight lights presently in use on this stretch of road.

Officials were also briefed on plans for rerouting sewers, establishing underground wiring systems, etc.

Bridge Relocation

One report noted the bridge planned in conjunction with the project would be located some distance upstream from the present bridge, which will be razed. The approach from the bridge to what is now the existing Pierce

Street would be behind the Third Avenue Urban Renewal Area.

The disclosure of the meeting between borough and PennDOT officials came on the heels of an announcement that the North Street Bridge is included in a list of 61 bridges considered "obsolete" by the Federal Highway Administration.

Estimates of the cost of a new span were pegged at \$5,972,000.

Despite the reconstruction of the North Street Bridge after the flood destroyed half of it, it is noted that the existing span is only "temporary."

Federal share of construction costs for a new span is listed at \$177,000.



WILKES RECEIVES \$5,000 — The final payment in a \$50,000 flood relief gift to Wilkes College was made this week when Western Electric presented a check for \$5,000 to the local institution during a brief ceremony on the front lawn of Weckesser Hall, administration building on S. Franklin Street.

Making the presentation is Don Dvorak, operations supervisor, Western Electric Co., shown on left, to Robert S. Capin, president of Wilkes College.

President Capin expressed his appreciation on behalf of the college and the board of trustees for the "extremely generous response by Western Electric to the needs of Wilkes College at a time when all of us were battling to return to a normal state after a massive disaster."

Politics on SMA Blamed As Fladd, Perugini Quit

The resignations of Albert Fladd and Edward Perugini from the Swoyersville Municipal Authority, while apparently never officially acknowledged, have taken effect with the naming of two replacements for the sewer board and talk of political overtones.

Fladd, an engineer, and Perugini, both of whom were with the Authority since its inception, resigned over a month ago.

While their resignations have been played down in the borough, sources close to municipal affairs feel a realignment on Borough Council was a primary cause for Fladd and Perugini stepping down.

The new alignment involves Council Chairman Joseph Piazza, Michael Emershaw and Frank Santee, sources said. Piazza and Emershaw replaced John Kolesar, also an engineer, and Peter Caprari on council.

With Kolesar and Caprari no longer in office, feeling among some factions is that Piazza and his coalition are "taking over the show" and keeping Authority members in the dark with regards to the borough's sewer plans.

'Secrecy' Cited

Sources said Fladd was apparently displeased by so-called "secrecy" surrounding Authority affairs and refused to merely "rubber stamp" the wishes of the Piazza group.

It was pointed out that Piazza heads the local taxpayers association and has appointed himself to the Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority, which one source said may be a violation of the articles governing authorities.

The Swoyersville Municipal Authority was formed about three years ago, with Mayor Henry Novroski, Fladd and Perugini among those spearheading the move.

With \$1.6-million in government funds earmarked for the sewer project, the Authority faces a two-month deadline on paperwork and those who supported Fladd and Perugini during their tenure on the board bemoan the resignations even more.

Sewer Authority Will Seat Two Wednesday Night

The Swoyersville Municipal Authority will meet at the borough building on Wednesday night at 8:15.

Included on the agenda will be the seating of Stanley B. Zawatski, and George Krakosky, who were appointed by council to fill the unexpired terms of Albert J. Fladd and Edward Perugini, who submitted their resignations last month.

Both Fladd and Perugini have served on the Authority since its inception. Fladd filled the post of Authority chairman during most of its existence and Perugini was vice chairman. Both contributed "unstintingly of time and effort in development of the Borough sewer program," an Authority spokesman said.

Important matters awaiting decision to advance the sewer project toward finalization are to be reviewed at Wednesday's session.

The meeting will be open to the public.

Service Improved On Bus Route Along Back Road

The Luzerne County Transportation Authority announced today that service on the Swoyersville segment of the Dallas Line will be extended from its present terminus at Shoemaker Street and Back Road (Main Street) along the Back Road to Sycamore Drive effective tomorrow.

James Conahan, secretary of the Authority, reported that this extension will replace the former Swoyersville, Atherton Park service, which has been diverted through Swoyersville via an alternate route, since the flood.

He added that new service will be available during off peak hours Monday through Saturdays, and advised interested persons to obtain new public schedules on buses, or at the Authority office.

Exeter Residents Meet To Discuss Hex Acres Health Hazard Dangers

An open forum called by the Exeter Township Taxpayers Association to discuss a problem at Hex Acres which has been termed a "health hazard," resulted in standing room only at the Harding Hose Company Building last week.

In addition to residents of the relatively new housing development, concerned township residents and supervisors Leonard Sherinsky, Joseph Potosky and Donald Hoffman, Theodore Hoeffner, builder; three representatives of the Department of Environmental Resources; and Rep. Frank O'Connell, were in attendance.

John Ruddy, president of Exeter Township Taxpayers Association, called the session to order, noting the need to remedy a problem which has caused

grave concern to the property owners since the development a few years ago.

Residents last year claimed they were unable to sit on porches or in yards and were fearful of having children playing out-of-doors because of raw sewage lying in low sections. Three dogs were taken violently ill and in each case "poisoning" was listed as the cause.

Septic Tanks

Ineffective septic tanks were deemed the cause of the problem since in most instances blasting into rocks for the tanks did not provide adequate drainage.

During the meeting, attention was given to the fact that the state requires a record of permits for individual sewer lines, yet of the approximately 40 homes in Hex Acres, there are only four sets of maps and permits available. The current sewer inspector claimed these were the only ones on file when he assumed the position.

A representative of the health department stated tests had been taken in June, 1972 but agreed extremely heavy rains and wet conditions made the testing difficult. Taxpayers questioned where the tests were taken, but the officials refused to give this information.

Seepage Found

They did admit, however, that there was raw seepage on the property of Jack Corkran, 71 Hex Acres, found about a month ago when Corkran asked the department to test his land. If there are other areas, residents must ask the department to test, since they cannot trespass without permission.

Corkran also noted a pond at the rear of his property on which Hoeffner placed "no trespassing signs," since it is owned by the developer. Corkran pointed out that children are unable to read and a tragedy may

occur if a child topples into it.

Hoeffner, after hearing the issues, informed residents that if a government agency tells him there is a faulty sewer system, he will be responsible for correcting it.

The Department of Health also agreed to conduct tests, but stated as yet they have been unable to determine the reason for the objectionable odors.

Edward Wideman, realtor for Hex Acres, was asked to attend the meeting, but did not appear.

Luzerne \$2,413,172 Urban Renewal Goals Outlined

5/4/73T.A.E.N.

Details of a \$2,413,172 urban renewal project for Luzerne Borough were explained to some 75 residents Thursday night in the Bennett Street School.

Presentation was made by James Price, executive director of Luzerne County Redevelopment Authority, and Michael Lonergin, planning consultant. The session was the third in a series conducted by the Luzerne County Redevelopment to familiarize area residents with urban renewal plans in the flood-stricken communities.

Following introductory remarks by Price, Lonergin, using a slide presentation, outlined the physical objectives of the project.

Lonergin said 44 properties will be acquired within the 28 acres which comprise the project area.

Thirty-four families will be relocated, the planning consultant indicated.

Displaying the land-use map, Lonergin pointed out one area, south of the proposed North Valley Expressway, will be developed into a park. He said acreage northwest of the expressway will primarily be residential while the area southwest of the expressway will be developed for commercial use.

Of the total costs, three-fourths will be absorbed by the Federal government while the state will provide one-quarter of the funds.

This breakdown of expenses was listed: Acquisition costs, \$640,356; demolition and other costs, \$1,061,563; project improvements, \$266,816; relocation costs and assistance, \$517,400.

Under the project, LCRA proposes to install, construct or reconstruct streets, curbs, sidewalks, utilities, parks, playgrounds and other project improvements to make land available for development or redevelopment by private enterprise or public agencies.

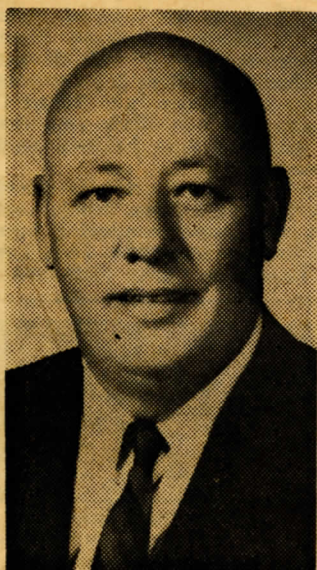
A representative of the borough's project area committee raised a question about the recreational area and stressed the importance of an area which could be utilized for the 13-18 age group.

Lonergin said two and one-half additional acres of recreational areas will be available when the project is completed. Price added the specific uses for the recreational areas do not have to be enumerated at the present time.

McGinley Gets Job As Gallagher Aide

3-11-73 SI

City Manager Bernard J. Gallagher last night announced he will appoint Robert McGinley as his administrative assistant to start an "attack on the backlog of inquiries and to level off the normal correspondence that flooded this office since the flood."



ROBERT MCGINLEY

McGinley, who has been serving as funds coordinator of the Flood Recovery Bureau, will receive \$10,000 a year in his new post to which he comes qualified with a business and government background.

James McCloskey, bookkeeper of the Flood Recovery Bureau, will be advanced to McGinley's post of funds coordinator.

City Manager Gallagher said "it has reached the point where the city manager's office no longer can give the service we would desire without a sharing of the efforts."

By way of explanation, the city manager showed a secretarial day sheet that indicated he normally gets 50 to 80 telephone calls each day, meets with 20 to 35 persons who "walk in" the office and has an average of 15 to 20 stated appointments.

"McGinley is going to be my right arm in giving the people the service they deserve," the city manager said. He said that the target under the new office program will be to clear and answer all correspondence and inquiries and insure a 48-hour limit on all pertinent matters.

McGinley, who resides at 250 Dana Street, is a native of Ashland. He came to this area in 1945 as vice president and general manager of Chock Full of Nuts. In 1969 he was appointed a chief investigator by the State Racing Commission and held that position until joining the City Hall staff in 1971.

Since coming to the area, McGinley has been active with St. Nicholas Sports Association, St. Nicholas Holy Name Society, Bishop Hoban Fathers Club, Boy Scouts and Knights of Columbus.

He is married to the former Helen Thornton of Wilkes-Barre and they have six children: Nancy, Bobby, Michael, Tommy, Mary Jean and Helen Mary.

RA Prevails in South Wilkes-Barre Court Case

June
16
1974
S.I.

In a statement to the Sunday Independent last night, Horace E. Kramer, chairman of the board of the Wilkes-Barre Redevelopment Authority, stated that the ruling by United States Middle District Judge Malcolm Muir in an opinion dated June 13, 1974, vindicated the efforts of the City of Wilkes-Barre and its Redevelopment Authority in their efforts to renew and revitalize the South Wilkes-Barre Area of the city.

In commenting on the 17 plaintiffs' allegations that the acquisition criteria used in the South Wilkes-Barre Project denied the plaintiffs of equal protection of the law, Judge Muir said:

"The criteria were reasonable not arbitrary and bore a reasonable relationship to the objective of creating a revitalized South Wilkes-Barre with a minimum expenditure of State and

Federal Funds."

The plaintiffs, all residents of the flood ravaged area, contended that their property should be taken by RA.

They included: Francis P. and E. Edith McCullough, John and Theresa Sokola, Kenneth W. and Mildred Rowlands, Edward and Jeanette Mera, Samuel J. and Joan Pezzner, Josephine Yarrish, Bernard and Harriet Rockman, Donald R. Will, Joseph and Rosalyn Meyer, Irwin and Judith Gelb, Morris and Brenda Vilen-sky, Anne M. Hanahue, Martin and Sodra Greenberg, David A.

and Harriet Mitchneck, Mary Drey, Alan and Carol Dukes, Bernard and Mildred Newman.

Defendants in the suit were the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Wilkes-Barre, a public corporation, and Leon E. Case Jr., executive director of the Wilkes-Barre RA.

In commenting on the plaintiffs' allegation that the criteria used by the Redevelopment Authority were misapplied to the plaintiffs' properties, Judge Muir held, "The plaintiffs have not shown that the applicable criteria were misapplied to their properties . . . the evidence has simply not convinced this Court that the properties of the plaintiff were incorrectly evaluated by the Authorities.

"The Plaintiffs have not carried their burden of showing that their properties were not acquired because of arbitrary and discriminatory action, or not in accordance with the law."

In commenting on the allegation that the defendants acted in a negligent manner, Judge Muir held, "The plaintiffs suggest that the defendants were willfully and wantonly negligent in the inception and execution of the South Wilkes-Barre Project. In my view this contention is irresponsible."

However, Judge Muir did hold that the defendants must make a determination whether rehabilitation of the entire South Wilkes-Barre Area is feasible.

He found that the defendants had not complied with this procedural requirement, but that the defendants are in the best position to determine how they should comply with that requirement and that they should make that determination and present evidence of their compliance with that requirement to the Court.

According Case, the authority will be able to comply with the Court request to produce the procedural requirements demanded within the next week. The court is requiring that a finding be made that the South Wilkes-Barre Area is capable of being rehabilitated and that it should be rehabilitated rather than totally cleared.

17 Wilkes Students Get Word From Hahnemann



In the midst of their Summer courses, the first 17 students of the Wilkes-Hahnemann Cooperative Medical Education Program in Family Medicine received the long-awaited word of their acceptance at the Philadelphia medical school recently as they continued work on required Summer courses at Wilkes College.

Shown in the new Stark Learning Center following the announceent are, from left to right, first row—Deborah Ann Pincofski, 38 Lamoreau Street, West Nanticoke; Ellen Meryl Field, 911 Turner Avenue, Drexel Hill; Cynthia Mae Patterson, R.D. 3, Towanda; Jeanne Cullin, 405 Lawton Road, Willow Grove; Bonita Madelyn Metzger, 1132 Scott Street, Wilkes-Barre; and Maureen Regina Maguire, Lake Road, Bear Creek.

Second row—Dr. Anthony Turchetti, acting executive

director and clinical coordinator of the Wilkes-Hahnemann Program; Cynthia Ann Solomon, 60 Carey Street, Ashley; Thomas Lenns, 1139 Loomis Avenue, Scranton; Douglas Trostle, 339 Jefferson Road, Adamstown; John R. Azain, 46 Sylvanus Street, Wilkes-Barre; Michael Ferraro, 1110 Murray Street, Forty Fort; James P. Guzak, 1613 Jefferson Avenue, Dunmore; Susan Marie Krischunis, 333 Bennett Street, Luzerne; and Dr. Edward Stockham, adjunct professor of chemistry at Wilkes College and project director of the program.

Also, Kathleen Barnhart, 2726 Eldridge Street, Philadelphia; Edward G. Boyer III, 2311 Springview Road, Norristown; Patricia Ann Morris, 120 East Edsall Avenue, Palisades Park, N.J.; and Janet Lucille Polansky, 14 Mitchell Street, Pittston.

The announcement of those selected to enter the second (two-year) phase of the six-year program was made jointly by Dr. Turchetti and Atty. Frank Townsend, president of the program's Policy Committee.

The program, which was initiated in September 1972, calls for an intensive six-year program of study that enables the successful candidates to receive simultaneously their undergraduate baccalaureate degree and a Doctor of Medicine.

The students, in their first year at Hahnemann will undergo study in core basic sciences and introductions to medical science. Three courses will serve to introduce the student to medical practice; medical problems, human behavior, and clinical science.

During the second year at Hahnemann, students will undergo intensive clinical clerkship training in each of the major divisions of medical practice, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and gynecology, pediatrics, and psychiatry.

In the final two-year phase—the fifth and sixth years—the students will spend 24 weeks at Hahnemann dealing in advanced clinical basic science and 48 weeks at Wilkes College and in the Wilkes-Barre Area Hospitals, pursuing academic courses and actual clinical training in regional hospitals under the guidance of local physicians.

Gap Between Parties Widens

Religious, Ethnic Split Seen in Legislature

ASSEMBLY, From 1-B
ors, 12 are from Philadel-
ia, two are from Pitts-
burgh and all are Demo-
crats.

Senate Democratic Leader
Leroy Irvis, Pittsburgh,
timed the low black repre-
sentation on two factors.

"With the exception of the
big cities, blacks are so
widely dispersed they make
up only a tiny part of the po-
pulation of legislative dis-
tricts," Irvis said. "And in
some parts of Pennsylvania,
blacks have poor records for
registering and voting."

The most over-represented
minority group in the new
legislature is men, who ac-
count for 48 percent of the
Pennsylvania population but
hold 97 percent of the seats
in the General Assembly.

And despite the emergence
of the women's rights move-

ment, there are fewer
women in the 1975-76 General
Assembly (9) than there
were in the 1965-66 General
Assembly (14).

The National Women's Poli-
tical Caucus reports that
about 600 of the 7,600 state
legislators in the United
States—or about 8 percent—
are women. In New Hamp-
shire, one in every four legis-
lators is a woman, and small
states like Maine, Montana,
Arizona and Iowa have more
women in their legislatures
than Pennsylvania.

Of the 500 legislative candi-
dates in Pennsylvania last
fall, only 30 were women—
and only nine of them won.
Many women candidates,
especially those who ran as
Republicans in Philadelphia,
were considered "throw-
away names" by party leaders
meaning the leaders thought

there was no chance of win-
ning no matter who the can-
didate was.

The survey showed that
currently legislators are re-
tiring—voluntarily or other-
wise—sooner than their pre-
decessors. Ten years ago the
average legislator had been
in office 7.3 years; this year
the average is 6 years.

One factor in this decline is
the extraordinarily generous
retirement plan for legisla-
tors now in effect. Under it,
legislators can qualify for
lifetime pensions of \$3,500 a
year at age 50 after serving
only six years, and \$20,000 or
more after 15 years.

About 65 percent of all leg-
islators have college degrees,
compared with only 48 per-
cent 10 years ago. The pre-
dominant occupation contin-
ues to be attorneys. Law is
the profession of one in every
four current legislators.

Compared to Democrats,

Republicans as a group are
older, more experienced in
the Legislature, and better
educated.

The 43 legislators from
Philadelphia are slightly
older, slightly more experi-
enced and considerably less
well educated than the aver-
age for the legislature. Only
13 percent of the city delega-
tion are white Protestants.

In contrast, white Protes-
tants make up 73 percent of
the 40-member Philadelphia
suburban delegation (Bucks,
Chester, Delaware and Mont-
gomery Counties). Four of
every five suburban lawmak-
ers are college educated,
considerably higher than av-
erage.

The oldest legislator is
Rep. Peter E. Perry (D.,
Philadelphia), who is 73. The
youngest is Rep. Thomas E.
Flaherty (D., Allegheny), 24.
The longest tenure belongs to
Sen. Martin P. Murray (D.,
Luzerne), who is beginning
his 29th year in the Legisla-

The Pennsylvania Legislature: Then and Now

RISING		DECLINING	
	COLLEGE DEGREES		AVERAGE AGE
	1965.....48% 1975.....65%		1965.....51.1 YRS. 1975.....48.0 YRS.
	BLACKS		LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE (AVERAGE YEARS)
	1965.....4% 1975.....5%		1965.....7.3 YRS. 1975.....6.0 YRS.
	CATHOLICS		LAWYERS
	1965.....24% 1975.....38%		1965.....26% 1975.....25%
	JEWS		WOMEN
	1965.....3% 1975.....6%		1965.....5% 1975.....3%

CATHOLICS, JEWS and collegians showed the largest increases in representation in Pennsylvania's Legislature for the coming year, while the average age and experience dropped. The number of women also declined. Catholic and Jewish representatives

(mostly Democratic) exceed shares of the state's population. Blacks made only small gains. The breakdown also shows that the majority of the Republicans are Protestants.

Profile of the 1975-76 Pennsylvania General Assembly

	ENTIRE LEGISLATURE	PHILADELPHIA LEGISLATORS	SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA LEGISLATORS	DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS	REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS	ENTIRE HOUSE	ENTIRE SENATE
AVERAGE AGE	48.0	48.6	47.9	46.6	49.8	47.7	49.4
AVERAGE LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.6	7.6
COLLEGE DEGREES	65%	47%	80%	57%	75%	63%	73%
WOMEN	3%	4%	7%	3%	3%	4%	2%
BLACKS	5%	28%	none	10%	none	5%	6%
CATHOLICS	38%	40%	25%	56%	14%	38%	36%
JEWS	6%	19%	2%	9%	2%	6%	6%
LAWYERS	25%	28%	33%	27%	23%	22%	38%

Inquirer Graphics / DAVE MILNE

Profile shows GOP in Legislature leads in education, experience

The Legislature's New Look

Fewer Women, Small Gains for Blacks

By WILLIAM ECENBARGER
Inquirer Harrisburg Bureau

HARRISBURG—More than simple party loyalty separates Democrats and Republicans in the 1975-76 Pennsylvania General Assembly; there are significant and widening religious and racial differences.

For starters, 75 percent of all Democratic legislators are either Catholic, Jewish or black, while 84 percent of all Republican legislators are white Protestants.

Moreover, an Inquirer survey of the 50 senators and 203 representatives who will

open the new legislative session on Tuesday also showed that:

- Both Catholics and Jews have representation in the Legislature that exceeds their proportion in the overall state population.

- Women and blacks are under-represented.

- Compared with the General Assembly of 10 years ago, today's state legislators are younger and better educated, but less experienced in the legislative process.

The major finding was the polarization of religions and races by party—a factor that

could help explain the excessive partisanship that has pervaded the Legislature's deliberations in recent years.

While only 31 percent of the state's population is Catholic, 38 percent of the 253 legislators are Catholic. Ten years ago only 24 percent of the legislative membership was Catholic. There are 11 more Catholics in the current session than there were last year.

More than half (56 percent) of all Democratic legislators are Catholic, and only 14 of the General Assembly's 96 Catholics are Republicans.

Jews, who comprise about 3 percent of the Pennsylvania population, hold about 6 percent of all legislative seats, and 13 of the 15 Jews in the General Assembly are Democrats.

Blacks have made only a small gain in the Legislature over the last 10 years, and women have actually regressed in terms of the number of female legislators.

While about 10 percent of the state's population is black, they make up only about 5 percent of the Legislature. Of the 14 black legislators (See ASSEMBLY on 7-B)

Phil. Inq. 1/5/75

Goals Unreached

Revenue sharing: time for appraisal

By DAVID S. BRODER

WASHINGTON — When former President Nixon was marketing the idea of general revenue sharing a few years ago, he said it would deliver "power to the people." With the five-year, \$30 billion program of federal aid to state and local governments coming up for renewal in Congress next year, the time is at hand to ask what people have been given what power to achieve what ends by this massive experiment in New Federalism.

Exactly that question is addressed in a survey released last week by the National Clearinghouse on Revenue Sharing. The answers it suggests show why Congress ought to look carefully at the results of this program before extending its life.

This review process is just beginning, and this particular report is only a small segment of the massive data a number of groups, inside and outside government, are accumulating in preparation for the coming congressional debate.

The value of this study is its skeptical tone. It was assembled by a staff representing four groups — the League of Women Voters, the National Urban Coalition, the Center for Community Change, and the Center for National Policy Review. Their leaders tend to be protective of social programs and minority groups and take a jaundiced view of almost anything intimately associated with the Nixon regime, as general revenue sharing is.

Its tentative conclusion is that while "it is probably too early to call revenue sharing a bust, the chief lesson of the experience thus far is that it puts a tremendous burden on citizens to take and sustain initiatives in order to achieve meaningful change.

"While general revenue sharing does not, for the most part, actively hinder citizen initiative," the report written by Patricia W. Blair says, "it does little to help, either."

Now, general revenue sharing was a program with as many rationales as it had sponsors. One goal was to shift part of the burden of rapidly rising local budgets from the regressive state-local revenue system to the more progressive federal income tax. That has been achieved.

A second goal was to increase the

political power and, implicitly, the chances of political survival of local and state elected officials, by providing them with some discretionary funds they did not have to raise themselves. That, too, has been achieved.

But since a third goal of revenue sharing was, as Mr. Nixon said, to bring "power to the people," and not just to a different set of government officials, the questions raised in the Blair report are important and relevant for the coming debate.

In the 26 cities and the seven metropolitan countries where members of the monitoring group conducted over 1,000 interviews, they found "a rather wide range of citizen activity" on the uses of revenue-sharing funds, but little depth of involvement or impact.

Open budget hearings on use of revenue-sharing funds were held in all but two or three sites, but they came too late in the decision-making cycle to have much influence and were sparsely attended.

While citizen pressure blocked plans in St. Louis County to use revenue-sharing money for a golf course, the impact of citizens generally was spotty. Local coverage of revenue sharing averaged less than two stories per city in a two-year period. And the tendency of revenue-sharing funds to disappear into the general budget made it hard, even for those who wanted to have a say, to determine where and how the money was being spent.

Similarly, there was little evidence that the anti-discrimination standards that are supposed to be built into revenue sharing are understood or enforced at the local level.

On the contrary, there are strong indications that substantial federal money is going into local public safety departments whose personnel is extremely unrepresentative of the community's makeup.

None of these findings is definitive, and none condemns revenue sharing as a failure. But they suggest the questions that can — and should — be raised about the program, in order to assure that it has a chance to achieve all its goals, and does not become just another federal check-writing exercise, which persists without anyone asking whether its purposes are being reached.



(Photo by Frank Kashuda)

STUDENT FORUM DISCUSSED — The Luzerne County Social studies Council met recently to discuss formation of the Student Forum to be operated in conjunction with Wilkes College. Shown at the session, held in Wyoming Valley West High School, are, seated from the left, Mary Lamoreux, Lake-Lehman; Al Dobrowalski, Valley West, council chairman; Dr. Mahmoud Fahmy, Wilkes College, council coordinator; Edwin E. Cobleigh, Wilkes-Barre Area; Betty M. Corcoran, Hazleton Area, and Walter H. Niehoff, Wilkes College. Standing, Hank Walker, Pittston Area; James

McKeown, Bishop O'Reilly; John Kurilla, Bishop O'Reilly; Robert Gardner, Northwest Area; Eidith Mantz, Wilkes-Barre Area, and Andrew Shaw, Jr., Wilkes College.

Dr. Fahmy said the Student Forum will give five students from each area high school an opportunity to attend seminars on local government and community topics.

Council members also discussed reading problems in social studies classes.

The next meeting will be held March 11 at 2 p.m. at Bishop O'Reilly High School, Kingston.





You Are News
And it couldn't happen to a nicer person

WNB THE WYOMING NATIONAL BANK

Bankline
BATAVIA ILLINOIS

for. T
omy
oped
Cat
Susqu
water
to ge
arm
Du
tail
the
outc
and
bit.
sal
sho



McNeil Building is headquarters for the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School

Polls Rate MBA Programs

But Most Deans Say Surveys Are Useless

By JANE SHOEMAKER
Inquirer Business Writer

The final ratings are in. Harvard and Stanford run a close first and second, Chicago third and the University of Pennsylvania fourth. MIT, Carnegie-Mellon and Columbia are locked in a tie for fifth.

The rankings aren't for athletic endeavors; they're for graduate schools of business. And as far as the deans of those schools are concerned, the pollsters ought to get back on the playing fields where they belong.

The deans, angered over two recently published surveys ranking MBA (master of business administration) programs, claim that graduate business schools are so diverse that they cannot accurately be compared to each other.

If such rankings become common, the deans fear that students seeking graduate business degrees may tend to apply only to those schools that make it into the ratings, ignoring ones that have strong programs but may lack national prestige.

"Business education is quite strong in this country, and a large part of its strength comes in diversity," said Harvard Business School dean Lawrence E. Fouraker. "All of us have somewhat different objectives that can't always be compared."

His views matched those of deans across the country. Only one, former Ford Motor Co. president and now Stanford dean Arjay Miller, broke ranks and supported the ratings.

At issue are two surveys, one

Change, a magazine specializing in higher education.

The magazines asked students and working MBAs and business school deans to name the top dozen business schools in two areas — academic quality and employment value.

The deans, surveyed by MBA magazine, ranked Stanford first and Harvard second in academic quality but reversed the two in employment value. In both categories, Chicago was third, the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School fourth and Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School fifth.

The students ranked Harvard first and Stanford second in both academic quality and employment value. They ranked Chicago third and Wharton fourth in academics but switched the two when assessing their value in landing jobs. Columbia University was fifth in both categories.

The Change magazine survey asked deans in 18 fields of study, including business, to name the top five schools in their respective fields but not necessarily place them in order.

The ratings were determined by how many times a university's MBA program was mentioned by business deans. Harvard came out on top followed by Stanford, Chicago, Wharton and Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Wharton School Dean Donald C. Carroll, miffed at his program's fourth-place rank, doesn't believe in ratings as much and speculated the new surveys came out "because earlier ones were sufficiently bad that they (surveyors) thought they

important graduate schools of business," Carroll said. "but how do you decide which is best?"

Carroll said Wharton grads are known in industry for "being able to solve problems, as opposed to talking about them."

Fouraker said he judges the quality of the Harvard MBA program by the number of graduates who hold responsible management positions.

Chicago dean Richard Rosett considers his business school "preeminent in the production of new knowledge." Sloan School dean William Pounds says MIT prides itself on producing flexible graduates able to adjust easily to a variety of jobs. Dartmouth's John W. Hennessey boasts of computer expertise and technological advances.

But Stanford's Miller says that when all the deans are finished touting their specialties, they ought to take another good look at the ratings.

"We all turn out the same product," said Miller, "and when you look at it from the customer's point of view — the companies — there is a difference."

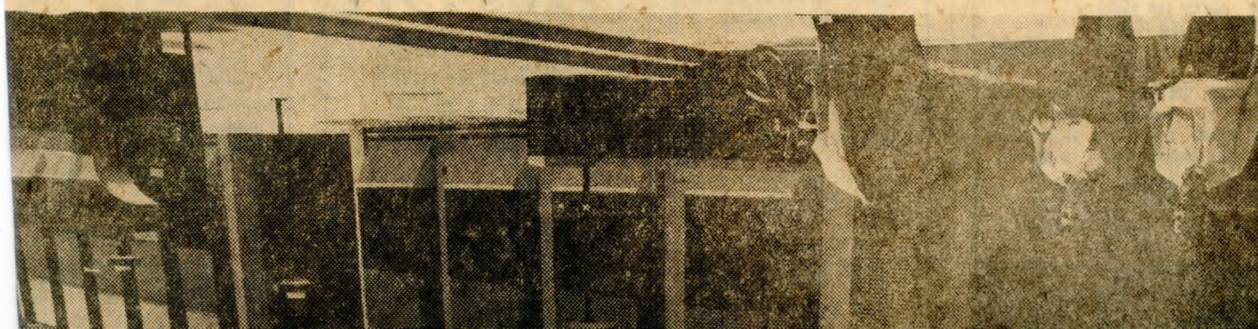
Miller believes strongly in ratings and claims that he has the research to back them up. During his tenure as Ford president from 1963 to 1968, Ford kept track of the salary progressions of its 1,200 MBA graduates.

The Ford survey, he said, showed that the managers who progressed most quickly through the executive ranks were those from the top-ranked schools.

Polls Rate MBA Programs

But Most Deans Say Surveys Are Useless

McNeil Building is headquarters for the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School



By JANE SHOEMAKER

The final ratings are in. Harvard and Stanford run a close first and second, Chicago third and the University of Pennsylvania fourth. MIT, Carnegie-Mellon and Columbia are locked in a tie for fifth. The rankings aren't for athletic endeavors; they're for graduate schools of business. And as far as the deans of those schools are concerned, the pollsters ought to get back on the playing fields where they belong.

The deans, angered over two recent published surveys ranking MBA (master of business administration) programs, claim that graduate business schools are so diverse that they cannot accurately be compared to each other.

If such rankings become common, the deans fear that students seeking graduate business degrees may tend to apply only to those schools that make it into the ratings, ignoring ones that have strong programs but may lack national prestige.

"Business education is quite strong in this country, and a large part of its strength comes in diversity," said Harvard Business School dean Lawrence E. Foulner. "All of us have somewhat different objectives that can't always be compared."

His views matched those of deans across the country. Only one, former Ford Motor Co. president and now Stanford dean Arjay Miller, broke ranks and supported the ratings.

At issue are two surveys, one published in MBA, a magazine geared to business students and graduates, and the other in

Change, a magazine specializing in higher education.

The magazines asked students and working MBAs and business school deans to name the top dozen business schools in two areas — academic quality and employment value.

The deans, surveyed by MBA magazine, ranked Stanford first and Harvard second in academic quality but reversed the two in employment value. In both categories, Chicago was third, the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School fourth and Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School fifth.

The students ranked Harvard first and Stanford second in both academic quality and employment value. They ranked Chicago third and Wharton fourth in academics but switched the two when assessing their value in landing jobs. Columbia University was fifth in both categories.

The Change magazine survey asked deans in 18 fields of study, including business, to name the top five schools in their respective fields but not necessarily place them in order.

The ratings were determined by how many times a university's MBA program was mentioned by business deans. Harvard came out on top followed by Stanford, Chicago, Wharton and Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Wharton School Dean Donald C. Carroll, miffed at his program's fourth-place rank, doesn't believe in ratings as much and speculated the new surveys came out "because earlier ones were sufficiently bad that they (surveyors) thought they could be improved."

"I agree that there are very im-

portant graduate schools of business," Carroll said, "but how do you decide which is best?"

Carroll said Wharton grads are known in industry for "being able to solve problems, as opposed to talking about them."

Fouraker said he judges the quality of the Harvard MBA program by the number of graduates who hold responsible management positions.

Chicago dean Richard Rosett considers his business school "preeminent in the production of new knowledge," Sloan School dean William Pounds says MIT prides itself on producing flexible graduates able to adjust easily to a variety of jobs. Dartmouth's John W. Hennessey boasts of computer expertise and technological advances.

But Stanford's Miller says that when all the deans are finished touting their specialties, they ought to take another good look at the ratings.

"We all turn out the same product," said Miller, "and when you look at it from the customer's point of view — the companies — there is a difference."

Miller believes strongly in ratings and claims that he has the research to back them up. During his tenure as Ford president from 1963 to 1968, Ford kept track of the salary progressions of its 1,200 MBA graduates.

The Ford survey, he said, showed that the managers who progressed most quickly through the executive ranks were those from the top-ranked schools.

"It all shows up in the marketplace," he said.

twice during the summer. Frequency will depend upon the length of the heat-

CLOSED SUNDAYS — BUT WE OFFER A...

Hard Bargaining Year Is Seen for Labor Talks

By WILLIAM K. MARIMOW
Inquirer Labor Writer

Organized labor will be attempting to make up for lost purchasing power in 1975 contract negotiations, despite the deepening recession that in December pushed the nation's unemployment rate to 7.1 percent.

Despite a relatively light calendar of major contract expirations, industry and union negotiators, federal mediators and economic forecasters generally agree that the new year could develop into an agonizing struggle between workers and their employers, both caught in the crosscurrents of soaring costs and softening business conditions.

"I think the collective-bargaining situation is going to get tougher this year," cautions William R. (Rex) Marlowe, assistant regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service's Philadelphia office, which monitors labor-management relations in seven Middle Atlantic and Southern states.

Marlowe, who believes labor's demands this year will mirror those of 1974 when first-year wage settlements averaged 10 to 12 percent, expects management to begin pressing for concessions in work rules in exchange for improvements in wages and fringe benefits.

"I think employers will be more willing to take a strike than they were before," asserts the veteran mediator. "For many of them, it's a case of sink or swim, and they say they've got to get back some of their flexibility and ability to maneuver in order to stay competitive."

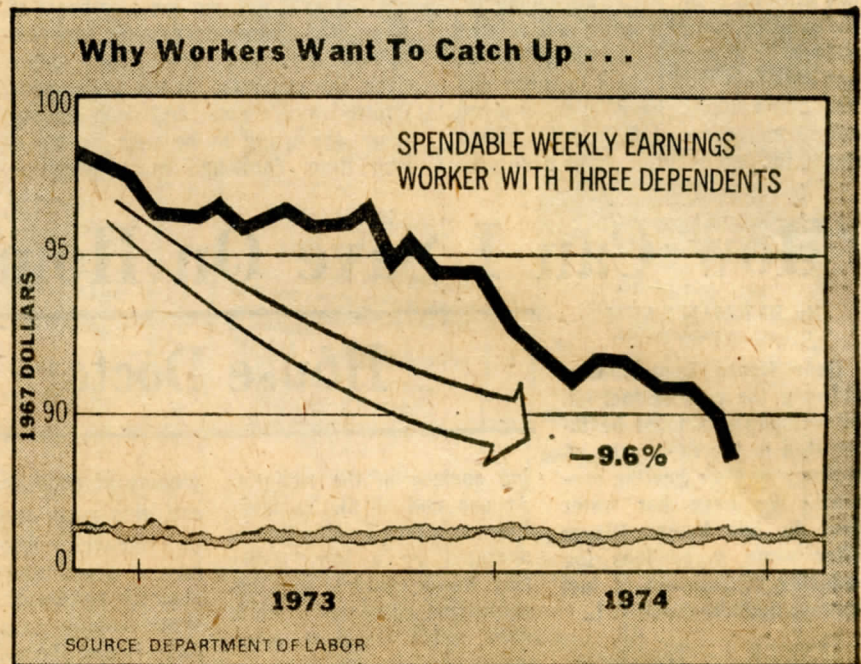
Major Pacts Drop

Although Marlowe declines to forecast the outcome of 1975 contract settlements, Michael K. Evans, president of Chase Econometric Associates, projects first-year wage increases of about 10 percent set against a backdrop of a "pretty severe" bargaining climate.

Evans says the mounting unemployment rate will probably have only a meager effect on collective bargaining this year. "There is a trade-off," he says, "but we're dealing with numbers that are too big. The underlying relationship (between wage settlements and unemployment) is being swamped by the price index."

In general, Chase reduces its estimate for wage increases by about 1 percent for every 1 percent increase in their unemployment rate projections. Thus, when it boosted its joblessness projection for 1975 from 6 percent to 7 percent, it reduced its wage forecast from 11 to 10 percent.

Nationally, major contracts — those covering 1,000 or more workers — involving 2.5 million workers are scheduled for expiration or renegotiation



Key industries with contracts expiring this year include construction, petroleum, railroad, maritime and the U. S. Postal Service.

In railroad bargaining, contract talks between the nation's railroads and 14 unions were adjourned shortly before Christmas and are to resume Tuesday. Although the pacts were scheduled to expire on Dec. 31, negotiations are certain to continue well into the new year in order to meet the timetable required under the Railway Labor Relations Act.

Thus far, in railroad and petroleum negotiations — as in the coal talks last fall — there have been few signs of trade-offs between industry and labor. The railway unions are demanding a 20 percent wage hike as of Jan. 1, 15 percent more in January 1976 and a cost-of-living allowance to cushion the impact of rising prices.

Markets Also Talking

The American Postal Workers Union, whose two-year contract expires July 20, is equally determined to secure hefty wage increases in 1975 bargaining. Their goals, formulated at the union's national convention last summer, include across-the-board wage increases of \$2,500 the first year, \$1,250 the second year and a substantially improved escalator clause.

Locally, major supermarkets in the Philadelphia area are negotiating a new contract with retail clerks' unions in eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware. The current pact is scheduled to expire at midnight next Sunday.

But probably the most important local negotiations of the year, at least to the million passengers a day who rely on Philadelphia's public transit system, are the talks between SEPTA

current two-year agreement is set to expire on March 14.

Those talks, which have been under way since June 3, seem headed for public fact-finding, a procedure used by transit negotiators in 1971 and 1973 bargaining, and routinely followed since the passage of the state Public Employe Relations Act (Act 195) in 1970.

Builders Negotiate

The transport workers' union, whose last contract was negotiated during Nixon Administration wage-price controls, are determined to secure a cost-of-living escalator along with wage increases to compensate them for purchasing power whittled away by higher prices.

SEPTA negotiators, meantime, while pledging to come up with proposals to boost productivity and reduce costs, appear to be taking a somewhat defensive position in negotiation, bargaining to prevent an increase in fares or cut-back in services.

On April 30, contracts covering some 30,000 Philadelphia-area construction workers are scheduled to expire. While industry negotiators are hopeful that the downturn in building activity this year will temper union demands, Thomas J. Magrann, business manager of the Philadelphia Building & Construction Trades Council, says his negotiating team will demand "a substantial wage increase" in order to keep up with the cost of living.

This year, the Mid-Atlantic Construction Management Association Inc., which includes some 14 contractors' associations in the Philadelphia area, plans to coordinate its bargaining in an effort to preclude one contractor's

major contract expiration, industry and union negotiators, federal mediators and economic forecasters generally agree that the new year could develop into an agonizing struggle between workers and their employers, both caught in the crosscurrents of soaring costs and softening business conditions.

"I think the collective-bargaining situation is going to get tougher this year," cautions William R. (Rex) Marlowe, assistant regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service's Philadelphia office, which monitors labor-management relations in seven Middle Atlantic and Southern states.

Marlowe, who believes labor's demands this year will mirror those of 1974 when first-year wage settlements averaged 10 to 12 percent, expects management to begin pressing for concessions in work rules in exchange for improvements in wages and fringe benefits.

"I think employers will be more willing to take a strike than they were before," asserts the veteran mediator. "For many of them, it's a case of sink or swim, and they say they've got to get back some of their flexibility and ability to maneuver in order to stay competitive."

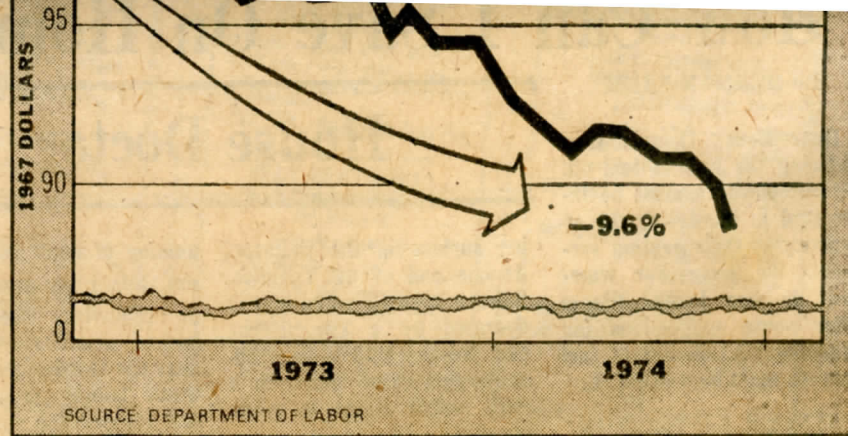
Major Pacts Drop

Although Marlowe declines to forecast the outcome of 1975 contract settlements, Michael K. Evans, president of Chase Econometric Associates, projects first-year wage increases of about 10 percent set against a backdrop of a "pretty severe" bargaining climate.

Evans says the mounting unemployment rate will probably have only a meager effect on collective bargaining this year. "There is a trade-off," he says, "but we're dealing with numbers that are too big. The underlying relationship (between wage settlements and unemployment) is being swamped by the price index."

In general, Chase reduces its estimate for wage increases by about 1 percent for every 1 percent increase in their unemployment rate projections. Thus, when it boosted its joblessness projection for 1975 from 6 percent to 7 percent, it reduced its wage forecast from 11 to 10 percent.

Nationally, major contracts — those covering 1,000 or more workers — involving 2.5 million workers are scheduled for expiration or renegotiation over the next year, a sharp decline from the 5.2 million workers under big pacts that ran out in 1974.



Key industries with contracts expiring this year include construction, petroleum, railroad, maritime and the U. S. Postal Service.

In railroad bargaining, contract talks between the nation's railroads and 14 unions were adjourned shortly before Christmas and are to resume Tuesday. Although the pacts were scheduled to expire on Dec. 31, negotiations are certain to continue well into the new year in order to meet the timetable required under the Railway Labor Relations Act.

Thus far, in railroad and petroleum negotiations — as in the coal talks last fall — there have been few signs of trade-offs between industry and labor. The railway unions are demanding a 20 percent wage hike as of Jan. 1, 15 percent more in January 1976 and a cost-of-living allowance to cushion the impact of rising prices.

Markets Also Talking

The American Postal Workers Union, whose two-year contract expires July 20, is equally determined to secure hefty wage increases in 1975 bargaining. Their goals, formulated at the union's national convention last summer, include across-the-board wage increases of \$2,500 the first year, \$1,250 the second year and a substantially improved escalator clause.

Locally, major supermarkets in the Philadelphia area are negotiating a new contract with retail clerks' unions in eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware. The current pact is scheduled to expire at midnight next Sunday.

But probably the most important local negotiations of the year, at least to the million passengers a day who rely on Philadelphia's public transit system, are the talks between SEPTA and Transport Workers Union Local 234, which represents 5,500 SEPTA operators, mechanics and cashiers. Their

current two-year agreement is set to expire on March 14.

Those talks, which have been under way since June 3, seem headed for public fact-finding, a procedure used by transit negotiators in 1971 and 1973 bargaining, and routinely followed since the passage of the state Public Employee Relations Act (Act 195) in 1970.

Builders Negotiate

The transport workers' union, whose last contract was negotiated during Nixon Administration wage-price controls, are determined to secure a cost-of-living escalator along with wage increases to compensate them for purchasing power whittled away by higher prices.

SEPTA negotiators, meantime, while pledging to come up with proposals to boost productivity and reduce costs, appear to be taking a somewhat defensive position in negotiation, bargaining to prevent an increase in fares or cut-back in services.

On April 30, contracts covering some 30,000 Philadelphia-area construction workers are scheduled to expire. While industry negotiators are hopeful that the downturn in building activity this year will temper union demands, Thomas J. Magrann, business manager of the Philadelphia Building & Construction Trades Council, says his negotiating team will demand "a substantial wage increase" in order to keep up with the cost of living.

This year, the Mid-Atlantic Construction Management Association Inc., which includes some 14 contractors' associations in the Philadelphia area, plans to coordinate its bargaining in an effort to preclude one contractors' group from agreeing to an oversized settlement that would bring pressure on other associations to do the same.

Job-Hunting Jars Modern-Language Convention

By TOM BUCKLEY

Those graying pipe-smokers, wearing tweeds and sensible low-heeled shoes, skulking and out of seminars ranging from medieval drama to science-fiction at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association at the Hilton and Americana Hotels during the last four days were, it turned out, chairmen of college and university departments.

As a last defense against the importunings of job-seekers who are more numerous than ever this year, many chairman carried out the convention-goer's ultimate act of betrayal. That is, they removed their name tags and, like so many existential heroes, revealed in their loss of identity.

"Anybody would be crazy to go around wearing a badge that said 'department chairman,'" William D. Schaefer, the executive secretary of the association, said yesterday as the meeting was ending. He is on leave from his position as — what else — chairman of the English department at the University of California at Los Angeles.

The employment squeeze, which had resulted from reductions in higher education budgets combined with a production for several years in a row of bum-

Modern Language Association has been buffeted in the last 10 years by one contretemps after another. There was the knife-fighting over the Vietnam War, a brief Marxist takeover of the association, the elevating of blood pressure over the question of black studies, and then militant feminism.

This year it was homosexual literature and the rights of homosexuals, and if it didn't cause the same intensity of controversy as those earlier topics, it was only because English and European language departments have for years been Arcadia for the sexual minorities.

"Whether or not Jim or Bill was 'gay' hasn't been a subject worth mentioning for years," said Mr. Schaefer, "so it has all been rather in low-key."

Christopher Isherwood was the main speaker at a forum, "Homosexuality and Literature," which was attended by several hundred people. He discussed a work in progress, an autobiographical volume that will deal with the period from the middle nineteen-twenties, when he went to Berlin, until 1941, when he left England to settle in the United States.

Looking remarkably fit for

a man of 70, nattily dressed in dark green corduroys, Mr. Isherwood said that he had been both evasive and disingenuous in dealing with his homosexuality in "Goodbye to Berlin," which was adapted for the stage and screen as "I Am a Camera" and "Cabaret," and "Mr. Norris."

At that, he said, he hadn't cared for the treatment of homosexuality in "Cabaret," which reduced it "to a kind of harmless weakness, like bedwetting."

The model for Sally Bowles, the reckless American girl, became a communist in the nineteen-thirties, Mr. Isherwood said in reply to a question, and died, still firm in her Marxism-Leninism, last year.

Asked from the floor as to the direction in which he would like to see the homosexual-liberation movement go, he replied boomerily, "To victory! To be recognized as entirely natural and not to be questioned at all."

James Baldwin flew in from France to address the association's Commission on Minority Groups. Looking back over his own career, he said that a writer who happened to be a black American was obliged to have a battle with the English language "in

order to recreate it."

"The blues is what reconciled me to English," said Mr. Baldwin, whose most recent work is, "If Beale Street Could Talk."

William Gass, the novelist and member of the faculty of Washington University in St. Louis, discussed the differences between the writing of fiction and criticism.

Words, he said, undergo an ontological transformation at the hands of the novelist. "He must insure that the words he uses in his fiction aren't ordinary speech," Mr. Gass said. "The writer puts a carrot on the snowman's face and calls it a nose."

Andy Warhol received an award from the Popular Culture Association, one of several organizations that meets under the mantle of the Modern Language Association.

Mr. Warhol carried a tape recorder, which led many persons in the audience to suppose that he was fearful lest his words be lost to posterity; instead, he gave a lesson in concision.

"Thank you," he said in a tiny Jackie Kennedy voice.

Robert Penn Warren missed the meeting of the Melville Society, of which he is president, at the Trustees' Room of the New York Public Library, which had prepared

an exhibition of the author's manuscripts and letters.

Virgil Thomson, who was one of the speakers, said he hadn't any idea why he had been invited to discuss "Melville and Music."

"As far as I can tell, there isn't any such relation," he said. "I kept trying to put them off, but they were implacable."

Donald Yannella of Glassboro (N.J.) State College, the secretary-treasurer, displayed a 1974 calendar prepared by the society. The first notation, on Jan. 3, recalls the departure of the Acushnet for the Pacific in 1841. The last, next Dec. 31, notes that Melville resigned as inspector of customs on that day in 1885.

At the sparsely attended general meeting of the Modern Language Association, Prof. Germaine Brée, formerly of New York University and now a faculty member at Wake Forest University, was installed as president.

Her predecessor, Prof. John Hurt Fisher of the University of Tennessee, said in his address that falling enrollments in higher education at least indicated that "the anti-intellectual custodial philosophy in higher education since 1965" might be waning.

chairman of the English department at the University of California at Los Angeles.

The employment squeeze, he said, had resulted from general reductions in higher-education budgets combined with the production for several years in a row of bumper crops of doctorates in the humanities, whose holders are now learning the hard way as their parents warned them, that they might have done better to stay in marketing.

Students Helped

Many academics, like Prof. Albrecht Strauss of the University of North Carolina, who is also editor of *Studies in Philology*, were looking for jobs, not for themselves, but for their students. The ability to do so has much to do with the reputation of a doctoral program.

"I've been looking out for my people, talking to my friends," he said. "It's one of the most important things that goes on at these meetings."

Partly because of its importance as a job market, attendance was higher this year, despite the recession, than at the meetings in Chicago in 1973, or here in 1972. The association said that 7,500 people had registered and that another 1,000 or so were attending sessions without having paid their fees.

Judging from the numbers of persons who thronged the bars and coffee shops of the two hotels during meeting hours, and the often scanty attendance at seminars, it appeared that many of the profs were cutting classes.

One reason may have been a degree of dissatisfaction with the association's scheduling of about 200 seminars, ranging in subject matter from the *recherche* to the arcane, and often conducted by the young and ambitious, rather than a smaller number of events at which recognized experts spoke, as in the past.

"Any seven people can get up a seminar, and it has gone to absurd lengths," said one colicky senior professor. "'Culinary Aspects of French Fiction,' 'Medieval and Renaissance Symbolism and Allegory in Continental Literature,' 'Lesbians and Literature.' Whither the hell are we drifting?"

After 80 years or so of scholarly rumination, the

volume that will deal with the period from the middle nineteen-twenties, when he went to Berlin, until 1941, when he left England to settle in the United States.

Looking remarkably fit for

association's Commission on Minority Groups. Looking back over his own career, he said that a writer who happened to be a black American was obliged to have a battle with the English language "in

tiny Jackie Kennedy voice. Robert Penn Warren missed the meeting of the Melville Society, of which he is president, at the Trustees' Room of the New York Public Library, which had prepared

Colleges Warned On Jobs

U.S. Demands Quality, Not Race or Sex

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Staff Writer

The federal government warned colleges and universities yesterday that it is illegal to give preferential hiring treatment to women and minorities in trying to implement affirmative action programs.

In a memorandum to more than 2,800 college presidents, Peter E. Holmes, director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of Civil Rights, said that in all cases the most qualified applicant for any job is the one that should be hired.

Holmes told a press conference yesterday that there had been "widespread misinterpretation" of guidelines issued to implement an executive order requiring colleges to take affirmative action to hire and promote women and minorities.

"The impression has been that the federal government requires the lowering of standards to meet certain goals," Holmes said, adding that "there have been examples of misinterpretation of the goals on the part of our own people."

Yesterday's memorandum makes clear, Holmes said, that in no case should a less-qualified woman or member of a minority group be hired over a more fully qualified white male.

He said, however, that the executive order does require universities to make good-faith efforts to see to it that women and minorities are included in their recruitment pools in proportion to their availability in any particular field.

The memorandum also makes clear, Holmes said, that "colleges and universities, not the federal government, determine what constitutes qualification for any particular position."

Holmes said there is nothing

ence yesterday that there had been "widespread misinterpretation" of guidelines issued to implement an executive order requiring colleges to take affirmative action to hire and promote women and minorities.

"The impression has been that the federal government requires the lowering of standards to meet certain goals," Holmes said, adding that "there have been examples of misinterpretation of the goals on the part of our own people."

Yesterday's memorandum makes clear, Holmes said, that in no case should a less-qualified woman or member of a minority group be hired over a more fully qualified white male.

He said, however, that the executive order does require universities to make good-faith efforts to see to it that women and minorities are included in their recruitment pools in proportion to their availability in any particular field.

The memorandum also makes clear, Holmes said, that "colleges and universities, not the federal government, determine what constitutes qualification for any particular position."

Holmes said there is nothing in the memorandum issued yesterday that contradicts guidelines issued in October, 1972. But he said he acted because of misinterpretations and after complaints that the government was forcing promotion and hiring of women and minority members over better qualified white males.

The memorandum took several months to prepare and was reviewed before its release by HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Holmes said.

Yesterday's memorandum was immediately criticized by Margaret C. Dunkle, project associate at the Association of American College's Project on the Status and Education of Women.

The memorandum is "focused in a way as to combat charges of reverse discrimination and the backlash issue. It is a rehash of old positions," she said.

Holmes denied emphatically that the memorandum represented "a retreat from the principles of affirmative action." Affirmative action means positive, conscious efforts to recruit and employ women and minorities with certain goals and timetables.

Since the signing of the executive order, the issue of af-

Wyoming Valley Would Be *MUNICIPAL* 3rd Largest City in State

In proposing that Luzerne County's 74 existing municipal governments should be grouped into five municipal governments, Pennsylvania Economy League pointed out that one of the groupings — Wyoming Valley — "would be the third largest municipality in the Commonwealth" and "the 61st largest in the nation."

The other proposed groupings, made in PEL's recent study, "Local Government Capability in Luzerne County," would be Greater Hazleton, Back Mountain, Greater Shickshinny and Mountaintop.

Wyoming Valley includes the entire area from Newport Township on the south to Exeter Township and Duryea Borough on the north. This grouping contains 36 municipalities, comprises 245.6 square miles and contains a population of 228,782.

It includes the cities of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Nanticoke; the Boroughs of Ashley, Avoca, Courtdale, Dupont, Duryea, Edwardsville, Exeter, Forty Fort, Hughestown, Kingston, Laffin, Larksville, Laurel Run, Luzerne, Plymouth, Pringle, Sugar Notch, Swoyersville, Warrior Run, West Pittston, West Wyoming, Wyoming and Yatesville, and the Townships of Bear Creek, Buck, Exeter, Hanover, Jenkins, Newport, Pittston, Plains, Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre.

Greater Hazleton corresponds to the Luzerne County portion of the Hazleton Area School District. It is made up of 10 municipalities, comprises 184.2 square miles and has a population of 61,051. The municipalities include Hazleton City, the boroughs of Conyngham, Free-land, Jeddo and West Hazleton, and the townships of Black Creek, Butler, Foster, Hazle and Sugarloaf.

Back Mountain consists of nine municipalities north and west of Wyoming Valley. It incorporates an area of 153.3 square miles and has a population of 24,278. It includes the Boroughs of Dallas and Harveys Lake and the Townships of Dallas, Franklin, Jackson, Kingston, Lake, Lehman and Ross.

Greater Shickshinny is in the western portion of the county and consists of 11 municipali-

July 31-1974
TLEN

	Number of Municipalities	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	1970 Population	Population Per Square Mile	1972 Taxable Valuation
Wyoming Valley	36	245.6	228,782	931.5	\$255,291,029
Greater Hazleton	10	184.2	61,051	331.4	80,756,419
Back Mountain	9	153.3	24,278	158.4	36,006,170
Gr. Shickshinny	11	194.8	15,963	81.9	18,584,840
Mountaintop	8	109.6	12,227	111.6	22,590,990
Total	74	887.5	342,301	385.7	\$413,229,448

ties, an area of 194.8 square miles and a population of 15,963. Included are the Boroughs of Nescopeck, New Columbus and Shickshinny and the Townships of Conyngham, Fairmount, Holenback, Hunlock, Huntington, Nescopeck, Salem and Union.

Mountaintop, located between Greater Hazleton and Wyoming Valley, consists of eight municipalities, comprises 109.6 square miles and has a population of 12,227. Included are the Boroughs of Nuangola and White Haven and the Townships of Dennison, Dorrance, Fairview, Rice, Slocum and Wright.

Table showing the municipal groupings, 1972 taxable valuation and other information follows:

PEL said the municipal groupings represent the most realistic arrangement for government reorganization based on geographic, economic and social considerations. It also said the configurations are structured to reflect common interests, common boundaries and/or common economic, social, transportation or housing patterns which often render municipal boundaries irrelevant.

Wyoming Valley is the largest of the proposed units, representing almost half of the existing municipalities in the county, two-thirds of the population and 62 percent of the taxable property valuation.

Greater Hazleton represents 17.8 percent of the county's population and 19.5 percent of the taxable valuation. It would be the state's 13th largest municipality.

PEL said the reorganization of these urban areas would create strong, viable governmental entities and would substantially broaden the economic resources available to support governmental services in each area. They would be large enough to effect important economies of scale in their operation and to offer a full range of high level services to the people of the area.

"More importantly," PEL said, "these two reorganized communities would be able to pool the considerable human and financial resources in their respective areas and could provide the mechanism by which their resources could be directed toward the goals of the entire area."

According to the league, the Back Mountain and Mountaintop areas represent mushrooming "bedroom" type suburban growth communities. Like the municipalities of Wyoming Valley and Greater Hazleton, their existence is due primarily to the commercial, industrial and economic activities generated by a major population center.

PEL said the three smaller proposed municipal groupings "are recommended with some reluctance." They are proposed to maintain the existing sense of community in each of the areas and in recognition of the practical geographic considerations involved. Despite falling below the desired population and resource level for optimum provision and financing of needed governmental services, PEL said the three units, by comparison with the municipalities they comprise, "will enjoy an expanded resource base and their ability to govern will be enhanced."

PEL said its proposal for reorganizing local government in the county recognizes the existing inadequacies on the part of local government in the county and provides a basis for solving the problems associated with them.

PEL said:

"The strengthening of the county government and the shift to it of some areas of responsibility; the combining of the small municipal governments into five strong, viable units of local government and the modernization of governmental structures and procedures are imperative to meet the major problems too which governments must respond.

"The majority of these problems are area-wide in nature and beyond the scope, resources and abilities of most individual municipalities as they are not structured.

"As such, the proposal provides for the establishment of governmental entities equipped

Sept 3

TIMES-LEADER, EVENING NEWS, RECORD, WILKES-BARRE, PA., TUESDAY



700 WELCOMED BY WILKES—The Wilkes College Franklin Street Gymnasium was the setting yesterday morning when approximately 700 incoming freshmen and 80 transfer students and their parents were welcomed to the campus by President J. Michelini. The Class of 1978 is the

first to be welcomed to the campus by President J. Michelini. Following the introduction of administrators and student

leaders, the students with their parents were fêted at a luncheon in the school's new dining hall.

Following tours of the Eugene Shedden Farley Library, the new Stark Learning Center and the Dorothy Dickson Darte Center for the Performing Arts, the students were hosted at a dance in the gymnasium.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1968

Innovative Arizona College Is Saved From Bankruptcy

Special to The New York Times

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 15—A small, innovative liberal arts college in Prescott, Ariz., has staved off bankruptcy through the intervention of an Illinois foundation that sought the college out.

The trustees of Prescott College had been searching the country for funds to help the school, which began in 1966, has some 400 students and is dedicated to "experiential learning."

The school's chief financial problem was a \$400,000 annual interest payment on its mortgage, according to Hamilton Wright, a Phoenix television executive who is chairman of the trustees.

Mr. Wright announced research Foundation's Institute for Educational Development, headquartered in Lombard, Ill., had agreed to assume the burden of the school's \$4-million debt. Dr. Barbara Lowther, president of the foundation, said she expected to interest other funding sources in aiding the college.

The foundation went to the aid of Prescott after Webb Phillips, Dr. Lowther's father, who is a resident of Sedona, a town near Prescott, told her of the college's plight.

"The whole thing is unbelievable," Mr. Wright said. "They came to us; we didn't go to them."

He added that Prescott would have "gone bankrupt at the end of the semester" without the foundation support.

Dr. Lowther said the college provided "one of the few alternative educational experiences that college people can have." She called its educational courses "the most innovative in the nation."

She, other officials of the foundation and a still-to-be-selected businessman will form a team to reorganize the college's financial structure.

The college's educational system, which Dr. Lowther said the foundation's involvement would not affect, stresses students' planning of their education and places particular emphasis on experiential study of the relationship of people to their environment.

"All freshmen are required to take a wilderness orientation program," Mr. Wright said. Dr. Lowther said she was impressed by courses involving the building of a solar oven and the development of an organic garden.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

County Socioeconomic Trends Will Be Discussed at Wilkes

What would Luzerne County be like today if Hurricane Agnes had not delivered the devastating flood of 1972 and caused millions of dollars in loss and inestimable personal grief?

And what are the socioeconomic probabilities for this portion of Northeastern Pennsylvania with all consideration given to the results of the disaster?

These questions will be answered on Wednesday, Oct. 2, in the Center for the Performing Arts on the Wilkes College campus when state and local officials will be given a look at a "model" designed to respond to these two questions by the

Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Inc.

For many months, Wharton Associates have been developing an Econometric Model of Luzerne County to determine the socioeconomic trends — what might have been — as they would exist if the flood of 1972 had not occurred and life had continued in its normal channel in Luzerne County.

Using the same basics the model has been designed so that it will forecast the socioeconomic trends for Luzerne County as they exist when the tragedy is taken into consideration.

Andrew Shw Jr., director of the Wilkes College Institute of Regional Affairs and executive director of Flood Recovery Task Force, announced the program that will be of sufficient impact to attract representatives of the Governor's State Planning Board, as well as other state and local officials.

Shaw said he feels Wilkes is privileged to be able to host the presentation and discussion, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, and Governor's Office of State Planning and Development.

The event will have added significance inasmuch as there has never been such a study for

any governmental unit as small as a county.

The meeting will be from 10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. To accommodate participants involved in the United Way Report Luncheon, Shaw said the session will recess at 11:45 a. m. and reconvene at 1:30 p. m. Provisions have been made for those who plan to remain on campus during the recess to be the guests of Wilkes College in a reserved section of the dining hall.

The program will include presentations by Walter G. Arader, Secretary of Commerce; A. Edward Simon, director of the Governor's Office of State Planning and Development; William Wilcox, Secretary of Community Affairs, and authors of the study, including Lawrence R. Klein, George Schink, F. Gerard Adams and George Green.

Admission will be by invitation only since space limitations prevent the accommodation of more than those included on the invitation list.

Although the Flood Recovery Task Force was phased out as a front-line working group, continuing assignments related to flood recovery work are being carried out under Shaw's direction in office space provided by the Institute of Regional Affairs on the Wilkes College campus.

Wilkes Ready

Aug 4

Student Government in Major Role at Opening

During a 20-day period before and during the opening of the fall semester at Wilkes College, the school's Student Government, under the direction of President Stewart Feeney, will work together with the administrative staff, playing a major role in this year's Freshmen Orientation Program, it was announced by George F. Ralston, dean of student affairs at Wilkes.

The program will begin Sunday, Sept. 1, with the incoming resident freshmen moving into the residence halls, and run through Saturday, Sept. 21.

Wilkes President Francis J. Michelini will welcome the incoming freshmen and parents in their first official meeting as a class on Monday, Sept. 2, at 11 a.m. in the gymnasium. Richard Raspen, director of financial aid; Arthur Hoover, director of student activities; Robert Capin, academic dean; will also be introduced.

Following a Dutch Treat Luncheon at noon on Bedford Lawn, conferences will be held for the women students in the Center of the Performing Arts with Deans of Women, Jane Lampe and Linda Hobrock and in the gymnasium for the men students with Deans George Ralston and Edward Baltruchitis.

A tour of the Wilkes campus will follow the conferences. The areas of interest to be visited include: Eugene Farley Library, the new \$6 million Stark Learning Center and the Dorothy Dickson Darte Center for the Performing Arts.

The incoming students will be feted at a dance in the gymnasium at 9 p.m. that night.

After a conference and orientation session on Tuesday, Sept. 3, beginning at 9 a.m. in the CPA, gymnasium and library, the group will be hosted at a picnic at 3 p.m. on the farm of the late Dr. Eugene S. Farley, the first president of Wilkes College.

A movie will be presented at the CPA that evening at 10 p.m. following a short meeting of the students with Deans of Residence Life, Lynn Jansky and Al Foderaro.

Classes Resume

Wilkes College will get into full swing on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 8 a.m., when classes resume for the 1974-75 school year. At this time the incoming freshmen will get to know upperclassmen and become part of the Wilkes campus "family."

Dr. Robert Riley, chairman of the Psychology Department will present a lecture to the freshmen on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 11 a.m. in the CPA, and on Saturday, Sept. 7, the Wilkes College Testing Program will be admin-

Chamberlain Tells Merits Of Home Rule

Accuses Opponents Of Deliberately Misleading Public

The opponents of the proposed Luzerne County home rule charter are deliberately misleading the public in an effort to defeat the charter question at the polls on election day, according to Mark Chamberlain, vice chairman of the Luzerne County Government Study Commission, who spoke Thursday evening to a dinner meeting of Luzerne County Boroughs' Association at Wilkes College.

Chamberlain and John D. Wills, an instructor at Luzerne County Community College and a member of the Committee for the Charter, appeared before the group of borough officials to explain how the home rule charter will affect the local governments of the country.

Andrew Shaw of Wilkes College, who arranged the speaking program, announced that Atty. George Spohrer was scheduled to present the opposition viewpoint but was called out of the county on business.

Chamberlain and Wills cited instances of erroneous and misleading literature being circulated by county officials and politicians. Chamberlain said that the charges that the charter mandates or will lead to consolidation of local governments is wholly without foundation.

He explained that Act 62, the state law which permits counties to adopt home rule charters, specifically forbids the study commission or the charter from dealing with boundary changes, annexation, or consolidation. He distributed copies of the law to those present.

Arguments Advanced 'Untrue'

Wills stated that the "Save taxes, vote no" arguments advanced by the opponents of the charter are also untrue.

"There is nothing in Act 6 or the Luzerne County Charter which will force an increase in taxes. Furthermore, the charter will reduce the total costs for salaries by \$9,200 per year and streamline the county government to make it more economical," he said.

Chamberlain noted that the cost of the present county government has gone up "astronomically" in the past few years, but the increase has not been apparent because it is largely due to federal Revenue Sharing funds. "Revenue sharing will run out in 1976, so the taxpayers of the county may be left trying to make up the difference," he added.

Chamberlain Tells Merits Of Home Rule

Accuses Opponents Of Deliberately Misleading Public

The opponents of the proposed Luzerne County home rule charter are deliberately misleading the public in an effort to defeat the charter question at the polls on election day, according to Mark Chamberlain, vice chairman of the Luzerne County Government Study Commission, who spoke Thursday evening to a dinner meeting of Luzerne County Boroughs' Association at Wilkes College.

Chamberlain and John D. Wills, an instructor at Luzerne County Community College and a member of the Committee for the Charter, appeared before the group of borough officials to explain how the home rule charter will affect the local governments of the county.

Andrew Shaw of Wilkes College, who arranged the speaking program, announced that Atty. George Spohrer was scheduled to present the opposition viewpoint but was called out of the county on business.

Chamberlain and Wills cited instances of erroneous and misleading literature being circulated by county officials and politicians. Chamberlain said that the charges that the charter mandates or will lead to consolidation of local governments is wholly without foundation.

He explained that Act 62, the state law which permits counties to adopt home rule charters, specifically forbids the study commission or the charter from dealing with boundary changes, annexation, or consolidation. He distributed copies of the law to those present.

Arguments Advanced 'Untrue'

Wills stated that the "Save taxes, vote no" arguments advanced by the opponents of the charter are also untrue.

"There is nothing in Act 6 or the Luzerne County Charter which will force an increase in taxes. Furthermore, the charter will reduce the total costs for salaries by \$9,200 per year and streamline the county government to make it more economical," he said.

Chamberlain noted that the cost of the present county government has gone up "astronomically" in the past few years, but the increase has not been apparent because it is largely due to federal Revenue Sharing funds. "Revenue sharing will run out in 1976, so the taxpayers of the county may be left trying to make up the difference," he added.

In the question and answer session which followed, Chamberlain said that the county Government Study Commission,

Andrew Shaw of Wilkes College, who arranged the speaking program, announced that Atty. George Spohrer was scheduled to present the opposition viewpoint but was called out of the county on business.

Chamberlain and Wills cited instances of erroneous and misleading literature being circulated by county officials and politicians. Chamberlain said that the charges that the charter mandates or will lead to consolidation of local governments is wholly without foundation.

He explained that Act 62, the state law which permits counties to adopt home rule charters, specifically forbids the study commission or the charter from dealing with boundary changes, annexation, or consolidation. He distributed copies of the law to those present.

Arguments Advanced 'Untrue'

Wills stated that the "Save taxes, vote no" arguments advanced by the opponents of the charter are also untrue.

"There is nothing in Act 6 or the Luzerne County Charter which will force an increase in taxes. Furthermore, the charter will reduce the total costs for salaries by \$9,200 per year and streamline the county government to make it more economical," he said.

Chamberlain noted that the cost of the present county government has gone up "astronomically" in the past few years, but the increase has not been apparent because it is largely due to federal Revenue Sharing funds. "Revenue sharing will run out in 1976, so the taxpayers of the county may be left trying to make up the difference," he added.

In the question and answer session which followed, Chamberlain said that the county Government Study Commission, which was elected by the voters by a four to one margin in May, 1973, could have recommended that the present form of government be retained.

"After spending several months examining the current form of government, we concluded that it had so many deficiencies, it would take a home rule charter to give the county the kind of government it needs. So we spent several additional months drafting the charter for the voters to consider this November."

Operates In Half of 50 States

Wills, an unsuccessful candidate for the study commission, said that he examined the charter critically when it was released earlier this summer and found it "an excellent document, which will bring long-needed changes to Luzerne County government." He also noted that home rule laws are operating in about half of the 50 states. "I lived for a time in Montgomery County, Maryland, which has a home rule charter, and I found that the government there functioned very well," he continued.

Following the speakers, a brief business session was held. Ralph Brown of Kingston, president of the Boroughs' Association, presided.

TIMES-LEADER, EVENING NEWS, RECORD, WILKES-BA



ALUMNI WEEKEND PLANNED — The Wilkes College Homecoming committee is currently hard at work preparing for the colleges 27th annual alumni weekend, Oct. 11-13. Principal's heading. this years event are, left to right, Bob Silvi '69, Plains, co-chairman; Art Hoover '55, director of alumni affairs; and W. Brooke Yeager III '64, Wilkes-Barre, co-chairman. One of the highlights of this year's alumni gathering will feature the Wilkes College football team versus defending MAC champion and NCAA III runnerup, Juniata College.

Flood Insurance Mandatory Under New FIA Guidelines

A set of new guidelines outlining the conditions under which the purchase of flood insurance becomes mandatory has been issued by the Federal Insurance Administration.

The guidelines are to be used by private lending institutions and federal agencies in deciding who must have how much insurance in order to qualify for future financial assistance.

Under the new guidelines, all communities identified as being in a flood plain area must agree to take the control measures and participate in the flood insurance program by July 1, 1975.

Failure to abide by the regulations means that all public, private, commercial and industrial buildings in the community will be cut off from any new or additional federal or federally related financial assistance.

The law also requires that, if a community is already participating in the flood insurance program, flood insurance is now mandatory for

acquisition or construction purposes after March 1 of this year in order to qualify for financial assistance in a special flood hazard area.

Between March 2, 1974 and July 1, 1975, flood insurance is required only when financial assistance is provided for the acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of a building in a special flood hazard area in a community where the flood insurance is already being sold.

After July 1, 1975, if a community is not participating in the flood insurance by taking the flood control measures prescribed, the federal or federally-related financial assistance for all types of projects will no longer be available.

Maximum subsidized flood insurance under the new program on commercial and industrial property is \$110,000 per building and \$100,000 on contents. Rates per \$100 of coverage are 40 cents on structure and 75 cents on contents.

Flood insurance can be sold by any licensed property and casualty insurance agent or broker. In addition, there are servicing companies for each state.



(Photo by Ace Hoffman)

PROTESTING REWARD
ING — "Public administration has many fine opportunities to offer a woman planning a future career."

One person who has found the profession rewarding is Teresa McDonald, director of state and federal programs and institutional research at Wilkes College.

"Women are finally being accepted into public administration today," Mrs. McDonald related, "this wasn't the case ten years ago."

As part of her duties at the college, Mrs. McDonald is

constantly looking for federal grants to support higher education.

"Much of my time has been spent with flood work," she explained, "There was so much reconstruction following Hurricane Agnes."

One of her projects at the present is obtaining funds for a television screen at the Stark Learning Center which would link the complex with the Hahnemann Medical Center in Philadelphia.

Mrs. McDonald actually did not realize the vastness of her profession until 10 years ago.

"It all started after I finished at Bloomsburg State College in 1965," she said, "that was a story in itself because I didn't enter school until after my two children were grown." Her husband is in the electrical profession. They reside in R. D. #2, Benton.

Hoping to land a teaching position in history or government, she was offered a position instead to write programs to secure funds for the Sullivan County School District.

"Several new bills had just been passed by the federal government, including ESEA which was part of Title I," the Wilkes program head recalled.

"The job entailed obtaining funds for the economically deprived people in the rural areas. This program included individual reading classes, medical treatment as well as recreation programs."

Following a two-year stint in 1967 she assumed a new position as coordinator of Ap-

palachian Program for the counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Tioga, Wyoming, and Susquehanna.

"Again I was primarily concerned with people from rural areas who found it hard to believe that there were many federal programs available," she said.

"At the time there were seven such coordinators in the and I was the only woman. I figured during a normal year I drove approximately 30,000 miles. I never did much traveling before so this was one of the most difficult things to get used to."

Deciding to further her education, Mrs. McDonald decided to attain her Masters in Public Administration accomplishing this at Penn State University in 1970.

Prior to assuming her present duties at Wilkes she worked for the Economic Development Council in Avoca.

Shown with Mrs. McDonald, seated, are, left to right: Randall Bond, Benton; Debra Serniak, Wilkes-Barre; Fran Polakowski, Georgetown, Conn.

OCT 19, 1974

Wideman Fears Charter Effects; Shaw Disagrees

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth and final installment in a series of articles on the pros and cons of the proposed Home Rule Charter which will be voted upon by electors at the General Election on November 5).

By A. CONRAD HAIGES
(Staff Writer)

"A real flim flam on county residents."

This is what County Commissioner Chairman E. C. Wideman, Jr., thinks of the proposed Home Rule Charter.

Now in his 11th year as commissioner, Wideman believes the charter would open the flood gate to many projects the taxpayers can't afford, with the result that taxes will skyrocket.

"My prime concern has been for the taxpayers, and I believe they have been given good representation with all the necessary services," he says. "Let's look at the record. During the last eight years the county millage has risen from 16.7 to 17.2 mills, or one-half of a mill. In all that time taxes have gone up only 2½ percent, which I believe is a good record for our county government."



ANDREW SHAW



and supports the home rule charter issue.

"A lifelong resident of Luzerne County and as a student of government, I recognize that the existing county government does not have the capability of responding to the needs of its citizens," the director of the institute says.

"I think the county officials are doing a good job—in spite of and not because of the system—but more importantly they should have a greater voice in determining how Luzerne County can best solve its problems," he says.

"I believe citizens of the county have the right to expect more from their tax dollars," he continues. "The commissioners really don't have full control over the county budget because there are so many elected row offices, salary boards, etc., and it all results in fragmentation and duplication of services."

"On the other hand, the proposed Luzerne County, Home Rule Charter emphasizes fiscal responsibility. Pinpointing of authority and responsibility will do much to insure citizens getting full value from their tax dollars."

Shaw says it is important to remember that personnel services constitute a vast portion of the budget, but without an effective personnel program, it's impossible to insure equity to the taxpayers.

Owing to duplication, he says, the work that many good employees are doing on the county level is being penalized because the existing system permits patronage to play too great a role in government.

"One of the most appalling things to me is the misinformation and distortions cropping up and confusing the citizens of Luzerne County to evaluate the proposed Home Rule Charter," he says. "An injection of consolidation is a case in point. The New charter is prohibited from bringing about consolidation. In fact, it will inhibit municipal consolidation by providing more flexibility in solving the problems confronting us."

"I don't see how anyone can state with any real validity that the new government would increase taxes. I think there are more factors that would indicate a greater utilization of the existing tax dollar through the elimination of duplication of services."

Thus the debate between the two opposing forces comes to

three performing offices interruptedly.



E. C. WIDEMAN, JR.

a close in this column. It will be up to the voters, on November 5, to decide whether they want to replace the Third Class County Code with a new constitution, known as the Home Rule Charter, or continue to have the three commissioners and row offices perform their services uninterruptedly.

If the charter is adopted, the taxpayers can expect the flood gate to open on many projects that have been held in obedience by the commissioners, he contends.

Wideman says that men who are backing the charter also favor the establishment of a Luzerne County Sanitary Authority which would cost anywhere from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Another proposed project, an inter-library system, if adopted, he says would cost the taxpayers \$280,000 per year, or one mill in taxes. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation is proposing a capital expenditure of \$2,500,000 for more facilities in the Back Mountain, at Pittston, Hazleton and Moon Lake, which would cost another \$250,000 annually for maintenance and another mill increase in taxes, he added.

All three projects have been rejected thus far by the commissioners, says Wideman, but would be adopted if the charter passes.

Wideman envisages a county police force costing between \$500,000 and \$600,000 annually and also the elimination of volunteer fire departments throughout the county. He believes the nine elected councilmen "will be making deals all over the place to get roads and facilities in their specific areas" with the result "there will be an increase in boondoggling, naturally at taxpayers' expense."

"This is a real flim flam on the residents because none of the charter sponsors, such as the Pennsylvania Economy League, League of Women Voters or Tom Bigler and others have ever come to the commissioners with recommendations for saving taxpayers any money," he says.

"The charter has not been adopted in one other county in the state. We've had good tax structure and I wouldn't want to gamble on a system that would double our taxes. I don't think in all good conscience that I could support home rule."

Wideman also believes the election of a county executive would result in less democracy because the executive would have absolutely complete, dictatorial power — with no chance of checks and balances.

On the other hand, Andrew Shaw, director of the Institute of Regional Affairs at Wilkes College, takes a different view from Commissioner Wideman

Wideman Campaigns Against Charter Study; Muzyka's 'Favorite Son' Line Is Shot Down

Judging from some of the comments around town and abetted by experiences in other regions which voted on charter study questions in the past, apathy may well be the big winner when local voters go to the polls one week from this Tuesday.

Last November in Scranton the citizens of that community voted on a form of government for their town. The strong mayor system was adopted when 5,000 voters favored it with a "yes" vote.

It was an appalling lack of interest on the part of the voters up there and the fact remained that 5,000 voters dictated what the form of government was to be for a city of some 100,000.

That's strictly government by a minority, but the rest of the Scranton populace could hardly blame anybody but themselves if they chose to ignore the charter question.

Of course, the Scranton experience was radically different from the one on exhibit in Wilkes-Barre. For one thing, Scranton already had the strong mayor system. Their charter study commission proposed keeping it with certain modifications.

So if you voted yes on the question you were, in effect, voting to retain the present form of government.

In Wilkes-Barre, the charter study commission also has opted to recommend the strong mayor form of government over the present council-manager system.

Here the voters really will have a choice and it will be up to them to decide whether they want to stay with the present form or move to another system.

If apathy takes hold, meaning not enough voters will bother to vote on the questions, both charter recommendations in the county and the city could well be defeated since the party organizations are squarely aligned against them.

Ironically, voters in Wilkes-Barre and Kingston will be asked to decide whether they want a strong mayor form for their community. In Wilkes-Barre, the voter will face a recommendation from the charter study unit that he do away with the city manager form. At the same time the county charter recommendations are along the lines of a manager form of government.

tion," Anderson said.

Muzyka earlier said Anderson had information on Flood that could be "the most explosive item to hit this area in years."

—O—

It has since turned out that the Republican underdog against the Dapper One was talking through his hat.

—O—
In essence, the Wilkes-Barre voter is being urged to vote out the city manager system and vote in a county manager system. Small wonder the average voter is a bit confused.

—O—

Among the pros, however, the charter questions continue

other system. If apathy takes hold, meaning not enough voters will bother to vote on the questions, both charter recommendations in the county and the city could well be defeated since the party organizations are squarely aligned against them.

Ironically, voters in Wilkes-Barre and Kingston will be asked to decide whether they want a strong mayor form for their community. In Wilkes-Barre, the voter will face a recommendation from the charter study unit that he do away with the city manager form. At the same time the county charter recommendations are along the lines of a manager form of government.

—O—

In essence, the Wilkes-Barre voter is being urged to vote out the city manager system and vote in a county manager system. Small wonder the average voter is a bit confused.

—O—

Among the pros, however, the charter questions continue to be the main topic of conversation.

For one, County Commissioner Ed Wideman has come out squarely against the new form and is urging a no vote.

At last week's big Democratic bash in town, which featured Gov. Milton Shapp as a speaker, Wideman asked to say a few words against the charter study commission recommendations.

Those at the banquet say Wideman was considerably annoyed at the fact that neither Sen. Martin Murray nor Congressman Daniel Flood has taken a stand against the recommendations.

Apparently Wideman's nudging paid off in Murray's case. The pro-tem got up at the banquet and delivered a blistering denunciation of the recommendations, terming them a "trick" to take the county government out of the hands of the people.

As is his wont of late, Congressman Flood managed to avoid being pinned down on how he feels about the controversy. But he had better keep avoiding Wideman, because the commissioner has a way of putting a guy on the spot.

And, while we're on the topic, Dan Flood doesn't appear too worried about his challenger Richard Muzyka who not too long ago was promising all sorts of "exposes" about Dapper Dan.

Well, the "exposes" have not materialized and only last week syndicated columnist Jack Anderson flatly denied the allegations along that line laid to him by Muzyka.

"There is no full-scale investigation" underway of Congressman Dan Flood by himself or his staff, Anderson said during an appearance last week at Bloomsburg State College where he addressed a newspaper seminar.

"We're always a little cautious on Dan Flood . . . but there's no full-scale investiga-

Pros & Cons of Home Rule

(Ed. note: Following are the main points of contention between the proponents and the opponents of the home rule questions in the county and the city which will appear on Tuesday's ballots.)

County

PROPOSERS say charter will establish two separate branches of county government, legislative and executive, thereby providing for a system of checks and balances that does not now exist.

OPPOSERS say the three commissioners already perform the legislative, administrative and executive functions at considerably less cost. The three commissioners now get a total of \$61,500 a year in salaries. Under home rule, an executive administrator and nine Council members would get a total of \$78,000. Opponents also say the checks and balances concept could result in constant bickering between the executive and council members—as has been the case in Wilkes-Barre under a somewhat similar council-manager form.

PROPOSERS favor creation of nine-member County Council elected from districts, thereby making Council representative of all portions of the County and responsive to all its citizens.

OPPOSERS say voting by districts is a step backward. The modern trend is to at-large voting and away from district voting. Opponents fear each council member will be concerned only with his district and not the county as a whole. Nor does the Council setup provide for minority "watchdog" representation as is currently the case. In addition, opponents say the move could produce all nine members from one party, as is the case in the Wilkes-Barre Area School District. It is also an ideal situation for vote-swapping—"you vote for my new sewers and I'll vote for your new streets." It is expected, opponents say, to result in a rash of county projects at additional cost to the taxpayer as each Council member strives to please his constituency.

PROPOSERS claim that an elected, full-time county executive will do a better job than the commissioners in serving as chief administrative and executive officer. He would be elected at-large.

OPPOSERS say the county executive, with his four-year mandate, could become too powerful and unresponsive to the taxpayers. The executive's tenure would be unlike Wilkes-Barre where the city manager has no contract and serves at the whim of Council.

PROPOSERS want to abolish all row offices, but would continue the offices of County Controller and District Attorney. The DA under the charter would receive \$32,000 as compared to the present \$18,000.

OPPOSERS say the task of administering all the present row offices will be too large for the county executive. Someone will have to perform the functions of a recorder of deeds, register of wills, clerk of courts, prothonotary, etc.

PROPOSERS say new charter would eliminate patronage.

OPPOSERS say the provisions for initiative, referendum and recall are a farce. It will be virtually impossible, they say, to implement the three, especially recall where some 25,000 petition signatures would be needed to effect such a move. In addition, opponents say there is nothing to stop Council from raising taxes and voting themselves pay raises whenever they see fit.

PROPOSERS say nine-member Council will give better representation.

OPPOSERS say it will weaken the limited influence which the City of Wilkes-Barre exerts over county government. It will give the suburban and rural areas unwarranted influence just as those areas in our State Legislature and our Congress.

PROPOSERS say their charter has been hailed far and wide as the answer to political control of county government.

OPPOSERS say at least three county home rule charter questions have been voted down in Pennsylvania within the past year, including Allegheny County.

City

PROPOSERS favor election of a full-time mayor who shall direct the administration of the city government in place of the appointed city manager. The city manager system has not worked in the seven years of its existence in Wilkes-Barre, they say, and there is considerable evidence that the people want a city executive who is elected and directly accountable to the people.

OPPOSERS say a strong mayor would have too much power. They cite the numerous conflicts in neighboring Scranton where the system prevails, between the mayor and Council.

PROPOSERS advocate that the mayor appoint a qualified chief administrative officer.

OPPOSERS note a duplication. They say the city manager and his deputy are now doing the job adequately.

PROPOSERS want the mayor to have power of appointment with consent of Council.

OPPOSERS say this is already done by the city manager.

PROPOSERS favor pinpointing responsibility for administration to the mayor and legislative responsibilities to Council. In addition, they would eliminate the non-policy elective position of city treasurer, elect a controller with pre-audit responsibility and establish a post-audit function in the hands of Council.

and balances concept could result in constant bickering between the executive and council members—as has been the case in Wilkes-Barre under a somewhat similar council-manager form.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS favor creation of nine-member County Council elected from districts, thereby making Council representative of all portions of the County and responsive to all its citizens.

OPPOSERS say voting by districts is a step backward. The modern trend is to at-large voting and away from district voting. Opponents fear each council member will be concerned only with his district and not the county as a whole. Nor does the Council setup provide for minority "watchdog" representation as is currently the case. In addition, opponents say the move could produce all nine members from one party, as is the case in the Wilkes-Barre Area School District. It is also an ideal situation for vote-swapping—"you vote for my new sewers and I'll vote for your new streets." It is expected, opponents say, to result in a rash of county projects at additional cost to the taxpayer as each Council member strives to please his constituency.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS claim that an elected, full-time county executive will do a better job than the commissioners in serving as chief administrative and executive officer. He would be elected at-large.

OPPOSERS say the county executive, with his four-year mandate, could become too powerful and unresponsive to the taxpayers. The executive's tenure would be unlike Wilkes-Barre where the city manager has no contract and serves at the whim of Council.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS want to abolish all row offices, but would continue the offices of County Controller and District Attorney. The DA under the charter would receive \$32,000 as compared to the present \$18,000.

OPPOSERS say the task of administering all the present row offices will be too large for the county executive. Someone will have to perform the functions of a recorder of deeds, register of wills, clerk of courts, prothonotary, etc.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS say new charter would eliminate patronage.

OPPOSERS say it will increase, not eliminate, patronage as nine, instead of three, Council members seek to keep their constituents happy.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS say the charter guarantees citizens the opportunity to participate in county government by mandating public meetings and public hearings on major issues, and by providing procedures for citizens to vote on ordinances passed by the County Council (referendum), to propose and to vote on new ordinances (initiative), and to recall elected officials.

over-county government and rural areas unwarranted influence just as those areas in our State Legislature and our Congress.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS say their charter has been hailed far and wide as the answer to political control of county government.

OPPOSERS say at least three county home rule charter questions have been voted down in Pennsylvania within the past year, including Allegheny County.

★ ★ ★

City

PROPOSERS favor election of a full-time mayor who shall direct the administration of the city government in place of the appointed city manager. The city manager system has not worked in the seven years of its existence in Wilkes-Barre, they say, and there is considerable evidence that the people want a city executive who is elected and directly accountable to the people.

OPPOSERS say a strong mayor would have too much power. They cite the numerous conflicts in neighboring Scranton where the system prevails, between the mayor and Council.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS advocate that the mayor appoint a qualified chief administrative officer.

OPPOSERS note a duplication. They say the city manager and his deputy are now doing the job adequately.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS want the mayor to have power of appointment with consent of Council.

OPPOSERS say this is already done by the city manager.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS favor pinpointing responsibility for administration to the mayor and legislative responsibilities to Council. In addition, they would eliminate the non-policy elective position of city treasurer, elect a controller with pre-audit responsibility and establish a post-audit function in the hands of Council.

OPPOSERS say the treasurer should be elected, but find little argument with the other concepts.

★ ★ ★
PROPOSERS favor election of seven council members at one time every four years.

OPPOSERS feel it is wrong to limit voter participation in city elections to four-year periods. It could result, they say, in chaos when no one is left to effect an orderly transition.

NOV 3 1974

1,000 Spend The Weekend At College

Wilkes College President Francis J. Michelini officially welcomed almost 1,000 parents of commuter and resident students to the institution's campus during the weekend as the school conducted its 12th annual two-day Parent's Day.

The Wilkes president selected the noon luncheon Saturday in the college gymnasium to deliver his Parents' Day message and used as his theme the worth of a college degree "not today or tomorrow but beyond that as the graduate moves through a lifetime of experiences."

Referring to the theme of his inauguration when he became the second president of Wilkes College four and a half years ago, Dr. Michelini told the group that he winds that theme — "Unity Amidst Diversity" — continues to linger as the most important part of his responsibilities in guiding the local college.

"In college as in life," he told them, "diversity should be looked upon as a constructive thing that can be transformed by men and women of understanding and foresight into something that will be productive. To treat diversity any other way is to invite failure."

Keeping his message brief, Dr. Michelini concluded with an acknowledgment that "most of you will want to be over there (Ralston Field) in time for the kickoff, so I will close by reminding the parents that we have not and never will lose sight of the fact that you have entrusted your sons and daughters to us. We will constantly strive to teach them the value of mutual respect and, above all, humility, so that no individual or group will feel a special privilege to dictate the norm for all others."

A post-game huddle was held on Saturday afternoon on the athletic field adjoining the football field and parents, students, alumni and members of the college family got together for an informal social.

The program closed Saturday night with a concert by Thomas Hrynkiw, Wilkes class of 1963, who has gained fame as an international pianist. The winner of the Geneva International Gold Competition Award, presented a performance described as "superb" in the Center for the Performing Arts.

Aug. 11 '74 - Sunday Independent -

Dr. Rozelle Given New Wilkes-Hahnemann Role

Dr. Ralph B. Rozelle, a native of this region and a veteran member of the Wilkes College Department of Chemistry, has received a joint appointment from Wilkes College and Hahnemann Medical College as Dean of Health Sciences and Liaison Director for Regional Programs.

The appointment, which carries with it the rank of associate professor in the departments of bio-chemistry and medicine at Hahnemann Medical College, was made by Dr. Francis J. Michelini, president of Wilkes College, and Dr. Joseph DiPalma, vice president and dean of Hahnemann Medical College.

Dr. Rozelle's new assignment will include responsibility as project officer for the Wilkes-Hahnemann Cooperative Medical Education Program—a highly select program that enables qualified students to complete studies for their baccalaureate degree and doctor of medicine in six years.

The resident of Wyoming, who has been both an educator and administrator at Wilkes for the past 15 years, also will be responsible for coordinating the community affiliations required for program implementation in the fields coming under his jurisdiction as Dean of Health Sciences and Liaison Director.

Dr. Rozelle is one of the pioneers of the innovative Wilkes-

Hahnemann six-year medical program. Approximately four years ago, he worked with the late Dr. Eugene S. Farley, first president of Wilkes College, in exploratory studies with Hahnemann officials to determine the feasibility of the proposal that eventually led to its establishment.

Dr. Rozelle received his bachelor of science degree in chemistry from Wilkes College, served a graduate fellowship at Pennsylvania State University College of Mineral Industries and Mineral Sciences, and received his Ph.D. from Alfred University.

Prior to his arrival at Wilkes in 1962, Dr. Rozelle was an instructor in chemistry, a post-doctoral fellow and the senior scientist in Surface Processes Research and Development Corporation at Alfred University.

He is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, Phi



DR. RALPH B. ROZELLE

Lambda Upsilon, and the Society of the Sigma Xi, the Technical Advisory Committee of the Luzerne - Lackawanna Committee for a Clean Environment and the Susquehanna River Basin Association. He has served on the

Tocks Island Technical Advisory Committee and various industrial and higher educational committees of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Dr. Rozelle is married to the former Marilyn J. Ritter. The couple, with their three children, Peter, Ralph, and Susan, reside in Forty Fort.

Fire Fighting Course Scheduled for Wilkes



The Wilkes College Institute of Regional Affairs, under the direction of Andrew Shaw Jr., will offer its first course for the 1974-75 academic year beginning Wednesday.

The Fundamentals of Fire Fighting Course, conducted by Instructor Bill Gross, will be held each Wednesday evening for a 15-week period, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. in room 228 in the Stark Learning Center.

Shown discussing plans for the session in the Institute of Regional Affairs Office are, left to right, Bill Gross and Andrew Shaw Jr.

The course is designed for new, untrained and trained firemen and will cover: forcible entry, ladders, hose, combined hose and ladders, fundamentals of pump connections, fire stream practices, respiratory protective practices, chemistry of fire, ventilation, salvage, portable extinguishers and rope work.

Practice and "put to use" sessions will be an important part of this program, noted Gross.

Wilkes College certificates will be awarded to the individuals successfully completing this course at the Annual Service Awards Dinner in May, 1975.

Since the number of students will be limited, advance registration will be necessary. It will be done on a first come, first serve basis, by writing to the Wilkes College Institute of Regional Affairs, 165 South Franklin Street.

The Institute of Regional Affairs is a multi-purpose college organization whose prime service to the community is to provide a broad range of courses, seminars, and conferences pertaining to urban problems.

S.I. - 7-11-74

Wilkes Professor

**Dr. Samuel Rosenberg
Is Claimed by Death**

Dr. Samuel A. Rosenberg, 37 Holiday Drive, Green Acres, Kingston, member of the Wilkes College faculty, was pronounced dead on arrival yesterday morning at 11:30 at Mercy Hospital after being stricken suddenly at home.

Born in Malden, Mass., he attended Malden High School, and received the BA and MS degrees from Boston University. He earned the doctorate in economics at the University of North Carolina.

Until 1942, he taught at Hampton Institute in Hampton, Va. He joined UNRRA and served in Washington, D.C., Italy, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. He returned in 1945 to North Carolina and furthered his education there until 1948.

In August, 1948, he went to Wilkes College and served as chairman of the department of commerce and finance. While in this city, he was active in labor-management problems and was chairman of the Labor-Management Citizens Committee of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Area.

Dr. Rosenberg served as impartial chairman for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the ILGWU. He was a private

mediator and arbitrator for the Federal Mediation Service. He was a consultant for the U.S. Department of Commerce and was a past board member and recent member of B'nai B'rith.

Surviving are his widow, the former Lillian Feinberg; children, Allan, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. Herbert N. Levy, Kingston; six grandchildren; sisters, Mrs. Lou Kalick, Cleveland; Mrs. Ralph Weinstein and Mrs. Anne Ring, White Plains, N.Y.

Funeral services will be tomorrow morning at 11 from the Rosenberg Funeral Chapel, 348 South River Street, city. Interment will be in Temple B'nai B'rith Cemetery, Hanover Township with Rabbi Arnold M. Shevlin officiating.

Friends may call after the funeral at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Levy, 597 Gibson Avenue, Kingston.

Student's Forgery Perils Key Harvard Research

By **ROBERT REINHOLD**

Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15 —In a bizarre twist of fate worthy of a Hitchcock film, the new law requiring colleges to allow students to see their files has indirectly led a team of Harvard biochemists to consider repudiating a major series of experiments they have performed over the last 18 months.

Serious doubts about the validity of the experiments, which have attracted significant attention among scientists for their implications in basic research and disease study, arose two weeks ago. At that time, Harvard University, like many other colleges, began to sift its student files to remove letters of recommendation solicited in confidence rather than open them to students.

When the letters were returned to the professors who

had written them, it was discovered that an honors student who had played a key role in the research had forged or doctored at least four letters of recommendation for medical school, for admission to Phi Beta Kappa and for a scholarship.

As a result, the scientist heading the team, Assistant Prof. David H. Dressler, reviewed the striking research results and has now submitted a "statement of uncertainty and potential retraction" to two leading journals that published reports of the work earlier this year, the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences [June and November issues (and the Annals of Internal Medicine (December issue)].

The undergraduate, Steven S.

Continued on Page 56, Column 1

9-23-74

TIMES-LEADER

Hahnemann Issuing \$50 Million Bonds

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital has announced it plans to issue more than \$50 million in tax-exempt revenue bonds to help finance the building of a replacement clinical teaching facility and the renovation and salvage of its existing hospital.

Wharton Shober, president and chief executive officer, disclosed the financing plan in his annual report to the Hahnemann Board.

The bond issue will contribute about 75 percent of Hahnemann's \$65 million capital program, which encompasses the new building, improvement and renovation of the old one and the refinancing of the institution's long-term debt. Some \$2.3 million of this has already been invested more than half with internally generated funds. Mr. Shober also reported on Hahnemann's financial growth and expanded operations during the three years of his tenure—from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1971 to fiscal 1974 ended last June 30.

"Continued growth and progress . . . rest upon our financial viability," he told the trustees.

In the last three years, Hahnemann's cash flow has risen to \$850,000 from \$275,000; revenues climbed to \$51 million from \$34 million, and the value of its capital assets swelled to \$76 million from \$44 million.

Fund raising cash and pledges amounted to \$4 million in fiscal 1974, sharply higher than the \$600,000 of fiscal 1971. "We are pressing ahead to raise more funds for our development needs, including construction of our new hospital," said Mr. Shober.

Capital spending in fiscal 1974 included \$7 million raised through the sale of bonds, for the acquisition of the Windsor Apartments near the Hahnemann campus in Center City Philadelphia.

As for Hahnemann's expanded operations in the last three years, Mr. Shober in his Annual Report outlined these statistics:

- The square footage serviced by Hahnemann grew to 1.6 million from 891,000.

- The number of fulltime faculty members increased to 290 from 262.

department installed a 12 million electron volt linear accelerator, while a new obstetrical labor and delivery suite opened up on the fourth floor of the hospital. And the hemodialysis center added a third shift, thus becoming one of the most highly utilized dialysis centers on the East Coast," said Mr. Shober. Thirty-nine kidney transplants and more than 500 open-heart procedures were performed.

Turning to medical education, Mr. Shober reported on Hahnemann's pioneer program to train family physicians selected from medically underserved areas and encouraged them to set up practice in their home towns.

Thus far, Mr. Shober noted, three colleges in Pennsylvania have joined this educational effort to improve health care in their communities: Wilkes College in Wilkes-Barre, Lehigh University in Bethlehem and Gannon College in Erie. Carefully selected students receive their pre-medical training at these colleges, then study for two years at Hahnemann Medical College, after which they return to their communities for two years of clinical training at local hospitals under the supervision of local doctors and Hahnemann faculty, who are permanently stationed at the local hospitals. At the end of six years, they are awarded both bachelor of science and doctor of medicine degrees, with a specialty in family medicine.

The first group of students in the Wilkes College program has entered Hahnemann Medical College. The Lehigh and Gannon programs are scheduled to begin next fall.

Mr. Shober's report to the Hahnemann Trustees also contained references to the institution's new staff appointments, its cost control, productivity improvement and computerization programs and its relationship with Blue Cross.

"A highlight of the year was the independent course we followed in the negotiations of a provider-reimbursement contract with Blue Cross," said Mr. Shober. "Our leadership role smoothed the relationship between many of our region's hospitals with Blue Cross and

novation and salvage of its existing hospital.

Wharton Shober, president and chief executive officer, disclosed the financing plan in his annual report to the Hahnemann Board.

The bond issue will contribute about 75 percent of Hahnemann's \$65 million capital program, which encompasses the new building, improvement and renovation of the old one and the refinancing of the institution's long-term debt. Some \$2.3 million of this has already been invested more than half with internally generated funds. Mr. Shober also reported on Hahnemann's financial growth and expanded operations during the three years of his tenure—from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1971 to fiscal 1974 ended last June 30.

"Continued growth and progress . . . rest upon our financial viability," he told the trustees.

In the last three years, Hahnemann's cash flow has risen to \$850,000 from \$275,000; revenues climbed to \$51 million from \$34 million, and the value of its capital assets swelled to \$76 million from \$44 million.

Fund raising cash and pledges amounted to \$4 million in fiscal 1974, sharply higher than the \$600,000 of fiscal 1971. "We are pressing ahead to raise more funds for our development needs, including construction of our new hospital," said Mr. Shober.

Capital spending in fiscal 1974 included \$7 million raised through the sale of bonds, for the acquisition of the Windsor Apartments near the Hahnemann campus in Center City Philadelphia.

As for Hahnemann's expanded operations in the last three years, Mr. Shober in his Annual Report outlined these statistics:

- The square footage serviced by Hahnemann grew to 1.6 million from 891,000.

- The number of fulltime faculty members increased to 290 from 262.

- Outpatients visits to Hahnemann's professional offices rose to 125,000 — not including 55,000 visits in fiscal 1974 under the AFL-CIO health plan.

Hahnemann is improving its health care services as well as expanding, trustees were told. In fiscal 1974, said Mr. Shober, "we added a computerized gamma scanning device, making us one of the first institutions in the world to have the capacity of offering both sophisticated diagnostic tools. Among the other medical equipment added were fetal monitoring devices."

Too, the radiation therapy

of the most highly utilized dialysis centers on the East Coast," said Mr. Shober. Thirty-nine kidney transplants and more than 500 open-heart procedures were performed.

Turning to medical education, Mr. Shober reported on Hahnemann's pioneer program to train family physicians selected from medically underserved areas and encouraged them to set up practice in their home towns.

Thus far, Mr. Shober noted, three colleges in Pennsylvania have joined this educational effort to improve health care in their communities: Wilkes College in Wilkes-Barre, Lehigh University in Bethlehem and Gannon College in Erie. Carefully selected students receive their pre-medical training at these colleges, then study for two years at Hahnemann Medical College, after which they return to their communities for two years of clinical training at local hospitals under the supervision of local doctors and Hahnemann faculty, who are permanently stationed at the local hospitals. At the end of six years, they are awarded both bachelor of science and doctor of medicine degrees, with a specialty in family medicine.

The first group of students in the Wilkes College program has entered Hahnemann Medical College. The Lehigh and Gannon programs are scheduled to begin next fall.

Mr. Shober's report to the Hahnemann Trustees also contained references to the institution's new staff appointments, its cost control, productivity improvement and computerization programs and its relationship with Blue Cross.

"A highlight of the year was the independent course we followed in the negotiations of a provider-reimbursement contract with Blue Cross," said Mr. Shober. "Our leadership role smoothed the relationship between many of our region's hospitals with Blue Cross and with the Commonwealth, and moderated the adversary relationship that had arisen between Blue Cross and the community's hospitals."

Don't Siphon Gas

Ottawa (AP) — Consumers' Association of Canada reports that motorists risk serious injury and possible death if they use their mouths to siphon gasoline from one car gas tank to another. If a mouthful of gasoline is swallowed, nausea and vomiting may result.

Mystery Streaker On Film?

Wilkes-Barre Police are awaiting development of picture which they hope will lead to the identity of a man who has been causing havoc at Wilkes College since last November by exposing himself or running around naked.

The picture was snapped Tuesday around 11 a.m. in Stark Hall by Francis Salley, a professor at the school who was informed of the streaker's presence by his secretary. The man was fully clothed Tuesday, while on Monday he was spotted naked by two female students.

Salley snapped the picture as the suspect lunged at him from atop a flight of steps. The man also punched Salley in the nose as the picture was being snapped.

On various occasions during the last eight months, college personnel and students have reported a man streaking nude or exposing himself.

On one occasion, the man was nearly apprehended by a security guard.

On Monday, the man appeared nude in a room occupied by the two female students at the college. The girls fled, and reported the incident.

Det. Sgt. Chester Klosowski, who is investigating, reported Salley's secretary spotted the exposor on the third floor of the building, returned to her office and informed Salley, who had a camera at his desk. The professor grabbed the camera and ran up the steps, and encountered the exposor. After the tussle, the man fled.

The exposor has been described as being five-feet, 10 inches tall and weighing about 150 pounds. He is said to have dark brown hair, cut close to the head in tight curls. He was reported wearing dark navy blue jeans raggedly at the knees, a navy blue T-shirt, and blue sneakers with white trim. His complexion was of an olive color.

Besides being plagued by an exposor and streaker on college property since last November, the college has had reports since April, 1976, that certain female personnel have been receiving various obscene telephone calls at the college, police reported.

7/22/76

New Anti-inflation System Is Unveiled to State, Area Leaders

A new anti-inflation weapon, "Econometrics," was unveiled Wednesday at Wilkes College where various state governmental officials, area business leaders and educators met to discuss the unique innovation.

Officials explained Econometrics is an intricate set of mathematical equations built into a system of computers which allows a whole state, a region

or a nation's economy to be predicted in terms of future employment, real estate values, housing, transportation, industrial development or any other economic factors, and tax revenues.

Luzerne County is the first region in the nation to be utilized as a model. The system was developed by the Pennsylvania economists and professors at

the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania.

First Region Chosen As Model

This area, officials noted, was used because of the economic impact of the 197 flood.

Dr. Lawrence Klein, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, said the econometric model applies mathematical formulae to economic factors the way a heart-pacer or an interplanetary tracking station "telemeters" a heart beat or a manned flight to the moon.

Officials of a new Pennsylvania Economic Program for Balanced Growth (PEP) also have programmed the state economy under 14 major sectors for computer analysis. It was added Pennsylvania already knows more than any other state about its economy and what specific steps can be taken to improve it.

Experts from 13 other states have established an informal communications network to study and follow this state's methods and progress, it was reported.

Officials said that of the \$4 billion damage done by Hurricane Agnes in Pennsylvania, of which \$1.25 billion affected Wyoming Valley and surrounding areas it was only fitting that region serve as the first model.

When perfected, officials noted, the equation system can predict with reasonable accuracy Luzerne County's personal income, capital stock, employment, prices, retail sales, housing demand, electric power consumption, bank deposits, tax revenue and a host of other economic information, covering a time period from 1956 to 1981.

The system can simulate existing conditions and products in Luzerne County quite accurately and project areas for investment when that is needed to improve the local environment and levels of industry and production, it was explained.

Officials Report On System

The day-long program at the college's Center for Performing Arts included reports on the system for various officials, including: Dr. Klein, Dr. Norman Glickman, assistant professor of City and Regional Planning, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. George Schink, executive director, Commodity Model Maintaining Program, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates; George Bartol, executive deputy secretary, Department of Commerce.

Also, A. Edward Simon, director of Governor's Office of State Planning and Development; Department of Commu-

Equations built into a model. The system of computers which was developed by the Pennsylvania State University, a regional economists and professors at

University of Pennsylvania, said the econometric model applies mathematical formulae to economic factors the way a heart-pacer or an interplanetary tracking station "telemeters" a heart beat or a manned flight to the moon.

Officials of a new Pennsylvania Economic Program for Balanced Growth (PEP) also have programmed the state economy under 14 major sectors for computer analysis. It was added Pennsylvania already knows more than any other state about its economy and what specific steps can be taken to improve it.

Experts from 13 other states have established an informal communications network to study and follow this state's methods and progress, it was reported.

Officials said that of the \$4 billion damage done by Hurricane Agnes in Pennsylvania, of which \$1.25 billion affected Wyoming Valley and surrounding areas it was only fitting that region serve as the first model.

When perfected, officials noted, the equation system can predict with reasonable accuracy Luzerne County's personal income, capital stock, employment, prices, retail sales, housing demand, electric power consumption, bank deposits, tax revenue and a host of other economic information, covering a time period from 1956 to 1981.

The system can simulate existing conditions and products in Luzerne County quite accurately and project areas for investment when that is needed to improve the local environment and levels of industry and production, it was explained.

Officials Report On System

The day-long program at the college's Center for Performing Arts included reports on the system for various officials, including: Dr. Klein, Dr. Norman Glickman, assistant professor of City and Regional Planning, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. George Schink, executive director, Commodity Model Maintaining Program, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates; George Bartol, executive deputy secretary, Department of Commerce.

Also, A. Edward Simon, director of Governor's Office of State Planning and Development; Department of Community Affairs Secretary William Wilcox; Gerard Adams, professor of Economics, University of Pennsylvania; Ross S. Preston, executive director, Long-term Forecasts, Wharton EFA Program, and Albert H. Smigel, director of Bureau of Research and Planning and Statistics, Department of Commerce.

Dr. Francis J. Michelin, president of Wilkes College, welcomed the group.

OCT. 2

TIMES-LEADER, EVENING NEWS, RECORD. WILKES



ECONOMIC FORECASTING PLAN ANNOUNCED—Numerous state and local officials, educators and businessmen attended a session at Wilkes College Wednesday to hear reports on the state's new anti-inflation weapon, "Econometrics."

The new system's first model was based on projecting the economic future of Luzerne County.

Standing from the left are: Albert H. Smigel, director of Bureau of Research and Planning and Statistics, Department of Commerce; Andrew Shaw, Jr., director of Wilkes College Institute of Regional Affairs; Dr. Francis J. Michelini, Wilkes College president, and Robert Sidman, Governor's Office of State Planning and Development.

(Ace Hoffman Photo)

Charter Study Aide Issues Statement

Misinformation about the Wilkes-Barre City Charter Study Commission's proposals may seriously cloud the minds of city voters on Election Day in November. It is in regard to the holding of political jobs by members of city council if voters accept the strong mayor form of government as recommended by the charter study commission.

The misconception is that under the strong mayor form of government, councilmen would not be allowed to hold any Federal, State, or county job while in office.

This belief, according to John B. McGlynn, commission chairman, is false. A council member under the proposed strong mayor system of government could retain or could get employment with any Federal, State or county agency.

However, the recommendations of the commission are specific in stating that a council member could not hold a compensated city job. Furthermore, the commission also recommends that a council member could not hold an elective office in a political party during the term for which the member was elected to city council.

Two present council members, Robert Brader and Mayor John Salwoski, would be "hold-over" councilmen in 1976 if the strong mayor system of government is voted to replace the present council-manager system. Brader holds a position with the State, while Mayor Salwoski is employed by the County. Brader is superintendent of highways in Luzerne County for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and Mayor Salwoski is superintendent of grounds for Luzerne County.

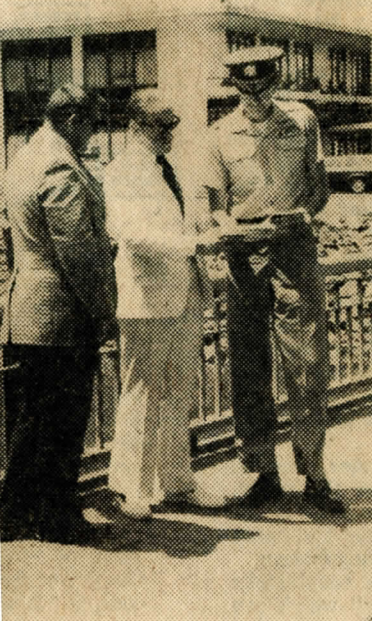
Some political circles say Brader and Salwoski could not serve on council if they continued to hold their present jobs. This, however, is not so. The charter study recommendations do not prohibit a councilman from holding Federal, State or county positions.

However, there is one proposal made by the charter study commission that could affect Mr. Brader. He is the chairman of the Wilkes-Barre City Democratic Party organization.

The charter study group recommends that "No elected official shall hold an elective office in a political party during the term for which the member was elected."

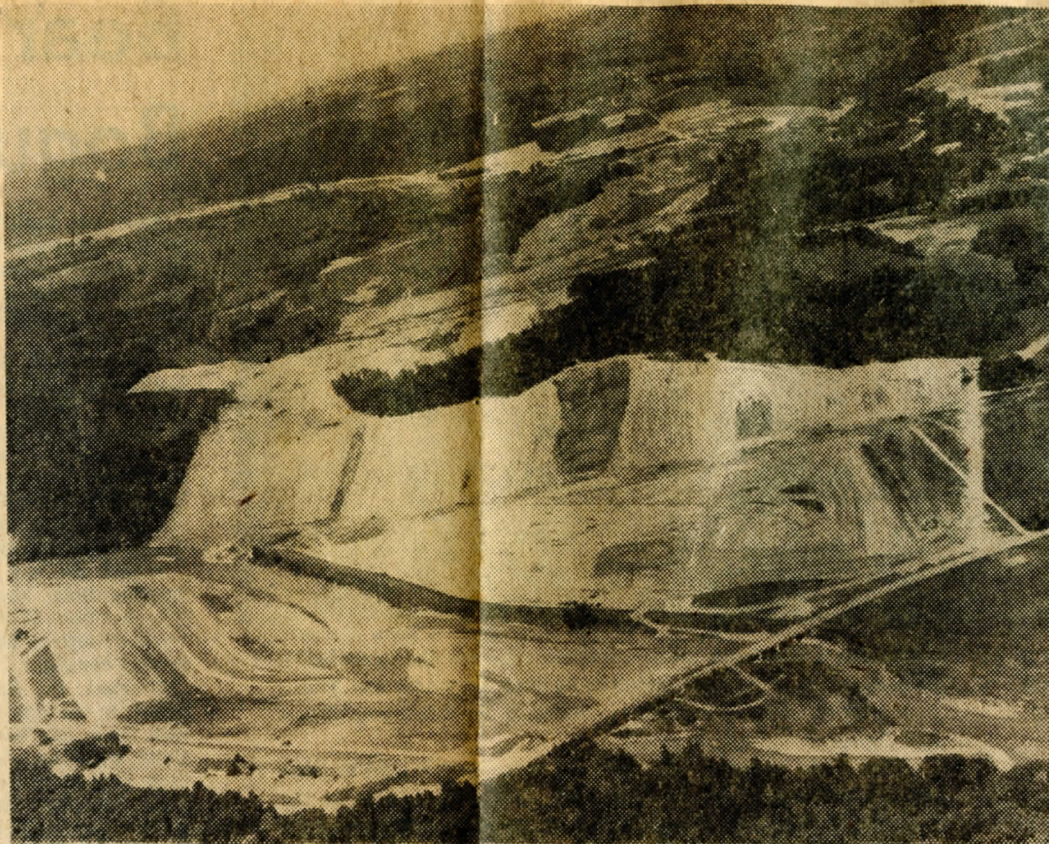
Hence, Brader, as a member of council would not be able to serve as the chairman of the

Study Commission is proposing that the voters of Wilkes-Barre in the November election vote for a switch in the form of government, from the council-manager to the strong mayor system. The commission's numerous recommendations are presently being printed in booklet form and should be available for public distribution within several weeks. During the charter study commission's fact-finding sessions and public hearings, conducted over a period of 18 months, a lack of public interest was generally shown to the commission's workings.



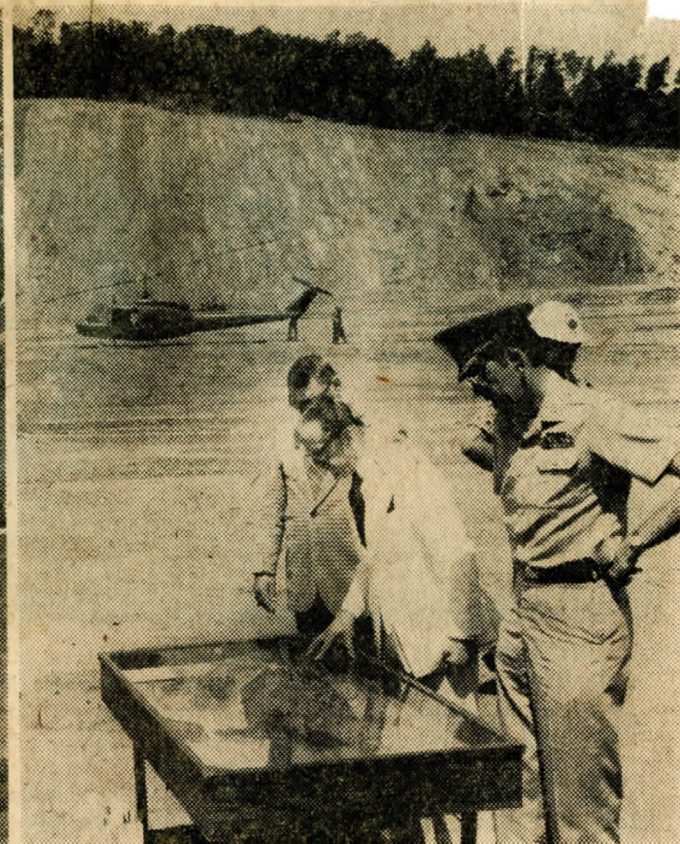
YEARS AFTER "AGNES"—U. S. Army Corps of Engineers officers from the Baltimore District, along with Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, yesterday reviewed plans done by the Corps to protect the Wyoming Valley from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster which struck the area two years ago today.

At left above, work already done on restoration and elevation of the area's levee system is discussed by John Rogalla, District Engineer for the Corps; Congressman Flood and Col. Robert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District.



ert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District. The three took a first-hand look at the work done at the Kingston end of the North Street Bridge.

An aerial view of the Tioga-Hammond Lakes construction site is given in the center panel. The Tioga-Hammond project is one of two flood control projects which have been launched by the Corps to regulate the flow of water from tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River. In the same general area is the Cowanesque Lake project.



(Photos by Curtis Salonick)

In the photo at left, Rogalla, Rep. Flood and Col. McGarry are shown viewing a scale topographical model of the Tioga-Hammond land-acquisition costs. By 1977, a huge rock dam will extend outward from the hillside shown in the background to a similar hillside on the other side of a valley. The area where the officials are standing will be beneath the dam and a lake some 15-miles long will stretch outward through the valley behind the dam.

Flood-control Steps Viewed From Air

SINNOTT

g taken by the Corps of Engineers Wyoming Valley from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster struck the area two years ago today.

Rep. Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, during a tour of the area, yesterday.

increased protection against devastation from future floods.

While admitting that "no dirt has been turned" on this levee-raising project, the Baltimore District engineer noted that some \$225,000 has been expended thus far on studies needed to bring this project to fruition. Along the same lines, he said that about \$5,000 has been spent thus far on studies for a project intended to provide the Brookside section of Wilkes-Barre with flood protection. He in-

that it may be possible to improve the channel beneath the bridge to such an extent that raising the span will be unnecessary. "If the community wants to (do it that way), we'll try it," Col. McGarry declared.

Col. McGarry, Rep. Flood and the other officials and newsmen making Saturday's tour flew from the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport to the Chemung County Airport, Elmira, N. Y., aboard the Chief of Engineers' plane. At Chemung, the group

total pricetag of \$106,467,810. To date, contracts worth \$68,678,810 have been let by the Corps of Engineers. Col. McGarry said the project had had "several good breaks" and had received a lot of Congressional support on its funding.

The nearby Cowanesque Lake flood control project, viewed only from the air, is not as far advanced at the Tioga-Hammond Lakes project. The smaller of the two, the Cowanesque project will eventually cost \$20

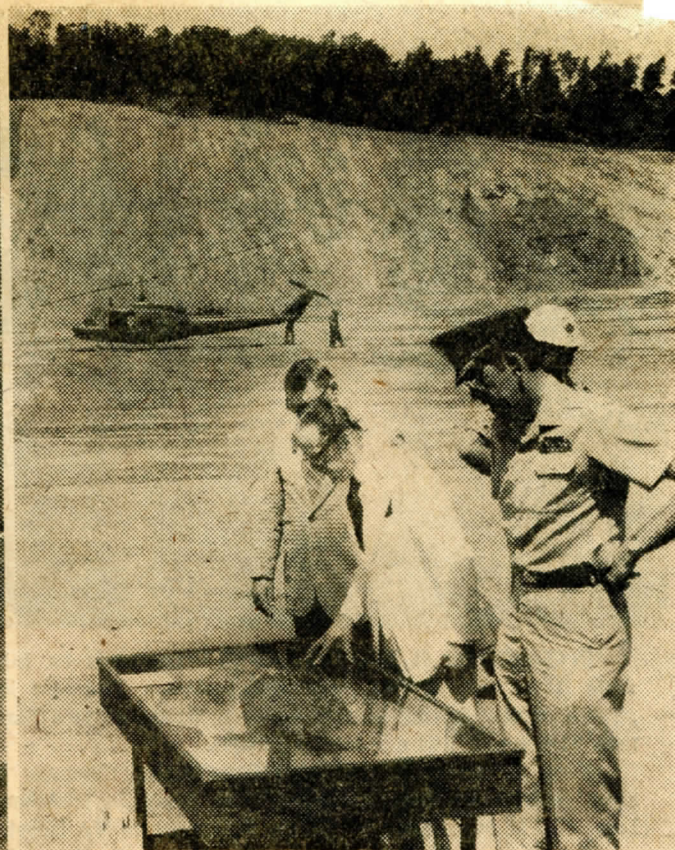
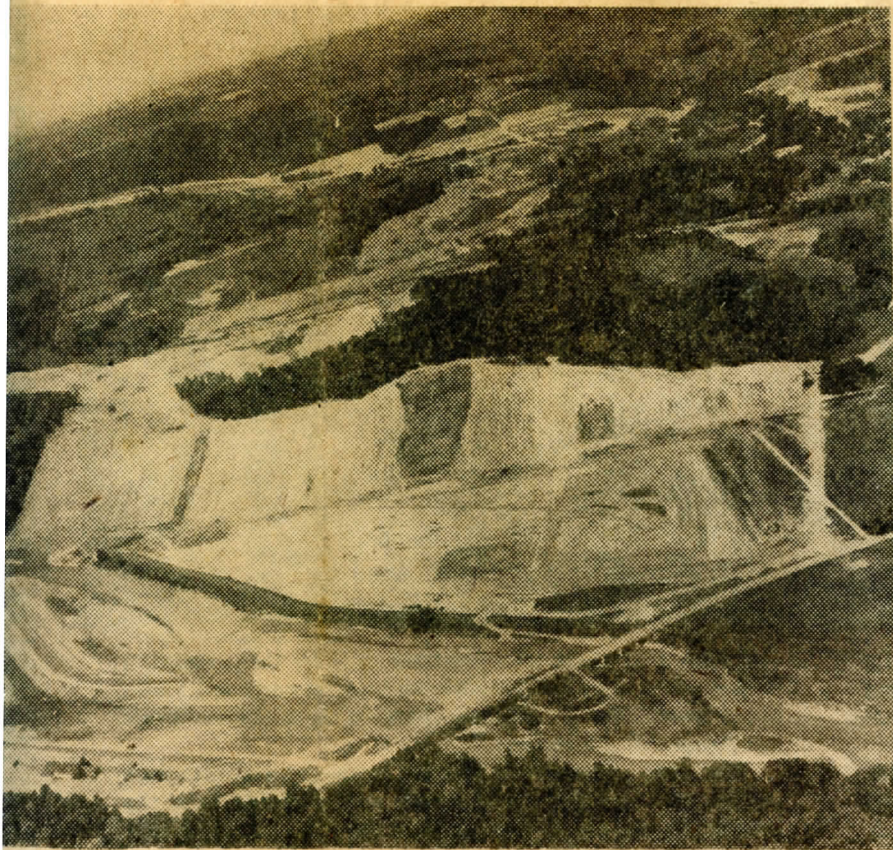
which is normally built into the levees. That freeboard, above the level of the 1936 flood, was built into the levees when they were first built, he noted, but much of it had subsequently disappeared because of subsidence activity.

The tour ended where it had started, at the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport, following a brief inspection of the levee work which had been done around the west side of the North Street Bridge.

wrecked buildings, debris removal and landfill operations, he reported. Additionally, under the same law, the Baltimore District spent some \$1.5 million for repair of a sewer system in Kingston, \$20 million on construction of mobile home park pads for use by flood victims, and another \$9 million on the "mini-repair" program.

Regarding "mini-repair" which was used by the Corps for the first time in Wyoming Valley to make flood victims

T.L.E.N. 6/23/74



(Photos by Curtis Salonick)

ert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District. The three took a first-hand look at the work done at the Kingston end of the North Street Bridge.

An aerial view of the Tioga-Hammond Lakes construction site is given in the center panel. The Tioga-Hammond project is one of two flood control projects which have been launched by the Corps to regulate the flow of water from tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River. In the same general area is the Cowanesque Lake project.

In the photo at left, Rogalla, Rep. Flood and Col. McGarry are shown viewing a scale topographical model of the Tioga-Hammond land-acquisition costs. By 1977, a huge rock dam will extend outward from the hillside shown in the background to a similar hillside on the other side of a valley. The area where the officials are standing will be beneath the dam and a lake some 15-miles long will stretch outward through the valley behind the dam.

T.L.E.N. 6/23/74

Steps Viewed From Air

that it may be possible to improve the channel beneath the bridge to such an extent that raising the span will be unnecessary. "If the community wants to (do it that way), we'll try it," Col. McGarry declared.

Col. McGarry, Rep. Flood and the other officials and newsmen making Saturday's tour flew from the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport to the Chemung County Airport, Elmira, N. Y., aboard the Chief of Engineers' plane. At Chemung, the group switched to two Army helicopters for the flight to the Tioga-Hammond Lakes flood control dam project in Tioga County near Mansfield.

En route to the Tioga-Hammond project site, Col. McGarry stated that this is the larger of the two flood control undertakings near the Pennsylvania-New York line to regulate tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna. Although the effects of the projects on downriver levels of the Susquehanna would vary with the nature of a specific storm, he said that they would have reduced the flood level at Wilkes-Barre by only "about half a foot" had they been completed prior to the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

The Tioga-Hammond Lakes project, scheduled for completion by 1977 and now only about 30 percent finished, carries a

total price tag of \$106,467,810. To date, contracts worth \$68,678,810 have been let by the Corps of Engineers. Col. McGarry said the project had had "several good breaks" and had received a lot of Congressional support on its funding.

The nearby Cowanesque Lake flood control project, viewed only from the air, is not as far advanced at the Tioga-Hammond Lakes project. The smaller of the two, the Cowanesque project will eventually cost \$53,593,000, but contracts worth only \$1,693,089 have been let to date.

After leaving the Tioga-Hammond project, the touring group flew to the Wyoming Valley area aboard the helicopters. En route an aerial inspection of the flood plain areas and the levee system was conducted from a point above Tunkhannock to Wilkes-Barre. The group landed at the Third Avenue Urban Renewal tract in Kingston for a close-up inspection of work which has been done on restoration and raising of the levees since June 1972.

Regarding the two-foot raising of the dike accomplished since the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster, Col. McGarry said the levees still would be incapable of holding back a flood of the proportions of Tropical Storm Agnes. He explained that the additional two feet of elevation would be to the dike mainly

which is normally built into the levees. That freeboard, above the level of the 1936 flood, was built into the levees when they were first built, he noted, but much of it had subsequently disappeared because of subsidence activity.

The tour ended where it had started, at the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport, following a brief inspection of the levee work which had been done around the west side of the North Street Bridge, the span between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston which was collapsed by the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

In reviewing what the Corps of Engineers had done in the Wyoming Valley area since the flood struck two years ago today — on June 23, 1972 — the Baltimore District engineer pointed out that the Corps had acted under authority of two federal laws: Public Law 99, which deals with repair of structures, and Public Law 606, which covers disaster relief.

Under Public Law 99, he stated, the Baltimore District spent about \$25 million — roughly \$20 million of that in the Wyoming Valley for such things as repairing flood control pumping stations, restoring damaged sections of the dikes and raising the levee system by two feet.

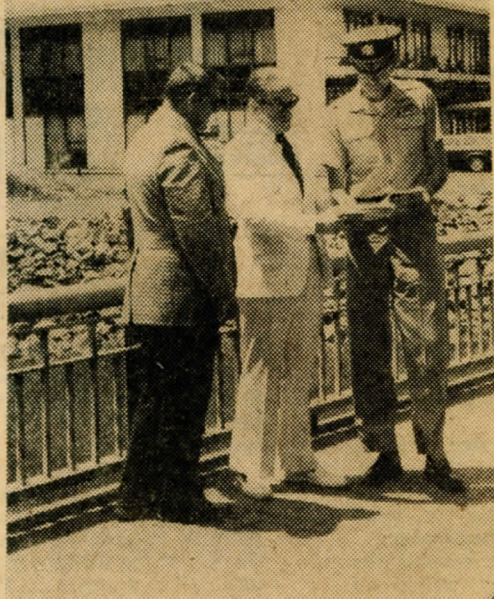
About \$19,500,000 was spent under Public Law 606 in the Wyoming Valley area for such

wrecked buildings, debris removal and landfill operations, he reported. Additionally, under the same law, the Baltimore District spent some \$1.5 million for repair of a sewer system in Kingston, \$20 million on construction of mobile home park pads for use by flood victims, and another \$9 million on the "mini-repair" program.

Regarding "mini-repair" which was used by the Corps for the first time in Wyoming Valley to make flood-hit homes livable, Col. McGarry said this program had been found to be "very successful." Corps officials, he added, have determined from their Wyoming Valley experience that "getting a family back into its house generally speeds up repair" of the flood-hit structure.

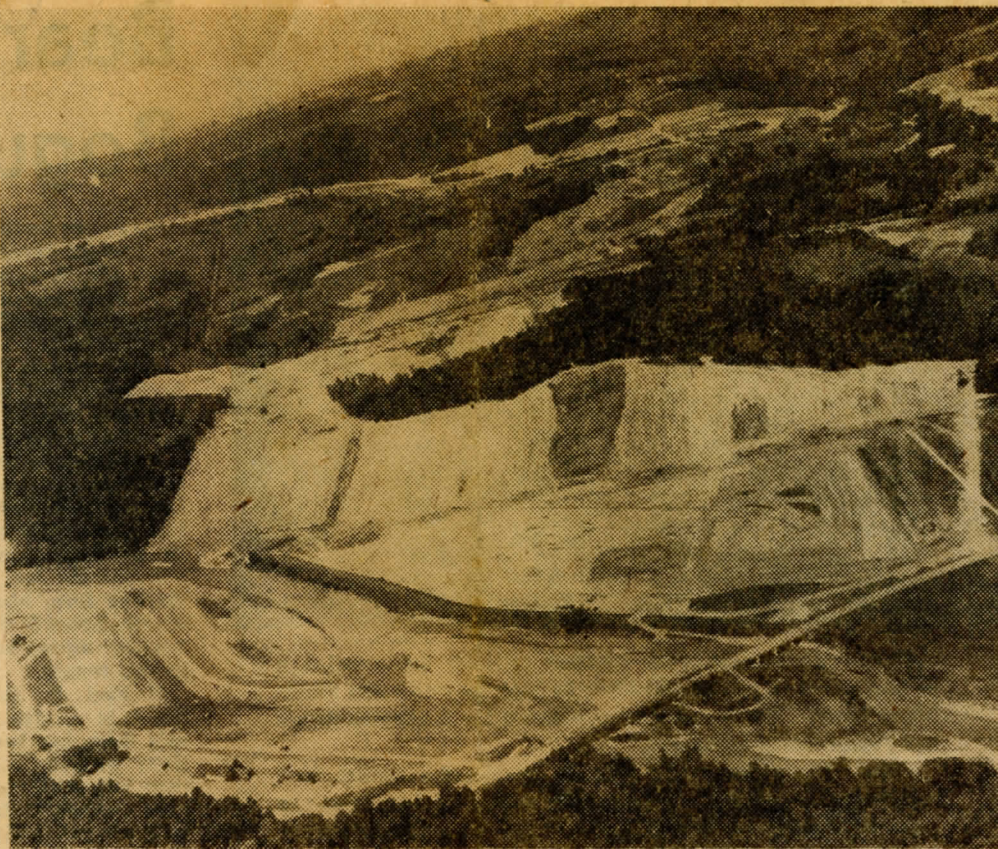
The Saturday tour, essentially a Corps of Engineers "observance" of the second anniversary of Tropical Storm Agnes, was generally low-keyed, as were the observances being conducted by some private citizens in the Wyoming Valley.

An "unofficial" comment offered by many of those who made yesterday's aerial tour of the region, particularly as they passed over the Wyoming Valley communities, was that the area looks considerably different — and much better — than it did on June 23, 1972, and the weeks and months immediately



TWO YEARS AFTER "AGNES"—U. S. Army Corps of Engineers officers from the Baltimore District, along with Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, yesterday reviewed work being done by the Corps to protect the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster which struck here two years ago today.

At left above, work already done on restoration and elevation of the area's levee system is discussed by John Rogalla, area engineer for the Corps; Congressman Flood and Col. Robert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District.



The three took a first-hand look at the work done at the Kingston end of the North Street Bridge.

An aerial view of the Tioga-Hammond Lakes construction site is given in the center panel. The Tioga-Hammond project is one of two flood control projects which have been launched by the Corps to regulate the flow of water from tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River. In the same general area is the Cowanesque Lake project.

T.L.E.N. 6/23/74

Flood-control Steps Viewed

By **JOE SINNOTT**
(Staff Writer)

Steps being taken by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to spare the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster were reviewed by Corps officers and Rep. Daniel J. Flood, Wilkes-Barre, during a flying tour yesterday.

The purpose of the tour, according to Col. Robert McGarry, commanding officer of the Corps' Baltimore District, was "to reconsider Agnes as it occurred two years ago." It also served, he said, as an opportunity to review the Corps' post-flood activities during the summer of 1972 and the time since the disaster struck.

Although the main points of interest on Saturday's tour were the construction sites of the Tioga-Hammond and Cowanesque flood control dams in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River and the levee system in the Wyoming Valley which has been restored and raised since the summer of 1972, other projects of interest to area residents were discussed by Col. McGarry during the four-hour trip.

Prime among these was Col. McGarry's report on the current status of a major Corps of Engineers project to further

increased protection against devastation from future floods. While admitting that "no dirt has been turned" on this levee-raising project, the Baltimore District engineer noted that some \$225,000 has been expended thus far on studies needed to bring this project to fruition. Along the same lines, he said that about \$5,000 has been spent thus far on studies for a project intended to provide the Brookside section of Wilkes-Barre with flood protection. He indicated that both projects are "moving well" at this point.

When asked about the controversy which developed locally after Corps officials said it would be up to Luzerne County and the local municipalities to come up with about \$31 million to raise area bridges when the dike system is raised, Col. McGarry said there was a "general misunderstanding" on this point. Although the county and the municipalities are committed to this amount for the bridge-raising work, he pointed out, there have already been indications that the State would pay half the cost.

Col. McGarry also said it may not be necessary to raise the Market Street Bridge between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. Although the exact course of action regarding this span is still

that it may be possible to improve the channel beneath the bridge to such an extent that raising the span will be unnecessary. "If the community wants to (do it that way), we'll try it," Col. McGarry declared.

Col. McGarry, Rep. Flood and the other officials and newsmen making Saturday's tour flew from the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport to the Chemung County Airport, Elmira, N. Y., aboard the Chief of Engineers' plane. At Chemung, the group switched to two Army helicopters for the flight to the Tioga-Hammond Lakes flood control dam project in Tioga County near Mansfield.

En route to the Tioga-Hammond project site, Col. McGarry stated that this is the larger of the two flood control undertakings near the Pennsylvania-New York line to regulate tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna. Although the effects of the projects on downriver levels of the Susquehanna would vary with the nature of a specific storm, he said that they would have reduced the flood level at Wilkes-Barre by only "about half a foot" had they been completed prior to the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

The Tioga-Hammond Lakes project, scheduled for completion by 1977 and now only about

total pricetag of \$106,467,810. To date, contracts worth \$68,678,810 have been let by the Corps of Engineers. Col. McGarry said the project had had "several good breaks" and had received a lot of Congressional support on its funding.

The nearby Cowanesque Lake flood control project, viewed only from the air, is not as far advanced at the Tioga-Hammond Lakes project. The smaller of the two, the Cowanesque project will eventually cost \$53,593,000, but contracts worth only \$1,693,089 have been let to date.

After leaving the Tioga-Hammond project, the touring group flew to the Wyoming Valley area aboard the helicopters. En route an aerial inspection of the flood plain areas and the levee system was conducted from a point above Tunkhannock to Wilkes-Barre. The group landed at the Third Avenue Urban Renewal tract in Kingston for a close-up inspection of work which has been done on restoration and raising of the levees since June 1972.

Regarding the two-foot raising of the dike accomplished since the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster, Col. McGarry said the levees still would be incapable of holding back a flood of the proportions of Tropical Storm Agnes. He explained that the

Kingston B&PM Backs ⁵² Urban Renewal Project ³⁻¹¹⁻⁷³

Unanimous approval was given to the Kingston Urban Renewal Project by the Kingston Business and Professional Men's Association at its meeting held at the Towne House Restaurant last week.

Over 50 members of the Business and Professional organization attended the session at which Ray Lowery, Kingston Borough Administrator, was the speaker.

"Although we had a discussion of the renewal project there was complete agreement among the members to back the issue fully," Don Smith, Association president, said.

"Parking, another subject of vital interest to the borough and its business interests, was

discussed at length," Smith said.

Rather than make any specific suggestion on that point, it is the feeling of the Business and Professional Men's Association that members should attend forthcoming council meetings and ask council to address itself to this important subject, the group's president added.

Kingston Borough Council meets tomorrow night at the Kingston Borough Building.

From the desk of

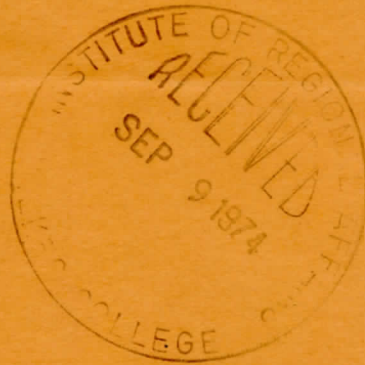
THOMAS J. MORAN
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

9/9/74

Audy -

This has appeared in all
W.B. and Scranton papers.

tjm



WILKES COLLEGE • WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA 18703

the Authority Way.
Shaw will present a lecture to the group about board members, "A Profile of the PMAA Board Member."
Shaw is a 1960 graduate of Wilkes College and achieved his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and did additional studies in statistics at Temple University.
He is the administrative analyst in the Philadelphia Managing Directors Office, served for 12 years on the Pennsylvania Economy League and has been acting director of research for the last five years; and is a member of the Advisory Commission of the Lehigh Valley Congress of Governments. Ser. Tab. 9/6/74



Andrew Trout -

Shaw to Talk At Conference

Andrew Shaw Jr., assistant to the president for management and operations at Wilkes College and director of the Wilkes College Institute of Regional Affairs, will play a major role in this year's 32nd annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association Sept. 14-17 at Pittsburgh Hilton.

The conference theme will be "Improving Your Community the Authority Way."

Shaw will present a lecture to the group about board members, "A Profile of the PMAA Board Member."

Shaw is a 1960 graduate of Wilkes College and achieved his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and did additional studies in statistics at Temple University.

He is the administrative analyst in the Philadelphia Managing Directors Office, served for 12 years on the Pennsylvania Economy League and has been acting director of research for the last five years; and is a member of the Advisory Commission of the Lehigh Valley Congress of Governments.

Scr. Sub. 9/6/74



\$1.5 Million Kirby Park Renovation in High Gear



Aerial view depicts progress on the \$1.5 million renovation of Kirby Park. Workmen have virtually completed the initial stages of grading preparatory to installation of new facilities.

The park, long a recreation mecca for Wyoming Valley families, was heavily damaged by the flood of 1972. Reconstruction is taking place largely through a federal grant.

City officials have closed the park for the duration of the

project which, when completed, will house a new track, 10 new tennis courts, completely resodded baseball fields, a lighted baseball field for night play, and a playground, with wading pool, for youngsters.

L.R. June 9, 1974

The finished product is not expected to be ready until the Summer of 1975.—(Aerial Photo by Ace Hoffman.)

Flood Seeking Amendment To Repay Taxes Incurred Under SBA Forgiveness Act

Sunday June 9, 1974

Congressman Daniel J. Flood has introduced legislation which would bring additional financial relief to 1972 Agnes flood victims.

In sponsoring an amendment to the 1954 Internal Revenue Service Code, Flood clarifies the "intent of Congress" in enacting the Agnes Recovery Act, which expanded the Small Business Administration and Farmers Home Administration disaster loan forgiveness to \$5,000.

That law, which also was sponsored by Flood, was the most expansive disaster relief legislation ever enacted by the Congress.

The Flood amendment, if adopted, would bring about tax rebates to Agnes flood victims who paid taxes on disaster loan forgiveness benefits. The rebate would be in the amount of taxes which they already have paid on the forgiveness.

Congressman Flood said he had proposed the amendment as a result of an IRS ruling that taxes would have to be paid on the disaster loan forgiveness. Since 1972, the Congressman has taken several measures to assure that those who paid taxes on the forgiveness would receive rebates.

Intent Explained

In a letter to former IRS Commissioner John E. Walter, Flood said the intent of the lawmakers was that the forgiveness would not be taxable. Walker replied that if that were so, the "intent" would have to be spelled out in the form of legislation, since the IRS could not make such a ruling.

Flood then contacted Wilbur Mills, powerful chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, which handles such tax legislation, relative to the forgiveness tax rebate.

Mills informed Flood that the committee would consider the proposal when it was handling tax legislation this year.

Flood said yesterday that the committee is now writing a major tax bill, and that Chairman Mills has assured him that the tax rebate would be taken up in the next several weeks.

Congressman Flood noted that the amendment is retroactive to December, 1971, and includes South Dakota flood victims and Mississippi River Valley flood victims as well. Victims of these disasters, as well as Agnes, received similar forgiveness benefits, before the forgiveness was abolished in 1973.

King's, Wilkes Involved

S. I. June 9, 1974

Bill for College Monies May Face Stiff Challenge

A GOP House bill to give private Pennsylvania colleges \$18 million in state aid—most of it to church-related schools—faces a probable constitutional challenge.

The measure, giving at least \$10 million to church-related institutions, is near a final House vote.

Chief sponsor Rep. G. Sieber Pancoast, R-Montgomery, predicted, "There will be a question of constitutionality raised—but I think its constitutionality will be upheld."

One report said the state Education Department already had sought an opinion on the issue from Atty. Gen. Israel Packel.

The measure proposed at the behest of the Pennsylvania Assn. of Colleges and Universities has come close to setting new House speed records.

Introduced May 28, the bill was cleared without amendment the following day by the House Appropriations Committee headed by Rep. H. Jack Seltzer, R-Lebanon, who is co-sponsor. It

is in position for a final House vote.

The PACU bill would provide for an unprecedented direct institutional grant of \$600 to follow each Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency scholarship student to the private college of his-her choice.

To skirt the church-state constitutional question, the bill requires each school to set up a separate fund comprising the new state aid, and state audits would cover only that portion of a college's budget.

"That provision," Pancoast said, "is designed both to avoid the constitutional question and to try to preserve the privacy of any institution."

The PACU bill also avoids

reference to private college need.

The 48 generally smaller colleges who are members of the Foundation for Independent Colleges had total endowments as of June 1, 1973, worth \$320 million. The foundation does not include several prestigious schools that maintain their own fund-raising programs.

On the basis of PHEAA scholarship grants for 1973, the PACU bill would provide grants in excess of \$23,000 to at least 67 private colleges and universities.

Of the 67 only 19 are held nonchurch-related by legal PHEAA definition. Those 19 would get in excess of \$5.3 mil-



FLAG POLE AT WILKES — A dream of months drew fruition Friday when a flagpole, situated in front of the Wilkes College Air Force ROTC headquarters on S. Franklin St., was dedicated in memory of Harold Shrader, a local builder who recently passed away.

Present for the short ceremony were, left to right, Lt. Col. Richard Wing, Harold Shrader, Jr., son of the deceased; and Sgt. Richard Carlson.

A casual mention at Gideons Club has resulted in a new flagpole for Wilkes College campus.

The situation came about three months ago when Lt. Col. Richard Wing, commandant of the local Air Force ROTC Detachment at Wilkes College, mentioned to George Shrader, a builder, that his unit needed a flagpole in front of the AFROTC Building.

That simple request became a reality yesterday when the flagpole was dedicated in memory of Harold Shrader, brother to George, who passed away recently.

On hand for the short ceremony was Harold Shrader Jr., a junior at Hanover Area High School, who presented the pole on behalf of his uncle.

Wilkes is roughly one of 170 colleges with an AFROTC unit. Recently nine Northeastern Pennsylvania schools joined a consortium agreement which enables students from King's, Misericordia, Marywood, Luzerne County Community, Keystone Junior College, Lackawanna Junior College, and Penn State's Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, and Worthington Scranton campuses to participate in the training program at Wilkes.

The Air Force provides tuition and fees in accordance of existing Air Force policies to the various colleges for all AFROTC cadets on Air Force scholarship status who are enrolled as members of the AFROTC Detachment at Wilkes.

Tues - June 11-1974

Wilkes College Sets Journalism Course

Tues. June 11, 1974

Responding to a national trend toward the improvement of communications, Wilkes College Department of English has put together a concentration in journalism which can be taken by individuals preparing for careers in any field.

The entire concept is that students in each major field are allowed to choose a certain number of electives (non-required courses of their own liking) and where an individual wishes to take advantage of having the added quality of basic skills in communications he may take up to 18 hours of courses that are directly related to the communication field.

The program was viewed by Dr. Thomas Kaska, chairman of the Department of English as being one of extremely high value to the graduate in today's competitive job market. "A student who prepares himself to provide a double service to a prospective employer, especially in the current demand for individuals who can effectively assist in the art of communications," Dr. Kaska explained, "is providing himself with a greater chance of obtaining employment."

The concentration in journalism will include basic news writing, advanced news writing, news editing and a professional one-semester part time internship in a newspaper, radio, television news branch, or public relations and/or advertising firm. Additional courses which can be added to the sequence are photography, offered by the Fine Arts Department, and Advertising, which is part of the course selection provided by the Commerce and Finance Department and Introduction to Broadcasting.

This Summer two courses—basic news writing and advertising—will be offered in the evening division of the college. Basic news writing will be given on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 7:30 and, advertising will be offered during the same evenings from 8 to 9:30. Both courses may be taken on either a credit or non-credit basis by full time students or persons desiring just those particular courses.

In the fall the basic news writing course will be offered along with the news editing courses. The latter course will be available to those who have had the first two courses in Journalism or have had professional experience in the news fields.

Registration for the Summer courses will be held on Thursday and Friday (June 13-14) this week from 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. in the office of the Division for Continuing Education and Graduate Studies, Wecker Hall, 170 S. Franklin St.

The courses are designed to provide additional benefits as well as from offering students additional status as graduates in their respective fields. It has been tailored to provide professional training for teachers who are involved with secondary school publications and teaching as well as those who have professional responsibilities in other fields of business and industry.

Senate Bill Makes Phone Service Theft Misdemeanor

(Capitol Special)

Harrisburg—This is the voting record of area lawmakers during the week of June 3-8 with voting as follows on major bills by area members of the State Senate and House of Representatives (Representatives George C. Hasay, R-Shick-shinny; Raphael Musto, D-Pittston; Bernard F. O'Brien, D-Wilkes-Barre; Frank J. O'Connell, R-Kingston; Fred J. Shupnik, D-Luzerne; James J. Ustynoski, R-Hazleton, and Senators Martin L. Murray, D-Ashley and T. Newell Wood, R-Harveys Lake):

Senate

SB 254—(Defeated)—Would exempt lottery winnings from all forms of local or state taxation such as the state income tax; it is estimated that some \$1.2 million would be lost to the state with this exemption. (Murray—Yes; Wood—No)

SB 592 & 593—(Passed)—This two-bill package comprises a \$71,829,091 capital budget for mass transportation for the 1974-75 fiscal year. (Murray —

Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 769—(Passed)—Provide \$50 per day and 15 cents a mile to judges who have to travel from their home county to another to help reduce court backlogs. (Murray—Yes; Wood — Yes)

SB 1122 Amendment — (Defeated) — to this so-called flood plain zoning bill designed to reduce damage from future floods by requiring the state to pay 50 percent of local governments' planning costs. (Murray —No; Wood—Yes)

SB 1122 Amendment — (Defeated) — to this flood plain zoning bill that would have given local governments a greater voice in making zoning decisions. (Murray —No; Wood —No)

SB 1439 — (Passed) — Authorizes harness racing on Sundays between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.; earlier this session Sunday racing was approved for flat racing during the same hours. (Murray—Yes; Wood—Yes)

SB 1552 — (Passed) — Makes publication, manufacture, sale or possession of any device to accomplish theft of telephone

service a second class misdemeanor; the bill applies specifically to telephone credit cards and phone credit card numbers which are not covered under present law. Murray — Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 129—(Passed)—This is the proposed updating of the Professional Nursing Law; it modernizes the qualification standards required of professional nurses and revises existing code of standards on which nursing licenses can be suspended or revoked. (Murray—Yes; Wood —Yes)

HB 790—(Passed)—Would permit any political subdivision to establish a deferred compensation program for its employees; the funds may be invested in government bonds, savings accounts, life insurance contracts, annuity contracts or mutual fund shares. (Murray — Yes; Wood—Yes)

HB 142 — (Defeated) — Would prohibit the Public Utility Commission from granting retroactive rate increases. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—

HB 295 — (Defeated) — Would require all counties which have not performed general reassessments within past five years to assign new values on all properties within next three years. (Hasay — No; Musto — Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—No; Did not vote; Ustynoski—Yes) Shupnik—No; Ustynoski—No)

HB 531 — (Passed)—Require all new municipal police to complete an approved training program or face losing pay. (Hasay — Yes; Musto — Yes; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik — Yes; Ustynoski —Yes)

HB 1568 — (Passed) — Prohibit state officials from hiring relatives to work in the same department. (Hasay — Yes; Musto — Yes; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik—Did not vote; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 1703 — (Passed)—Permit local governments to let citizens move into abandoned, substandard housing under agreements to rehabilitate the homes. (Hasay — Yes; Musto —Yes; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik — Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 1754 — (Passed) — Prohibit smoking in buses, elevators and other public places such as indoor theaters, libraries, art museums and concert halls. (Hasay—Yes; Musto — No; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik — No; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 1973 — (Passed) — This is the so-called "no-fault automobile" bill, providing automatic payment for medical bills and lost wages regardless of accident responsibility. (Hasay — Yes; Musto — Yes; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik — Yes; Ustynoski — Yes)

HB 1992 — (Passed) — Require incumbent governors to submit state budget proposals in January and guaranteeing legislative access to budget requests of each department. (Hasay — Yes; Musto — No; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik — No; Ustynoski — Yes)

HB 1993 — (Passed) — Provides that when the Legislature fails to adopt a new budget by July 1, state spending would

automatically continue at existing levels. (Hasay — Yes; Musto — No; O'Brien — Yes; O'Connell — Yes; Shupnik — No; Ustynoski — Yes)

HB 2028 — (Passed) — Raises from \$2,000 to \$3,200 the income level below which local governing bodies may exempt individuals from per capita tax, occupation tax and occupational privilege tax. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Did not vote; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2208 — (Passed) — Increases the maximum ceiling on grants by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per student. (Hasay—Yes; Musto —Yes; O'Connell—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

HB 2215 — (Passed) — Require public disclosure by all business entities receiving non-bid contracts from the state and political subdivisions. (Hasay—Yes; Musto—Yes; O'Brien—Yes; O'Connell—Yes; Shupnik—Yes; Ustynoski—Yes)

STATE

TLEN
June 10

June
10, 1974
TLN



NURSING DISCUSSED—The Wilkes College Department of Nursing held an orientation for its advisory committee to nursing in the lounge of the Dorothy Dickson Dart Center for the Performing Arts. Representatives discussed factors affecting health care delivery, nursing resources at Wilkes, the undergraduate program, new technologies in teaching and the continuing education of the registered nurse. They were welcomed by Wilkes College President Francis J. Michelini and Dean of Academic Affairs Robert Capin. Mrs. Ruth McHenry, chairman of department of nursing, provided an introduction of the agenda. A social hour followed the afternoon seminar.

Shown from left, first row: Dr. Michelini; Mrs. Rosellen Garrett, associate professor of nursing at Wilkes; Mary Ann Keirans, director of Home Health Services of Luzerne County; Thelma DeWitt, director of nursing at Nesbitt Memorial Hospital; Dorothy M. Cook, director of nursing service at Wyoming Valley Hospital; Kay Masters, secretary at Wilkes College; Margaret Lawlor, superintendent of public health nursing, Pennsylvania Department of Health; Patricia McCulloch, psychiatric nurse therapist, Luzerne-Wyoming County Mental Health Center; Mary Gardner, chief of nursing

service, Veterans Administration Hospital; Elizabeth Rarig, Continuing Education Department of Wilkes; Florence Bourcier, assistant professor of nursing at Wilkes; Ann Richards, Maternal Health Services of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Inc.; Sister Sara Sweeney, RSM, director of nursing service at Mercy Hospital; Leona Castor, director of nursing, Luzerne County Community College; Mrs. McHenry; Bernice Evans, head nurse, Hazleton-Nanticoke Mental Health Center; Dean Capin.

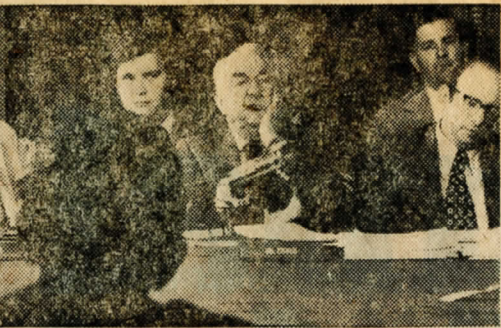
Second row, Dr. Anthony Turchetti, Wilkes-Hahnemann program; Dr. J. W. Ehrhart, Luzerne County Medical Society; Robert Hare, Pennsylvania State University, Wilkes-Barre Campus; Leo R. Downey, academic dean of College Misericordia; Burton Sears, Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania; Emma Knapper, Geisinger Medical Center; Marilyn Turner, instructor at Wilkes; Sister Sara McNelis, RSM, director of nursing services at Mercy Hospital; Marian Alexander, Wilkes College; Rita Greenfield, Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton; Ann Russin, Wilkes College; Dr. Robert E. Werner, chairman of commerce and finance department, Wilkes College; William Huff, Greater Delaware Valley, Regional Medical Program; Dr. Edward B. Stockham, project director, Wilkes-Hahnemann program.

Hilldale to Get Bus Route Today

Effective today, River Road trips on the Old Forge bus route will be rerouted off River Road to serve Hilldale.

Robert Miscavage, Luzerne County Transportation Authority member remarked that Old Forge trips scheduled via River Road will operate via Court-right Street, (Plainsville), Main Street (Hilldale and Saylor Road) to the regular route reversing that route on inbound trips. Miscavage added that residents of Hilldale will now have a choice of 42 daily trips compared to the present 24 daily trips.

Public schedules are available on Old Forge buses, and at the Authority offices, 52 Public Square. *S.E. 3/11/72*



WATERGATE PROSECUTION STATUS



COVER-UP

ilty June 27, 1973, to con-
obstruct justice. Sentenc-
1.

ilty August 16, 1973, to
to obstruct justice and
e United States. Sen-
21, 1974, to 10 months to
Began term June 4, 1974.

ilty October 19, 1973, to
to obstruct justice and
e United States. Sen-
ust 2, 1974, to one to four
n term September 3.

rch 1, 1974, on one count
y to obstruct justice,
nt of obstruction of jus-

nocent March 9, 1974.
pped June 3 after guilty
erg case.

rch 1, 1974, on one count
y to obstruct justice,
of perjury, and one
bstruction of justice.
ocent March 9, 1974.
Oct. 1. Convicted on all-
ry 1, 1975. Sentencing

ch 1, 1974, on one count
to obstruct justice, on
lying to FBI agents,
making a false state-
ment and jury, and one count
of justice. Pledaded in-
9, 1974. Trial began
nt dropped by Judge
ted on all counts Jan-
entencing delayed.

h 1, 1974, on one count
o obstruct justice, one
uction of justice, and
ving to a grand jury.
ent March 9, 1974.
ate trial Sept. 31; no

1, 1974, to one count
to obstruct justice.

MILK CASE

JAKE JACOBSEN Indicted February 21, 1974, on one count of lying to a grand jury investigating possible violations in connection with the Secretary of Agriculture's milk price support decision of March 25, 1971. Indictment dismissed on technical grounds, May 3, 1974. Reindicted July 29, 1974, on one count of making an illegal payment to a public official (Connally). Pledaded guilty August 8.

JOHN B. CONNALLY Indicted July 29, 1974, on two counts of receiving illegal payments of \$5000 each, one count of conspiracy to perjure and to obstruct justice, and two counts of making false statements to the Watergate grand jury. Pledaded innocent August 9. Released without bail. All but two counts dropped by judge George L. Hart Jr. November 25. Trial set for March 19, 1975.

DAVID L. PARR Pledaded guilty July 25, 1974, to a criminal conspiracy involving repeated violations of federal election laws over the past six years, including illegal corporate donations to the election campaigns of Hubert H. Humphrey. He is still under investigation for allegations of bribery in the 1971 milk price support case.

NORMAN SHERMAN
JOHN VALENTINE Both charged July 30, 1974, with aiding in the illegal use of corporate funds for political purposes, a misdemeanor. Fined October 10, \$100 each.

HAROLD S. NELSON Pledaded guilty July 31, 1974, to authorizing the \$10,000 bribe to Connally, and to conspiring to make illegal political contributions. Sentenced November 1 to three years and \$10,000 fine. All but four months suspended.

ASSOCIATED MILK PRODUCERS, INC. Pledaded guilty August 1, 1974, to one count of conspiring to make illegal political contributions. Fined \$35,000.

JACK L. CHESTNUT Indicted December 24, 1974, on one count of accepting an illegal cam-

WATERGATE BURGLARY TRIAL

G. GORDON LIDDY Convicted on six counts of burglary, wire-tapping and conspiracy. Sentenced March 23, 1973 to 6 years, 8 months to 20 years; fined \$10,000. Freed on bond October 16, 1974, pending appeal; conviction upheld by U.S. Court of Appeals November 9.

E. HOWARD HUNT Pledaded guilty January 11, 1973 to six counts; sentenced November 9, 1973 to 2½ to 8 years; fined \$10,000. Released January 2, 1974, pending appeal, after serving 10 months, 5 days.

JAMES W. MCCORD JR. Convicted on eight counts, sentenced November 9, 1973 to 1 to 5 years. Free on \$50,000 bond pending appeal; conviction upheld December 12, 1974 by U.S. Court of Appeals.

BERNARD L. BARKER Sentenced November 9, 1973 to 2½ to 6 years, on his guilty plea to seven counts January 15. Released January 4, 1974, pending appeal, after serving 1 year, 19 days.

VIRGILIO GONZALEZ Pledaded guilty January 15, 1973 to seven counts. Sentenced November 9 to 1 to 4 years. Released on parole March 7, 1974.

FRANK A. STURGIS Pledaded guilty January 15 to seven counts. Sentenced November 9, 1973 to 1 to 4 years. Freed by court order January 18, 1974, pending appeal.

EUGENIO MARTINEZ Pledaded guilty January 15, sentenced November 9 to 1 to 4 years. Released on parole March 7, 1974.

DIRTY TRICKS

DWIGHT L. CHAPIN Indicted Nov. 29, 1973, on four counts of making false statements before a grand jury. Pledaded innocent Dec. 7, 1973. Convicted April 5, 1974, on two counts. Sentenced May 15, 1974 to 10-30 months in prison.

ILLEGAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO. Pledaded guilty December 4, 1973; fined \$5000.
William W. Keeler, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

CARNATION CO. Pledaded guilty December 19, 1973; fined \$5000.
H. Everett Olson, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORP. Pledaded guilty March 7, 1974; fined \$5000.
Ray Dubrowin, vice president, fined \$1000.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CORP. Indicted April 5, 1974, on one count conspiracy and one count illegal campaign contributions. Pledaded guilty August 23, fined \$20,000.
George M. Steinbrenner III, chairman of the board, indicted on one count conspiracy, five counts illegal campaign contributions, two counts aiding an individual to make false statements to the FBI, four counts of obstruction of justice, and two counts of obstruction of a criminal investigation. Pledaded innocent April 19, 1974; Pledaded guilty August 23 to two counts, fined \$15,000.
John H. Melcher Jr., executive vice president and general counsel, pledaded guilty April 11, 1974, to a charge of being an accessory after the fact in coverup of illegal acts. Fined \$2500.

NORTHROP CORP. Pledaded guilty May 1, 1974; fined \$5000.
Thomas V. Jones, chairman of the board, fined \$5000. James Allen, Vice president, fined \$1000.

LEHIGH VALLEY COOPERATIVE FARMERS Pledaded guilty May 6, 1974; fined \$5000.
Richard L. Allison, president, one month unsupervised probation and suspended \$1000 fine. Francis X. Carroll, one month probation suspended.

LRC & W INC

March 9, 1974.
rial Sept. 31; no
1974, to one count
obstruction justice,
struction of jus-
cent March 9,
Oct. 1. Acquitted

1974, on one count
obstruction justice.
March 9, 1974.
Convicted Janu-
ing delayed.

1974, on one count
obstruction justice, two
grand jury, one
one count of lying
one count of ob-
e. Pled inno-
Trial began Oct.
ed by Judge John
n all counts Jan-
ncing delayed.

January 28, 1974, to
to FBI agents.
11, 1974, to serve
5-month sentence.
y 17.

1974, on three
before the Senate
ee investigating a
between an ITT
GOP campaign
settlement. Two
before the trial,
on the remaining
October 1 to 18
; resigned as Lt.
nia.

y 16, 1974, to one
to testify before
Committee, a
tenced June 7,
th unsupervised
led sentences of
d a \$100 fine.

NS

ember 7, 1974, to
racy in the
rmer President
rns. Sentenced
to serve four
ear sentence, to

MILK
PRODUCERS, INC.

JACK L.
CHESTNUT

EGIL KROGH JR.

JOHN
EHRlichman

CHARLES W.
COLSON

G. GORDON LIDDY

BERNARD L.
BARKER

EUGENIO
MARTINEZ

FELIPE DeDIEGO

1974, to one count
of conspiring to make illegal
political contributions. Fined \$35,-
000.

Indicted December 24, 1974, on one
count of accepting an illegal cam-
paign contribution from the milk
producers to the 1970 Senate race of
Hubert Humphrey.

ELLSBERG CASE

Pled guilty November 30, 1973, to
one count of violating the rights of
Dr. Lewis Fielding, Daniel
Ellsberg's psychiatrist, in the
September 3-4, 1971 break-in at Dr.
Fielding's office. Sentenced January
24, 1974, to serve 6 months of a 2-6
month term. Served Feb. 4-June 21.
California charges dropped.

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count
of conspiracy to violate Fielding's
rights, one count of lying to the FBI
and three counts of making false
statements to a grand jury. Pled
innocent March 9, 1974. Convicted
July 12, of conspiracy and two
counts of lying to the grand jury,
the two other charges having been
dropped. Sentenced July 31, 1974, to
20 months to five years. Free on
bond pending appeal. Must stand
trial in California on one count of
perjury.

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count
of conspiracy to violate Fielding's
rights. Pled innocent March 9,
1974. Pled guilty June 3, 1974, to
another charge, obstruction of
justice, and all other charges were
dropped. Sentenced June 21, 1974, to
one to three years and a \$5000 fine.
Started term July 8.

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count
of conspiracy to violate Fielding's
rights. Pled innocent March 14,
1974. Convicted July 12; sentenced
July 31 to one to three years,
concurrent with his sentence in the
Watergate break-in. Also indicted
on two counts of refusing to testify
before a House committee. Pled
innocent March 14, 1974; convicted
May 10. Sentenced to two
concurrent six month sentences,
suspended. California charges
dropped.

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count
of conspiracy to violate Fielding's
rights, pled innocent March 14,
1974; convicted July 12. Sentenced to
three years probation.

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count
of conspiracy to violate Fielding's
rights. Pled innocent March 14,
1974; convicted July 12. Sentenced
July 31 to three years' probation.

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count
of conspiracy to violate Fielding's
rights. Pled innocent March 14.
Charge dismissed May 21 by Judge
Gerhard Gesell.

CHAPIN

DONALD H.
SEGRETII

GEORGE A.
HEARING

HERBERT W.
KALMBACH

JACK A. GLEASON

AMERICAN
AIRLINES

MINNESOTA
MINING AND
MANUFACTURING
CO.

GOOD YEAR ITRE
AND RUBBER CO.

FIRST
INTEROCEANIC
CORP.

BRANIFF
AIRWAYS

GULF OIL CORP.

ASHLAND
PETROLEUM
GABON INC.
(subsidiary, Ashland
Oil Corp.)

Indicted Nov. 23, 1973, on four
counts of making false statements
before a grand jury. Pled
innocent Dec. 7, 1973. Convicted
April 5, 1974, on two counts.
Sentenced May 15, 1974 to 10-30
months in prison. Free pending
appeal.

Pled guilty Oct. 1, 1973 to three
counts of distributing illegal
campaign literature. Sentenced Nov.
5, 1973 to 6 months in prison. Served
from Nov. 12, 1973-March 25, 1974,
with time off for good behavior.

Pled guilty May 11, 1973 to two
counts of fabricating and
distributing illegal campaign
literature. Sentenced June 15, 1973
to one year in prison. Released
March 22, 1974.

ILLEGAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Pled guilty February 25, 1974, to
one felony count charging violation
of the Federal Corrupt Practices
Act, and to one misdemeanor count
of promising an ambassadorship as
a reward for a \$100,000 contribution.
Sentenced June 17 to 6-18 months
and \$10,000 on the felony count and
6 months on the misdemeanor, to be
served concurrently. Began term
July 1.

Pled guilty November 15, 1974, to
one count aiding and abetting
violation of the Federal Corrupt
Practices Act. Sentencing delayed.

Pled guilty October 17, 1973;
fined \$5000.

Pled guilty October 17, 1973;
fined \$3000.
Harry Heltzer, chairman of the
board, fined \$500.

Pled guilty October 17, 1973;
fined \$5000.
Russell DeYoung, chairman of the
board, fined \$1000.

Pled innocent to a four-count
violation October 19, 1973. Acquitted
July 12, 1974. Dwayne Andreas,
chairman of the board, also
acquitted.

Pled guilty November 13, 1973;
fined \$5000.
Harding L. Lawrence, chairman of
the board, fined \$1000.

Pled guilty November 13, 1973;
fined \$5000.
Claude C. Wild Jr., former vice-
president, fined \$1000.

Pled guilty November 13, 1973;
fined \$5000.
Orin E. Atkins, chairman of the
board, fined \$1000.

LBC & W, INC.

GREYHOUND
CORP.

TIM M. BABCOCK

HARRY DENT

TIME OIL CO.

ASHLAND OIL
CORP.

SOVEREIGN
STATE
CAPITAL, INC.
C. ARNHOLT
SMITH

JOHN N.
MITCHELL

MAURICE H.
STANS

ROBERT VESCO

HARRY L. SEARS

month unsupervised probation and
suspended \$1000 fine. Francis X.
Carroll, one month probation sus-
pended.

Pled guilty September 17, 1974;
fined \$5000.
William Lyles, Sr. president, fined
\$2000.

Pled guilty October 8; fined
\$5000.

Pled guilty December 10, 1974, to
a misdemeanor charge of aiding and
abetting illegal campaign contribu-
tions by Occidental Petroleum Corp.
Sentencing delayed.

Pled guilty December 11, 1974, to
a misdemeanor charge of aiding and
abetting an illegal campaign fund-
raising operation. Sentenced to one
month unsupervised probation.

Pled guilty October 23, 1974;
fined \$5000. Raymond Abendroth,
president, fined \$2000.

Pled guilty December 30, 1974, to
five violations of Federal campaign
contribution laws, including contri-
butions to the Democratic National
committee, and the campaigns of
Louis Nunn, Hubert Humphrey, and
John Tower in 1972. Fined \$25,000.

Charged December 31, 1974, with
five misdemeanor counts of illegal
campaign contributions to the Nixon
1972 campaign and the 1970 Senate
campaign of George Murphy.

VESCO CASE

Pled innocent to one count
conspiracy to obstruct justice, two
counts endeavoring to obstruct
justice, and six counts of grand jury
perjury. Trial N.Y. Federal court.
began Feb. 19, 1974. Acquitted on
April 28, 1974.

Pled innocent May 21, 1973, to
one count of conspiracy to obstruct
justice, two counts of endeavoring to
obstruct justice, and six counts of
perjury before a grand jury.
Acquitted April 28, 1974.

Indicted May 10, 1973, on one count
conspiracy to obstruct justice, and
three counts of endeavoring to
obstruct justice. Vesco is a fugitive
in Costa Rica.

Pled innocent May 21, 1973 to
one count conspiracy to obstruct
justice and three counts endeavoring
to obstruct justice. Sears was
granted total immunity to testify at
the trial.

...y 16, 1974, to one to testify before Committee, a nenced June 7, nth unsupervised ded sentences of nd a \$100 fine.

ONS

...ember 7, 1974, to piracy in the former President urns. Sentenced 74 to serve four year sentence, to 75.

...n Post

BERNARD L. BARKER

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy to violate Fielding's rights, pleaded innocent March 14, 1974; convicted July 12. Sentenced to three years probation.

EUGENIO MARTINEZ

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy to violate Fielding's rights. Pled innocent March 14, 1974; convicted July 12. Sentenced July 31 to three years' probation.

FELIPE DeDIEGO

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy to violate Fielding's rights. Pled innocent March 14. Charge dismissed May 21 by Judge Gerhard Gesell.

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

GOOD YEAR ITRE AND RUBBER CO.

FIRST INTEROCEANIC CORP.

BRANIFF AIRWAYS

GULF OIL CORP.

ASHLAND PETROLEUM GABON INC. (subsidiary, Ashland Oil Corp.)

Pleaded guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$3000. Harry Heltzer, chairman of the board, fined \$500.

Pleaded guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$5000. Russell DeYoung, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

Pleaded innocent to a four-count violation October 19, 1973. Acquitted July 12, 1974. Dwayne Andreas, chairman of the board, also acquitted.

Pleaded guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5000. Harding L. Lawrence, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

Pleaded guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5000. Claude C. Wild Jr., former vice president, fined \$1000.

Pleaded guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5000. Orin E. Atkins, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

VESCO CASE

JOHN N. MITCHELL

Pleaded innocent to one count conspiracy to obstruct justice, two counts endeavoring to obstruct justice, and six counts of grand jury perjury. Trial N.Y. Federal court. began Feb. 19, 1974. Acquitted on April 28, 1974.

MAURICE H. STANS

Pleaded innocent May 21, 1973, to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice, two counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice, and six counts of perjury before a grand jury. Acquitted April 28, 1974.

ROBERT VESCO

Indicted May 10, 1973, on one count conspiracy to obstruct justice, and three counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice. Vesco is a fugitive in Costa Rica.

HARRY L. SEARS

Pleaded innocent May 21, 1973 to one count conspiracy to obstruct justice and three counts endeavoring to obstruct justice. Sears was granted total immunity to testify at the trial.

ate Case Heads Back to Famed Tape Gap

...hearings or sensa- als with spectators at 4 A.M. for seats.

...ppeals

...re are still appeals, nd investigations and the possibility er President Rich- Nixon yet will be re- account under oath ions.

...recuperating in soli- at his San Cle- ate, is still not free tentacles of the scandal that eventul- down his adminis- disgrace.

...h Nixon was par- President Ford for ergate crimes he e committed, there g indications that ers intend to try to the former Presi- ore closing their recovering from an phlebitis and com- that nearly is life was able to

One area in which the prob- ers are intensely interested: The 18½-minute gap on a White House tape of Nixon's first known Watergate con- versation with his now-con- victed chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman.

A panel of experts con- cluded that the gap on the June 20, 1972, tape was caused by at least five separ- ate operations of the man- ual controls on Miss Woods' Uher recorder. Although the experts did not say so, their conclusion seemed to imply that the erasures were delib- erate.

A series of hearings before U.S. District Judge John Sir- ica in the fall and winter of 1973-74 established that only a tiny handful of people had access to the June 20 tape when it was erased. And only three of those people were considered possible targets of investigators — Nixon, Miss Woods, his personal secre- tary, and White House aide Steve Bull.

swon deposition from Nixon.

While the former President could not be prosecuted for any role he might have played in causing the 18½-minute gap, he is not im- mune for any offenses, such as perjury before a grand jury, committed after leav- ing the White House, or con- tempt for failure to obey a grand jury subpoena.

There is also informed spec- ulation that the grand jury may expand its inquiry to consider why the White House transcripts turned over by Nixon last April to the House Judiciary Commit- tee were full of errors and material omissions.

The errors and omissions in the transcripts that Nixon promised would "tell it all," tended to obscure and min- imize the President's Water- gate role. Some investigators are interested in learning whether the inaccuracies were part of a White House coverup that continued long after the Haldeman era.

example, that, despite his re- peated denials, Nixon did in fact approve plans for execu- tive clemency for Hunt, the convicted Watergate burglar. Clemency for Hunt "is a sim- ple case," Nixon told his spe- cial counsel, Charles Colson, on Jan. 8, 1973, as they dis- cussed the fact that Hunt knew things "very incrimin- ating to us."

But, while the White House tapes played at the trial re- vealed more clearly than ever Nixon's participation in the coverup, there was no an- swer to the question of when and how he became involved.

The missing 18½-minutes on the June 20, 1972, tape might have provided the an- swer. But, according to the experts, that conversation is lost forever. All that remain are Haldeman's cryptic notes about a public relations counter-offensive on Water- gate supposedly ordered by Nixon.

There are other unan- swered questions — many of which probably never will be

had something on Nixon — but no definitive evidence emerged at the trial.

• Who made the "commit- ments" to the Watergate burglars that resulted in the secret payment to them and their lawyers of at least \$429,500? According to the testimony at the trial, no one

seemed to know just who had promised the burglars that they and their families would be taken care of. But the river of cash started flowing nevertheless.

• What are the facts on the mysterious slush fund of as much as \$300,000 that Nixon offered to Haldeman

and Ehrlichman to help de- fray their legal expenses? White House transcripts in- troduced at the trial indi- cated that Nixon's close friend, C. G. Bebe Rebozo, had something to do with the money and that it came from people for whom the White House had done favors.

Nixon Too Soft, Liddy Says

LIDDY, From 1-A

he took no offense at the remark and re- mains loyal to Nixon.

"He's evidently a very sick man," Liddy said. "And I regret that, I think he has dem- onstrated towards the end of his Presi- dency that he was insufficiently ruthless, in that these domestic difficulties in which he was engaged, he did not act ruthlessly."

Liddy said Nixon should have destroyed the tapes.

Asked what he thought of John W. Dean 3d, the former Presidential counsel who was the star witness for the Watergate prosecu- tion, Liddy said: "You'd have to put him right up there with Judas Iscariot."

If his appeal fails and he must return t prison, Liddy hopes he will not share a ce with a Watergate informer.

"I don't want to be in any bird-cage fo stool pigeons," he said. "I'd rather have a honest bank robber any day in the week as cellmate."

Liddy said he and U. S. District Jud John J. Sirica, who imprisoned him, are t men who think alike.

"I really can't be too critical of John S ica . . ." Liddy said. "... He believes th the end justifies the means. He puts that im practice. He does what is necessary."

Liddy's wife, who participated in the in terview at their suburban Oxon Hill, Md.

ed guilty June 3, 1974, to charge, obstruction of all other charges were sentenced June 21, 1974, to years and a \$5000 fine. n July 8.

arch 7, 1974, on one count ey to violate Fielding's ided innocent March 14, eted July 12; sentenced o one to three years, with his sentence in the break-in. Also indicted nts of refusing to testify ouse committee. Pleased arch 14, 1974; convicted . Sentenced to two six month sentences, . California charges

arch 7, 1974, on one count ev to violate Fielding's ided innocent March 14, eted July 12. Sentenced to probation.

arch 7, 1974, on one count ey to violate Fielding's ided innocent March 14, eted July 12. Sentenced three years' probation.

arch 7, 1974, on one count ey to violate Fielding's ided innocent March 14, issed May 21 by Judge sell.

JACK A. GLEASON Pleased guilty November 15, 1974, to one count aiding and abetting violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. Sentencing delayed.

AMERICAN AIRLINES Pleased guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$5000.

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO. Pleased guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$3000. Harry Heltzer, chairman of the board, fined \$500.

GOOD YEAR ITRE AND RUBBER CO. Pleased guilty October 17, 1973; fined \$5000. Russell DeYoung, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

FIRST INTEROCEANIC CORP. Pleased innocent to a four-count violation October 19, 1973. Acquitted July 12, 1974. Dwayne Andreas, chairman of the board, also acquitted.

BRANIFF AIRWAYS Pleased guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5000. Harding L. Lawrence, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

GULF OIL CORP. Pleased guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5000. Claude C. Wild Jr., former vice-president, fined \$1000.

ASHLAND PETROLEUM GABON INC. (subsidiary, Ashland Oil Corp.) Pleased guilty November 13, 1973; fined \$5000. Orin E. Atkins, chairman of the board, fined \$1000.

SOVEREIGN STATE CAPITAL, INC. C. ARNHOLT SMITH

Charged December 31, 1974, with five misdemeanor counts of illegal campaign contributions to the Nixon 1972 campaign and the 1970 Senate campaign of George Murphy.

VESCO CASE

JOHN N. MITCHELL

Pleased innocent to one count conspiracy to obstruct justice, two counts endeavoring to obstruct justice, and six counts of grand jury perjury. Trial N.Y. Federal court. began Feb. 19, 1974. Acquitted on April 28, 1974.

MAURICE H. STANS

Pleased innocent May 21, 1973, to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice, two counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice, and six counts of perjury before a grand jury. Acquitted April 28, 1974.

ROBERT VESCO

Indicted May 10, 1973, on one count conspiracy to obstruct justice, and three counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice. Vesco is a fugitive in Costa Rica.

HARRY L. SEARS

Pleased innocent May 21, 1973 to one count conspiracy to obstruct justice and three counts endeavoring to obstruct justice. Sears was granted total immunity to testify at the trial.

Leads Back to Famed Tape Gap

von deposition from Nixon. While the former President could not be prosecuted for any role he might have played in causing the 18½-minute gap, he is not immune for any offenses, such as perjury before a grand jury, committed after leaving the White House, or contempt for failure to obey a grand jury subpoena.

There is also informed speculation that the grand jury may expand its inquiry to consider why the White House transcripts turned over by Nixon last April to the House Judiciary Committee were full of errors and material omissions.

The errors and omissions in the transcripts that Nixon promised would "tell it all," tended to obscure and minimize the President's Watergate role. Some investigators are interested in learning whether the inaccuracies were part of a White House coverup that continued long after the Haldeman era.

The coverup trial that ended last week with the convictions of Nixon's closest associates — Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and former Attorney General John Mitchell — revealed more clearly than ever the former President's actions in Watergate. The trial established, for

example, that, despite his repeated denials, Nixon did in fact approve plans for executive clemency for Hunt, the convicted Watergate burglar. Clemency for Hunt "is a simple case," Nixon told his special counsel, Charles Colson, on Jan. 8, 1973, as they discussed the fact that Hunt knew things "very incriminating to us."

But, while the White House tapes played at the trial revealed more clearly than ever Nixon's participation in the coverup, there was no answer to the question of when and how he became involved.

The missing 18½-minutes on the June 20, 1972, tape might have provided the answer. But, according to the experts, that conversation is lost forever. All that remain are Haldeman's cryptic notes about a public relations counter-offensive on Watergate supposedly ordered by Nixon.

There are other unanswered questions — many of which probably never will be answered:

- Why did the Nixon forces want to bug the Democratic National Committee in the first place? There has been plenty of speculation about motives — blackmail, fear that Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien

had something on Nixon — but no definitive evidence emerged at the trial.

- Who made the "commitments" to the Watergate burglars that resulted in the secret payment to them and their lawyers of at least \$429,500? According to the testimony at the trial, no one

seemed to know just who had promised the burglars that they and their families would be taken care of. But the river of cash started flowing nevertheless.

- What are the facts on the mysterious slush fund of as much as \$300,000 that Nixon offered to Haldeman

and Ehrlichman to help defray their legal expenses? White House transcripts introduced at the trial indicated that Nixon's close friend, C. G. Bebe Rebozo, had something to do with the money and that it came from people for whom the White House had done favors.

Nixon Too Soft, Liddy Says

LIDDY, From 1-A

he took no offense at the remark and remains loyal to Nixon.

"He's evidently a very sick man," Liddy said. "And I regret that, I think he has demonstrated towards the end of his Presidency that he was insufficiently ruthless, in that these domestic difficulties in which he was engaged, he did not act ruthlessly."

Liddy said Nixon should have destroyed the tapes.

Asked what he thought of John W. Dean 3d, the former Presidential counsel who was the star witness for the Watergate prosecution, Liddy said: "You'd have to put him right up there with Judas Iscariot."

He said Dean's motivation was simply "to save his ass."

Liddy also called Jeb Stuart Magruder, who was his boss at the Nixon Re-Election Committee and who also testified and went to prison, "an accomplished, skillful liar."

Liddy said he would refuse to testify even if his prison term were reduced to one year in exchange for his testimony.

If his appeal fails and he must return to prison, Liddy hopes he will not share a cell with a Watergate informer.

"I don't want to be in any bird-cage full of stool pigeons," he said. "I'd rather have a honest bank robber any day in the week as cellmate."

Liddy said he and U. S. District Judge John J. Sirica, who imprisoned him, are two men who think alike.

"I really can't be too critical of John Sirica . . ." Liddy said. " . . . He believes that the end justifies the means. He puts that into practice. He does what is necessary."

Liddy's wife, who participated in the interview at their suburban Oxon Hill, Md. home, described her husband as a hero for refusing to disclose for 2½ years what he knows about Watergate. She said he was "serving his country just as many of the military men have."

"And I think of him and the kind of life we're living very similar to the PWs and the MIA wives who have had it so much harder than I've had it," she said.

RICHARD G.
KLEINDIENST

Possible connection between an ITT pledge to the 1972 GOP campaign and an antitrust settlement. Two charges dropped before the trial. Convicted July 28 on the remaining count. Sentenced October 1 to 18 months, suspended; resigned as Lt. Governor of California.

Pled guilty May 16, 1974, to one count of refusing to testify before the Judiciary Committee, a misdemeanor. Sentenced June 7, 1974, to one month unsupervised probation. Suspended sentences of one month in jail and a \$100 fine.

TAX VIOLATIONS

EDWARD L.
MORGAN

Pled guilty November 7, 1974, to criminal conspiracy in the preparation of former President Nixon's tax returns. Sentenced December 19, 1974 to serve four months of a two year sentence, to start January 6, 1975.

Data Compiled by The Washington Post

G. GORDON LIDDY Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy to violate Fielding's rights. Pled innocent March 14, 1974. Convicted July 12; sentenced July 31 to one to three years, concurrent with his sentence in the Watergate break-in. Also indicted on two counts of refusing to testify before a House committee. Pled innocent March 14, 1974; convicted May 10. Sentenced to two concurrent six month sentences, suspended. California charges dropped.

BERNARD L.
BARKER

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy to violate Fielding's rights, pleaded innocent March 14, 1974; convicted July 12. Sentenced to three years probation.

EUGENIO
MARTINEZ

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy to violate Fielding's rights. Pled innocent March 14, 1974; convicted July 12. Sentenced July 31 to three years' probation.

FELIPE DeDIEGO

Indicted March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy to violate Fielding's rights. Pled innocent March 14. Charge dismissed May 21 by Judge Gerhard Gesell.

JACK A. GLEASON

AMERICAN
AIRLINES

MINNESOTA
MINING AND
MANUFACTURING
CO.

GOOD YEAR ITR
AND RUBBER CO.

FIRST
INTEROCEANIC
CORP.

BRANIFF
AIRWAYS

GULF OIL CORP.

ASHLAND
PETROLEUM
GABON INC.
(subsidiary, Ashland
Oil Corp.)

Watergate Case Heads Back

By CLARK HOYT

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — They already are talking about donating the artifacts of Watergate — the laundered \$100 bills, Rose Mary Woods' tape recorder that produced the 18½-minute gap, Bob Haldeman's personal notes of meetings with Richard Nixon — to the Smithsonian institution.

From Howard Hunt's wig to the bugs planted in Democratic national headquarters, every scrap of paper, every piece of evidence has been placed meticulously in a walk-in vault at the U. S. Courthouse.

Ordinarily, it would all be discarded someday or returned to the rightful owners. But Watergate is historic, and there is some preliminary thinking about preserving the evidence so that future generations of tourists can view Haldeman's yellow legal pads just as they now ogle John Dillinger's gun at the FBI's Rogues' Gallery.

Deciding what to do with the memorabilia is only one loose end left in a scandal that is itself not quite ready for consignment to a museum.

Watergate has had its biggest days. There likely will be no more televised con-

gressional hearings or sensational trials with spectators lining up at 4 A.M. for seats.

Still Appeals

But there are still appeals, trials and investigations ahead — and the possibility that former President Richard M. Nixon yet will be required to account under oath for his actions.

Nixon, recuperating in solitary exile at his San Clemente estate, is still not free from the tentacles of the massive scandal that eventually pulled down his administration in disgrace.

Although Nixon was pardoned by President Ford for any Watergate crimes he may have committed, there are strong indications that investigators intend to try to question the former President before closing their cases.

Nixon, recovering from an attack of phlebitis and complications that nearly claimed his life, was able to avoid the indignity of being cross-examined under oath at the criminal trial of his closest aides. But it is an open question whether he can resist indefinitely possible efforts by prosecutors to quiz him and perhaps take him before a federal grand jury.

One area in which the problems are intensely interested: The 18½-minute gap on a White House tape of Nixon's first known Watergate conversation with his now-convicted chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman.

A panel of experts concluded that the gap on the June 20, 1972, tape was caused by at least five separate operations of the manual controls on Miss Woods' Uher recorder. Although the experts did not say so, their conclusion seemed to imply that the erasures were deliberate.

A series of hearings before U.S. District Judge John Sirica in the fall and winter of 1973-74 established that only a tiny handful of people had access to the June 20 tape when it was erased. And only three of those people were considered possible targets of investigators — Nixon, Miss Woods, his personal secretary, and White House aide Steve Bull.

Bull and Miss Woods have been questioned at length by a federal grand jury that has been looking into the tape gap for nearly a year. Close observers of the investigation do not think the grand jury would be willing to quit without at least obtaining a

sworn deposition from Nixon.

While the former President could not be prosecuted for any role he might have played in causing the 18½-minute gap, he is not immune for any offenses, such as perjury before a grand jury, committed after leaving the White House, or contempt for failure to obey a grand jury subpoena.

There is also informed speculation that the grand jury may expand its inquiry to consider why the White House transcripts turned over by Nixon last April to the House Judiciary Committee were full of errors and material omissions.

The errors and omissions in the transcripts that Nixon promised would "tell it all," tended to obscure and minimize the President's Watergate role. Some investigators are interested in learning whether the inaccuracies were part of a White House coverup that continued long after the Haldeman era.

The coverup trial that ended last week with the convictions of Nixon's closest associates — Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and former Attorney General John Mitchell — revealed more clearly than ever the former President's actions in Watergate.

The trial established, for

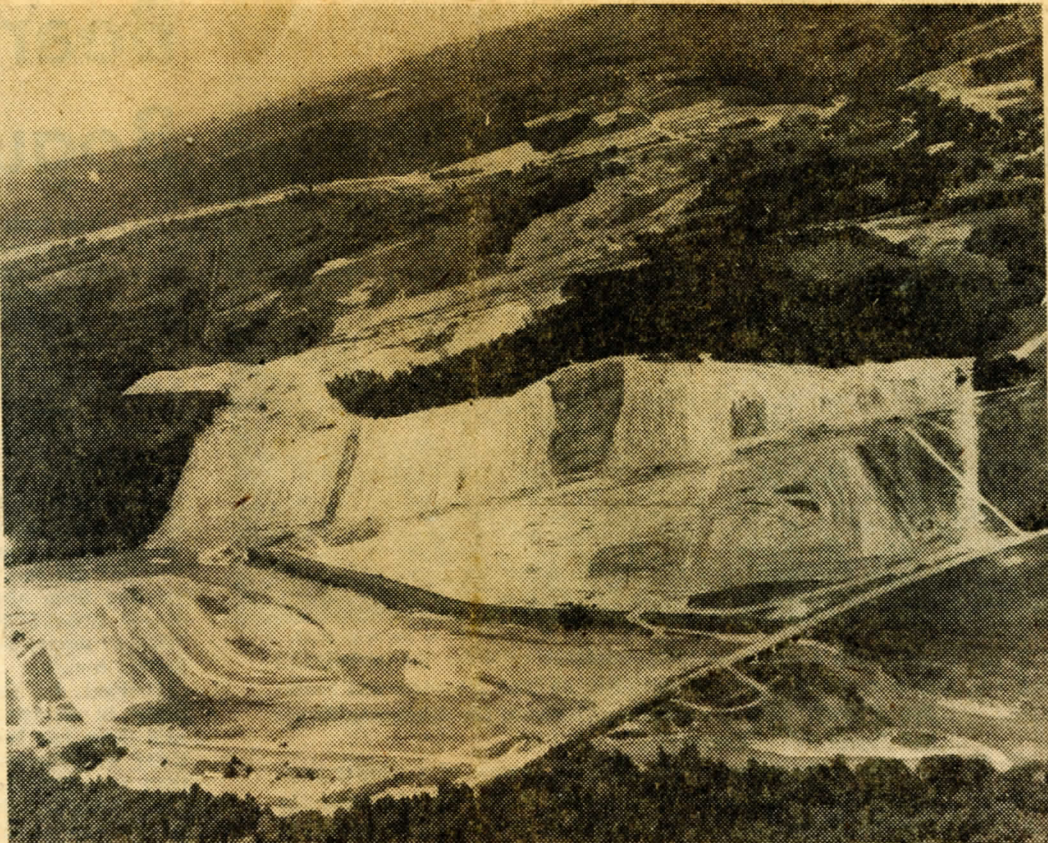
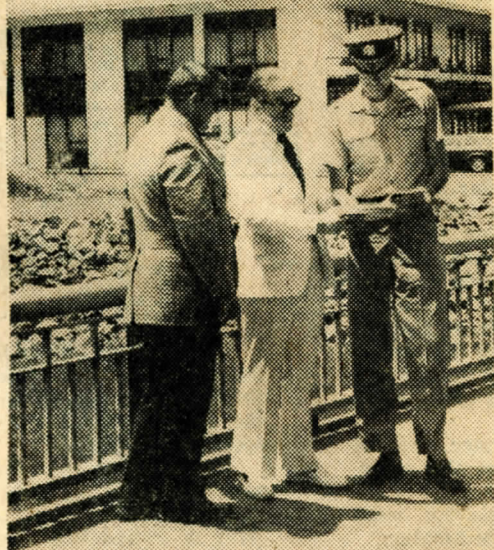
example, that, despite repeated denials, Nixon did approve plans for selective clemency for convicted Watergate participants. "Hunt's case," Nixon told his special counsel, Charles F. Wicks, on Jan. 8, 1973, as he discussed the fact that Nixon "knew things" "very well" "nating to us."

But, while the White House tapes played at the trial revealed more clearly than ever Nixon's participation in the coverup, there was no answer to the question of how he became involved.

The missing 18½ minutes on the June 20, 1972, tape might have provided an answer. But, according to experts, that conversation is lost forever. All that remains is Haldeman's confession about a public counter-offensive Watergate supposedly conducted by Nixon.

There are other unanswered questions — which probably never will be answered:

• Why did the forces want to bug the Democratic National Convention in the first place? There have been plenty of questions about motives — fear that Democratic Chairman Lawrence



TWO YEARS AFTER "AGNES"—U. S. Army Corps of Engineers officers from the Baltimore District, along with Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, yesterday reviewed work being done by the Corps to protect the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster which struck here two years ago today.

At left above, work already done on restoration and elevation of the area's levee system is discussed by John Rogalla, area engineer for the Corps; Congressman Flood and Col. Robert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District.

The three took a first-hand look at the work done at the Kingston end of the North Street Bridge.

An aerial view of the Tioga-Hammond Lakes construction site is given in the center panel. The Tioga-Hammond project is one of two flood control projects which have been launched by the Corps to regulate the flow of water from tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River. In the same general area is the Cowanesque Lake project.

Flood-control Steps Viewed

By **JOE SINNOTT**
(Staff Writer)

Steps being taken by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to spare the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster were reviewed by Corps officers and Rep. Daniel J. Flood, Wilkes-Barre, during a flying tour yesterday.

The purpose of the tour, according to Col. Robert McGarry, commanding officer of the Corps' Baltimore District, was "to reconsider Agnes as it occurred two years ago." It also served, he said, as an opportunity to review the Corps' post-flood activities during the summer of 1972 and the time since the disaster struck.

Although the main points of interest on Saturday's tour were the construction sites of the Tioga-Hammond and Cowanesque flood control dams in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River and the levee system in the Wyoming Valley which has been restored and raised since the summer of 1972, other projects of interest to area residents were discussed by Col. McGarry during the four-hour trip.

Prime among these was Col. McGarry's report on the current status of a major Corps of Engineers project to further heighten the dikes through the

increased protection against devastation from future floods. While admitting that "no dirt has been turned" on this levee-raising project, the Baltimore District engineer noted that some \$225,000 has been expended thus far on studies needed to bring this project to fruition. Along the same lines, he said that about \$5,000 has been spent thus far on studies for a project intended to provide the Brookside section of Wilkes-Barre with flood protection. He indicated that both projects are "moving well" at this point.

When asked about the controversy which developed locally after Corps officials said it would be up to Luzerne County and the local municipalities to come up with about \$31 million to raise area bridges when the dike system is raised, Col. McGarry said there was a "general misunderstanding" on this point. Although the county and the municipalities are committed to this amount for the bridge-raising work, he pointed out, there have already been indications that the State would pay half the cost.

Col. McGarry also said it may not be necessary to raise the Market Street Bridge between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. Although the exact course of action regarding this span is still

that it may be possible to improve the channel beneath the bridge to such an extent that raising the span will be unnecessary. "If the community wants to (do it that way), we'll try it," Col. McGarry declared.

Col. McGarry, Rep. Flood and the other officials and newsmen making Saturday's tour flew from the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport to the Chemung County Airport, Elmira, N. Y., aboard the Chief of Engineers' plane. At Chemung, the group switched to two Army helicopters for the flight to the Tioga-Hammond Lakes flood control dam project in Tioga County near Mansfield.

En route to the Tioga-Hammond project site, Col. McGarry stated that this is the larger of the two flood control undertakings near the Pennsylvania-New York line to regulate tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna. Although the effects of the projects on downriver levels of the Susquehanna would vary with the nature of a specific storm, he said that they would have reduced the flood level at Wilkes-Barre by only "about half a foot" had they been completed prior to the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

The Tioga-Hammond Lakes project, scheduled for completion by 1977 and now only about

total pricetag of \$106,467,810. To date, contracts worth \$68,678,810 have been let by the Corps of Engineers. Col. McGarry said the project had had "several good breaks" and had received a lot of Congressional support on its funding.

The nearby Cowanesque Lake flood control project, viewed only from the air, is not as far advanced at the Tioga-Hammond Lakes project. The smaller of the two, the Cowanesque project will eventually cost \$53,593,000, but contracts worth only \$1,693,089 have been let to date.

After leaving the Tioga-Hammond project, the touring group flew to the Wyoming Valley area aboard the helicopters. En route an aerial inspection of the flood plain areas and the levee system was conducted from a point above Tunkhannock to Wilkes-Barre. The group landed at the Third Avenue Urban Renewal tract in Kingston for a close-up inspection of work which has been done on restoration and raising of the levees since June 1972.

Regarding the two-foot raising of the dike accomplished since the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster, Col. McGarry said the levees still would be incapable of holding back a flood of the proportions of Tropical Storm Agnes. He explained that the additional two feet of elevation

In
are sh
Ham
extend
simila
the off
some
hind t

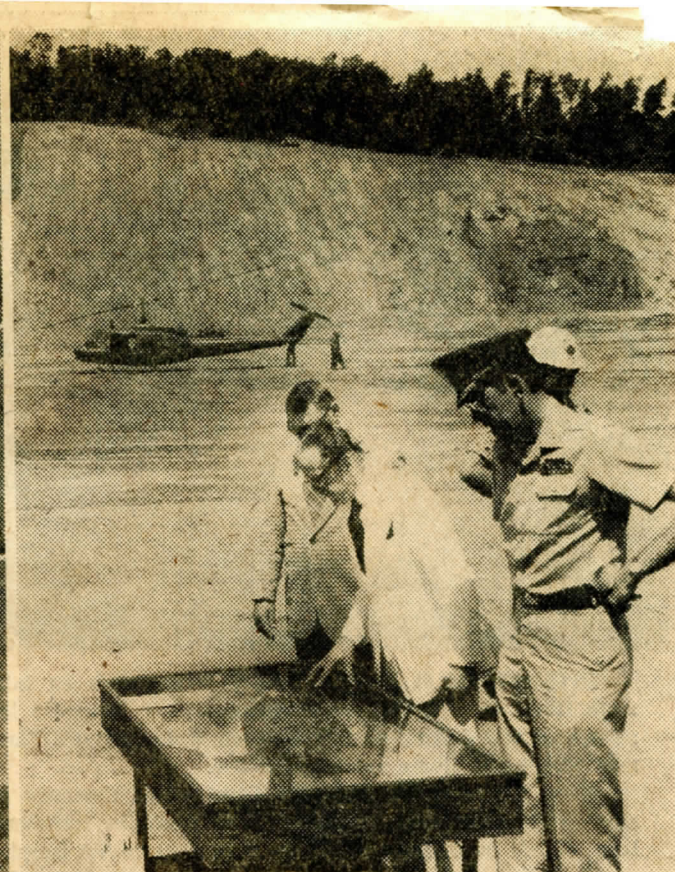
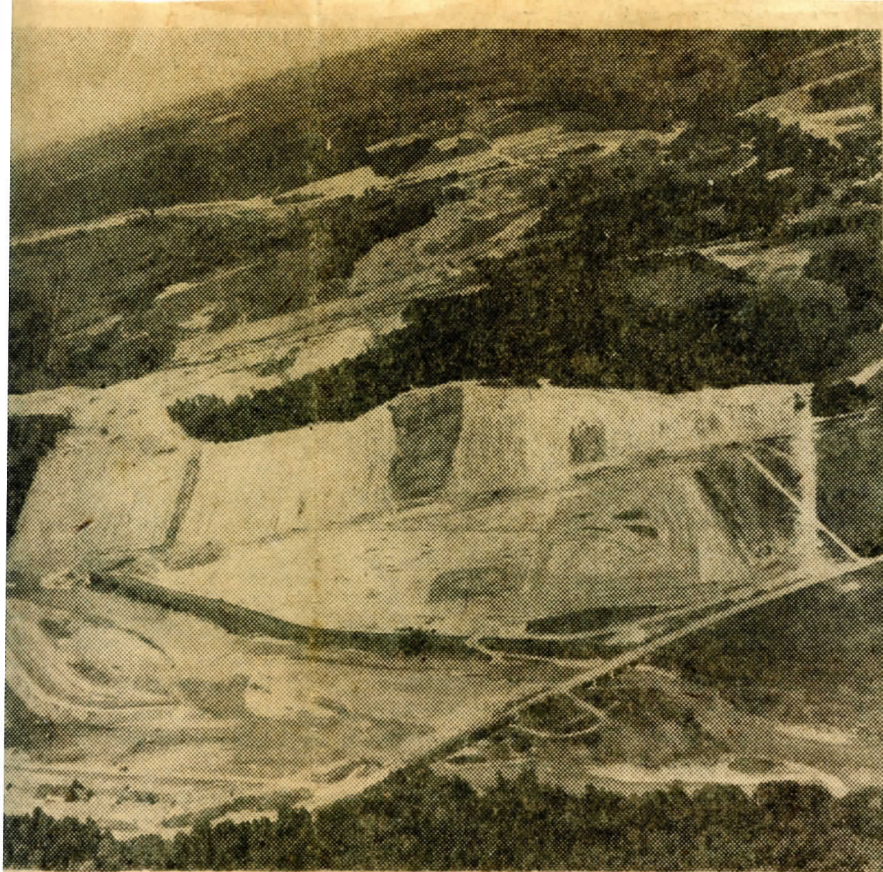
which
the le
above
flood,
when
noted,
sequen
of subs

The
started
Scranto
brief
work
around
North
bet w
Kingst
the Tr

In r
of En
Wyom
flood
day
Baltim
pointe
acted
federa
which
tures,
covers

Und
stated
spent
ly \$20
Wyom
as rep
ing st
section
the le
Abo
unde

T.L.E.N. 6/23/74



(Photos by Curtis Salonick)

In the photo at left, Rogalla, Rep. Flood and Col. McGarry are shown viewing a scale topographical model of the Tioga-Hammond land-acquisition costs. By 1977, a huge rock dam will extend outward from the hillside shown in the background to a similar hillside on the other side of a valley. The area where the officials are standing will be beneath the dam and a lake some 15-miles long will stretch outward through the valley behind the dam.

ert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District. The three took a first-hand look at the work done at the Kingston end of the North Street Bridge.

An aerial view of the Tioga-Hammond Lakes construction site is given in the center panel. The Tioga-Hammond project is one of two flood control projects which have been launched by the Corps to regulate the flow of water from tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River. In the same general area is the Cowanesque Lake project.

F.L.E.N. 6/23/74

Steps Viewed From Air

that it may be possible to improve the channel beneath the bridge to such an extent that raising the span will be unnecessary. "If the community wants to (do it that way), we'll try it," Col. McGarry declared.

Col. McGarry, Rep. Flood and the other officials and newsmen making Saturday's tour flew from the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport to the Chemung County Airport, Elmira, N. Y., aboard the Chief of Engineers' plane. At Chemung, the group switched to two Army helicopters for the flight to the Tioga-Hammond Lakes flood control dam project in Tioga County near Mansfield.

En route to the Tioga-Hammond project site, Col. McGarry stated that this is the larger of the two flood control undertakings near the Pennsylvania-New York line to regulate tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna. Although the effects of the projects on downriver levels of the Susquehanna would vary with the nature of a specific storm, he said that they would have reduced the flood level at Wilkes-Barre by only "about half a foot" had they been completed prior to the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

The Tioga-Hammond Lakes project, scheduled for completion by 1977 and now only about 30 percent finished, carries a

total pricetag of \$106,467,810. To date, contracts worth \$68,678,810 have been let by the Corps of Engineers. Col. McGarry said the project had had "several good breaks" and had received a lot of Congressional support on its funding.

The nearby Cowanesque Lake flood control project, viewed only from the air, is not as far advanced at the Tioga-Hammond Lakes project. The smaller of the two, the Cowanesque project will eventually cost \$53,593,000, but contracts worth only \$1,693,089 have been let to date.

After leaving the Tioga-Hammond project, the touring group flew to the Wyoming Valley area aboard the helicopters. En route an aerial inspection of the flood plain areas and the levee system was conducted from a point above Tunkhannock to Wilkes-Barre. The group landed at the Third Avenue Urban Renewal tract in Kingston for a close-up inspection of work which has been done on restoration and raising of the levees since June 1972.

Regarding the two-foot raising of the dike accomplished since the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster, Col. McGarry said the levees still would be incapable of holding back a flood of the proportions of Tropical Storm Agnes. He explained that the additional two feet of elevation

which is normally built into the levees. That freeboard, above the level of the 1936 flood, was built into the levees when they were first built, he noted, but much of it had subsequently disappeared because of subsidence activity.

The tour ended where it had started, at the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport, following a brief inspection of the levee work which had been done around the west side of the North Street Bridge, the span between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston which was collapsed by the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

In reviewing what the Corps of Engineers had done in the Wyoming Valley area since the flood struck two years ago today — on June 23, 1972 — the Baltimore District engineer pointed out that the Corps had acted under authority of two federal laws: Public Law 99, which deals with repair of structures, and Public Law 606, which covers disaster relief.

Under Public Law 99, he stated, the Baltimore District spent about \$25 million — roughly \$20 million of that in the Wyoming Valley for such things as repairing flood control pumping stations, restoring damaged sections of the dikes and raising the levee system by two feet.

About \$19,500,000 was spent under Public Law 606 in the Wyoming Valley area for such

wrecked buildings, debris removal and landfill operations, he reported. Additionally, under the same law, the Baltimore District spent some \$1.5 million for repair of a sewer system in Kingston, \$20 million on construction of mobile home park pads for use by flood victims, and another \$9 million on the "mini-repair" program.

Regarding "mini-repair" which was used by the Corps for the first time in Wyoming Valley to make flood-hit homes livable, Col. McGarry said this program had been found to be "very successful." Corps officials, he added, have determined from their Wyoming Valley experience that "getting a family back into its house generally speeds up repair" of the flood-hit structure.

The Saturday tour, essentially a Corps of Engineers "observance" of the second anniversary of Tropical Storm Agnes, was generally low-keyed, as were the observances being conducted by some private citizens in the Wyoming Valley.

An "unofficial" comment offered by many of those who made yesterday's aerial tour of the region, particularly as they passed over the Wyoming Valley communities, was that the area looks considerably different—and much better—than it did on June 23, 1972, and the weeks and months immediately



(Photos by Curtis Salonic)

TWO YEARS AFTER "AGNES"—U. S. Army Corps of Engineers officers from the Baltimore District, along with Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, yesterday reviewed work being done by the Corps to protect the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster which struck here two years ago today.

At left above, work already done on restoration and elevation of the area's levee system is discussed by John Rogalla, area engineer for the Corps; Congressman Flood and Col. Robert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District.

The three took a first-hand look at the work done at the Kingston end of the North Street Bridge.

An aerial view of the Tioga-Hammond Lakes construction site is given in the center panel. The Tioga-Hammond project is one of two flood control projects which have been launched by the Corps to regulate the flow of water from tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River. In the same general area is the Cowanesque Lake project.

In the photo at left, Rogalla, Rep. Flood and Col. McGarry are shown viewing a scale topographical model of the Tioga-Hammond land-acquisition costs. By 1977, a huge rock dam will extend outward from the hillside shown in the background to similar hillside on the other side of a valley. The area where the officials are standing will be beneath the dam and a lake some 15-miles long will stretch outward through the valley behind the dam.

Flood-control Steps Viewed From Air

By **JOE SINNOTT**
(Staff Writer)

Steps being taken by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to spare the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster were reviewed by Corps officers and Rep. Daniel J. Flood, Wilkes-Barre, during a flying tour yesterday.

The purpose of the tour, according to Col. Robert McGarry, commanding officer of the Corps' Baltimore District, was "to reconsider Agnes as it occurred two years ago." It also served, he said, as an opportunity to review the Corps' post-flood activities during the summer of 1972 and the time since the disaster struck.

Although the main points of interest on Saturday's tour were the construction sites of the Tioga-Hammond and Cowanesque flood control dams in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River and the levee system in the Wyoming Valley which has been restored and raised since the summer of 1972, other projects of interest to area residents were discussed by Col. McGarry during the four-hour trip.

Prime among these was Col. McGarry's report on the current status of a major Corps of Engineers project to further strengthen the dikes through the Wyoming Valley and provide

increased protection against devastation from future floods. While admitting that "no dirt has been turned" on this levee-raising project, the Baltimore District engineer noted that some \$225,000 has been expended thus far on studies needed to bring this project to fruition. Along the same lines, he said that about \$5,000 has been spent thus far on studies for a project intended to provide the Brookside section of Wilkes-Barre with flood protection. He indicated that both projects are "moving well" at this point.

When asked about the controversy which developed locally after Corps officials said it would be up to Luzerne County and the local municipalities to come up with about \$31 million to raise area bridges when the dike system is raised, Col. McGarry said there was a "general misunderstanding" on this point. Although the county and the municipalities are committed to this amount for the bridge-raising work, he pointed out, there have already been indications that the State would pay half the cost.

Col. McGarry also said it may not be necessary to raise the Market Street Bridge between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. Although the exact course of action regarding this span is still to be determined, he indicated

that it may be possible to improve the channel beneath the bridge to such an extent that raising the span will be unnecessary. "If the community wants to (do it that way), we'll try it," Col. McGarry declared.

Col. McGarry, Rep. Flood and the other officials and newsmen making Saturday's tour flew from the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport to the Chemung County Airport, Elmira, N. Y., aboard the Chief of Engineers' plane. At Chemung, the group switched to two Army helicopters for the flight to the Tioga-Hammond Lakes flood control dam project in Tioga County near Mansfield.

En route to the Tioga-Hammond project site, Col. McGarry stated that this is the larger of the two flood control undertakings near the Pennsylvania-New York line to regulate tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna. Although the effects of the projects on downriver levels of the Susquehanna would vary with the nature of a specific storm, he said that they would have reduced the flood level at Wilkes-Barre by only "about half a foot" had they been completed prior to the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

The Tioga-Hammond Lakes project, scheduled for completion by 1977 and now only about 30 percent finished, carries a

total price tag of \$106,467,810. To date, contracts worth \$68,678,810 have been let by the Corps of Engineers. Col. McGarry said the project had had "several good breaks" and had received a lot of Congressional support on its funding.

The nearby Cowanesque Lake flood control project, viewed only from the air, is not as far advanced at the Tioga-Hammond Lakes project. The smaller of the two, the Cowanesque project will eventually cost \$53,593,000, but contracts worth only \$1,693,089 have been let to date.

After leaving the Tioga-Hammond project, the touring group flew to the Wyoming Valley area aboard the helicopters. En route an aerial inspection of the flood plain areas and the levee system was conducted from a point above Tunkhannock to Wilkes-Barre. The group landed at the Third Avenue Urban Renewal tract in Kingston for a close-up inspection of work which has been done on restoration and raising of the levees since June 1972.

Regarding the two-foot raising of the dike accomplished since the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster, Col. McGarry said the levees still would be incapable of holding back a flood of the proportions of Tropical Storm Agnes. He explained that the additional two feet of elevation to the dike mainly the "freeboard"

which is normally built into the levees. That freeboard, above the level of the 1936 flood, was built into the levees when they were first built, he noted, but much of it had subsequently disappeared because of subsidence activity.

The tour ended where it had started, at the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport, following a brief inspection of the levee work which had been done around the west side of the North Street Bridge, the span between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston which was collapsed by the Tropical Storm Agnes flood.

In reviewing what the Corps of Engineers had done in the Wyoming Valley area since the flood struck two years ago today — on June 23, 1972 — the Baltimore District engineer pointed out that the Corps had acted under authority of two federal laws: Public Law 99, which deals with repair of structures, and Public Law 606, which covers disaster relief.

Under Public Law 99, he stated, the Baltimore District spent about \$25 million — roughly \$20 million of that in the Wyoming Valley for such things as repairing flood control pumping stations, restoring damaged sections of the dikes and raising the levee system by two feet.

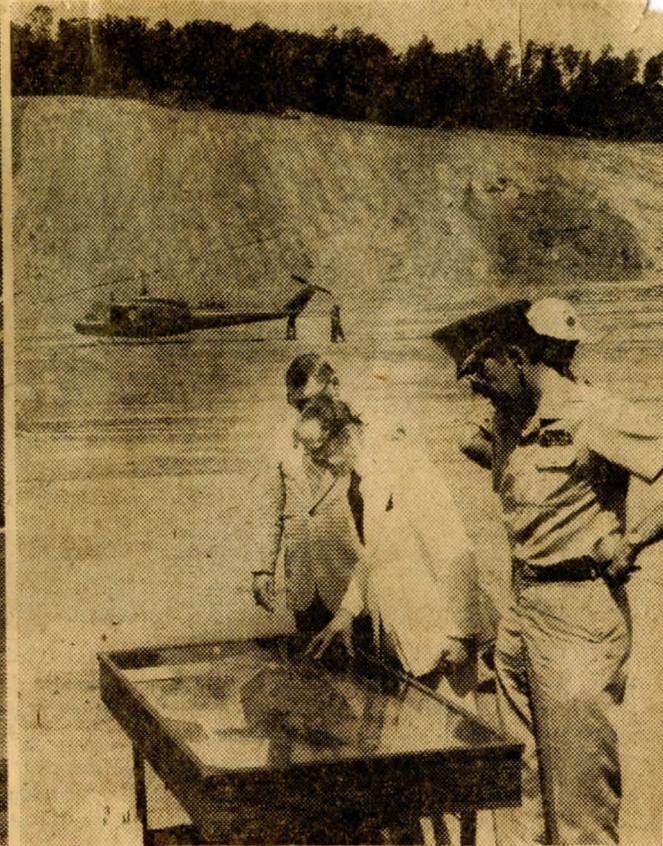
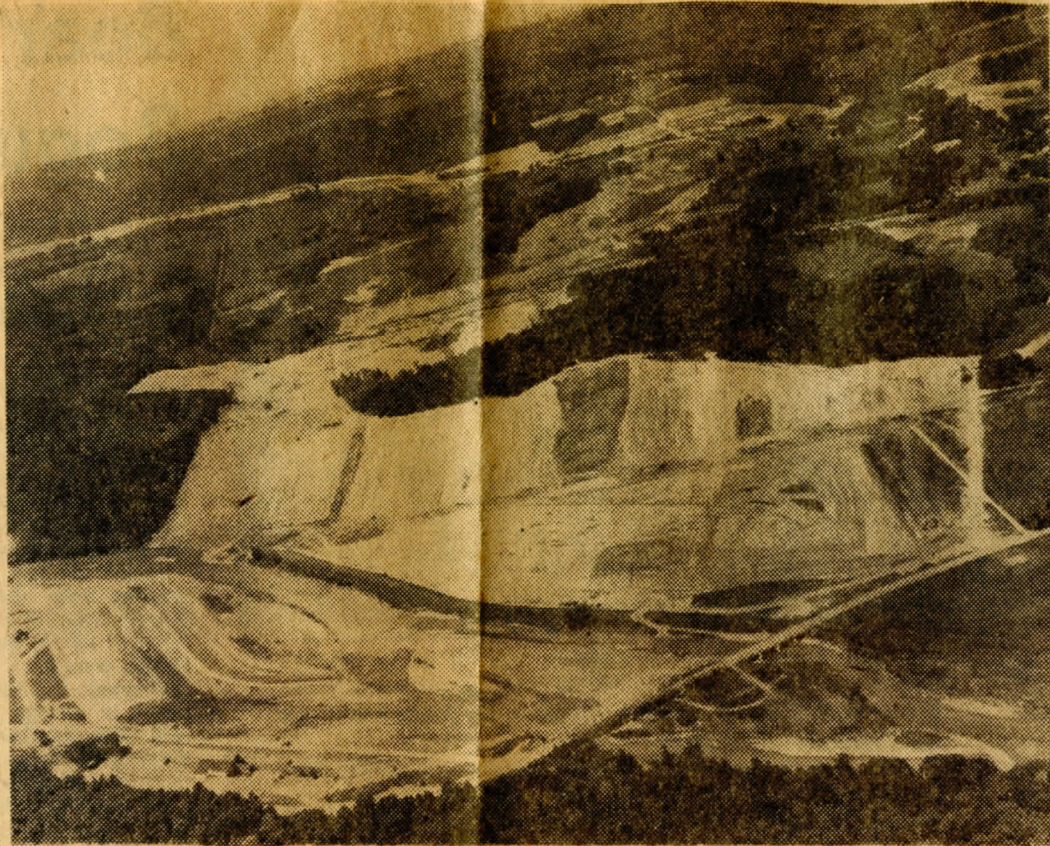
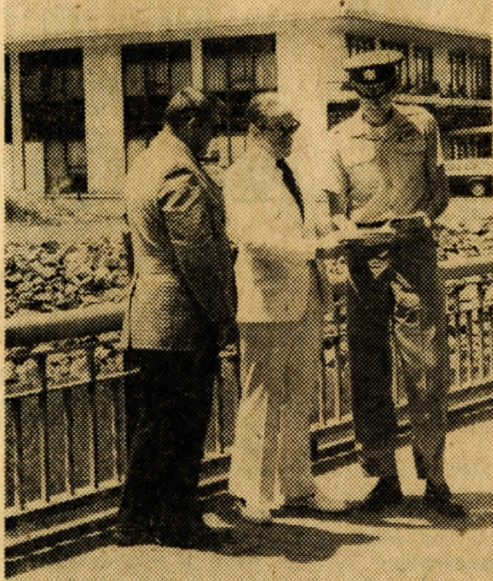
About \$19,500,000 was spent under Public Law 606 in the Wyoming Valley area for such things as demolition of flood-

wrecked buildings, debris removal and landfill operations, he reported. Additionally, under the same law, the Baltimore District spent some \$1.5 million for repair of a sewer system in Kingston, \$20 million on construction of mobile home pads for use by flood victims and another \$9 million on a "mini-repair" program.

Regarding "mini-repair" which was used by the Corps for the first time in the Wyoming Valley to make flood-hit homes livable, Col. McGarry said the program had been found to be "very successful." Corps officials, he added, have determined from their Wyoming Valley experience that "generally a family back into its home speeds up repair of the flood-hit structure."

The Saturday tour, essentially a Corps of Engineers "service" of the second anniversary of Tropical Storm Agnes, was generally keyed, as were the observations being conducted by some private citizens in the Wyoming Valley.

An "unofficial" comment was made by many of those who made yesterday's aerial tour of the region, particularly as they passed over the Wyoming Valley communities, was that the area looks considerably better—and much better—it did on June 23, 1972, and the weeks and months immediately following the flood.



TWO YEARS AFTER "AGNES"—U. S. Army Corps of Engineers officers from the Baltimore District, along with Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, yesterday reviewed work being done by the Corps to protect the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster which struck here two years ago today.

At left above, work already done on restoration and elevation of the area's levee system is discussed by John Rogalla, area engineer for the Corps; Congressman Flood and Col. Robert S. McGarry, commanding officer of the Baltimore District. The three took a first-hand look at the work done at the Kingston end of the North Street Bridge.

An aerial view of the Tioga-Hammond Lakes construction site is given in the center panel. The Tioga-Hammond project is one of two flood control projects which have been launched by the Corps to regulate the flow of water from tributaries in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River. In the same general area is the Cowanesque Lake project.

In the photo at left, Rogalla, Rep. Flood and Col. McGarry are shown viewing a scale topographical model of the Tioga-Hammond land-acquisition costs. By 1977, a huge rock dam will extend outward from the hillside shown in the background to a similar hillside on the other side of a valley. The area where the officials are standing will be beneath the dam and a lake some 15-miles long will stretch outward through the valley behind the dam.

Flood-control Steps Viewed From Air

By **JOE SINNOTT**
(Staff Writer)

Steps being taken by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to spare the Wyoming Valley area from a flood like the Tropical Storm Agnes disaster were reviewed by Corps officers and Rep. Daniel J. Flood, Wilkes-Barre, during a flying tour yesterday.

The purpose of the tour, according to Col. Robert McGarry, commanding officer of the Corps' Baltimore District, was "to reconsider Agnes as it

increased protection against devastation from future floods. While admitting that "no dirt has been turned" on this levee-raising project, the Baltimore District engineer noted that some \$225,000 has been expended thus far on studies needed to bring this project to fruition. Along the same lines, he said that about \$5,000 has been spent thus far on studies for a project intended to provide the Brookside section of Wilkes-Barre with flood protection. He indicated that both projects are

that it may be possible to improve the channel beneath the bridge to such an extent that raising the span will be unnecessary. "If the community wants to (do it that way), we'll try it," Col. McGarry declared.

Col. McGarry, Rep. Flood and the other officials and newsmen making Saturday's tour flew from the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport to the Chemung County Airport, Elmira, N. Y., aboard the Chief of Engineers' plane. At Chemung, the group switched to two Army helicop-

total pricetag of \$106,467,810. To date, contracts worth \$68,678,810 have been let by the Corps of Engineers. Col. McGarry said the project had had "several good breaks" and had received a lot of Congressional support on its funding.

The nearby Cowanesque Lake flood control project, viewed only from the air, is not as far advanced at the Tioga-Hammond Lakes project. The smaller of the two, the Cowanesque project will eventually cost \$53,593,000, but contracts worth only

which is normally built into the levees. That freeboard, above the level of the 1936 flood, was built into the levees when they were first built, he noted, but much of it had subsequently disappeared because of subsidence activity.

The tour ended where it had started, at the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport, following a brief inspection of the levee work which had been done around the west side of the North Street Bridge, the span between Wilkes-Barre and

wrecked buildings, debris removal and landfill operation he reported. Additionally, under the same law, the Baltimore District spent some \$1.5 million for repair of a sewer system in Kingston, \$20 million on construction of mobile home pads for use by flood victims and another \$9 million on "mini-repair" program.

Regarding "mini-repair" which was used by the Corps for the first time in the Wyoming Valley to make flood-hit homes livable, Col. McGarry said the program had been found

F.L.E.N. 6/23/74