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Thursday, March 27, 1975

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Police forces Regional units make sense

TESTIMONY offered last summer by a member of the Governor's Justice Commission before an investigative committee of the State House indicated that Pennsylvania has 1,400 police departments.

That's too many. Most states get along with 300 to 400. It is welcome news, then, when the sense of community matures to the point where adjacent governmental units begin to think in terms of regional police forces.

Among Harrisburg's East Shore suburbs, Lower Swatara Twp. and Highspire appear ready for a nine-month experiment. The 10-man Lower Swatara Department will provide services to both communities, with a financial contribution, probably \$36,000 annually, coming from Highspire. We predict that nine months will not be time enough to develop maximum operating efficiency but we commend the effort and urge that final evaluations be made only after sufficient experience with the program.

In the Elizabethtown area a mail survey is planned to assess the willingness of citizens to join with Mount Joy, West Donegal and Conoy Twps. in a regional police force. Discussions have been going on for two years, with leadership provided by the Chamber of Commerce.

ters, the State Police Bureau of Planning and Research will conduct a study without cost to the communities. We believe it worth cautioning, however, that in the past the State Police Department has been active in discouraging the formation of regional forces. We urge that safeguards be adopted which will assure current objectivity.

THERE ARE, we think, cogent reasons for advocating the regional police concept now. It is evident that the Governor's Justice Commission, which channels the flow of Federal funds to Southcentral Pennsylvania police departments, has virtually slammed the door on requests from small police units. Over the past few years Lower Paxton has received some funds — actually \$1,601 to send officers to special training schools — but Susquehanna was denied \$10,000 two years ago to set up a new records system and Swatara Twp. lost its bid for \$27,000 for a tactical unit to patrol the East Mall.

Both Lower Paxton and Susquehanna departments have repeatedly requested money to set up investigative units but without success. "I need an investigative unit so bad it's a shame," says Susquehanna Police Chief Ray G. Hoover Jr., "but I won't ask for funds any-

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By far the largest merger, however, is being considered by Lower Paxton and Susquehanna Twps. and Penbrook Borough, with the possibility that West Hanover Twp. and Paxtang Borough may also be included. Discussions began at a meeting on Feb. 27 which could lead to the 33 men of the Lower Paxton Department, the 19 in Susquehanna and the three in Penbrook becoming a regional force.

Should consolidation be agreed to, a mountain of detail would have to be worked out, including location of central headquarters, administration, pay scales, pensions and insurance matters — some of which differ from area to area. "Everyone agrees that a consolidated force wouldn't necessarily cost less," says William Zimmerman, Lower Paxton police commissioner, "but it may give us better police service."

To resolve some of these mat-

duct a study without cost to the communities. We believe it worth cautioning, however, that in the past the State Police Department has been active in discouraging the formation of regional forces. We urge that safeguards be adopted which will assure current objectivity.

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Supporting this proclivity of the Governor's Justice Commission is a 43-community survey conducted by the State Department of Community Affairs under a \$13,780 Federal grant. Results released last month revealed that 58 per cent of the citizens polled believe that police services are inadequate for the taxes paid, and 72 per cent favor the formation of regional or countywide police departments.

The rapidly rising crime rate and the need for well-trained officers acquainted with sophisticated anti-crime methods have outrun the small, local, under-equipped and often under-paid police departments. The growing sense of community in the suburbs surrounding Harrisburg makes the development of larger, better-equipped police forces a natural. We commend the current moves in this direction.

Williamsport Sun-Gazette 2/1/75

Chamber Sees No Need To Study Other Forms Of County Government

The board of directors of the Greater Williamsport Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a three-pronged recommendation indicating there is no current need to study the possibility of changing the form of government on the county level.

A committee had been formed last year to study various alternate forms, and especially the possibility of creating a home rule charter.

The recommendation approved yesterday indicated there are no countywide needs that cannot be solved by the present form of government.

The recommendation also acknowledged that even if a government change is deemed necessary, there would probably be little chance of gaining voter approval now. It was agreed that "the critical area of concern in government at this time centered on problems at the city level rather than at the county level."

Also at yesterday's meeting, the board reaffirmed its support of the proposed relocation of Route 15 north of the city.

The board resolved to work on a broader scale to urge other agencies and organizations to support the

project.

The chamber board gave as its reasons for supporting the project considerations of safety, as well as the potential commercial development and energy conservation.

A public hearing on proposals for the highway relocation is scheduled for March 26 in the Williamsport Area Community College Klump Academic Center auditorium, 1046 West Third Street.



County Gets \$154,000 for Public Jobs

Sept 13
**Allocation Part
Of \$400-million
Assigned by Ford**

New public service employment jobs will be available in Luzerne County, as a result of \$154,000 federal allocation announced by Congressman Daniel J. Flood at an airport news conference Friday.

The Luzerne County allocation is part of a massive \$400,000,000 public service jobs program announced by President Gerald Ford earlier this week. The funds were cleared by the House Appropriations Committee for the U. S. Labor Department, of which Congressman Flood is chairman.

The Friday announcement was the second by Flood this week, in which he made known the availability of funds for the Luzerne County Human Resources Development Department, which will oversee the public jobs program. Former Mayor Frank Slattery is administrator of the department, which is part of the Luzerne County government. On Tuesday, Flood reported that the total availability of manpower funds in this county had gone beyond the \$5.5-million mark.

The jobs program will be set by the Human Resources agency under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act, which the Congressman co-sponsored in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Contacted at his residence last night, Congressman Flood said that the funds released this week total \$85-million for the entire country, with the remaining \$315,000,000 to be released later this month. Flood said there would be an additional announcement of more public service jobs in a few weeks, but that he had no indication of what the Luzerne County allocation would be.

The Congressman made note of the "excellent liaison" between County Commissioners Edmund Wideman, Frank Crossin, and Ethel Price with the Human Resources Development Department, as prime sponsors of the federal jobs and manpower program.

47 April 23 1976

CITY UNIVERSITY FACES JOB ACTION

Faculty Leaders Urge Step
to Counter Furlough

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

The leadership of the City University faculty union, angered by the university's plan to place all employees on a four week payless furlough, recommended for approval by its delegates assembly last night that all members stay away from work after the furlough to make up for any reductions in their paychecks.

"We believe there is no law that requires public employees to work 'without pay,'" said Aaron Alexander, a spokesman for the Professional Staff Congress. For that reason, he said, the union does not consider the "job action" a strike.

2 A union challenge to the furlough, scheduled for the spring semester was denied last week in State Supreme Court. The plan was ordered by the Board of Higher Education, the university's governing body, to save \$32 million of the latest \$55 million budget reduction demanded by the city and the State Emergency Financial Control Board.

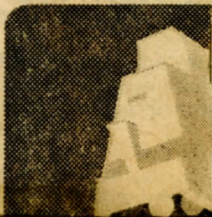
Mr. Alexander termed the withdrawal of faculty services the "most drastic action the union had ever proposed. 'We've been sufficiently provoked, and all attempts at failed," he said.



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January 15, 1974

DESPITE WARNINGS, SIMON RELEASES LOAN FUND TO CITY

**Frees \$140 Million in Face
of Report Casting Doubt
on Ability to Repay**

By **EDWIN L. DALE Jr.**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon released an additional \$140 million in loans to New York City tonight despite a report from a private accounting firm that cast doubts on some assumptions underlying the city's financial plan and its ability to repay.

Mr. Simon said that in spite of these warnings "I have been able to conclude at present that there is a reasonable prospect of repayment" within the terms of the law authorizing \$2.3 billion a year in emergency seasonal loans to the city.

The Treasury has disbursed \$370 million to date and will pay the city the next, \$140 million, installment tomorrow.

A statement by the Treasury said that the report, by Arthur Andersen and Co., "confirms key information relied on by the Administration in connection with its decision to propose and support the seasonal financing concept." However, the statement continued:

"Andersen's findings show that spending cuts in the financial plan are running behind projections, that many of the underlying assumptions as to levels of revenues and expenditures are optimistic and that additional expenditure cuts will be required if revenue growth does not meet current projections. In addition, the report indicates that New York City's accounting and reporting systems require substantial and immediate improvement."

Rohatyn Aid Sought

Meanwhile, Governor Carey, faced with recurring threats of default by four agencies, has asked Felix G. Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, to be a financial broker for the state, much as he has been for the city.

Mr. Rohatyn, who confirmed the Carey request, said his state job would involve financing and putting together fi-

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Mr. Rohatyn, who confirmed the Carey request, said his state job would involve financing and putting together finance packages. In his new post he would not be involved in general planning of the state budget, which will be presented next week. Page 24.

In releasing the funds, Mr. Simon said:

"The concerns set forth in the Arthur Andersen report reflect the tremendous challenge New York City and New York State face in the next two and one half years. Virtually every page of the report identifies an important target which must be met if New York City is to be returned to a totally sound fis-

Continued on Page 24, Column 4

\$140 MILLION LOAN TO CITY RELEASED

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

cal and financial basis. I will take all steps within my power to insure that these targets are met."

The city is required to repay the Federal loans for this fiscal year by June 30.

The 88-page Andersen report, with an accompanying five page letter to Mr. Simon, focused on "four general areas of concern:"

¶The city still has a short-term cash problem and may need "additional permanent financing" to repay the Federal loans on schedule.

¶"The city's financial systems and controls were and continue to be inadequate to provide complete and reliable financial data."

¶Although a new accounting system is contemplated, it is "doubtful" that the city can have it in place by next July 1 and therefore should make "interim improvements" without which "effective control is impossible."

¶"Critical issues," ranging from city workers salaries to funding of pension plans, must be faced "if the forecasted cash flow and a balanced operating budget are to be achieved."

On the short-term problem, the report said that only \$12 million in projected savings of \$110 million in fiscal 1976, which ends June 30, "have been achieved to date."

Apart from possible revenue shortfalls of \$571 million over the three-year period of the city's budget plan, the report said, "to meet the cash requirements for fiscal 1976, the city must find additional sources of over \$400 million."

Many Civil Servants Draw Higher Income as Retirees

By PETER KIHSS

When combined with Social Security benefits, pension plans for New York City and State employees provide many retirees with net income after taxes that is greater than the income they took home during their last working year.

For long-term employees—those with 30 years' service—retiring at the age of 65 after a final year's salary of \$14,000, a study published yesterday by the Twentieth Century Fund said the combined result would give 119 to 129 percent of the last working year's take-home pay to city retirees and 112 to 119 percent to state retirees.

In every case under those conditions, the study said, a married retiree and his wife would have an income "greater

than his after-tax income in his final year of work."

The calculations were included in a report on public employee pensions nationwide that warned that "more net income for not working than for working is not a policy that can endure for long" when taxpayers come to realize it.

The author, Robert Tilove, a senior vice president of Martin E. Segal Company, consultants and actuaries on employees' benefits, proposed changes to integrate governmental pension and Social Security benefits that could let the combination go up to a final working year's take-home income—but not beyond.

Mr. Tilove is a member of

Continued on Page 50, Column 1

In his 370-page study, "Public Employee Pension Funds," being published as a \$20 book by the Columbia University Press, Mr. Tilove said that no Federal employees and only 30 per cent of state and local employees were now in the Social Security system.

For the 70 percent of state and local employees with both Social Security and other pension plans, he noted, the benefits are independently determined.

Half the nation's workers in private industry, he said, are not covered by private pension plans at all, and must depend on the Social Security retirement program.

Across the country, the average state and local employee retiring at 65 after 30 years' service receives a pension equal to 49 per cent of his final salary, Mr. Tilove reported.

Combined Benefits

Combining this with Social Security benefits for the public employee and spouse, Mr. Tilove said, the total gross retirement income ranges from 70 percent of a final \$14,000 salary up to 100 per cent for someone retiring after taking home a \$5,000 salary.

Two-thirds of the nation's state and local employees have combined pension and Social Security benefits providing 80 percent of the final year's salary for a \$10,000 employee retiring at the age of 65 after 30 years and having a spouse.

That level, Mr. Tilove said, is equivalent to what had been full take-home pay after taxes and Social Security contributions.

Most public pension plans, Mr. Tilove said, have not taken into account the rapid increases

in Social Security benefits enacted in recent years.

Assuming annual wage increases of 5 percent linked to annual cost-of-living increases of 4 percent, he said, Social Security benefits alone would provide for a person hired last year and retiring 40 years from now in 2015 almost double the last take-home pay for a low-wage worker. They would mean "100 percent continuance of net income for the worker at the top of the wage base."

Ten million persons are covered by state and local retirement plans, Mr. Tilove said. The public plans' benefits, he said, are "approximately double those prevailing in private industry."

If Social Security is also considered, he said the public-employee retirement combined benefits are on-third higher than in private industry.

A little over half the state and local retirees are protected against automatic cost-of-living adjustments, "almost nonexistent in private plans," Mr. Tilove said.

"The only respect in which the public plans are less favorable to the employees," he reported, "is that they require contributions. Eighty percent of the private plans are noncontributory, while the public plans are overwhelmingly contributory and require, on the average, contributions of about 5 percent of pay."

New York State's public employees, however, are distinctive, with entirely noncontributory plans, Mr. Tilove said.

Even public employees not covered by Social Security programs in their government jobs often get Social Security coverage by taking second jobs during or after their government service, Mr. Tilove said.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

a task force on New York City pensions headed by Richard R. Shinn, chairman of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

His study for the Twentieth Century Fund called for requiring all state and local employees to belong to the national Social Security system—and to bar withdrawals of such public employee groups. This is contrary to the two-year notice of withdrawal by New York City filed by Mayor Beame last Monday.

"Withdrawal of New York City employees from Social Security," Mr. Tilove said at a news conference at the fund, 11 East 70th Street, last Thursday, "will do them far-reaching and lasting damage, and will be a blow to the Social Security system and in time mean an increasing cost to all American workers."

The city's employees who have less than 10 years' service would no longer be entitled to eventual Social Security retirement benefits, Mr. Tilove said. And if the withdrawal did take effect after two years' notice, he said:

"In five years they will lose coverage for Social Security benefits. And they and their families in one and a half years will lose protection of survivor benefits."

Mr. Tilove assailed a "terrible loophole" in the Social Security program that would allow employees with 10 years' coverage to retain rights despite a halt in contributions by themselves and their governments. This, he said, would require "millions of dollars in benefits" for them to be shouldered by all other workers and employers.

May 6, 1976 N.Y. Times

11 Jersey Areas Ordered To Zone for Less Affluent

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., May 5—The State Superior Court struck down today as unconstitutional the zoning ordinances of 11 Middlesex County municipalities and ordered the communities to make plans immediately providing a total of 18,697 low- and moderate-income housing units by 1985.

Judge David D. Furman, breaking new legal ground in the controversial area of exclusionary housing patterns, gave the 11 municipalities 90 days to develop zoning regulations that would enable them to provide their "fair share" of "present and prospective regional need for low- and moderate-income housing."

The legal basis for Judge Furman's ruling was a case involving Mount Laurel last October, when the United States Supreme Court in effect upheld the New Jersey State Supreme Court decision that had struck down local zoning laws that excluded families with low or moderate incomes.

The nation's highest court refused to review the state court's ruling, which had the practical effect of requiring every developing community in New Jersey to provide a "fair share" of the housing needs of the region of which it was a part.

Judge Furman's 35-page decision ended a trial that opened last Feb. 3. The Urban League of Greater New Brunswick and

five individuals filed a class-action suit to bar zoning regulations that they said excluded housing for minorities and low-income families.

The suit originally named 23 municipalities in Middlesex County as defendants, but before the trial was over the number had been reduced to 11. One community, Dunellen, was dismissed at the start of the trial on the ground that it was already developed to its capacity and had virtually no land for additional housing.

Eleven other communities were later granted dismissals after they agreed to amend their zoning ordinances on terms acceptable to the plaintiffs and the court.

Judge Furman's ruling today was hailed as "an excellent opinion" by Marilyn J. Morheuser of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing Inc., which provided legal counsel for the plaintiffs.

"It is a landmark decision," she said. "There has never been anything like it in this nation."

Judge Furman's opinion today went beyond the "fair share" doctrine by establishing what he called a "fair allocation" of actual housing units among the 11 municipalities.

In finding the zoning practices of 11 communities unconstitutional, Judge Furman said

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

that they involved "overzoning" for industry and low-density residential housing. The judge cited "underzoning" of high-density single-family and multifamily residential housing and the prohibition of multifamily housing and mobile homes. The judge also noted density restrictions designed, among other things, to exclude families with two or more children.

Judge Furman said that in eight of the 11 municipalities "there are glaring deficiencies in low- and moderate-income housing, as measured by low- and moderate-income population, for the industrial employees within that municipality."

In support of his finding, Judge Furman cited State Supreme Court Justice Frederick W. Hall's opinion in the Mount Laurel case.

Justice Hall said, "Certainly when a municipality zones for industry and commerce for local tax purposes, it without question must zone to permit adequate housing within the means of the employees involved in such uses."

Judge Furman based his allocation of low- and moderate-income housing units on population and employment growth as projected by the Middlesex County Planning Board. He found that the total "need in the county to 1985 is fixed at 18,697 units."

1985 Projection

Judge Furman also based his allocations for the individual municipalities on the county-wide population proportion of 15 percent low-income and 19 percent moderate-income.

To correct the imbalance, the judge said, would require a total of 4,030 housing units. East Brunswick, which was classified as the most "elite" community, requires 1,316 more units of such housing now than it is able to offer, he said.

Projecting housing requirements to the year 1985, however, when it is estimated, the total need will be for 18,697

low- and moderate-income units, Judge Furman assigned the following quotas of additional units to the 11 municipalities: Cranbury, 1,351; East Brunswick, 2,649; Edison, 2,625; Monroe, 1,356; North Brunswick, 1,513; Old Bridge, 1,634; Piscataway, 1,333; Plainboro, 1,333; Sayreville, 1,661; South Brunswick, 1,489, and South Plainfield, 1,749.

Judge Furman agreed with Justice Hall's Mount Laurel opinion that "courts do not build housing." But he added that "in implementing this judgment the 11 municipalities must do more than rezone not to exclude the possibility of low- and moder-

ate-income housing in the allocated amounts."

Judge Furman called on the 11 municipalities to "pursue and cooperate in available Federal and state subsidy programs for new housing and rehabilitation of substandard housing."

He drew attention to the far-reaching United States Supreme Court ruling last month that held that a Federal District Court had the authority to order the Federal Government to undertake regional plans for low- and middle-income integrated housing to remedy housing discrimination in central cities.

Institute of Regional Affairs to municipal employees

Theodore R. Hout, Nevin R. Hout, Carl Johnson, Dennis E. Jones, Blaine E. Pontz, David M. Kusch, R.B. Lilly, Isonso M. Maida, Joseph Maloberti. Also Harold I. Martin, John R. Iastillo, Richard McElfresh, Robert L. Jorgan, Anthony J. Napoleon, John R. Ickelson, John D. Null, Donald P. Iaks, Gladys J. Oaks, F.W. Phillippi, John C. Reckner, Roy L. Rickard, Donald L. Saler, Robert G. Schrock, John E. Shaw, Wayne D. Snyder, Ray Ierner, Willard H. Stiffler, Thomas W. Ieitzer, Joseph G. Thomas, Vincent L. Iesatti, Gary W. Visosky, Franklin D. Iagner, Lester R. Weyand, Richard Iright, and John D. Koterba.

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Also John L. Mitchell, Jr., Thomas R. Mix, Edward McGroarty, John E. McHugh, DeWayne McKnight, Murray K. Nanna, Jackson P. Neigenfind, Martin A. Panik, Martin L. Persing, Richard Philipkoski, Clair C. Reeder, William Reichenbach, Harry A. Roadarmel, Daniel S. Roberts, Salvador L. Rodriguez, Charles Rogish, Henry C. Ruddy, Norma Shelton, Robert L. Dilleit, George M. Sim, Donald W. Smith, Richard E. Stroud, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Ronald W. Tressler, Sr., Lee Voorhees, Frederick M. Wentling, James R. Young, Dale E. Yount, and Orlando S. Zaccagni.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Wilkes-Barre), Robert Alper, William Ashworth, Michael Baker, Roland Bisconti, Chet Bomber, William Brophy, Louis Bryski, James Burnes, Bernard Buzak, Joseph D. Calko, Carmine S. Caudullo, Ray Ceppa, Al Clocker, Richard Cochran, Raymond Collier, Joseph Donahue, Roy Donald, Wesley Dunn, Thomas R. Engle, Franklin Evrard, Richard G. Farrow, Marlin Foulds, Richard Foy,

George A. Frank, James Gavin, Joseph Grencavage, James Hopkins, John Judge, Henry Kalinowski, Anthony Karvaski, James L. Kalp, Thomas Keil, Paul Kelly, Rick Kinder, John Kinsella, Joseph Kordek, Paul Kosakowski, J. Brian Lonergan, John Lowe, Ed Martin, David Mohr, Thomas Moran, Brian McGuinness, John McGuire, Larry O'Donnell, Anthony R. Osolnick, Jr., Perry J. Paul, Albert Pearson, James Phillips, Robert P. Pikulski, Louis Pizzo, Jack Reese, Salvador L. Rodriguez, Gerald Rusek, Louis Schacht, John Smith, Herbert Sohns, Thomas Sorack, Willard A. Steigerwalt, Robert D. Swab, Jr., John Swim, Andrew Teslicko, John Timko, William Tregan, Andrew Turriziani, David Voda, William Wagner, Frank Walsh, Lewis Winans, John Wisniewski, and John Yaglenski.

Legal Problems Involving Probation, Parole, and Politics, (Allison Park), Fidel C. Ambrose, Paul E. Anderson, John H. Angell, William A. Bardella, Gayle Bartull, Edward H. Bielo, Daniel P. Boeh, Theodore Botula, George R. Brkovich, Lawrence W. Bush, Sherri Ann Butts, James M. California, James L. Campbell, John F. Carroll, John R. Ceroni, Dennis P. Cmar, Harvey C. Cowan, Beth Dermont, Keith W. Donoghue, Donald K. Eboch, Theodore C. Farris, Aldo Gaburri, William J. Geisler, Lawrence C. Gerthoffer, Gary G. Gray, Joseph P. Graziano, Donald R. Green, Thomas Griffith, Philip D. Grimm, August Hampe, Joseph J. Hasak, Jewett E. Hayes, Yaroslav Hodowanec, Donald E. Holt, Ronald J. Hough, Sr., Howard T. Judy, Terry Lee King, Walter A. Klimek, Brian Scott Kording, and Ralph J. LeDonne.

Frank W. Lesch, Leo J. Lubawy, Jr., Patrick McCabe, Jerome N. McCavitt, Jack McCullough, James R. McGriff, Thomas M. Maioli, William J. Malzi, Paul L. Martin, Peter Maund, Norbert L. Micklos, Ewing G. Miller, Patrick C. Miller, Anne C. Morris, Frederick R. Nene, Robert D. Petrilli, Harold Pickett, Michael Popovich, George M. Popp, Richard W. Powell, Ralph M. Rich, Jr., Stanley A. Rockovich, Jack W. Rudolph, J. Graham Sale, Jr., Bonney C. Salter, Jr., Dean Salvucci, Joseph A. Schweikert, Kenneth J. Sechoka, Anthony Seerett, Joseph Sefner, III, Ross R. Sigley, Colet F. Sims, August H. Slenkamp, William P. Stearns, William B. Steinhagen, Anthony Suleski, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Leonard J. Villani, James R. Wagner and Charles I. Westbrook.

Legal Problems Involving Probation, Parole, and Police, (Lansdale), Raymond S. Alexander, Frank S. Allebach, Herbert L. Anderson, Donald B. Apel, Michael D. Arlen, William K. Armstrong, James L. Arnett, Bruce H. Bailly, Jr., Robert L. Bair, Michael C. Baker, David Y. Bausher, Kenneth R. Beck, John R. Beecroft, Robert L. Bell, James J. Bergen, Douglas E. Bickel, John J. Blake, Joseph K. Blewitt, Sharon Boose, Patrick F. Bradley, William E. Bradley, Carl Butziuff, Benjamin F. Cairns, Joseph J. Camp, Frank L. Campbell, Joseph Canfora, Joseph L. Carcaci, Charles A. Carey, James P. Cassidy, Edward J. Cevasco, Jr., Carl H. Christian, Harvey B. Clemmer, Russell F. Clifford, Joseph H. Compton, Ronald E. Copenhaver, Ralph R. Corbin, Paul K. Courley, Paul D. Czajka, Alan J. Dale, Joseph J. Dalton, Wilfred S. Daubert, Stephen W. Davidock, Paul J. Descano, Gilio A. DiFelice, and Nick DiVito.

Also Sarah M. Donohue, John L. Donovan, Jr., Joseph P. Dooley, Wesley P. Dunnington, Dennis A. Durka, George C. Egly, David P. Einherst, Geraldine M. Eschbach, Nathan R. Eustis, Jr., Franklin H. Evrard, John J. Fedor, Thomas J. Feeney, James J. Flynn, Marlin F. Foulds, Delton F. Fritz, Alfred H. Fritzing, Salvatore G. Frustaci, Robert F. Furlong, John R. Garger, Anthony J. Giaino, Joseph G. Gofus,

Charles W. Gray, Robert A. Greevy, Wayne S. Hamilton, Charles D. Haring, Ralph K. Harner, James N. Heil, Wallace S. Hendricks, Francis D. Higgins, Charles E. Hodlofski, Warren Hogeland, Michael B. Holmes, Warren R. Horrocks, John J. Hovanec, David M. Howells, Sr., Paul R. Hunsberger, John J. Hunsicker, John W. Ingram, Joseph P. Interrante, George J. Jacoby, Robert J. Jroski, John Kayser, Arthur L. Keefer, Earl H. Kelly and John M. Kimball.

Also Cecil C. King, Richard C. Klees, William D. Knoebel, Leonard T. Koper, Michael Kostow, Jeffrey A. Kroberger, Frank P. Kroboth, Robert A. Frome, Samuel L. Kulp, Thomas F. Landers, John F. Lapsley, Donald P. Lauriha, Earl E. Leas, Jr., Stanley H. Leavy, Jr., Robert T. Lehr, Roy H. Loller, Charles V. Lutz, John W. Luvender, Anthony J. Malaska, Robert W. Manlin, Josefine E. Martinez, Michael J. Mauger, Raymond H. Miles, Jr., Harry J. Moles, Thomas M. Moll, Daniel P. Monkiewicz, Lawrence R. Montgomery, Herbert J. Mooney, John S. Murray, III, Geza J. Nagy, Claude E. Nase, William T. Nicholas, Francis J. O'Connell, LeRoy S. Oelschlager, Robert A. Olander, George F. Opelski, Robert J. Opelski, William L. O'Shea, Adam E. Paul, Sr., Chester Pensyl, Michael Petrovich, Brian D. Phillips, Theodore D. Pugh, Kent M. Quinter, Jack D. Rearick, Robert W. Reiber, Steve E. Rennick, and James E. Rodgers.

Also Donald R. Rohn, Andrew P. Rose, Carroll A. Rosenberg, Gary F. Rush, Howard J. Ryan, Carl J. Scalzo, George W. Scarborough, Jr., Paul J. Scharff, Jack H. Schmoeyer, John T. Schreck, Clement S. Seroski, Harry C. Severson, Jr., Howard C. Shook, Donald W. Slater, LaVerne M. Sneed, Gerald J. Snyder, John E. Snyder, Clarence Solecki, Donn H. Sommers, Barry Stakus, John R. Stefanik, Joseph C. Stemple, Frank D. Strassacker, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Francis Swett, Ken F. Szymkowiak, Norene K. Swartwout, Victor C. Talotta, James B. Taylor, Warren H. Thornburg, Francis Tominosky, Richard Treffinger, Theodore E. Trone, M. Robert Turner, Jr., John E. Uditts, Harry E. Van Horn, William J. Walker, James W. Warden, Ashby C. Watts, Paul R. Weisel, Harry A. Wigger, Paul Wolf, Bruce C. Wright, James A. Iacobacci, John M. Young, Joseph A. Zalot, Theodore J. Zamorski, and Richard A. Zolko.

Those attending the Shasda Workshop included, (Baldwin-Whitehall School District), Barbara Abbatucci, Barbara Barnes, Hilda Barker, Pat Bogden, Gerda Bosek, Virginia Bush, Elda Capone, Peg Conrad, Mary Lou Cross, Joyce Davis, Dorothy Eibl, Jeanette Fidorra, Joan Firth, Marie Gazica, Joyce Davis, Helen Janus, Helen Keeley, Edna Kerr, and Betty Knarp. Agnes Maul, Rosine Mazzocco, Janet McVay, Anne Meola, Rosemary Montgomery, Helen Neill, Rose Pantages, Mae Peat, Mary Alice Quinn, Dorothy Schnupp, Shirley Shorr, Jo Ann Simmons, Helen Spicknell, Shirley Stickle, Ruth Tron, Helen Webster, Claire Wundeknecht, and Ruth Zumbrook.

Carynton School District — Karen Boehm, Irma Rodi, Kathy Frost, Ellen Ley, Helen Novelli, and Rachel Warnes.

Chartiers Valley School District — laVerne Daly, Arline Davis, Julie Fedio, Peg Fete, Teresa Figura, Beulah Finlay, Emily Gudewicz, Erica Mann, Martha McLaren, Patricia Milito, Nancy Minton, Nora Mone, Betty Palmer, Susan Palombo, Jean Sendall, Jennifer Sufton, Grace Taurne, Betty Toney, Barbara Trzcinski, Emma Watts, Helen Banyas, Nora Chilton and Dorothy Witkosky.

Keystone Oaks School District — Edith Breckenride, Margaret Codispoti, Donna DeSardo, Patricia Dunbar, Elizabeth FElbinger, Jean Franty, Colleen

Glaser, Twila Kibsey, Marlyn Kof, Grace Martin, Susan Moczek, Eli Molter, Joanne Mroz, Ruth Henrietta Pauker, Jane Pauley, Riley, Ruth Sumpter Dina Viscomi, Zirpoli, ad Eleanor McDonnell.

Mt. Lebanon School District — Adams, Eleanor Appel, Marcia Br Mary Brammer, Eula Brant, Je Brewer, Mildred Browarsky, Ma Brown, Marian Brown, Christine Ettalou Cain, Betty Cassidy, A Crain, Doris Crawford, Mary D Harriet C. Disque, Elizabeth E Ruth Feathers, Mary Jane Fidler Fissinger, Mildred Folan, Pe Gates, Betty Giesmann, Dorothy Sheryl Grosso, Mary Kay Hauden Bette Hazlett, Cathy Heckman Jones, Ruth Kanarek, and Keilhofer.

Yvonne Koch, Dorothy Kozak, Kyle, Elzada Leavesley, Edythe Barbara LeRoy, Mildred Lin Hilda Lipsman, Bernadette Lutz, Mastrolembo, Dolores Meduho, Lou Michael, Jean Moore, J Moore, Nancy Morgan, Ger Oliveri, Theres Pajak, Nancy Pa Lucy Perrino, Ruth Rich, Jean Minnie Schilli, Marlen eSch Blanquette Silvernail, Beverly S Marjorie Swindler, Florence T Esther White, and Eva Fletcher.

Parkway West Area Technical S Jacqueline Bacon and Isabelle Irc Peters Township School Dist Hattie Trafford, Kathryn Ga Ethel Johnson, Dolores Ritter, and Broberg.

South Fayette School Dist Patricia A. Ainsworth and Lorra Lee.

South Park School District — Mar E. Boss, Ruth Brosiat, Karen Betty McVicker, Cecelia Wild and Wyda.

West Jefferson Hill School Dist Linda Bickerton, Ann Biddle, Boor, Jean Bower, Nada bozic Castor, Bett Christofel, Thelma Jean Dochille, Jean Danzey, Jane Estelle Duf, Grace Eleesser, Ka Fazzoni, JoAnn Geary, Norma H Audrey O'Black, Doris Puh V Purviance, Louis Razumic, Ma Schaffer, Deborah Sellaro, Della Gloria Webb, Betty White and Ri

The Institute of Regional Affi Wilkes College is a multi-p organization. Resources include n the college fairly in the organization. Resources inclu only the college faulty in the sciences but also those exerts region who can lend talents to te research and consultation.

The individuals who have beer during this year's program incl Joseph T. Bellucci, associate pr of education at Wilkes; Anthony medical self-help instructor of I County Civil Defense; Al De Medical Self-Help, Plains; Grimes, instructor, Compliance Department of Labor, Wilkes Bill J. Gross, fire instructor, I John D. Koterba, Chief of Rockwood.

Also John Lowe, Captain of Wilkes-Barre; Francis Murpl creased), Wilkes-Barre ma George Rogers, Equal Emp Opportunity Commission, Phila Philip R. Tuhy, associate I Institute of Regional Affairs, an E. Wint, Sergeant of Di (retired), Wilkes-Barre.

The primary service of the Northeastern Pennsylvania continue to provide a broad courses, seminars and con pertaining to urban problems.

These are all intended to bro improve the awareness and unc ing of urban problems and th assist in the development enlightened leadership for the

Certificates presented by Institute of Regional Affairs

The Wilkes College Institute of Regional Affairs, under the direction of Andrew Shaw, Jr., recently held its 23rd annual dinner in Pickering Hall on the Wilkes campus.

The dinner climaxed the IRA courses which have been offered during the academic year to municipal employees and residents with the presentation of Certificates of Attainment by Program Supervisors Fred H. Miller and Viola Harris.

The individuals receiving awards for the various courses include: Auxiliary Police, (Baptist bible College), Walter Wint, instructor—Roy E. Allison, F. Donald Drake, James Hatfield, H. Howard Hicks, Aaron F. Holmes, Michael W. Hubers, Ralph E. Johns, Jack J. Johnstone, James P. Kester, Terry C. Ientisch, Stephen M. Mills, Stephen R. Moon, Brett T. Morton, Dennis R. Muster, Michael A. Onyon, Thomas D. Stubrich, Leonard Vanderveld, Jr., David H. VanHooser, Gerald R. Weir, and Brian K. Wingenroth.

Auxiliary Police, (Nescopeck Borough Hall), Walter Wint, instructor—Homer E. Brown, Brian L. Brockmann, Woodrow A. Chapin, Percy J. Croffutt, Robert F. Garringer, W. James Heller, Harry L. Jumper, Clarence R. Markle, Gary L. Mausteller, James W. Mausteller, Jeffrey Ray Mausteller, Russel P. Milheim, Paul W. Naus, Howard F. Orner, Theodore R. Schultz, Fred H. Wolfe, Phillip Yoder, Jr., Joseph J. Zajac, and August F. Zebuth.

Auxiliary Police, Walter Wint, instructor—Gregory T. Amos, John F. Brandt, Lee Joy Ronald, Joseph K. Lawrence, Anthony G. Karpavich, John M. Levitski, Raymond Mascelli, Thomas C. McCoy, Loretta Breakstone, Dennis G. Burridge, James K. Carbohn, Delbert Coslett, John J. Dolgash, Mary G. Drasher, John Fromel, Jr., John Kasson, Robert W. Lange, Joseph G. Lettier, Albert Malachuk, John Masloski, Jack A. Oshinski, Joseph E. Paolini, Walt J. Proeger, James E. Roxby, Charles P. Shovlin, Leonard J. Sheddski, Daniel E. Thomas, Rosemary E. Toomey, Gabriel Metric, James Murphy, Mark A. Nenichka, Joseph A. Neutts, Roger D. Niski, Leonard Pesta, Jr., James J. Pugh, Bernard C. York, John A. Zegarski, Joseph Molchan and Richard Correll.

Counseling of Adults, Dr. Joseph Bellucci instructor—Edward F. Mark, Joan R. Lloyd, Helen R. Biggar, Elizabeth G. Barrett, James D. Ape, Eugene H. Kapes, Rhoda B. Tillman, Michael J. Danko, Sylvia Bator, Gordon Schluer, Robert E. Herman, Edmund J. O'Neill, Kenneth M. Baransky, Stephen J. Placko, M. Natalie Vandenberg, Margaret M. Borton, Mary D. Blewitt, Ann M. Button, Lillian M. Mayka, and Mildred M. Adonizio.

Equal Opportunity Employment and Fair Labor Standards Act, George Rogers and Harold Grimes, instructors—Robert R. Brittain Jr., John M. Baloga, June V. Bonning, R. Gene Brubaker, Harold E. Grimes, Richard J. Lukesh, Louis Neuman, Mark A. Peleak, Lucille A. Procopio, George W. Pyle, Josephine P. Reggie, Theresa M. Sweador, and Theresa A. Walsh.

Fundamentals of Fire Fighting, Bill Gross, instructor—Joseph M. Bendick, George M. Cahpman, Carl J. Check, Robert L. Cragle, Charles P. Dancheck, William F. Danielczyk, Ronald R. Helriefel, Andrew A. Kachmar, John H. Kelley, Ronald J. Klepadlo, Robert J. Kubicki, Mark F. Letavish, Edwin J. McNeilis, James W. Milliner, Clyde W.

Monk, Susan C. Monk, Robert W. Panatieri, Kenneth J. Rushinski, Leonard Sabatino, Joseph W. Szynter, James D. Williams, Gary J. Wolosz, Ronald A. Zegaczewski, Joseph E. Sadowski, and Charles Zellner.

Knowledgeable Use of Fire Department Pumps, Bill Gross, instructor—Robert P. Amos, George C. Arzente, John H. Baranski, Charles W. Barby, Walter F. Bobek, John J. Brady, Larry W. Carson, Thomas Court Jr., Clifford H. Culver, Jr., William F. Danielczyk, Norman H. Davis Jr., David F. Dirvonsky, George A. Elmy, John F. Elmy, James T. Francioso, Hugh C. Gallagher, Raymond F. Imble, Harold J. Granahan, Edmund J. Hahn, Andrew A. Kachman, Fred Kase, Raymond B. King, Ronald J. Klepadlo, Stephen J. Kubasti Jr.

Also Robert J. Kubicki, Michael P. Lalanas, Michael T. Fadden, William A. Murray, Harry D. Owens Jr., Robert W. Panatieri, Steve A. Phillips, William J. Polacheck, Richard J. Prohaska, Leonard S. Roginski, Kenneth J. Rushinski, William C. Sarley, Donald F. Shaffer, Lynn A. Sheehan, Frank E. Sims, Herbert C. Sims, Robert P. Szymanski, Alfred R. Uzdella, Stephen P. Wachilla, James R. Willis Jr., James R. Wisniewski, Theodore W. Wright, Ronald A. Zegaczewski, and Terry L. Ziolkowski.

Medical Self-Help, Al DeAngelo, instructor—George S. Kubasik, Adrienne M. Lynch, Stacia J. Reppy, Stanley V. Reppy, James J. Ruth, Nellie B. Sharkus, Thomas F. Tronsue, and William F. Cominsky.

Medical Self-Help, Anthony Broody, instructor—Harry C. Ahouse, Stephen J. Berlozan, Thomas O. Borr, Robert J. Brezinski, Frank L. Crofchick, Joseph Hess, Andrew W. Hower, Joseph A. Kilias, David Naples, Stephen Perry, Craig M. Bower, Jay T. Dewese, Howard E. Dunsmore, William C. Legg, Jerry E. McGilnsey, Karl Milcavage, Robert L. Eddy, Stanley J. Farr, Robert A. Flynn, Jeffrey L. Gillis, John T. Goleach, Frank T. Harry, Daniel E. Adams, Gerald J. Bagonis, Lawrence Brosh, Jeffrey D. Ganapaski, Thomas J. Havrilak, Gerald T. Herron, William F. Holmes, Donald A. Hontz and Daniel J. Januszewski.

Also George Prywara, III, Samuel D. Sattof, Robert S. Scutt, Matthew K. Sims, David G. Tomko, William J. Turner, Robert C. Updyke, Robert Van Aiken, Anthony J. Welgosh, Steven J. Mitchneck, Walter J. Slezak, Myron J. Soroka, Michael Thiemann, Richard M. young, Harry Harclituck, Charles J. Helfrich, Thomas C. Holbert, Bruce Morgans, Charles R. Winchella, Robert L. Jones, Roy C. Matti, Gerald J. Oliver, Russ J. Reggie, Lawrence J. Robachski, Samuel E. Sircable, Aloysius J. Swinick, Harry E. Williams, and Leonard Zarnoch.

Also Eugene J. Austin, Charles Chase, Gerald T. Clisham, Richard L. Cragle, Jr., Warren J. Davis, Daniel Davis, Thomas J. Duffy, Donald J. Heritschko, Kenneth H. Hoats, John B. Kaczmarczyk, Robert E. Kmetz, David P. Matiska, Ernest Ashbridge, Terrance J. Best, Samuel J. Bonita, Sidney Burnside, Kevin G. Casey, William J. Clark, Charles M. Degavage, David S. Dembowsky, Ronald J. Demchak, Thomas J. Duffy, John A. Dustin, Mark A. Evans, Frank C. Fedak, John J. Fedak, John E. Fitzmorris, Frank B. Florek, Joseph R. Francik, Steven Gale, Robert W. Gnatf, Thomas O. Hamilton, Floyd E. Hemenway, Matthew J. Hodorowski, Richard J. Jones, Ronald P. Kern, Robert J. Konopka, Clement J. Koshinski, Thomas M. Kuhar, Walter L. Lamoreaux, Charles J. Lebaron, Walter E. Lott, and Michael Luent.

Also Nick R. McNulty, Theodore J. Morio, James Platt, Thomas J. prime, James R. Reh, Edward A. Ripski, Gary I. Smith, Richard E. Terkowski, Eugene

Thomas, Jr., Wayne C. Williams, Ronald F. Winarski, Stanley Zarnoch, John A. Malinowski, Joseph F. Man, Gary J. Marshalek, Joseph P. McDonell, Michael E. McNevin, Robert P. Moran, Denzil J. Morrett, John E. O'Brien, Carl E. Organe, Samuel J. Orlando, Michael R. Papciak, Gerald R. Ragantesi, William Raitter, Jr., James Roberts, David J. Salijko, Peter A. Sartorio, Frank T. Schwartz, Thomas Schwartz, Grant E. Shotwell, William J. Smith, Glen G. Sobers, Michael N. Sovan, ohn D. Stawasz, Mark S. Tarence, Roger Thomas, Frank S. Tomsak, Raymond W. Wincek, Fred M. Yarnus, George Zaruta and James S. Zeske.

Also Barry L. Andrews, Michael L. Arrowood, William E. Belles, Lee R. Brandon, John P. Butzinski, Brian J. Caruso, Harry J. Coyne, Gary W. Cragle, Peter P. Czoch, Robert Devecce, John J. Dobias, Joseph M. Dragan, Eugene Edwards, Jr., Robert J. Fath, Charles J. Fleming, Lawrence T. Gately, Peter S. Gavlick, Lawrence C. Hartman, Blair R. Hughes, Vincent M. Karalunas, ohn C. Koester, Alfred A. Deroiner, Eugene J. Golembeski, Joseph Golembeski, Jr., John H. Richards, Jr., Steven R. Roberts, Leland R. Baynes, Donald D. Brozsky, Michael P. Casey, Joseph Chajko, Bernard W. Cheresko, Joseph M. Chmura, Frank C. Fedak, Millard E. Gray, Walter C. Kwiatkowski, Joseph J. Lupico, Glenn J. Lupole, Frank Maceiko, Ronald A. Matosky, and Richard L. Matvey.

Also Edward J. Kuklewicz, Eugene Lepore, Harry A. Leipfert, Joseph Looker, Ludwig J. Manganiello, Joseph Matias, Leonard Olenik, Matthew Paternoster, Lawrence P. Pavco, Michael Pelak, David E. Phillips, John T. Piechota, Benjamin J. Remakus, Richard Seitchek, Stanley C. Shilinski, James J. Smith, James J. Slasko, Larry Taren, Alfred Tossi, Stanley J. Tucker, Stephen J. Yarrish, Charles L. Shoemaker, David J. Simens, George Teresavage, James F. Wolfkile, Salvatore J. Meli, John E. Miller, George J. Moughan, Richard J. Novak, Andrew F. Parnell, Joseph Polomchak, Henry D. Pretzman, Alan Quinn, Andrew Rusinchak, Jr., Gerald P. Schulde, Arthur H. Searfoss, Jr., Barry J. Teal, John T. Walsh and Wayne A. Youells.

Notaries Public, Francis Murphy, instructor (deceased)—Charles R. brader, Stanley J. Chelski, Margaret Gatcha, Harriet C. Lewis, Sue C. Sarris and Catherine Stearns.

Parliamentary Procedure Course, Philip R. Tuhy, instructor—Harriet H. Baut, Graydon E. Belles, Sandra L. Bloomberg, Charles A. Hardwick, Viola G. Harris, George Phillips and Albert M. Schlosser.

Small Arms, Captain John Lowe, instructor—John F. Brandt, Anthony Colonna, Ralph E. Johns, Terry C. Lentsch, Stephen M. Mills and Brett T. Morton.

Small Arms, (Wilkes-Barre Police Headquarters), Walter Wint, instructor—Annette M. Barbin, Albert P. Blantet, Robert L. Davis, Robert E. Doman, Mary G. Drasher, Carl H. Grant, Anna A. Horbus, Timothy E. horbus, Jack J. Johnson, athryn P. Jones, Jeannie M. Lambert, Ethel M. Lentsh, Albert J. Malachuk, John E. Masloski, Frank H. McConnell, Bernard J. McNelis, Stephen R. Moon, James J. Murphy, Mark A. Nenichka, Leonard J. Pesta, James J. Pugh, Albert B. Wasilewski and David H. Van Hooser.

Bomb Incident Procedures, Chief John D. Koterba, instructor—Ronald J. Askey, Robert E. Baker, George H. Beistel, Robert J. Black, Robert F. Boden, John W. Compton, Frances L. Cornish, John M. Cornish, George A. Cunnard, Richard L. Cunningham, Phillip Dupre, Roger F. Eckels, Carmen A. Etza, William R. Fenton, Charles R. Fox, William Gratzinger, Philip Grimm, Daniel W. Hitian, Kenneth A. Hopkins,

Theodore R. Hout, Nevin R. Hout, Carl R. Johnson, Dennis E. Jones, Blaine E. Koontz, David M. Kusch, R.B. Lilly, Alfonso M. Maida, Joseph Maloberti.

Also Harold I. Martin, John R. Mastillo, Richard McElfresh, Robert L. Morgan, Anthony J. Napoleon, John R. Nickelson, John D. Null, Donald P. Oaks, Gladys J. Oaks, F.W. Phillippi, John C. Reckner, Roy L. Rickard, Ronald L. Saler, Robert G. Schrock, John E. Shaw, Wayne D. Snyder, Ray Sterner, Willard H. Stiffler, Thomas W. Sweitzer, Joseph G. Thomas, Vincent L. Tresatti, Gary W. Visosky, Franklin D. Wagner, Lester R. Weyand, Richard Wright, and John D. Koterba.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Allison park), Paul E. Anderson, John H. Angell, George H. Ault, Claudia J. Babicz, Dennis R. Baier, Tom E. Bales, Mitchell Binder, Thomas C. Bolivar, Theodore Botula, Clement C. Braszo, Clayton C. Buchanan, Joseph A. Cocalice, James M. California, James L. Campbell, John P. Clobridge, Richard T. Craig, Terrence R. Danowski, Michael Donahoe, Keith W. Donoghue, Richard G. Farrow Jr., Robert Fischer, Ronald N. Fronzaglio, Robert J. Galardy, Cy Getsie, Charlotte S. Ginsburg, Michael Gonnack, Jr., Louis I. Gorski, Joseph P. Graziano, Donald R. Green, Doramae T. Greppi, Thomas B. Griffith, Peter P. Hale, Jewett Hayes, Yaroslav Hodoanec, James L. Hooper and Paul E. Issacs.

Also George R. Kenyon, Dan T. Kownacki, Joseph M. Long, Thomas M. Maioli, Robert P. Marietti, Richard V. Martin, Peter Maund, Ewing G. Miller, Thomas C. Mitchell, Edward M. Morasyzk, Jack McCullough, Nick A. Nardine, John R. Niedergal, Donald P. Perrard, Robert D. Petrilli, Earl D. Pettigrew, Michael Popovich, Winifred P. Quinn, James Robinson, Robert P. Rochford, Stanley A. Rockovich, Linda S. Rodriguez, Boone C. Salter, Jr., Anthony Secret, Colet F. Sims, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Lester L. Swaney, Lelia C. Thompkins, Robert W. Ware, Gilbert Wargo, Charles W. Wehrle, Walter F. Wier, Kenneth T. Williams, James P. Wolfe, and David V. Young.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Chester), Winnie M. Aponiewicz, John R. Boyd, Denise M. Burke, Michael J. Burke, Benjamin F. Cairns, Herman L. Carter, Nicholas J. Catrambone, Joseph C. Chacko, John M. Clay, Richard Conway, John A. Craig, R.J. Cramer, Anthony E. D'Ambrosio, John J. Devine, Romeo J. D'Orazio, James B. Dunlap, Robert P. Duray, F. Richard Fairlamb, Joseph J. Farrell, Richard J. Farrow, John J. Finnegan, Rick M. Franchi, John E. Gibbons, Suzanne Gordon, John J. Hampel, Josephus harris, Elwood H. hippel, Robert Huffman, Norman L. Jacobs, Vernard W. Johnson, and Craig J. Johnston.

Also Dorothy W. Johnston, James F. kratzer, A. Joseph Lastowska, Michael J. Lee, John T. Lewis, John Malone, Vincent Mancini, Bernard Margulis, Joseph A. Marro, Harold G. Miller, Lillian A. Miller, Clarence Moll, Raymond B. Moyer, Madison P. Mullen, Sandra L. Norton, Gertrude Nye, Kevin B. O'Connor, Diane R. Palm, John E. Peacock, Nicholas Pisano, Mark D. Rice, Mike J. Riley, Salvador L. Rodriguez, John H. Russell, John Ryan, Deborah L. Stetzick, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Charles Waldauer, Norman F. Watts, and George L. Wert.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Erie), Arthur C. Amann, Walter H. Anderson, James R. Bailey, John W. Blair, Robert J. Boeh, Edward Brennan, Donald Brian, Paul W. Brown, James M. Bunyak, Martin J. Carroll, James B. Cantanzarito, Bill Chisholm, Murray Cohn, Ted Davidson, William R. Diefenbach, Michael Donahoe, Gary L. Farrow, Ma

Elliott, Richard Franz, Robert A. Rosanna M. Gid Charles G. Groo John T. Infan Martha M. Ke Thomas J. Lar Joseph Long.

Also Menton Moore, Robert Moser, Robert McGrath, Robert McManus, And R. Porter, Rayn R. Roshala, Wa Senoff, Earl T. James F. Sn Howard N. Stew Gerald J. Szul, Connie Thomps Charles M. Turil J. Walchack, L. James D. Well Darel L. W Wnukowski.

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*The Criminal Community Cr College), Rob Amenhauser, V R. Berkebile, I Black, D.J. Britton, Tim Buchanan, Car Costello, Juli Cunningham, Eichenlaub, Jo R. Esposito, Richard W.F Norman E.C Clayton L. G Ralph J. Hess, Jackson, Fred Leamer, Robe Mertes.

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The Crimi Community C Barre), Robe Michael Bak Bomber, Will James Burne D. Calko, C Ceppa, Al C Raymond C Roy Donald, Engle, Fra Farrow, Ma

Shapp issues manual to make local governments stronger

A manual on ways that states can help make their local governments stronger has been sent to 49 governors by Governor Milton J. Shapp.

"One of the primary topics for discussion at the National

Governors' Conference next month will be state-local relations," Shapp wrote the other governors. "I'm confident that those of us in state government interested in improving local government

capabilities and modernizing local governments will continue this dialogue in the months ahead."

The manual is a report on a national conference held in Harrisburg last September by the Department of Community Affairs, and attended by representatives of 38 states.

It was the first conference at which officials from different states compared notes and ideas on ways of helping their local governments. The conference was chaired by Albert L. Hydeman, Jr., Community Affairs' executive deputy secretary.

"Recently there has been a great deal of discussion at the Federal and state level about returning power to local governments," Hydeman said

today. "Revenue sharing, home rule and the setting up of departments of community affairs are a few examples of this trend."

But, Hydeman said, local governments will have to be more self-sufficient to carry out their new responsibilities—and one job of state government is to help them.

The manual includes papers, reports and suggestions on a variety of topics, including state financial policy as an incentive for local government change; regionalization; state technical help and training for local governments; local government structure and powers and the overall development of state policy towards local government.

Second Class Townships Are Given New Option

The referendum now will be used as the means of deciding whether voters of second class townships, such as the 32 in Luzerne County, favor increasing their number of supervisors from three to five, according to legislation Governor Shapp now has signed into law.

Under terms of a law enacted by the legislature last year townships with a population of 3,000 already have the option of doing this, although the original language of the act specifically empowered the court of com-

mon pleas of the county to take action. Objections were raised to vesting the courts with this authority. This has been changed under the new law.

The initial step for increasing the number of supervisors now involves action either by the township supervisors or a petition by at least five percent of the registered voters. However, instead of presenting the petition, or board resolution, to the court, the new law requires a referendum to be presented at the next general or municipal election.

Should voters favor the additional supervisors as called for in the referendum, they would be elected at the next general or municipal election. One would be elected for a term of three years, the other for five years.

12/15/75

Flood Asks for Study Of Mill Creek Control

Rep. Daniel J. Flood has requested the Army Corps of Engineers to make a study of flood control conditions at Mill Creek, in the North End section of Wilkes-Barre where he resides.

In a letter to Col. Louis W. Prentiss, Baltimore District Engineers chief, the veteran congressman asked for an intense review of creek conditions, along with a thorough investigation of previous floodings of the stream which runs through the Brookside section.

Rep. Flood noted unusual flooding conditions had been observed during the Agnes disaster and previous high water markings.

Several neighbors of the Congressman, who has resided in North End most of his life, recently complained to him about the creek condition.

Rep. Flood said that after the Engineers submit their report, he will bring it to the attention of a citizens group which has been formed to cope with the creek situation.

Thinking About Social Costs

By Stuart Hampshire

OXFORD, England—A characteristic sight in the streets of English cities is the meter maid, in neat uniform, with yellow trim, calm, quiet, walking slowly, pencil and notebook in hand, on the lookout for cars illegally parked: a notoriously incorruptible figure, unpersuadable, authoritative and of uncertain age; a British institution; a bourgeois social service.

It is the fashion now to say that in Britain too many people are employed in social services and in redistributing wealth, and that too few are producing new wealth.

The meter maid is keeping the streets clear, redistributing automobiles, in a rather gentle, extravagant and effective way. The sight of her always suggests to me the puzzle of social costs, which I take to be the central issue in later capitalism.

How are they to be reckoned? An apparent inefficiency, some slack in the system, may turn out, in the long or medium term, to have had a clear, positive utility; and some marvelously efficient way of producing new wealth, and new enjoyments, may prove to have destroyed opportunities and human resources that had been taken for granted for centuries.

How would one set about reckoning whether the British meter maids are a waste of labor or whether, on the contrary, they are (as I suspect) brilliantly cost-effective?

One can always get economists to make a calculation, within certain fixed assumptions. But that is not much good, as we know from the horrible experience of new housing and of town planning in Britain and all over Europe, and in the United States.

Too many costs slip through the net of theory: How do you theorize effectively about the values of gentleness of manner and good temper, or about the love that some men have for cars? Or about the usually unconscious, but often intense, pleasure that the movement and vitality within a familiar street give?

There is in cities the pleasure in small errands and in pottering, the enjoyments of idleness as a contrast with bustle, and the enjoyment of bustle as a contrast with stillness.

As in cooking, or in gardening, the management of such contrasts as these, the attainment of a balance of opposites, is the true social economy applied to living creatures, who transform their own habitat more quickly than they expect. The familiar street is likely to be bulldozed before these costs have been even mentioned, let alone quantified and counted.

The problem is not so much that we do not know how to compute social costs in any scientific way, but rather that we have not even securely learned to think of the desirable ends of social policy as being essentially plural and incompatible, and therefore always to look for a balance between

reasons. Hence, our slow redeployment and overmanning.

The redeployment has to be achieved not by economic market forces but by a semi-socialist public planning agreed between trade unions and a Labor Government, with employers cooperating rather glumly.

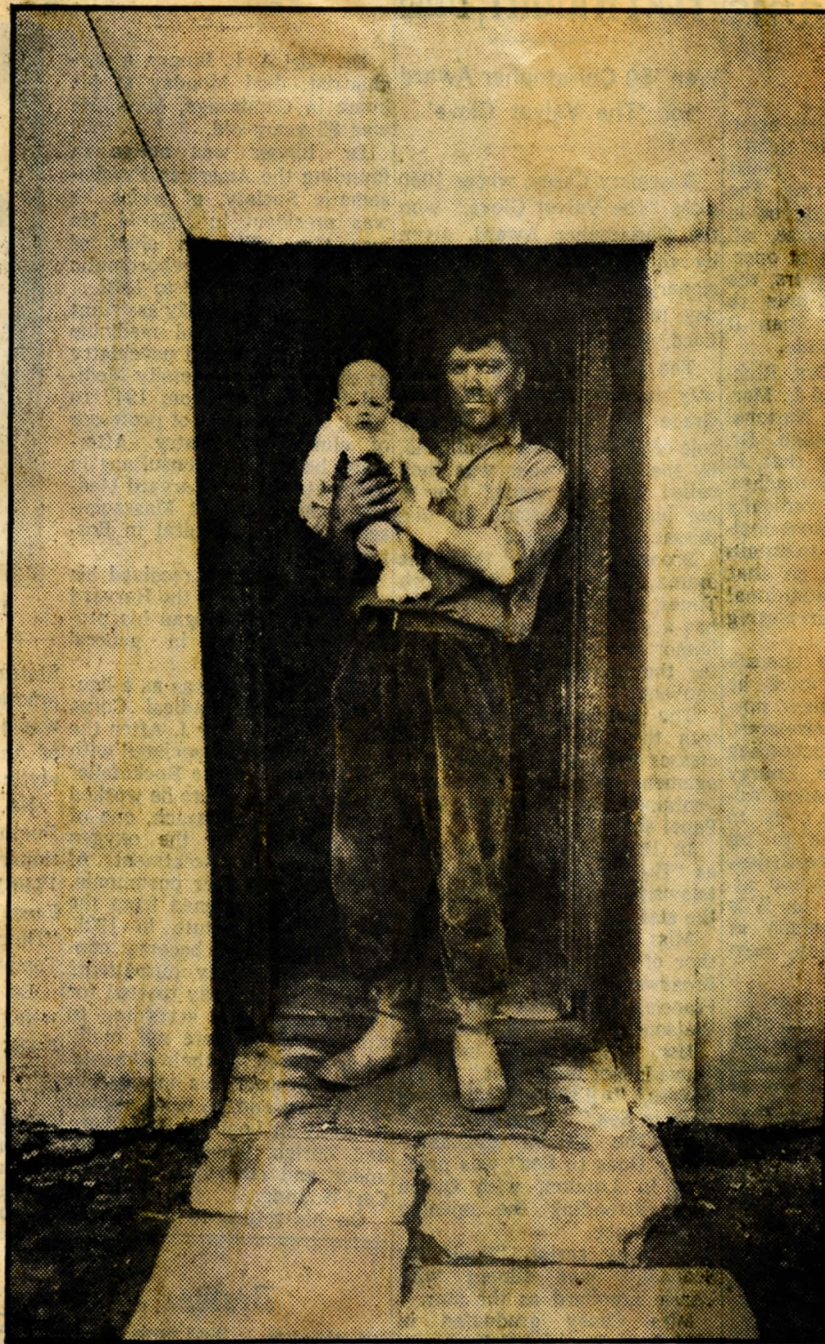
The social costs of Britain's slow growth are very great, especially in housing, education and health services. But the social costs of the immediate closing of old, now redundant industries might be greater, in the entirely peculiar social conditions of this one, unexpandable island.

No strong Communist Party, no strong mood or movement of the radical right, no armed policemen (or very few), not many new superhighways across the countryside, a fair stability in the operations of Parliament and of the civil service town

ous politics, at least of domestic politics. Evolutionary mechanisms and market mechanisms have been used in the past to regulate the zigzags between one social priority and another, by exacting a cost that controlled the temporary trend. Now the control and balance have to be conscious, and this requires educated habits of fairness and of justice in reckoning costs over several generations.

Britain was the first in the field for the first industrial revolution without regard for social costs and with full entrepreneurial enterprise. We may be the first in finding a new way; I believe that we shall, slowly.

Stuart Hampshire, a philosopher, is warden of Wadham College, Oxford.



Bruce Davidson/Magnum

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As in cooking, or in gardening, the management of such contrasts as these, the attainment of a balance of opposites, is the true social economy applied to living creatures, who transform their own habitat more quickly than they expect. The familiar street is likely to be bulldozed before these costs have been even mentioned, let alone quantified and counted.

The problem is not so much that we do not know how to compute social costs in any scientific way, but rather that we have not even securely learned to think of the desirable ends of social policy as being essentially plural and incompatible, and therefore always to look for a balance between them, trading off an advantage on one scale against a disadvantage on another.

We have been apt to zigzag from the pursuit of one good thing, taken as an absolute, to another absolute; as from economic growth to conservation, or from total confidence in the utility of welfare programs to an almost total rejection of them, or from a belief in the ideals of internationalism to a belief that men will never be happy except in tight, national groups.

When I write "we," I particularly mean the inhabitants of democracies. Elections emphasize zigzag because a simple opposition makes more impression in a campaign, and a balance between priorities makes for dull and difficult platforms.

The kind of practical thinking about social costs that eschews zigzags and looks for balance is not characteristic of totalitarian state planners either. It requires a rather academic, skeptical outlook, which is not over impressed by the historical ideas of the last century.

Consider an example. All the world tells us that the British economy is stagnant, and that it lags behind other European countries in productivity and in rate of growth, and that it suffers from overmanning in industry and from rigidity of trade-union control, and from lack of entrepreneurial enterprise, and from an excessive public-service sector. Most of this is true, as far as it goes.

But the social costs of alternative policies within this small, densely populated island also have to be reckoned. A high rate of growth is now associated with cheap labor drawn off the land, now usually from foreign land, to be housed in shantytowns, which Britain does not have; also with mobility of labor, which Britain cannot have for geographical



Bruce Davidson/Magnum

reasons. Hence, our slow redeployment and overmanning.

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The social costs of Britain's slow growth are very great, especially in housing, education and health services. But the social costs of the immediate closing of old, now redundant industries might be greater, in the entirely peculiar social conditions of this one, unexpandable island.

No strong Communist Party, no strong mood or movement of the radical right, no armed policemen (or very few), not many new superhighways across the countryside, a fair stability in the operations of Parliament and of the civil service, town planners who are now starting to think small—these are social advantages purchased, I believe, at the expense of economic efficiency, though the connection is indirect.

Whether the trade-off is a good one, whether the balance is just, partly depends on the value given to social stability over a long run, to the continuity of forms of life, and to prolongation of patterns in a culture.

There is a notorious difference between Britain and the United States at this point, a deep difference, both of conscious feeling and of unconscious strategy. The political argument between the parties in Britain typically circles around the question, How can we minimize the risk of the worst possible outcome being realized? In the United States the question is apt to be, How can we maximize the chances of the best possible outcome?

In a small country, there is a wholly rational tendency not to give away a good thing that you have inherited unless for a certain and widely shared benefit, guaranteed to last for generations. So the north of Scotland is not immediately surrendered to North Sea oil development, and a slow mulling over social costs goes on against an imagined time span of fifty or a hundred years.

If in a small country you destroy such a significant place for the sake of thirty or fifty years of boom, you may have miscalculated, because your children will have nowhere else to go. But the loss of entrepreneurial enterprise, linked in Britain with the distrust of any industrial revolution after the first one, is also a social cost, on the other side of the balance: the well-advertised one.

For the survival of the species, as well as of nations, we need to think about the calm and delicate balancing of social costs as the fine art of seri-

ous politics, at least of domestic politics. Evolutionary mechanisms and market mechanisms have been used in the past to regulate the zigzags between one social priority and another, by exacting a cost that controlled the temporary trend. Now the control and balance have to be conscious, and this requires educated habits of fairness and of justice in reckoning costs over several generations.

Britain was the first in the field for the first industrial revolution without regard for social costs and with full entrepreneurial enterprise. We may be the first in finding a new way; I believe that we shall, slowly.

Stuart Hampshire, a philosopher, is warden of Wadham College, Oxford.

N.Y. Times 3-30-76

City to Use \$5.5 Million Federal Grant To Rehire 205 Officers Until June 30

Using a \$5.5 million Federal grant, the Police Department will rehire 205 police officers who were laid off during the fiscal crisis, Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd said yesterday.

However, when the officers report to Police Headquarters at 8 A.M. tomorrow to be processed, they will be told that the grant, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, is for one year and that if any more layoffs are mandated during the rest of this fiscal year, ending June 30, the rehired officers will be the first to go.

A spokesman for Commissioner Codd said there was a possibility that about 220 police officers might still be laid off by the end of this fiscal year. But he emphasized that the Commissioner was seeking ways to avoid any additional layoffs.

Should there be layoffs, the rehired officers would be the first to go and a like number of active members of the force would continue on the force,

but be paid under the grant.

Last Friday, Mayor Beame, in his newly devised austerity plan for the next two years, outlined to the State Emergency Financial Board \$821 million in cuts. He indicated that with the continuing high rate of attrition there would be no more than 60 layoffs in the Police Department in the two years.

He said, however, that he had been assured by Commissioner Codd that the layoffs might be avoided because of the projected retirement of high-ranking officers, which would free sufficient funds to maintain the force without layoffs.

The police force is down to 26,400, a drop of about 4,000, after 3,000 layoffs and an additional 1,300 from attrition, a department spokesman said.

The Beame administration had made a bitter, but unsuccessful appeal to the Department of Justice in Washington to use the grant to forestall an anticipated layoff of 220 police officers by the end of

this fiscal year, rather than to rehire laid-off employees who might be subjected again to another layoff by July 1.

But the Commerce Department in Washington ruled that the grant could be used only to rehire the laid-off employees. The Beame administration labeled this decision "a cruel, hoax on those rehired."

The grant specifically directs that the money should be used to strengthen the narcotics division, traffic control, highway safety, the mounted police and the marine division. All of these divisions had either been dropped or cut severely as a result of the austerity program.

The rehired police officers who had previously been assigned to those duties will go back to those operations, the department spokesman said. These divisions will be increased by 205 men, many of whom had been previously assigned to these divisions and then transferred under the austerity plan. The rehired men will then replace those who will be reassigned.

The Police Department began telephoning the men slated for rehiring at 1 P.M. yesterday. In cases in which they could not reach the officer by telephone, a telegram was sent. The department spokesman said it was too early to tell whether any of the candidates would decline to return under the terms of the grant.

Phila. Inquirer

Fri. Jan. 23, 1976

The wrong man draws the fire

Moak stays cool while Rizzo stays away

By George Wilson
Of the Editorial Board

It was seven minutes before 10 Monday morning—on R-Day, the Day of Reckoning—when Lennox Moak walked down the 16th-floor corridor of the Municipal Services Building to Room 1600 for his 10 o'clock news conference. I happened to be a few steps behind him. He was as cool as a cucumber. His gait was leisurely. A casual bystander might have mistaken him for just another bureaucrat on a coffee break. No one would have guessed, from outward appearance, that he was going into a lions' den.

Always punctilious as well as punctual, Mr. Moak did not start his presentation until its final round before the hour, he made some small talk—cracking a little joke or two.

Then, at the appointed time, Finance Director Len Moak launched into a detailed explanation of what

went wrong with the city budget, how it had come unraveled, and what the Rizzo Administration proposed to do about it. Twenty-nine pages of supporting text and tables had been distributed to everyone in the room beforehand to facilitate the explanation.

Mr. Moak spoke 37 minutes. Then he fielded questions for another 37 minutes. He lingered after that to speak individually with anyone who wanted further explanation.

That's the kind of man Lennox Moak is — no running, no hiding. Whatever you think of him, or his budgets, you can't help but admire his ability to take the heat, to keep his powder dry under fire, and to maintain for the most part a degree of civility, if not cordiality, in trying circumstances.

In the very same room 10 months ago Mr. Moak unveiled the "balanced" budget he now concedes is out of balance by \$80 million. The un-

veiling was at a briefing for news media representatives that lasted two and a half hours. Someone reminded Mr. Moak of that briefing at Monday's news conference and questioned his credibility.

Having attended that briefing 10 months ago, I think it needs to be said in fairness to Mr. Moak that he questioned the credibility of the budget from the outset. Indeed, it was the information he provided at the briefing, in enormous detail, that provided the basis for subsequent news stories pointing out that revenues listed in the budget were extremely speculative and not likely to materialize.

Len Moak, the financial wizard, has run out of miracles. But it is significant that he refused at Monday's news conference to disclose what budget advice he gave to Mayor Rizzo last March. Mr. Moak emphasized again, as he did last March,

that responsibility for presenting a balanced budget under the City Charter rests with the mayor, not the finance director.

"I didn't deal in politics. I never have," Mr. Moak told the news conference. "I am an appointee of the mayor who serves at the pleasure of the mayor. . . . I will make no statement critical of the administration."

Make of that what you will. What I make of it is that Mr. Moak may have given Mayor Rizzo some sound advice about the budget 10 months ago and the mayor didn't accept that advice. Maybe it is Lennox Moak who is telling Frank Rizzo, quietly and behind the scenes: "I told you so."

Presidents take responsibility for their budgets, good or bad. So do governors. Why not mayors? The man who should have been at the podium Monday morning, explaining the deficit and the tax proposals and answering questions, is Mayor Rizzo.

Times Leader 11/2/72



STUDENTS BUILD TREE HOUSE — Building a tree house can be a lot of fun, but until the members of the Wilkes College Fine Arts Department introduced the idea

many youngsters in the flood disaster trailer areas the idea simply had not occurred to them.

Shown putting the finishing touches to one at the Miners

Mills campus in the northern section of Wilkes-Barre, are, left to right, bottom row — Joyce Andrejko, Pat Foley, Barbara Arnould and David Seitz.

Top row — Chuck Robbins, Herby Simon, faculty member from Wilkes College and director of the project; William Kern, Joseph Berry and David Loebel, member of VISTA.



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TRAMPOLENE FROM DISCARDS — Discarded telephone pieces and an old conveyor

belt provided the parts for this makeshift, but thrilling trampoline, built under the super-

vision of the students and faculty of the Wilkes College Fine Arts Department. Left to right

(Photos by Ace Hoffman)

are: David Seitz, Barbara Arnould, Perry Hogrebe, Herb Simon, faculty advisor to the group; Joyce Andrejko, Pat Foley, Ronnie Wolfe and Paula Wolfe.

Playground Equipment Erected

There are very few things in life that are free.

Old tires are free. Discarded telephone poles and conveyor belts are free.

With a little imagination and a whole lot of enthusiasm, Herbert Simon, of the Wilkes College art department, and his contemporary design classes are proving to the children at the Miners Mills Trailer Camp that the best things in life are free.

Each week, at the scheduled class meeting, the Wilkes students and their instructor meet at the Miners Mills Trailer Camp to construct playground equipment for the children from materials such as old tires, old telephone poles and cable spools that they collect free.

And the children respond enthusiastically. According to Simon, "These kids helped build the equipment, paint it and play on it even before it is completed."

Simon got the project idea from Paul Hogan, who is working in conjunction with VISTA, constructing "playgrounds for free" throughout the United States.

Members of VISTA work with the students each week, supply-

ing the necessary technical knowledge and materials.

The entire playground idea remains static, however, with constant additions and revisions. Instead of directing money toward elaborate playground material, a community is able to direct funds toward skilled instructors who in turn would direct the children in building a safe, and thoroughly inexpensive playground. This playground is something in which the children can take pride.

The whole project starts out on the drawing board. Members of the contemporary design class start with a series of drawings and concepts. These concepts are then translated into reality with the collection of materials and the construction of safe, active playground equipment.

The Miners Mills Trailer Camp presented a natural location for the "playground for free" in the Wyoming Valley. There is a slight hill with a tree, ideal for a tree house and climbing.

Discarded telephone poles, coupled with old conveyor belts form the ideal trampoline, which the children named "the bed."

This "free playground" sup-

plies a much needed diversion for children in the Wyoming Valley area who are living in trailers and have been displaced by the record flooding of the Susquehanna River in June. Many of these children are in an area totally foreign to them, and the playground provides the necessary atmosphere to form lasting friendships.

Parents have expressed an interest in the project, often offering to help in the actual construction.

Even after the trailer camp is no longer needed, the playground will remain, for it is a part of the regular city playground. Joyce Andrejko, a fine arts major at Wilkes, is helping in the project. She is a regular playground assistant.

Also assisting the project is a Wilkes graduate, Robert Burnside, who is currently employed by HUD.

There are currently 28 Wilkes College fine arts majors involved in this program and for each individual it is an experience they will never forget.

N.Y. Times 4-7-76
**Britain Announces Budget
Aimed at Reviving Industry**

**Prime Minister Callaghan to Carry On
Wilson's Fight on Inflation—Services
and Welfare to Be De-emphasized**

By PETER T. KILBORN

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, April 6 — Britain today announced a new budget intended to revive the country's ailing mills and factories. Public services and social welfare, hallmarks of government policy for a generation, came out second best.

It was the first official act of the new Prime Minister, James Callaghan, and confirmed his commitment to the anti-inflationary policies that his predecessor, Harold Wilson, initiated last summer.

"This industrial decline has been going on for 30 years," Mr. Callaghan told the House of Commons just before Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, began a two-hour reading of the annual budget message. Reversing the decline, Mr. Callaghan said, "is what we must pay attention to."

The budget, parts of which become effective immediately, anticipates a deficit of \$12.56 billion. It forecasts revenues of \$62.08 billion and spending of \$74.64 billion.

Except for some novel sections that Mr. Healey made

conditional on union support, the budget is a fait accompli the moment the Government announces it. Britain has no equivalent of the House Ways and Means Committee to interfere.

But the budget could be a short-lived one if the left wing of Mr. Callaghan's Labor Party, unhappy about the shift in priorities of the party leadership, should join with the Conservatives in forcing the Government to resign and call for new elections.

The budget spells out new incentives for British business and relieves the squeeze on living standards that businessmen, particularly, have suffered over the last two years.

It offers them and the public new tax concessions, provided unions accept the conditional proposals. The principal condition is tough and is certain to provoke controversy.

Mr. Healey is asking British workers to accept wage increases next year of only

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

options Chancellor.

"Until he gets down the underlying rate of expenditure," she said, "he cannot do very much more than shuffle the taxes around from one taxpayer to another and one set of goods to another. He has done a lot of shuffling in this budget."

Mrs. Thatcher was kinder in greeting the new Prime Minister on his first full day on the job and more cordial to him than she had been to Mr. Wilson when he announced his resignation three weeks ago. "The right honorable lady disarms me," Mr. Callaghan said.

There was no immediate reaction to the budget tonight from the Labor Party's left wing, which joined the Conservatives last month in disapproving the Government's plan to curtail the growth of public spending. Early union reaction was muted.

Investment Called Key

"Investment is the key to sustained growth," said Len Murray, head of the Trades Union Congress, umbrella organization of the unions. But Mr. Murray also said he hoped for a quicker reduction in the

BRITAIN'S BUDGET TO HELP INDUSTRY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

3 percent, the equivalent of \$3.37 on weekly wages. That limitation would succeed the one currently in force, which holds increases currently to about \$12.

For consumers, it is a sweet and sour budget. The unpopular 25 percent tax that Mr. Healey imposed last year on such "non-essentials" as appliances, television sets, cameras, and jewelry was cut to 12.5 percent. But other taxes will raise the price of a gallon of gasoline 2 cents, to over \$1.40; hard liquor by 60 cents, to \$8 or \$9, and a package of cigarettes by 6 or 7 cents, to 70 cents for the cheapest brands.

Pipe tobacco was excluded.

This is probably the least hazardous form of smoking," Mr. Healey said, "and in addition many pipe smokers are retired or are about to retire and may therefore face financial problems."

Guffaws rang through the House. Of prominent pipe smokers, the best known is Harold Wilson, who took his seat today as a Labor backbencher, retired from 10 Downing Street, but not from the House of Commons.

Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party leader, took a half-dozen pages of notes on the budget during Mr. Healey's speech. She called it "a big-borrower's budget from a soft-options Chancellor."

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Investment Called Key

"Investment is the key to sustained growth," said Len Murray, head of the Trades Union Congress, umbrella organization of the unions. But Mr. Murray also said he hoped for a quicker reduction in the country's 5.4 percent unemployment rate than the budget allows.

The budget sparked a small spurt on the stock market, and the pound, which has been falling precipitously lately, regained half the loss tonight that it suffered early today closing at \$1.86.

Whatever immediate reactions, the budget will be a hard one to sell to British workers. It makes liberalization of much of the country's tax code dependent on their acceptance of weekly wage increases of only 3 percent a year. That would amount to only \$3.37 on the average wage of \$112.20, a substantial drop from the increase of about \$12 effective this year.

Mr. Healey said he would immediately increase social-security payments and tax thresholds for pensioners and would raise the income allowance that parents are allowed for each child by \$112, to an average of \$623. But more important, tax changes are conditional on union acceptance of Mr. Healey's 3 percent limitation on wage increases.

One inducement is a raise in the income level at which Britons pay 35 percent of their income in taxes by almost \$1,000, to \$9,350. Another would increase married couples' income allowance by \$243, to \$2,029, and that of single taxpayers by \$112, to \$1,374.

Mr. Healey argued that the net effect of the wage-increase limitation and the resulting decline in the rate of inflation—25 percent last year—would work out to a real increase in incomes of \$13 per week for a couple with two children, and \$8.42 for a single worker.

Industry Does Better

Industry comes out vastly better than its employees. Mr. Healey said the corporate tax system would be modified to accelerate investment in industrial expansion.

Various allowances, he said, would mean "that substantially the whole or any profits which a manufacturing company reinvests in its business will be effectively relieved from the corporation tax."

Small businesses will also benefit from Mr. Healey's budget. He liberalized the inheritance taxes of small businessmen who pass their businesses on to their heirs. This tax easing also applied to farmers.

Pay for 13,000 Teachers Delayed to Meet City Needs

By JOHN DARNTON

The city did not send out 13,000 paychecks to City University teachers yesterday, postponing the \$36-million payroll until the end of the month, as part of a last-ditch effort to cut corners and raise money to get over a severe cash shortage tomorrow.

Even with this step, officials in the City Controller's office projected that—if all of the publicly pledged pieces of a complex financing package should fall into place—the city would still be about \$90-million short of cash to meet its obligations tomorrow. The bulk of the obligations consists of \$792-million in securities and interest falling due.

However, officials generally believe that a cash-flow deficit of \$100-million or less is "manageable," meaning that a sum of that size could conceivably be pried out of the state as still another advance or be raised by an 11th-hour investment of pension funds.

In negotiating for additional cash, either from the state or from banks, city officials would doubtlessly argue that the prospect of averting default—which would be the first in the city's history—justified a little more credit.

"If you brought the patient back to life," remarked one city official yesterday, "then you ought to be able to get one more pint of blood to save him."

The payroll due the City University pedagogical employees,

amounting this month to \$35.9-million, is usually paid at the end of every month. But it had been scheduled for early payment, as it has been every summer for the last few years, to facilitate their vacation plans. The payment will instead be made on June 30, according to the Controller's office.

The omission meant that instead of paying \$41.6-million for payroll yesterday, the city paid \$5.7-million.

The city's net cash receipts last Friday evening amounted to \$94,923,000. Yesterday, in addition to the \$5.7-million payroll, the city had \$37.9-million in other bills and was expected to gather \$9.8-million in revenues.

Thus, the book balance at the beginning of today was expected to be about \$61.6-million. The combination of income and outgo today point to

Valley Cities Fare Well In New Federal Grant

On a per capita basis, three Wyoming Valley cities have fared particularly well under the new federal Community Development Act.

Of grants made to date, Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke lead the list with Pittston also among the top 10, according to a survey made yesterday by the Sunday Independent.

Wilkes-Barre, with 58,856 population, was allocated \$8,088,000 or \$137.42 for each man, woman and child.

Nanticoke had a population of 14,632, according to the 1970 census, on which appropriations are based. Nanticoke's share is \$1,932,000, which represents a \$132.04 for Luzerne County's youngest city.

Pittston, 11,113, was allocated \$738,000, which figures out to \$66.40 per resident.

On the bottom is Kingston with a population of 18,325 which is scheduled to receive \$158,000 or \$8.62 per resident.

The amounts any municipality gets under the new act are determined by what the federal government calls "hold-harm-less" grant formulas.

In other words, the amount each community will get for each of the next five years will be determined by, but will not necessarily be equal to, the amount it received under the seven replaced programs for the five-year period ended June 30, 1972.

Replaced Programs

The seven replaced programs dealt with urban renewal, model cities, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood facilities, open

space, rehabilitation loans and public facilities loads.

After the five-year starting period under the new act, grants will be determined by the population, poverty, and housing density of the receiving community.

Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke have been receiving urban renewal and other federal grants for nearly 20 years. Others on the bottom of the list did not file for federal subsidies until countless millions were spent by the more enterprising municipalities.

The following table compares grants to state municipalities under the new federal Community Development Act. The population figures are based on the 1970 census.

Municipality	Population	Total Grant	Avg. per Cap.
Wilkes-Barre	58,856	\$ 8,088,000	\$137.42
Nanticoke	14,632	1,932,000	132.04
Milton	7,723	922,000	119.38
Latrobe	11,749	1,315,000	111.92
Bradford	12,672	1,325,000	104.56
Easton	30,256	3,108,000	102.72
Sunbury	13,025	977,000	75.00
Shamokin	11,719	811,000	69.20
Pittston	11,113	738,000	66.40
East Stroudsburg	7,894	497,000	62.95
Lebanon	28,572	1,390,000	48.64
Oil City	15,033	706,000	46.96
Harrisburg	68,061	2,482,000	36.46
Mansfield	4,114	146,000	35.48
Erie	129,231	4,485,000	34.70
Pittsburgh	520,117	16,429,000	31.58
Philadelphia	1,948,609	60,829,000	31.21
Sharon	22,653	600,000	26.48
Johnstown	42,476	977,000	23.00
Altoona	62,900	977,000	19.47
Corry	7,435	138,000	18.56
Bethlehem	72,686	1,271,000	17.48
Kingston	18,325	158,000	8.62

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June 22, 1975

Viewpoint

A Page of Opinion

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Page 6-A

Thursday, May 8, 1975

On Electing Judges

THE RESULTS of a state poll showing that most people want to continue electing judges was a little disappointing. But it certainly wasn't surprising.

There is a natural tendency to distrust any proposal to substitute the judgment of some politician or committee or professional association for that of the average voter.

However, it does not follow that popular election is the best method of filling all offices. We have been unable to fathom, for example, why a lot of towns still think it a good idea to have three elected assessors handling one of the most sensitive and most important jobs in government, and one that done properly requires specialized knowledge and hard work. The elected assessors are answerable to nobody in particular and about the only requirement they must meet is to get more votes than their opponents.

Yet when the suggestion is made that a town switch to a system whereby the assessor is appointed by the town board and thus can be called in to explain what he is doing, citizens can easily be stirred to rebellion by rumors that the rascals are trying to pull a fast one.

For several years now we have been convinced that judgeships should not be filled on the basis of popularity

contests or, even worse, massive Madison Avenue spending campaigns.

We have no worry about voters at the local level being able to competently select people to fill the posts of peace justice, city judge, county judge and family court judge.

But in statewide elections a candidate's abilities and background often mean little compared to the question of his ability to sell himself to the masses. And sell himself is exactly what is happening in too many cases, with candidates for the bench often investing far more in an election campaign than the jobs pay.

An example of the problem was seen last year when Appellate Division Justice Louis M. Greenblott of Binghamton, a highly-qualified candidate, was a virtual unknown in the race for Court of Appeals because he had only \$10,000 with which to campaign.

It is only natural that people want to preserve their right to pick judges at the polls, but when partisan politics buys nominations and money buys elections it is time to seriously seek better methods of selecting state judges.

We hope the legislature will continue to seek a constitutional amendment calling for merit selection of judges.

Wilkes Will Raze Two Buildings



Motorists driving along the South River Street area of the Wilkes College campus will notice a change in the surroundings with the razing of two well-known buildings.

Shown are the two structures to be demolished, left to right, 248-250 South River Street and Ashley Hall, a men's residence hall.

With the construction of the new Stark Learning Center and the new second floor nursing facilities, 248-250 South River Street is no longer needed to accommodate the nursing degree candidates.

This property was acquired from the Simon Grossman estate in 1967.

Ashley Hall is the second building with the Ashley name to meet the demolition crews.

The first, once located at 164 South River Street, was received by Wilkes from heirs of the Ashley estate, Mrs. Marion A. Ahlborn, Dr. Henry A. Carr, and Mrs. Roccena Wolfe, in 1946.

This building was razed to provide space for the construction of Stark Learning Center, which was completed this year.

The current Ashley Hall originally was dubbed Bruch Hall, named after a former Wilkes

College environmental science instructor, Dr. Alvin Bruch, who was influential in developing the school's environmental science discipline.

Other buildings that will be torn down on the Wilkes campus include: Chase Theater, Pickering Hall, Miner Hall, Doane Hall, Dana Hall, and Slocum Hall. The old Fenner property at 76-78 West South Street was demolished this month.

July 20, 1975

County to Share \$1.8 In U.S. Aid

Pennsylvania Economy League made known that Luzerne, Lancaster and Berks Counties will receive a total of \$1.8 million in federal aid in 1975 and as much as \$5.4 million during the next three years under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

These counties and eight others in Pennsylvania are among 75 counties throughout the country which have qualified as "urban counties." They are eligible for community development funds to produce sound urban communities with sound urban communities with decent housing, suitable living environments and expanded economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and middle incomes.

Luzerne County, with 63 of its 74 municipalities cooperating in the county plan, has adopted a policy by which no countywide projects will be undertaken and each community is a particular municipality.

In 1975 when Luzerne County will receive \$614,000, expenditures are planned in 23 communities and, by the end of the third year, the county proposes to initiate projects in all cooperating municipalities.

After analyzing written requests and suggestions offered at public hearings, the county commissioners and their community development advisory board decided to concentrate two-thirds of the first year expenditures in two program categories.

A total of \$206,000 is budgeted for the demolition and clearance of 135 vacant and deteriorated buildings in 14 municipalities scattered throughout the county and nearly \$250,000 will go toward public works and site improvements for recreational facilities in nine predominantly low income communities. The remaining funds will be divided among housing rehabilitation, loan grant remaining funds will be divided among housing rehabilitation loan grant programs and planning, management development and administrative activities.

Under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, PEL said, three types of municipalities are automatically entitled to federal community aid: "metropolitan cities" (population above 50,000); "hold harmless communities" (previous participants in federal redevelopment programs), and "urban counties." All "urban counties" must have a population of at least 200,000 excluding the metropolitan cities within their boundaries; enter into agreement with the municipalities which are counted toward the 200,000 population to undertake or assist in the county's essential community de-

with municipalities. Faced, however, with short application deadlines and a few guidelines from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) -each county chose a different method of securing the pacts. As a result, while all counties followed the intent of the law, their cooperating agreements turned out to be dissimilar both in form and content and were rejected by HUD as being too vague and not standardized.

Representatives of 11 Pennsylvania counties (the 12th county, York, was unable to gain municipal support to reach the 200,000 population requirement) then met with federal officials in Washington and argued that more restrictive and uniform contracts were unnecessary.

The county officials held that Pennsylvania counties are empowered to carry out housing and urban renewal functions through county authorities even without the consent of the municipality involved. HUD left the final decision to the Pennsylvania State Attorney General, who ruled in favor of the counties, and thereby validated the cooperating agreements.

Although Congress intended the Housing and Community Development Law to last for at least six years -through fiscal year 1980 -the "urban county" funding projections thus far have been issued through 1977. Berks, Lancaster and Luzerne Counties can each expect to receive approximately double their first year's allocation in 1976 and three times that amount in 1977.

Each county, however, must annually resubstantiate its "urban county" status by informally renegotiating all county-municipal cooperating agreements and renewing its community development application with HUD.

June 25, 1975

velopment of housing activities, and have authorization by state law to carry out these activities.

Pennsylvania. Twelve counties in the state with a population of over 200,000 (excluding their metropolitan cities) negotiated cooperating agreement

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1976

DISFAVOR BOTHERS MUNICIPAL UNIONS

Continued From Page 1A, Col. 7

The Transport Workers Union in New York said that negotiations with the city were "stymied" by the fiscal crisis there.

And Victor Gotbaum, director of the 110,000-member District Council 37 of city workers there, said that the San Francisco strike would have little or no effect on New York.

It is too early to determine the full impact of the strike by San Francisco blue collar employees on government-employee relations around the country, and too soon to say whether the bitter and petulant labor battle in this city represents some kind of watershed in the rising power of public employees' unions or only a temporary setback in their efforts to organize city, county and state workers.

The settlement's final terms will not be worked out until next month at the earliest after an 11-member fact-finding committee reports on the reasonableness of the city-ordered pay cuts that led to the strike.

The current labor problems in many cities may turn out to be temporary if the upturn in the national economy continues.

Almost all of those interviewed agreed that public employees, particularly those who work in older cities, were going to face tough negotiations and an unsympathetic public for at least the next few years.

These same politicians and

union officials also agreed that city administrations could not cut back salaries or freeze wages indefinitely while the cost of living continued to rise and municipal workers saw union members in the private sector continue getting raises.

Rejects 'Scapegoat' Role

As one union leader put it, the city workers will not "be blamed for the financial crisis in every city nor be made the scapegoats who are the only ones to suffer financially."

Fred Jordan of the National League of Cities-Conference of Mayors in Washington, said that the conflict between the needs of labor and the financial capabilities of city budgets would cause more conflicts such as the one in San Francisco.

"There is every reason to believe that negotiations between management and labor in cities will be very rocky this year and next, and into the future," said Mr. Jordan.

In Seattle, this new toughness on the part of city governments has already won significant productivity agreements at lower costs, according to Mayor Wes Uhlman.

"I took a 100-day strike from the city's largest operating union that was settled just before Christmas," said Mr. Uhlman, who recently announced his candidacy for Governor of Washington.

"After 100 days they settled for less than offered them before the strike," he added.

Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit sounded an even tougher attitude toward a strike by municipal workers.

"The strike was illegal. The city council voted to cut wages to balance the budget. As it

was settled, the city backed off. Those who violated the law should have been punished."

In Miami, Mayor Maurice Ferré said that he believed the San Francisco strike might have sobered workers and officials in other cities and thus might forestall additional strikes.

"San Francisco is a liberal community as far as pay is concerned and yet the strong unions there did lose a little, and this is absolutely going to establish a consensus here and elsewhere to be a little more understanding," Mayor Ferré said.

This hope that the strike here may have made both unions and city officials more conciliatory was echoed by others.

"Both sides are going to have to stop trying to intimidate each other, the unions with strikes and the cities with threats of firings," said a representative of the National Association of Counties in Washington.

'We'll Give You This'

He said public officials and workers should see San Francisco as a signal of long hard negotiations to come in which "the city will say we'll give you this if you give us that, and the unions will say we want this if you want that."

An official at the United States Department of Labor concurred. He said that the San Francisco strike might have a "therapeutic" value for other cities because both labor and management would realize what the other side could and could not do.

In light of the lack of public support for the striking unions here, the Federal official said, municipal unions elsewhere will

have to admit that the public sees them in "a bad light" and blames them for rising city costs and taxes.

And the city governments, this official suggested, will have to act more "reasonably" when they go to the bargaining table and not cut wages.

Bans and Arbitration

Again and again in the interviews, labor representatives said that if there was to be labor peace in the cities, laws banning strikes by public employees would have to be balanced with laws providing for binding arbitration for workers in vital public services, such as the police and firemen, for collective bargaining for other public employees.

Most union representatives agreed with a spokesman in Washington for the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s Public Employee Department that public employees had wrongly been blamed for city fiscal problems because of the current tone "set by political candidates."

The San Francisco situation is being "orchestrated" as an example of how unions are contributing to fiscal crises and being used to turn the public against the unions, according to these labor spokesmen.

Few union officials said they thought that the unions might have had some responsibility for their problems.

Don McClure of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, did say, however, that San Francisco unions had been accustomed to having their way with the city treasury.

ONE HUNDRED SUMMERS
THE FRESH AIR FUND

Experts Rush to Create Unified City Accounting

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

Working under intense pressure, a small group of city bureaucrats and borrowed experts is rushing to create what may be the most undramatic yet revolutionary of all the changes wrought by the fiscal crisis—a unified modern accounting system.

Quite simply, the city does not have the sort of single data-based budgeting and accounting system that businessmen have, but only contradictory fragments controlled by two often politically competitive offices, the Mayor and the Comptroller.

The mission of the specialists is to build a system for the city in **no less than 18 months**

to replace decades of disjointed methods and questionable habits that have scandalized the city's attempts to restore its credit rating. In private business, such a task would take four to five years.

Three consulting firms and a cadre of 35 accounting and data specialists are poring over ledgers and agencies, mapping a blueprint that will see thousands of city workers retrained in the next year. A new level of fiscal logic and honesty, more than fancy computer hardware, is the project's goal mandated by emergency state law.

The way things are now, there are 17 computer operations scattered like broken gan-

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Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Bureaucrats and Borrowed Experts Are Rushing to Create Unified Modern Acco

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

glia in city agencies. The budget reformers say these are to be unified to end such problems as the current incompatibility of the Mayor's coded budget tapes with the Comptroller's own computer tapes.

More important, the system is supposed to scrap such abuses as grossly exaggerated revenue inflow, procrastinated expenditure charges, hidden and "negative balance" accounts, and fictitious Federal and state aid claims—all habits of the city's discredited status quo. The designers of the new system say that for the first time the city will be able to say each month exactly how many workers it has and how much money it has coming into its treasury and going out.

Also, for the first time, according to the designers, the public—and the Mayor—will be able to measure agency heads' effectiveness in dollar-efficiency terms each month rather than by such vagaries as press released announcement of alleged progress and "new" programs.

The budgeting maze rivals mythology for its numerous pitfalls, laws, and minor deities,

with, for example, 500 accounts needed to try and track the nonpersonnel activities of just one area, the Board of Higher Education. None of the reform planners pretend to have fully mastered the problem. None guarantees success, but all say reform must be attempted.

"Somehow modern accounting just never infiltrated city government," said Deputy Mayor Kenneth S. Axelson as he reviewed some of the discoveries in more than a score of study volumes produced thus far. Mr. Axelson said he could not understand "how the city functioned for the last 300 years."

Axelson Holds Key Post

Mr. Axelson, the accounting-management expert borrowed from J.C. Penney by Mayor Beame to help perform the project, is one of the chief architects of the program. Respected in business, his influence has been underestimated by some City Hall observers because he has shied from more formally political areas.

In this, his specialty, Mr. Axelson is clearly a dominant presence along with Steve Clifford, the special deputy, trouble-shooter and fiscal theorist for Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin. Assisting them are a

few executives on loan from the private sector, notably David G. Woodbridge, a vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, whose specialties include accounting, data processing, and two years experience with the city Budget Bureau, the Pentagon-like crossroads of much of the city's fiscal process.

This week the team was joined by James F. Walton of Western Electric, a corporate statistics manager whose job will be to translate each of the estimated 10,000 steps of the budget and accounting conversion into reality, like the manager of a construction project. There is also an advisory panel of budget experts as well as specialists from the municipal credit markets being consulted. And above all, there is the requirement that the new methods be approved by the State Comptroller's office.

The budget reformers communicate a certain sense of

enjoyment in facing the demands of expertise and long odds, much the way the lawyers fed their spirits, not to mention their law firms' incomes, when the crisis demanded fresh legalisms months earlier.

A \$10 Million Project

The budget group is receiving no special payment, but more than \$10 million will be spent on consultants and retraining programs, according to Mr. Axelson, who insists the return will be many fold. Mr. Clifford says up-to-date information would have prevented such abuses as the carrying of \$600 million worth of fruitless "accounts receivables" the city was forced to write off as bad debts last summer.

Both officials emphasized that the risks of rushing to reform were considerable. In fact, they reported last week to the city's fiscal overseers, the State Emergency Financial Control Board, that two outside

accounting consultants would review the current plans in the next three months to see whether the goal was really attainable, as mandated, by July 1977. If not, a year's delay might have to be sought.

But Mr. Axelson and Mr. Clifford both note that the deadline is part of the over-all strategy to get the city budget balanced and believable by mid-1978 so that it might help reopen the borrowing market.

The changes being planned are remanded by the new City Charter amendments as well as by the state emergency law. If things turn out well, the changes might be measurable, according to fiscal and political specialists, in such ways as the following:

¶The Mayor and Comptroller, if they have differences, at least will be working from the same information base and data sets of incomplete figures.

¶The Mayor would for the first time have a budget to

use as a management tool, if he chooses, like most major corporate executives. Ideally, he might face less temptation to treat it as a king of political chart of his stewardship.

¶The Comptroller would have expensive post-audit powers to offer more independent criticism and has amorphous power. For example, he approves the Mayor's payrolls in advance even though he has no certainty that the money is available as the Budget Bureau certifies. Specialists say that there never has been a full welfare-like post-audit of the city payroll—where the retired, resigned or still lingering—and that the Comptroller's traditional pre-audit signature might have contributed to this omission.

¶The Budget Bureau would lose some of its fabled power, such as the current double rounds of mayoral-directive paperwork it can demand when commissioners want to make even minor departmental chan-

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Accounting System for City

and the data system is to be designed to work on the numerous "or- K's" of crucial changes in the bureau, a technique more on faith than fiscal aid. The commissioners thereby have greater management power, but the Bureau would have better information for serving as watchdog and demanding cut- when agencies exceeded guidelines.

Basic processes will change. In the past, revenue projections were never closely watched according to many city officials, a simple 1 per cent error in dictating the general fund, for example, meant an \$80 million deficit in the last half of the budget year, a bulge that had to be ignored. Now the goal is to see shortfalls early and use them to spark expenditures as they are discovered. In addition, such funds as Federal grants are measured more exactly

when they come in rather than when optimistic planners seek- ing paper balance pencil them in as estimates. And various bills and debts are to be credited when they are incurred, not paid.

¶There will be an annual budget report, for the first time certified by outside consultants or the State Comptroller's office.

Beyond the reform mandate and the Charter amendments, the accounting change is being dictated by the extraordinary demise of old political realities. Chiefly, there is the forcing of once unthinkable layoffs on the city. This undercut what officials say was the First Law of the city's now defunct "go-go" budgeting years: that every authorized job line be filled.

"Really, that was the heart of the budgeting game," says Mr. Clifford, as if recalling something as mythical and faulty as the wax wings of Icarus.

Mon. Feb 16

Economic Analysis: Economists for All

Continued From Page 45

Is unnecessary for the Federal Government to do a great deal of direct intervention in labor markets or in specific job creating programs, if over-all economic policy is sufficiently stimulative.

Professor Samuelson, Walter W. Heller of the University of Minnesota, James Tobin of Yale and Charles W. Schultze and Arthur M. Okun of the Brookings Institution are liberal Keynesians.

Mr. Okun has remarked that politicians and economists who want to cure unemployment by direct Government job programs in effect believe that "you can cure laryngitis faster by jabbing the penicillin needle in your throat instead of your left buttock."

Radical Keynesians, who contend that the Master really believed that the capitalist system is highly unstable, especially because of the boom-bust behavior of its banks and corporations, as they swing from liquidity to illiquidity, and that the only way to make the system more stable is to decrease its dependence on private investment. This means changing the income distribution by giving more money to the lower income groups who will spend it on consumption; more public consumption (as on education or health) and socialization of the "towering heights" of industry.

Among the leading radical Keynesians are Joan Robinson of Cambridge University in England, Hyman P. Minsky of Washington University in St. Louis, and Robery Lekachman

of Lehman College of the City University of New York.

Professor Minsky contends that the economy is facing a triple crisis—in its behavior, in the futility of economic policy, and in our understanding of what is taking place—and contends that the liberal Keynesians present a "simplified and Polyanna view" in thinking that you can cure the ills of the Qsystem by manipulating total demand.

Professor Robinson uses even ruder language in calling the liberals "bastard Keynesians."

But the protean Keynes himself seems to have more a bourgeois than a socialist. What he cared most about was a peaceful, esthetic life in Bloomsbury, and he decided that Bloomsbury would fare better under the bourgeoisie than the socialists. He was, incidentally, violently anti-Communist.

What kind of speed can I get in an economist?

Just about any speed you want. The conservative Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers wants to deliver 4 to 5 percent real growth in 1976, which he thinks would be excellent for financial stability. Chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve and Alan Greenspan would probably prefer about the same rate but, for political reasons in an election year, Mr. Greenspan might be willing to go to 5 or 6 percent real growth.

Professor Samuelson, growing a bit more conservative with the years, favors 7 percent, a decent reconciliation of pace to reduce unemployment and caution to avoid inflation.

Professor Heller, somewhat more liberal, is said to favor 8½ percent, and Professor Tobin, jazzier still and less concerned about inflation, wants 9 to 10½ percent real growth.

But faster is not necessarily better for the individual politician.

What is his constituency? Those politicians who seek to appeal, for instance, to constituents in the securities business and members of the upper-middle class who worry far more about inflation than unemployment will prefer economists with low speeds; politicians with heavy working-class and minority-group constituencies will favor high-speed economists.

And politicians aiming to capture the largest possible constituencies, spanning the wide American middle of the road, will probably go for medium-paced economists, in the 6 to 8 percent range.

Do I want an interventionist or a noninterventionist economist?

It depends again on your constituency.

You can probably get more mileage out of an interventionist economist—one who recommends job programs, housing programs, public works programs—if you are appealing to those people in areas hardest hit by the slump, since such direct programs are highly visible and show concern.

But you may find that you will do better with a noninterventionist economist if you are appealing to those opposed to "big government," except in the defense areas.

N.Y. Times 3/24/1976

Mammoth in the Swamp

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—There are hints that "homo boobus," H. L. Mencken's affectionate term for the political American, is at last starting to realize his country is plummeting down the power slide. The coming splash could be a dismal experience for the freedom whose second century he celebrates this year. Overseas one encounters more than hints.

Last week Moshe Dayan, Israel's former Defense Minister, publicly warned that Israel must have the "nuclear option" because the United States can no longer police the world. A French newspaper editorial added: "Who today, in Moscow or among French or Italian Communist leaders, could really fear the U.S.? A country which permitted Communist tanks to triumph in Indochina and Angola isn't likely to use its armor to intervene in Europe to squash an extreme left electoral success. . . ."

Nor is the picture of indomitable America much embellished when its chief military officer, General Brown, announces the Soviet Union is outspending and outbuilding us in most military respects and now has more than twice as many men under arms, over six times the annual tank production and a steadily widening missile advantage.

The net result is that we are seen abroad to be following Teddy Roosevelt's policy adage—in reverse. Today Washington's fashion seems to be to talk increasingly loud while carrying a little stick. Nowhere is this more acutely noticed than in Italy, a land loyal to power. Italians like the winning side.

The American image has been further hurt by revelations of Central Intelligence Agency activities, some in this country, of large-scale bribery and influence peddling (a system still familiar here but welcomed only by its direct beneficiaries when a foreign donor is involved). All this tarnish of an old friend and protector comes at a moment of deep pessimism.

Once again the lira has been devalued, increasing discontent because of rising prices of imported meat, discouraging stability by further diminishing the chance of investment from abroad. Labor productivity, once a feature of the postwar "Italian miracle," has gone to the dogs. The foreign debt of around \$15 billion exceeds gold and hard money reserves.

It is therefore no surprise that the well-organized and brilliantly led Italian Communist Party (itself fed on trade kickbacks) continues to increase its strength while the dilapidated Christian Democratic apparatus, which provided prime ministers for thirty

years, struggles feebly to keep control like a tranquilized mammoth in a swamp.

Washington takes pains to warn Italians it will not tolerate Communist cabinet ministers in an allied land. Yet the tenor of these warnings has been counterproductive, partly for reasons cited earlier, and inspires little but Italy's renowned cynicism.

The American Embassy is trying to soup up Washington's interest in more overt investment in cultural propaganda. Covert investment is a bad word and anyway most U.S. bribes here have gone to rather smelly people.

We keep reminding Italians that we don't consider their Communist Party a genuinely democratic article. Old Pietro Nenni, the Socialist monument, proclaims: "Maybe they're democratic but all they've done yet is take the first steps." However, when United States spokesmen get into this act they are criticized for interfering in Italy's private affairs.

The only technically non-Italian institution—actually very indigenous

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

—in the game of building an alternative to Communism's proffer of "historical compromise" is the Catholic Church. Although Pope John XXIII cut off political cooperation with the Christian Democrats, the Vatican is now moving slowly, gingerly back into the arena.

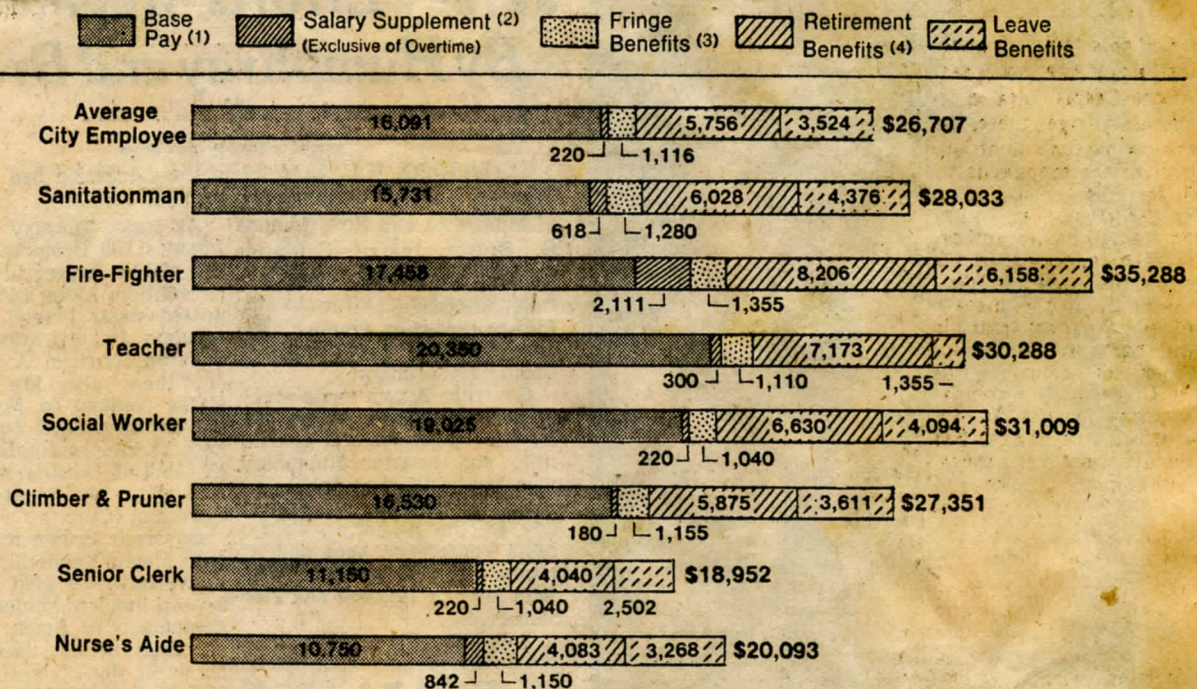
Early this year Pope Paul said Marxism and Catholicism are not compatible. Parish priests are encouraging lay Catholics to organize new political action groups. Pro-Marxist priests are being quietly ousted or at any rate restrained.

Washington and the Vatican once worked as cobelligerents on Italy's political battlefield, even though our Government never mustered Congressional agreement for an exchange of diplomatic relations with the Holy See—as other devoutly Catholic countries like Japan, Egypt and Finland do.

During the 1948 elections here (when American intrusion into other people's politics was considered honorable), the U.S. Ambassador and local clerical hierarchs often spoke at the same meetings—for the same candidates. That cozy convenience (which raised Baptist hackles) has evaporated.

Washington sends a distinguished American senior citizen briefly each year as our President's personal representative to show we don't wholly boycott popery. Meanwhile, Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist boss who makes a fetish of turning his back on the Kremlin, Marxism's "Vatican," climbs the power ladder rung by rung.

Total Labor Cost of Selected City Employees



(1) Base pay for an average city employee is the average base salary of all city employees as of March 31, 1976.

All other base salaries assume a worker with 8 years of city service at the appropriate salary step.

(2) Salary supplements include cost of living adjustment, shift differentials, longevity pay and paid holidays where applicable. No overtime is included. The only salary supplement for the average city employee is a \$220 cost of living adjustment.

(3) Fringe benefits include health insurance, welfare funds and uniform allowance.

(4) Retirement benefits include pension benefits, social security and annuity funds, where applicable. The pension benefit for the average city employee is based upon 29.8 percent of earnings, which is the true cost to the city of an employee in the New York City Employees Retirement System. Social Security is \$895. No annuity payment is assumed for the average employee.

Source: Temporary Commission on City Finances

PANEL BIDS BEAME CUT BENEFITS PAID TO CITY'S WORKERS

Report Puts Cost of Fringes
at \$2 for Each \$3 in Pay—
Hospitals Facing Strike

By LEE DEMBART

With negotiations about to begin for new labor contracts covering most municipal workers in New York City, the Temporary Commission on City Finances will urge major cutbacks today in fringe and leave benefits, which it says are costing the city \$2 for every \$3 it spends on base pay.

The commission's findings created still new pressure on the financially beleaguered city, which yesterday announced it was sending layoff notices to 3,150 hospital workers and was faced immediately with the threat of a strike against the municipal hospital system on Monday. [Page 39.]

In addition, the chronic cash-flow problem, which the city thought it had solved last year, reappeared yesterday with a warning from the Municipal Assistance Corporation that there could be serious problems by next winter. [Page 32.]

In a report to Mayor Beame that has been circulating around City Hall and will be made public today, the commission finds that the average annual base pay for all city workers is \$16,091 and that fringe and leave benefits cost \$10,616 a year more—for a total annual average cost of \$26,707 for each employee.

Benefits Change Urged

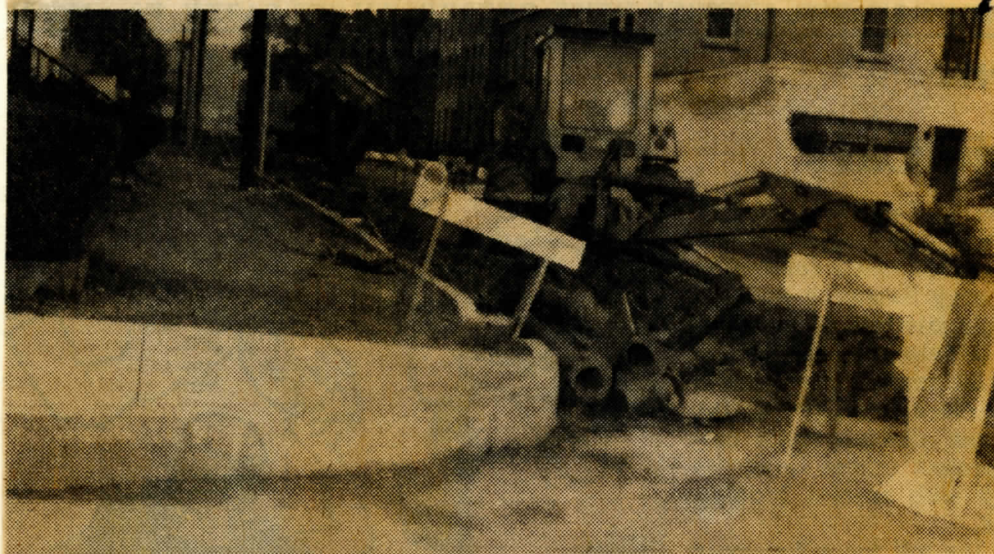
The commission, which was set up last summer by Mayor Beame and is headed by a former State Supreme Court justice, Owen McGwern, recommends five cuts in fringe benefits that it projects would save \$97 million. It also proposes three cuts in leave benefits that the commission says would effectively add 9,000 workers to the city's labor force at no extra cost.

Raymond D. Horton, staff director of the commission, said that the major recommendation—and probably the most volatile—was for the city to stop paying \$105 million a year to union welfare funds, but to provide the same benefits directly to city workers at a saving of \$30 million.

Victor Gotbaum, executive director of the largest city

Continued on Page 32, Column 4

IG NEWS, RECORD, WILKES-BARRE, PA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1976



'FEEDER LINE' PROJECT UNDER WAY — Installation of a "feeder line" on W. Union Street must be completed before Wilkes-Barre Steam Heat Authority can turn on heat for central city customers.

Work on the installation of the feeder line is under way at W. Union and N. River Streets as shown in the above photo.

Atty. Michael C. McHugh, authority member, said the boilers have been prepared and are in readiness for the winter heating season. He said the date when heat is turned on will be determined by weather conditions.

In past years the Steam Heat Company was required by the Public Utility Commission to begin service Sept. 15. However, since the firm is now a municipal authority, it does not fall under PUC regulations.

*Sunday Independent.
September 19, 1976.*

C of C Committees Tour Downtown Wilkes-Barre



Kneeling: George Pyle, Robert Evans, William A. Runner Jr., Shep Pawling, Cochairman Visitation Committee, J. B. Moody, William G. Munley.

Second row: Joseph V. Haley, Mrs. Ane Lenahan, Scott Dietterick III, Carl Kasper, Mr. William J. Morgan, Mike Kay, Oscar Schnell, Joseph A. Moore, Joseph V. Pringle, Raymond Sweitzer, and Horace Kramer.

Third row: Bill Bachman, Herb Godfrey, Andrew Shaw Jr., George Kuryloski, John L. Krogulski, Robert F. Jones, Gerald H. Calderone, Lawrence E. Pace, Fred R. Roberts, Samuel M. Wolfe III, and Frederick J. Hartwigsen.

The combined visitation and executive committees of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce were guided on a walking tour of new public and private improvements in central city Wilkes-Barre by City Redevelopment Authority aides. The brief tour was preceded by a slide presentation and introductory background commentary from Au-

thority Board chairman, Horace E. Kramer.

Those in attendance then toured the sites of new commercial and residential complexes in the Downtown including the Bicentennial Building, the General Services Administration Building on East Market Street and the site of the proposed new police headquarters as well as B'nai B'rith, Washington Square, Marlboro Place and the Ten East South apartment complex sites.

Explanations were given along the tour route of the canopy system currently under construction in the first block of South Main Street and Public Square and the inner loop traffic system comprised of Franklin, Union, Washington and Northampton Streets. Redevelopment Authority Downtown Project Manager Herb Godfrey and William Bachman, Public Information Officer, conducted the walking tours.

Restoration Continues At Forty Fort Cemetery



An aerial view, looking east, shows at top center that section of the Forty Fort Cemetery which is presently being filled in with load after load of dirt as a result of flood damage incurred on June 23. Temporary repairs have been made to sections of the dike where it broke and stones have been placed on the river side to prevent erosion. A section of the cemetery washed away by the flood waters, at depths up to 35 feet, required nearly three months to be filled in. Forty Fort Cemetery officials report that

much fill work still remains while work is progressing on road within the cemetery. Meanwhile, about 1,200 of the approximately 2,500 bodies washed out of their graves are still missing and others have been reinterred at other area cemeteries. One body was found in a tree during the week on the flats adjoining the cemetery. It is thought that several hundred more bodies are buried in the same vicinity.—(William Harding.)

Times, Names Changing at Wilkes

Times are changing and so is the campus at Wilkes College. The students at Wilkes came back for the fall semester to find the new \$6 million Learning Center almost completed and new names attached to old. A portion of the Learning Center is now being utilized and work is continuing on the remainder of the four-story building.

The reason for such changes was due to Department of Labor and Industry regulations. Certain buildings did not meet current requirements and to renovate them would have been too costly. As a result, occupants of Slocum Hall, a men's dorm, are now in 262 S. River St., which has taken the name Slocum Hall. Slocum at one time was a girl's dorm, but when the men moved into it, a tradition seemed to have developed. All the synonyms that go along with rousing, good-time, fun-loving activity go into the name of Slocum.

Women from Doane are now in Sullivan Hall, but the name Doane Hall will be perpetuated at 56 W. River. At one time in the college's history, Dr. Doane was the physician for the students at Wilkes. Mrs. Gertrude Doane, who resides in Florida, served a time as dean of women at Wilkes.

The women from 76 W. South St. have been housed among the various other women's dorms, but the building will be retained, most probably for office use. The college purchased the other half of the building from Atty. and Mrs. George Fenner. The building will be called Daniel Roberts Hall.

The dormitory at 36 W. River St. is now Waller Hall, in honor of the late Atty. Charles Waller, former chairman of the board at

Wilkes. His widow, Mrs. Waller, resides at 40 W. River St., and long has shared a strong interest in the college as did her husband.

Among the names of other buildings changed are the new men's dormitory to Pickering

Hall, after Col. Pickering; Bruch Hall, or 252 S. River St., to Ashley Hall, and the former Payne residence used now by the education department has been named Zebulon Butler Hall after an early Wyoming Valley settler

and very important person in the Wilkes-Barre area.

Finally the late Dr. Eugene Farley's house will become the Annette Evans Alumni and Faculty Building. Annette Evans left to the college her property, but

due to the flood her house suffered irreparable damage. Al Groh, director of theater at Wilkes, said: "Her devotion to the college and the arts attracted people of the community to actively support Wilkes College."



(Photo by Ace Hoffman)

BUILDING IN USE — The almost completed \$6 million Wilkes College Student Learning Center on S. River Street is using much-needed space on two of its four floors. Over-all the completed building will provide classrooms, studios and laboratory space for programs in materials and electrical engin-

ering, environmental science, fine arts, computer science, experimental psychology, mathematics and nursing.

The U-shaped building is attached to Stark Hall of Science, forming a quadrangular-shaped structure with a court in the middle.



The tedious task of cleaning up and restoring the Hoyt Library has gotten underway with literally an untold fortune in priceless literature being thrown on the curb.

The library building itself was just a simple, but quaint piece of architecture, but within its walls was stored a vast treasure chest of knowledge.

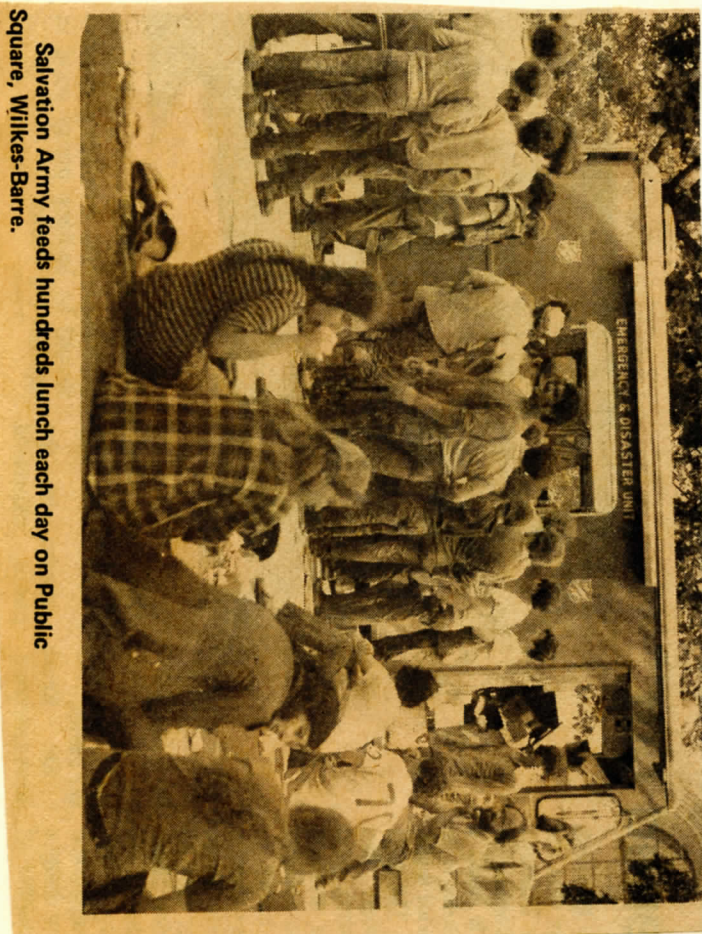
Many borough library members, both young and old, had at one time launched their first adventure in one of Hoyt's books; had tasted the first romance, sat in the presence of Will Shakespeare, or had relived their early Wyoming Valley days in one of Hoyt's books.

And then came Agnes and the Susquehanna, both early dropouts, who had never learned the value of a good book, who were ignorant of the volumes of History stored within Hoyt's walls, and who showed no special preference to anyone who stood in their path of destruction and terror.

They came, and without even stopping to thumb through a single book, destroyed all those dreams and adventures stored within Hoyt's walls. From the bookcases to a landfill; so be the sad epitaph of the Hoyt Library.

Uncompleted estimated of the Hoyt's losses now total \$55,000.00 with the cost of restoration nearing the \$1,000,000.00 mark, according to Kingston Council President Ralph Brown.

A million bucks is a lot of money, but can never replace those priceless treasures of the Hoyt.



Salvation Army feeds hundreds lunch each day on Public Square, Wilkes-Barre.

W.V.O. Aug. 6.



PAUSING FOR BREATHER — Symbolic of thousands of Wyoming Valley residents, Frank Schevets, 1110 Susquehanna Ave., West Pittston, wearily pauses for a breather after cleaning mud and debris from his home. Ruined items from

the home and debris left behind by receding flood waters are piled in the street waiting to be hauled away. (Times-Leader Evening News, Record, June 29)

July 18, THEN

28 Trillion, 100 Billion Gallons Of Water Dumped By 'Agnes'

Hurricane Agnes, which dumped 25.5 cubic miles of water in a five-state area, including Pennsylvania, was classified by the National Hurricane Center as "the greatest rain-storm of all time."

Converted into gallons, E. V. W. Jones, liaison officer for the National Hurricane Center at Coral Gables, Fla., stated the storm swamped the affected areas with 28 trillion, 100 billion gallons of water.

He said the runoff of the tremendous volume of water "almost turned the Chesapeake Bay into a fresh water lake."

According to Jones, who is in this area as a consultant for the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP), the hurricane was a "very large envelope of warm, humid air when it approached Florida, the Carolinas, and Georgia."

However, he related, it merged with a low pressure system in the Atlantic Ocean while leaving North Carolina and triggered the incredible rainfall.

Jones, 68, and former Associated Press bureau chief at Miami, stated the storm circled the five states, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New York and New Jersey, and deluged the area with a vast amount of water before veering off toward the Great Lakes area and Canada.

The Florida resident stated he received his facts and figures on Hurricane Agnes from Dr. Robert H. Simpson, director of the National Hurricane Center. Simpson works out of the center at the University of Miami campus and uses the computer facilities there.

Jones received nationwide publicity several years ago after writing a story concerning a plane ride through the eye of a hurricane.

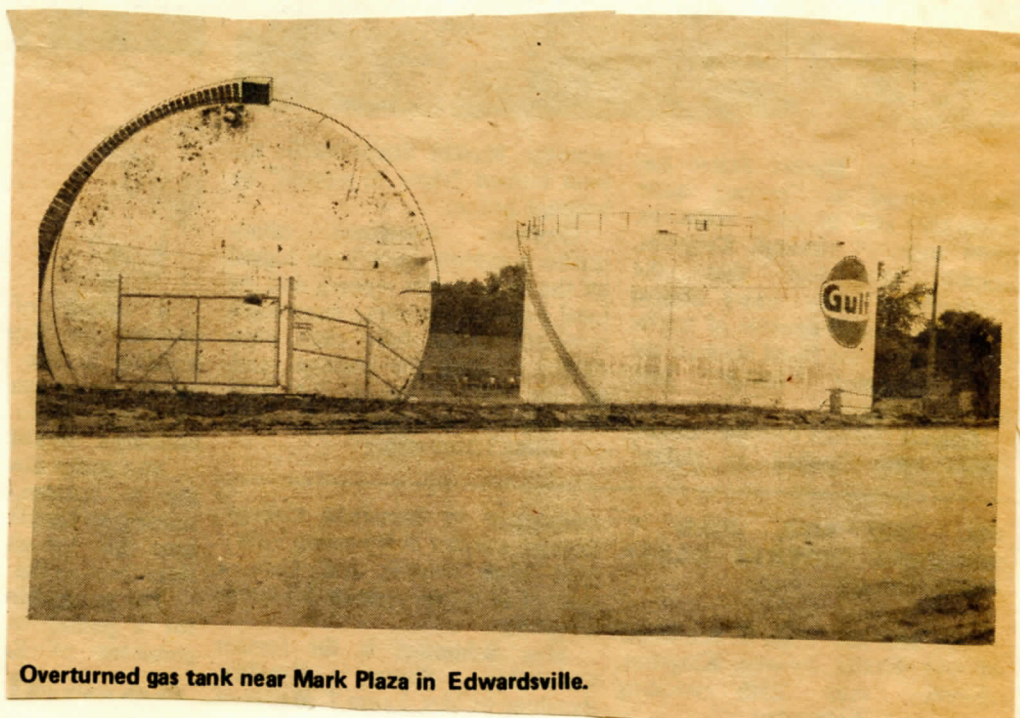
The former World War 2 war

correspondent stated he was en route from Havana, Cuba, to Miami in a commercial plane, a DC4 with 40 persons aboard, when the aircraft encountered a hurricane.

"The plane tossed about and rolled all over the place. Water started flowing in the cockpit and the pilot and co-pilot had to don raingear.

"The passenger compartments also began taking on water and a huge door of the craft was ripped off. It was some personal experience. I don't know how we made it," Jones related.

Jones, who is semi-retired, said the winds recorded reached a velocity of 150 miles an hour, which twisted and battered the craft.



Overturned gas tank near Mark Plaza in Edwardsville.

N.T.O. Aug. 6





Aug. 6, W.V.O.

Aerial view of corner of Old River Road and Riverside Drive in South Wilkes-Barre near the pumping station. Picture shows progress as engineers work to repair the dike where river burst through.

thank you



WANTED — Ten men from the Chase Correctional Institution — to shake their hands and express thanks to for the excellent job they did in cleaning up the Kingston Swimming Pool.

The inmates, joined by numerous Borough-employed workers, toiled feverishly recently at the swimming pool complex with hopes of restoring the recreational facilities for borough children.

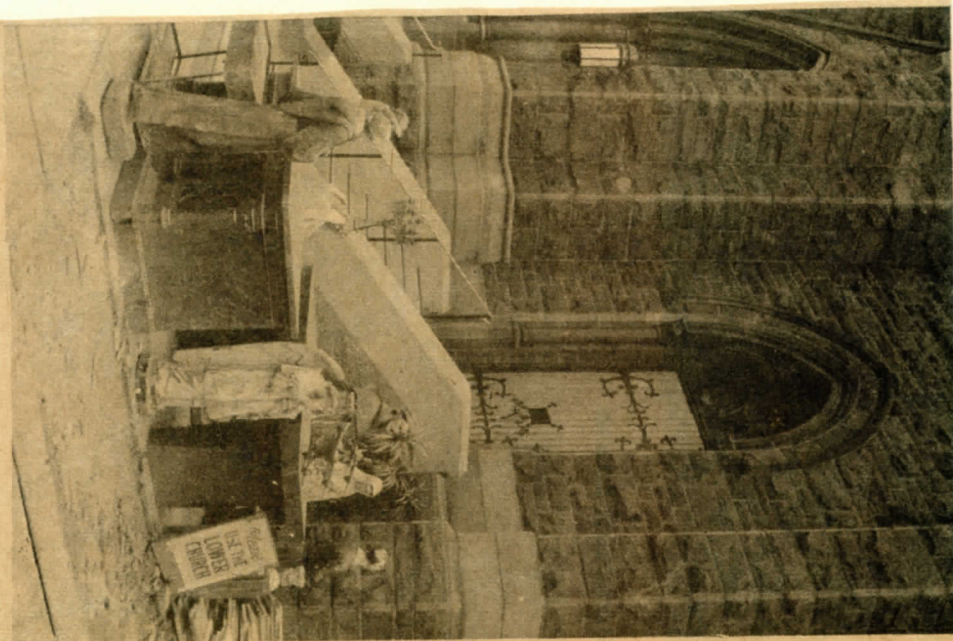
Robert Youron, President of the Kingston Swimming Pool Association, commended the men on their fine work, and also expressed hope that the pool could be opened before the end of this season. Youron stated he was awaiting an estimate from a contractor who would allegedly be able to have the pool in operation within three days.

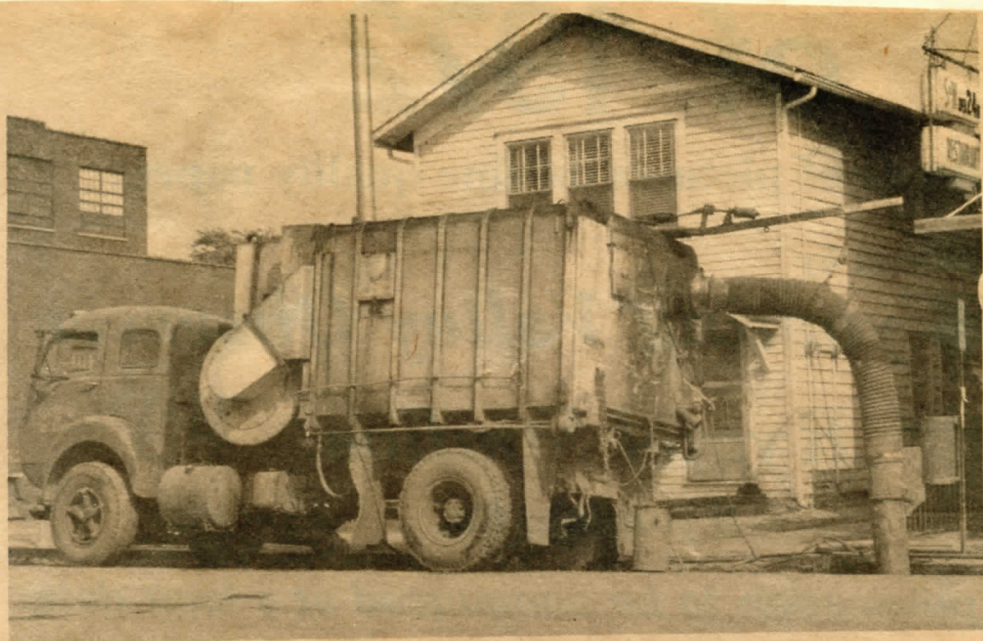
Youron also stated that, at this time, he would be unable to honestly estimate damages to the facilities, but would come up with the figures in the near future, following a thorough checkout of the complete facilities.

N.Y.O.

Aug. 6.

Statues from St. Nicholas Church, South Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, are set outside to dry.





City pump truck cleans out sewers on N. Main St., Wilkes-Barre.



Camera City, Narrows Shopping center, begins clean up.



Borough Building, Kingston, also suffered from the rising Susquehanna.



Carrols Drive-In Restaurant can only be approached by boat.



King's Inn, Wyoming Avenue, Kingston.



Approaching Wyoming Avenue near Kentucky Fried Chicken store.



Looking into ambulance entrance at Nesbitt Hospital.



**Wyoming Valley Technical Institute at the rear of Nesbitt Hospital,
Kingston.**



Rear of Nesbitt Hospital as flood waters reach high mark.



Pierce Street at Rowland's Refrigeration.

Aug. 6, WVO



Intersection of Pierce and Rutter, looking toward Wilkes-Barre.



Water completely inundate Rome's Superette, first floor, Kingston.



Water begins to rise on Schuler Street, Kingston, looking toward Wyoming Ave.

Aug. 6. WVO.



First Sunday after the flood, sightseers cause traffic jam on River Road, Wilkes-Barre.

Aug. 6. 1910.



**Shelbourne Corp. with water covering first floor on Penn Ave.,
Wilkes-Barre.**



Intersection of Pierce and Rutter, looking toward Wyoming Avenue.

Aug. 6 WVO.



Wyoming Avenue at intersection of Pierce shows Pa. Gas and Water Co.,
Snowdon Funeral Home and McLoughlin Funeral Home.

.Jrigin



Wyoming Avenue, Kingston, Dairy Queen is surrounded by sea of
water

Aug. 6. WVO.

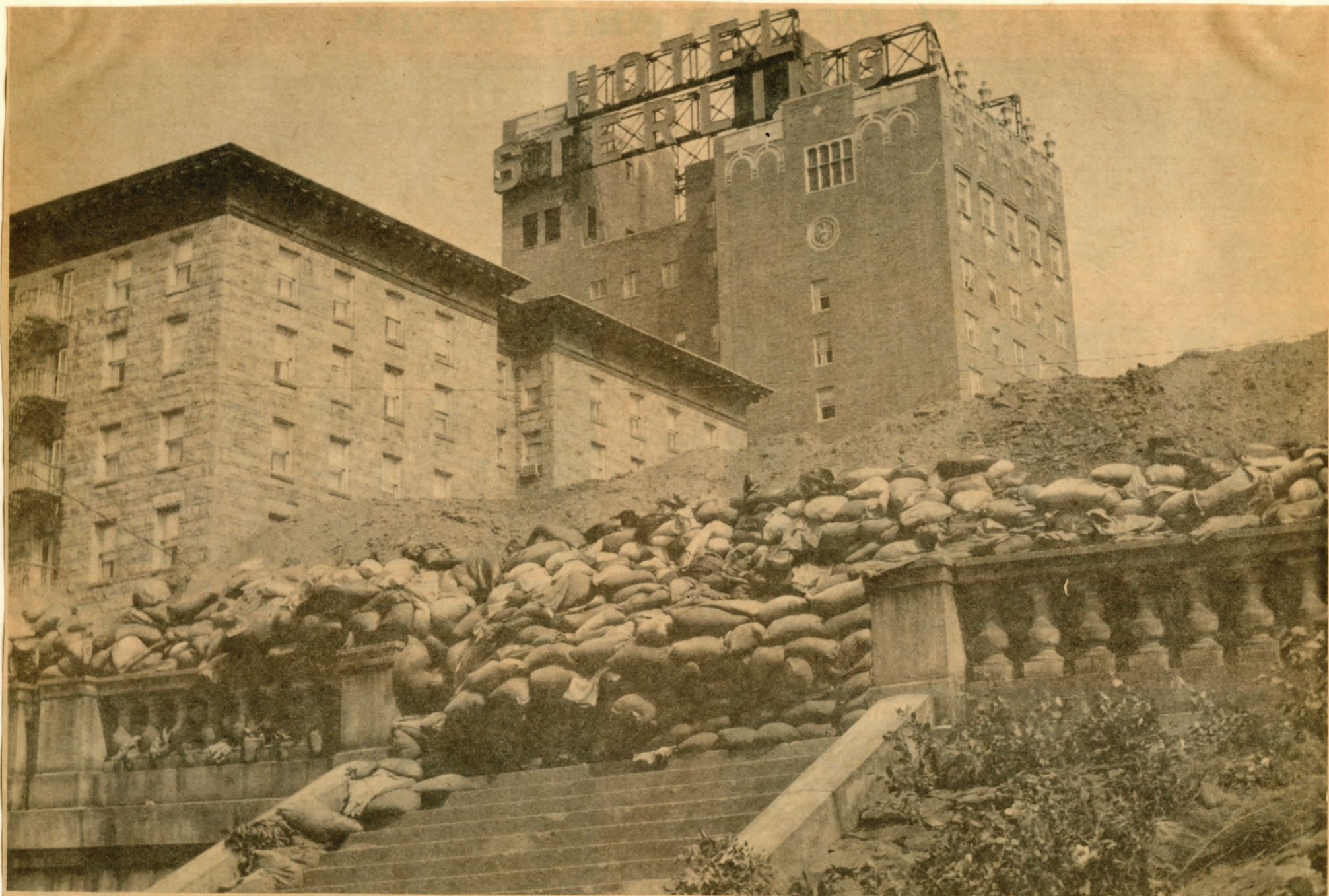


Scaling the roof of United Wholesale Cut Flowers Co., in Wilkes-Barre, with one of the tires seen floating by from a neighboring business.

Photos by



Photo was taken in front of Rumbaugh Clinic looking toward former Acme on Wyoming Ave.



Until last week sandbags remained stacked up and down the river common in Wilkes-Barre while all available clean up effort was being directed to more pressing clean up needs.

Aug. 6
WVO



WHERE GRAVES WERE WASHED OUT—A section of Forty Fort Cemetery washed out June 23 when an angry Susquehanna River burst over and through the dike tore approximately 2,500 bodies from their resting places, is shown after being filled.

The rushing waters dug a crater extending to a depth of 35 feet and carried away bodies, caskets, vaults, headstones, monuments and two mausoleums.

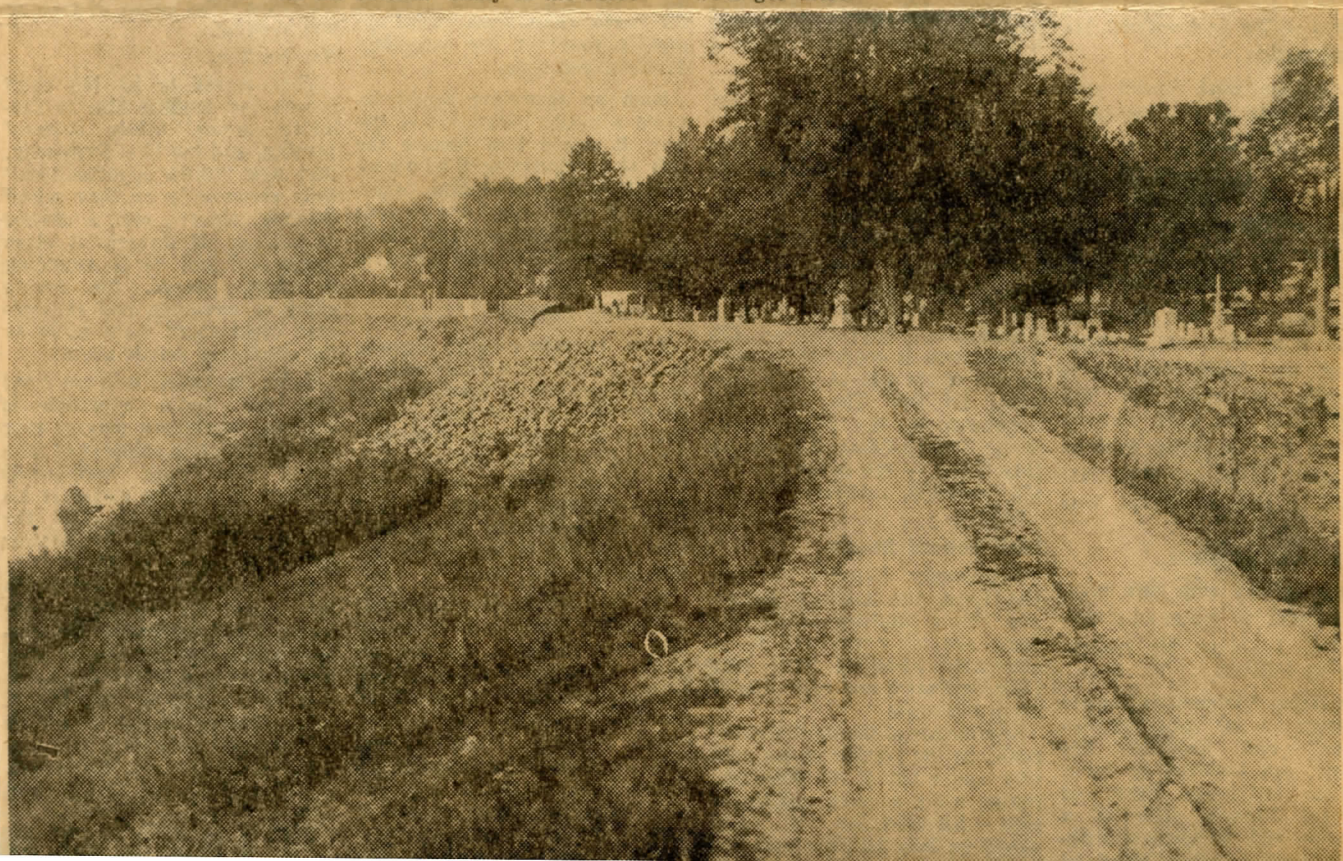
John Novak, cemetery sexton, said it is not known at this time what will be done with the section. Many of the recov-

(Photo by Bernie Trevethan)

ered bodies have been reinterred at Memorial Shrine Cemetery, Carverton, with others being buried in various cemeteries. Novak said the plots can't be resold and it would be almost impossible to layout the area exactly as it had been prior to the flood.

To illustrate the extent of the washout, Novak said "Connolly (the contractor) hauled fill for two and a half months."

The sexton said hundreds of stones have been reset, adding "we will get back in shape, it will take a long time, but we'll get there."



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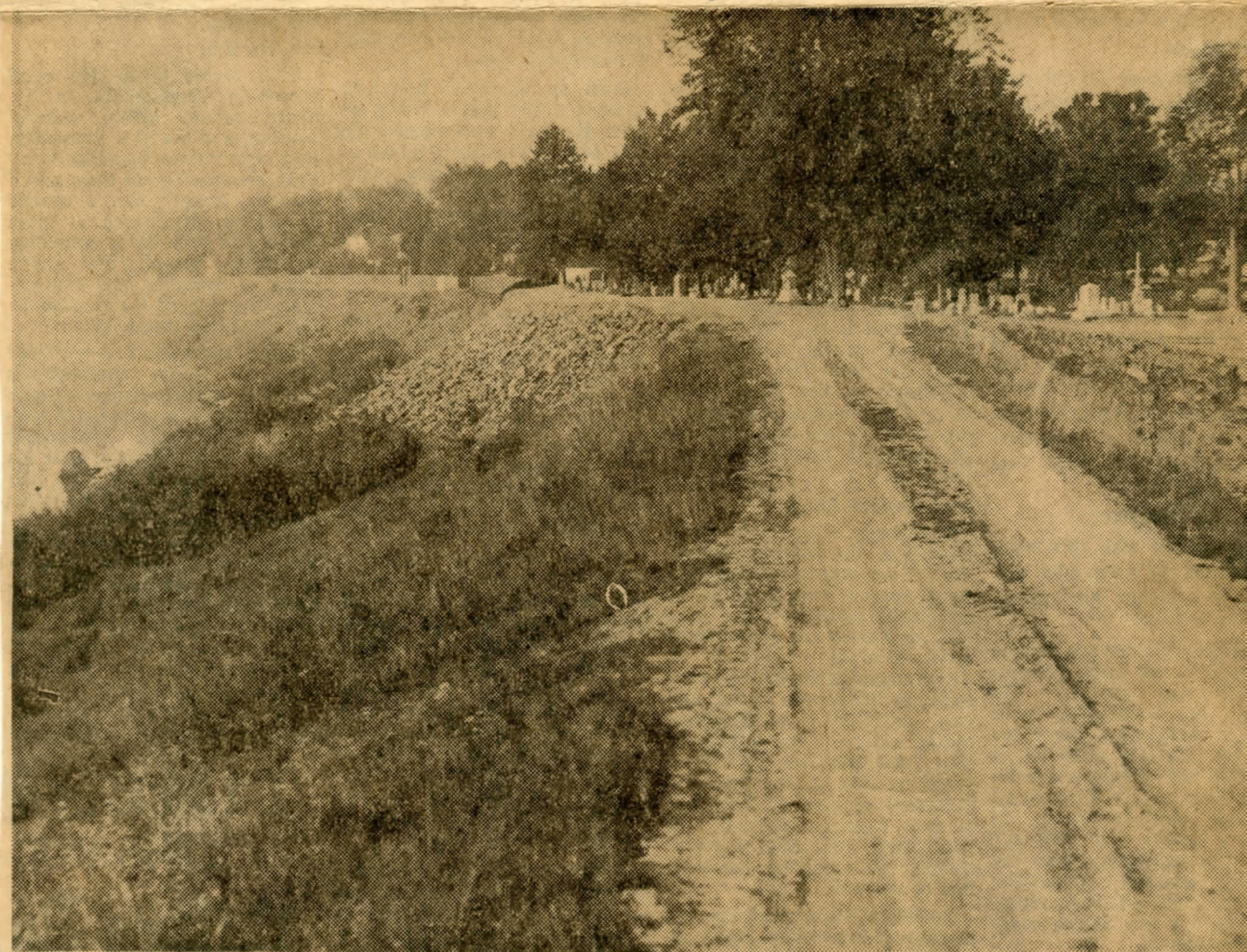
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(Photo by Bernie Trevethan)



(Photo by Bernie Trevethan)

DIKE REPAIRED AT CEMETERY—Temporary repairs have been made to the section of the dike which broke at the Forty Fort Cemetery.

The breach has been filled and stones placed on the river side to prevent erosion.

John Novak, cemetery sexton, said the Army Corps of Engineers is scheduled to restore the levee permanently at a later time.

The now familiar wooden barricade erected along the outside of the cemetery was removed Tuesday. Novak said the curious were interfering with restoration work at the

cemetery so the Army ordered the removal of the barricade so people could look through the iron fence. The sexton said the fence will be restored and made to look more presentable.

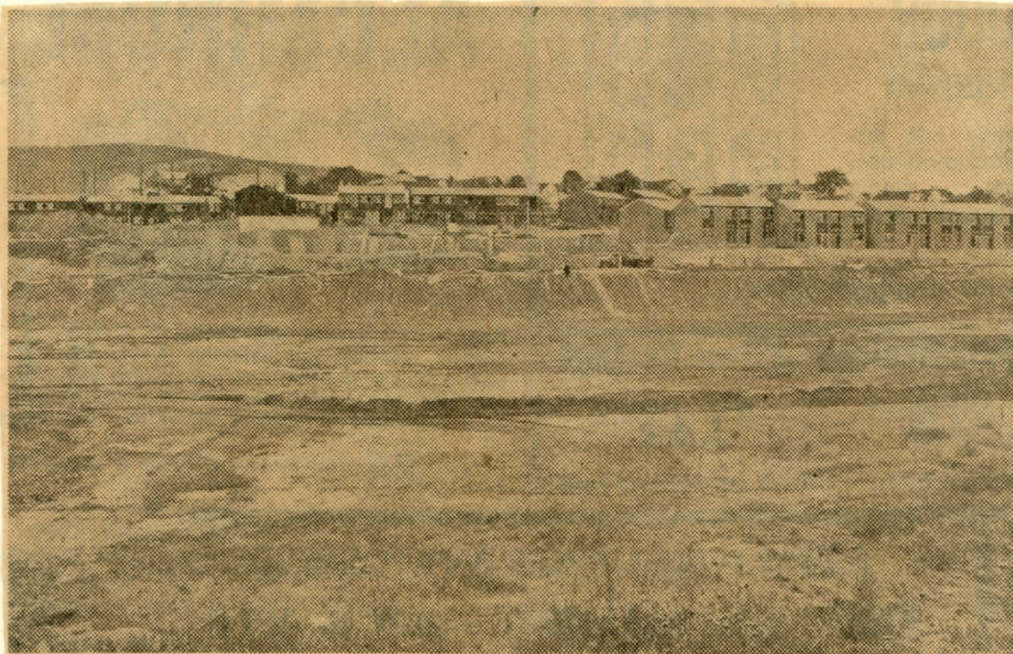
Lots of holes remain to be filled, the sexton reported, and work is progressing on roads within the cemetery. He said about 1,200 of the approximately 2,500 bodies washed out of their graves when the river burst through the dike still are missing.

He said workmen on the flats adjoining the cemetery found a body Tuesday and it is thought hundreds more are buried in the flats.

Aug. 6 Wv



Entire rooms full of badly needed furniture piled outside United Furniture on Public Square in Wilkes-Barre.



Oct. 9, 72

NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT—This is a picture of a housing development near Stegmaier Brewing Company at N. Sherman and Coal Streets, which some say will ease the crucial housing problem created by the Wrath of Agnes.

Ecumenical Enterprises, Incorporated, is the sponsor of this project, equal opportunity housing, put in the works long before anyone dreamed of flood problems.

Two hundred and fifteen units will provide 65 townhouse houses with three and four bedroom facilities and 150 garden apartments having one, two and three bedrooms is far from complete.

Raymond Condo, executive director of Ecumenical Enterprises, Incorporated builder of Interfaith Heights, furnished complete information on the development Thursday. These are the details:

Interfaith Heights is a housing project of townhouse houses and garden apartments owned and managed by Ecumenical Enterprises, Inc., a non-profit corporation sponsored by the First Presbyterian Church of W-B, the Catholic Diocese of Scranton, the Jewish Federation and the Metropolitan Lutheran Council. The project is built under the National Housing Act, Section 236, which provides reduced rentals for families of moderate and lower incomes.

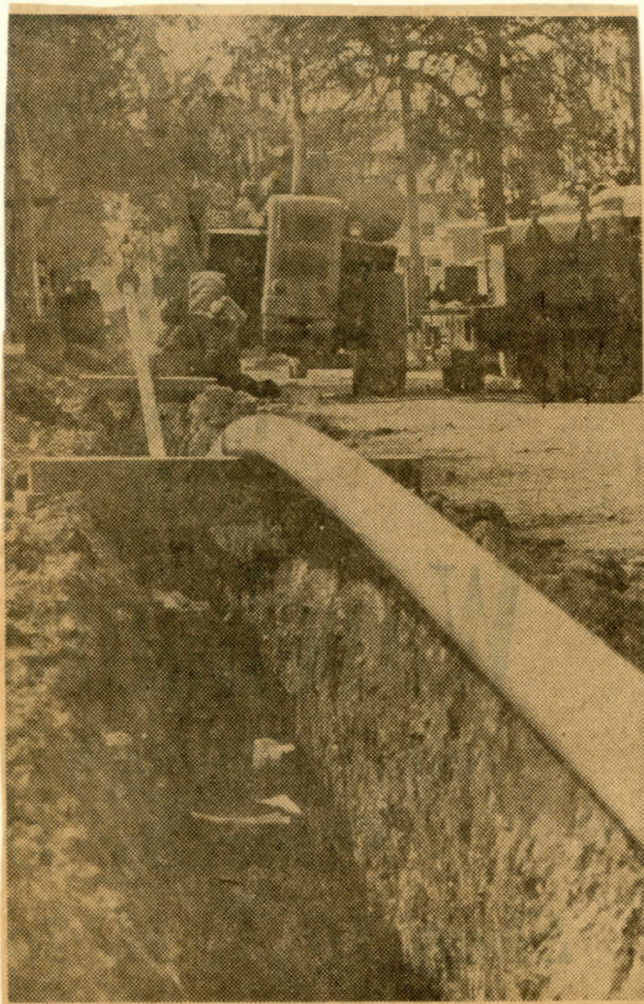
Situated just above Wilkes Barre's M. B. Williams Park and Aquadome swimming pool, the units provide an ideal location and residence for all size families, young and old.

Photos by Waselinko



Kearney's Restaurant fixtures piled outside during clean up in the Narrows Shopping Center, Edwardsville.

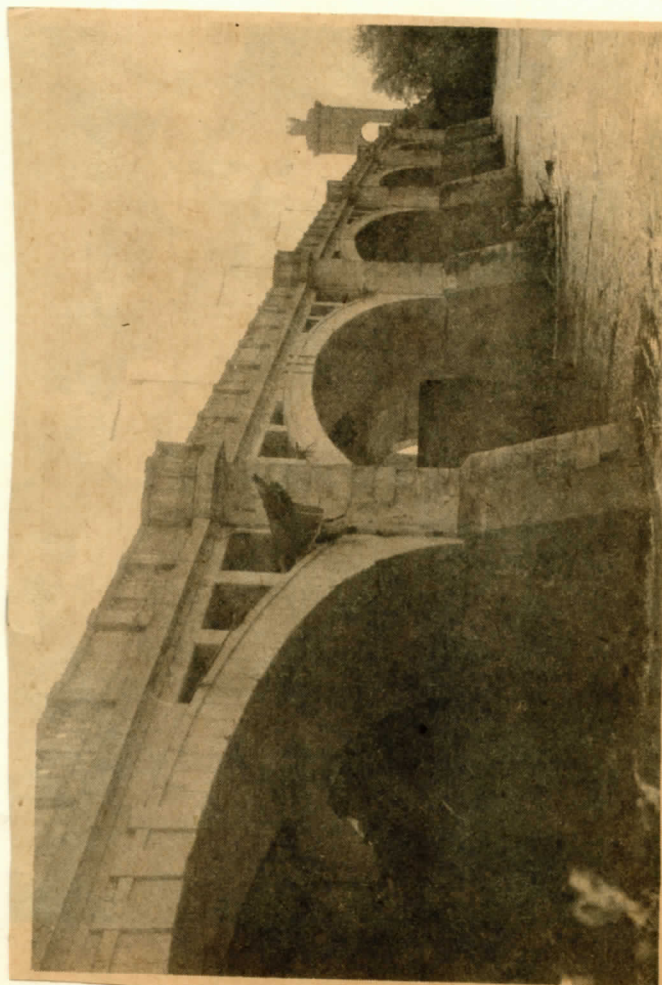
Aug. 6
WVO



(Photo by Curtis Salonick)

NEW GAS LINE — This scene is being repeated through Wyoming Valley as utilities make repairs to lines and equipment damaged by the flood. Here on S. Landon Ave., Kingston, a new gas line is being installed.

Oct 6, 1967



Market Street Bridge as it looks a month after the flood. Large pieces of driftwood are still jammed between the supports.

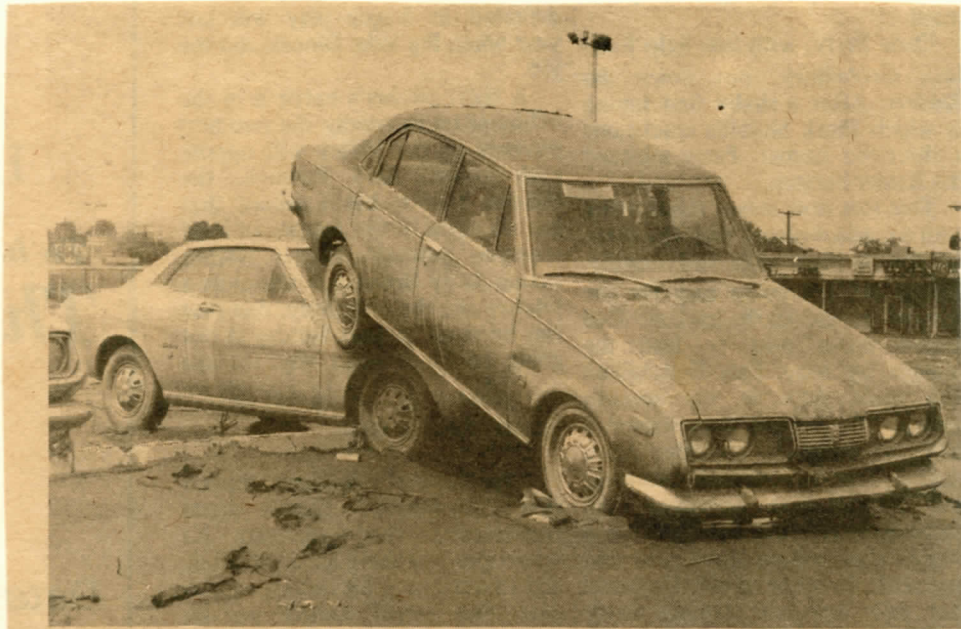
WVO
Aug. 6



W.V.O. Aug. 6.

Joe's Bar near Narrows Shopping Center.

Aug. 6. WVO.



Destroyed cars piled up in the Narrows Shopping Center.

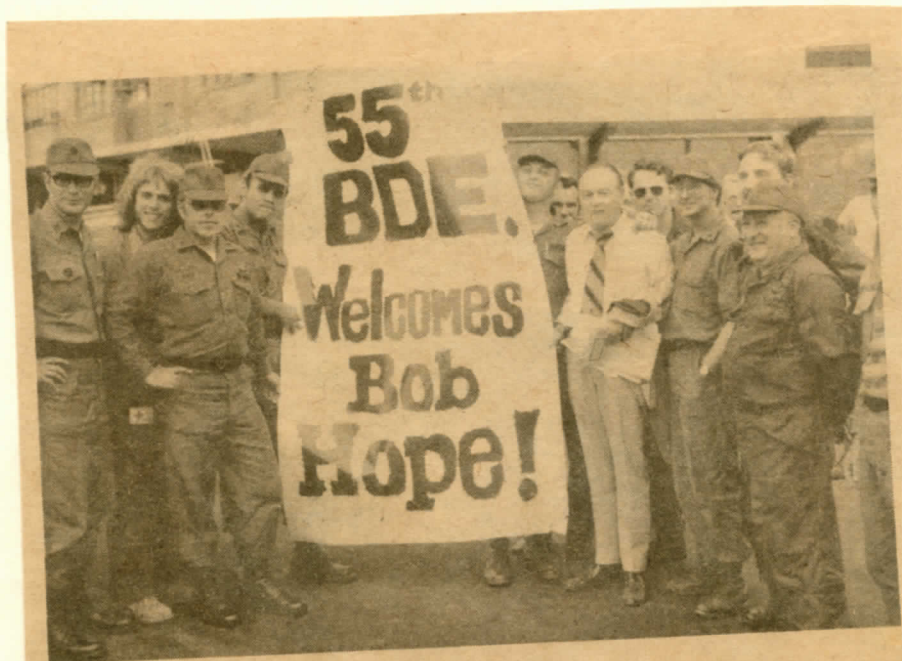


Photo by Vic Yesulaites
Helicopter group that flew Bob Hope and party on a tour of Wyoming Valley.

JUNE 30, 1972

5 Drowning Deaths Recorded By Coroner And State Police

A total of five drowning deaths have been recorded by the Luzerne County Coroner's office and State Police at the Wyoming Barracks.

The three most-recently reported drownings occurred in Kingston. Earlier, a 27-year-old Wilkes-Barre man perished in flood waters as he was attempting a rescue operation in the city and a Towanda area man died when he and his automob-

ile were swept away after plunging off the Wysox side of the Towanda Bridge.

Victims of the drownings recorded yesterday by authorities were identified as John Metronick, said to be caretaker at a home at 71 N. Dawes Ave., Kingston, and Harold K. Her-ring, 653 Westmoreland Ave., Kingston.

As reported in yesterday's joint Times-Leader Evening

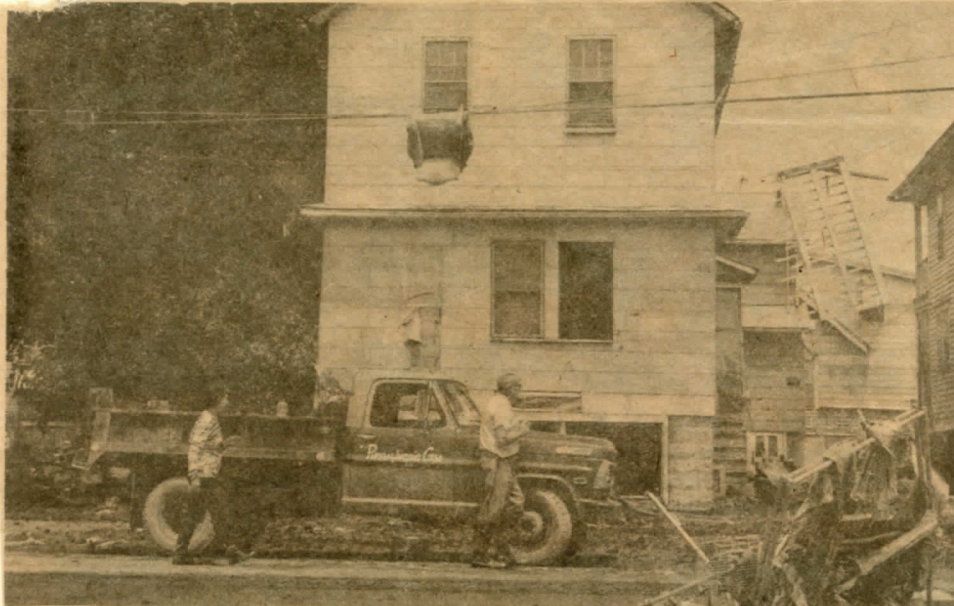
News, Wilkes-Barre Record publication, authorities said one of the flood victims was found in a car on East Walnut Street, Kingston, while the other two were found at homes on Warren and North Dawes Avenues.

Victims of the earlier drownings were identified as William Seiwel, 445 S. Hancock St., Wilkes-Barre, and Ross J. Noble, 41, of RD 5 Towanda.

The county coroner's office established temporary morgue facilities at the Little League

field on Coal Street, Wilkes-Barre, and at the Swetland Home, Wyoming, to receive bodies recovered from the flood waters.

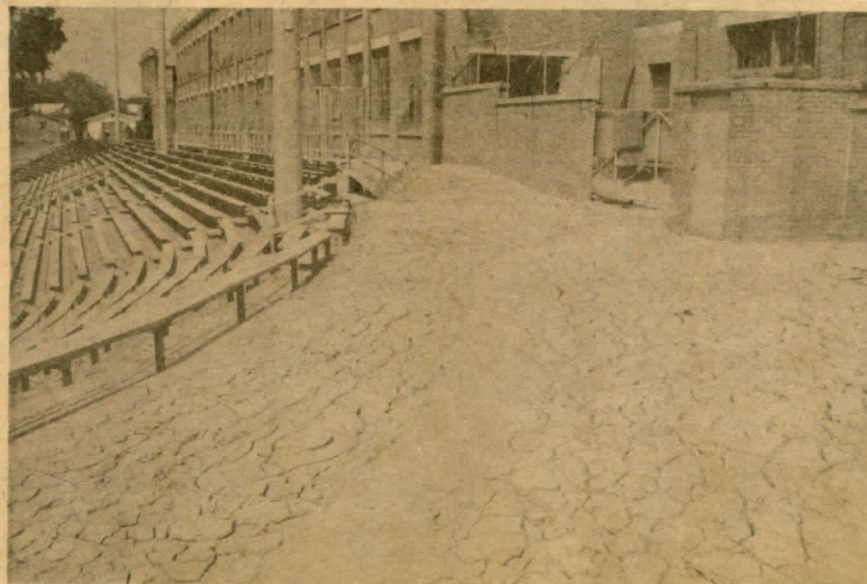
Thursday, however, Chief Deputy Coroner Joseph Shaver said there was a good possibility that the Coal Street morgue facilities would be closed down and that all victims would be taken to the Wyoming morgues where State Police personnel would be on hand to assist with identification.



elinko

Furniture still ahngs from the wires as the welcome Pennsylvania Gas truck arrives to tend to needed repairs.

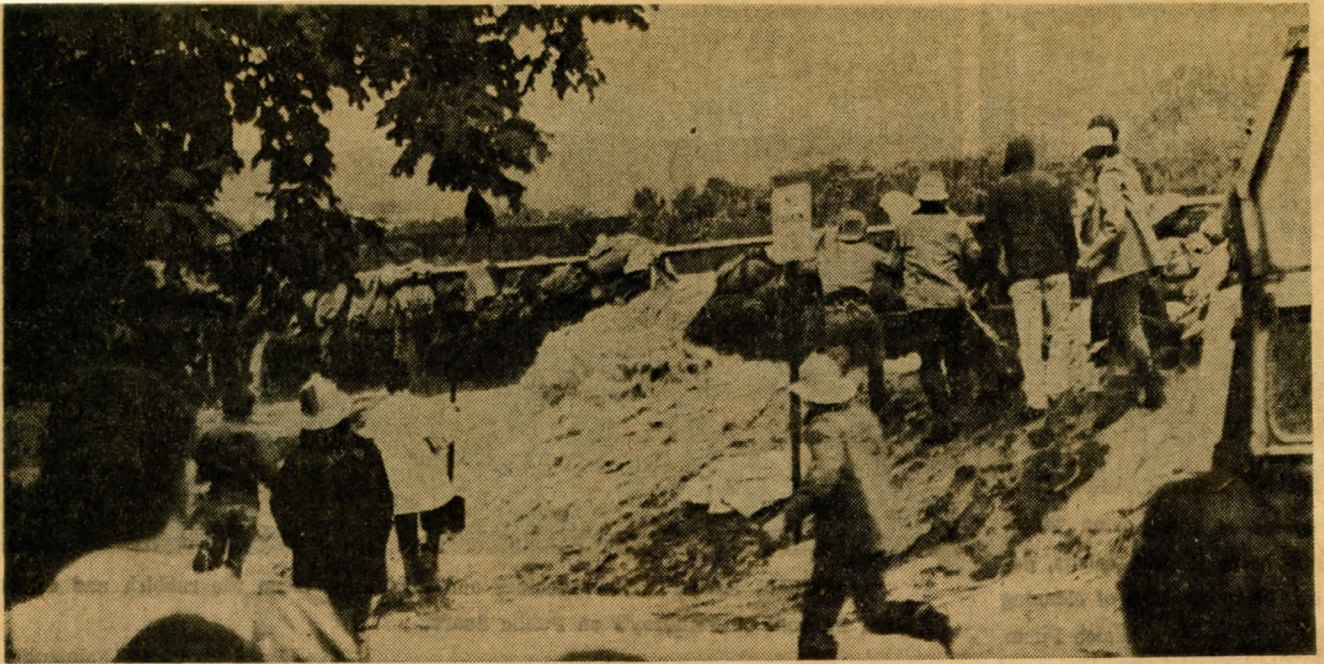
Aug 6. WVO.



Aug. 6. WVO.

Photo by Cliff Robbins

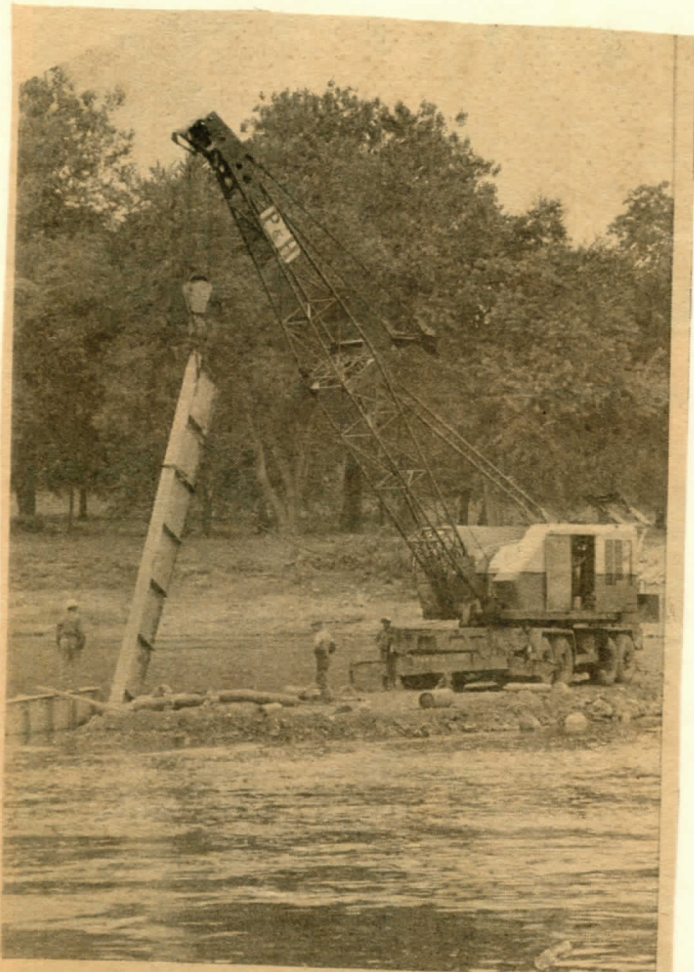
The only thing covering Meyers Stadium right now is mud.



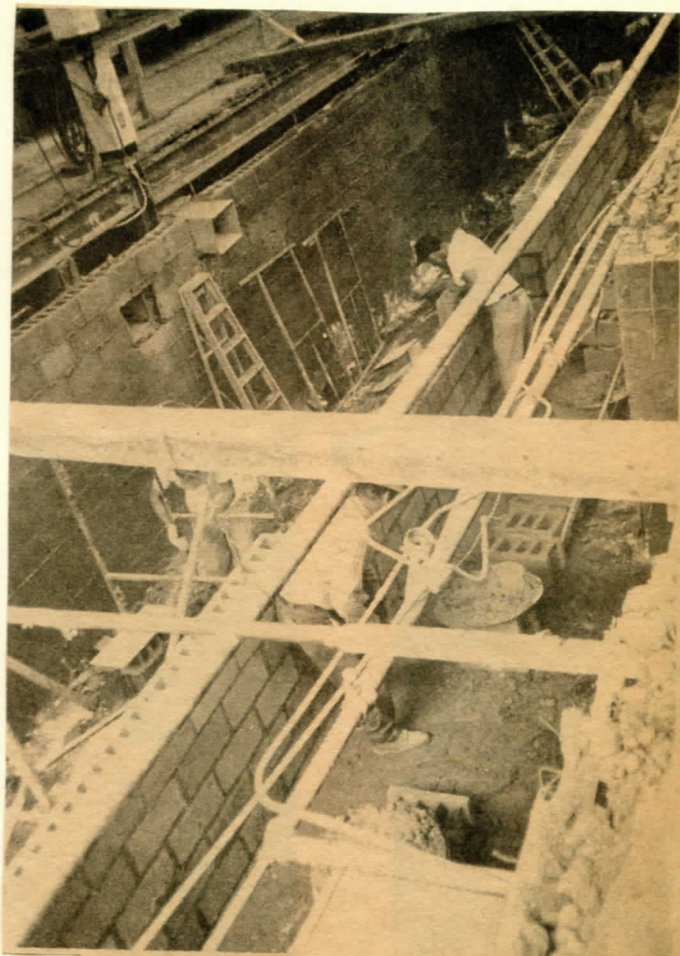
TRYING TO PLUG GAP — Water starts to pour through the sandbags placed atop the dike on the morning of June 23 as volunteer workers hurry to plug the gap. The site was

approximately 50 feet downstream from the steel pilings on Riverside Drive.

June 29, 1972



W.V.O. Aug. 6
Crews at the Pierce Street Bridge build a roadway into the river bed in order to retrieve bridge which was washed out during the flood.



Aug. 6 W.V.O.
Workers hurry to restore Franklin Federal Building in heart of the financial district of Wilkes-Barre.

American Red Cross Distributes Instructions To Flood Victims Restore Service

American Red Cross is distributing this list of instructions issued by the Wilkes-Barre City Engineer's Office for residents whose homes have been flooded:

THE HOUSE

Entering Damaged Building

Before you enter a building, make sure it is safe and not about to collapse. Let your house air for several minutes to remove foul odors or escaped gas. Do not smoke or use open flame until you are sure that it is safe to do so. On going in, bear in mind there may be holes in the floor or loose boards with nails sticking up. After dark, use a flashlight to avoid igniting escaped gas. Do not turn on an electrical system; it may have become short-circuited. Turn off gas at meter or tank.

Doors and windows that have been submerged will probably be swollen tight. When entrance must be made by force because of swollen doors, accumulated mud, or bulged floors, enter by a window or other opening, and then remove the pins of the door hinges by lifting them with a screw driver and a hammer. Be sure the door is unlocked and then push it in from the outside, trying not to damage it.

Look for loose plaster ready to fall from the ceiling, and break it down with a stick before moving around the building. Wet plaster is heavy and is dangerous if loose. Watch for more loose plaster as the house dries out.

Drying And Cleaning

Open all doors and windows to dry out the house, since both air and heat are essential. If windows are swelled so that they cannot be raised, take off the small strip that holds in the lower sash (use a chisel carefully to avoid marring woodwork), force the sash up slightly, and remove it from the frame.

has been checked by an electrician for short circuits. Wear rubber-soled shoes or boots and rubber gloves. Turn off main switch for each building or at the yard pole, being careful to stand on a dry board, and avoid touching metal handle of switch box by using a piece of rubber, plastic, or dry wood. Water is likely to have gotten into conduits, connection boxes, etc., and dampness or exposed wires can cause short circuits and fires or even electrocute a person replacing fuses, especially if he stands on a wet surface.

HEATING SYSTEM

Hot-Air Heating Plant

Before starting a fire in a hot-air heating plant, examine the inside of the heater and wash the sediment from the flues with a hose or a swab on a long stick. The flues can generally be reached through the clean-out doors above the fire door. If the heater is jacketed, clean out all mud between the stove and the outside casing. It may be necessary to remove the casing. If the flues or passages are choked with mud, a boiler may burst when a fire is started. Take the smoke pipe out of the chimney, and reach through the thimble to remove any mud from the lower part of the chimney flue, to be sure there will be a draft for the fire, to guard against spilling out of dangerous carbon monoxide gas, and to avoid smoking up the house.

Oil-Burning System

In oil-burning systems, the storage tank should be inspected by an experienced person to make sure that seams have not been opened, allowing water and dirt to enter. The burner should be dismantled and all parts cleaned in kerosene and wiped dry. The air blower and fuel pump should receive attention. Housings enclosing gears should be removed and gears thoroughly cleaned with kero-

such fixtures), and rake out the mud with a wire. Water-closet and drain traps can be cleaned with water and a swab, or by rodding with a plumber's "snake" or sometimes with a wire.

It may be necessary to disassemble and clean check valves and other backflow preventers.

Garbage Disposal

Follow the directions being broadcast.

Combating Odors

Odors in basement, although unpleasant are not necessarily harmful to health. If ventilation does not remove them, sprinkle bleaching powder (chloride of lime) over the basement floor. Allow it to stay there until the floor dries, then sweep it up. This material is a good disinfectant.

Caution:—Bleaching powder is caustic and poisonous. Before sprinkling it on the basement floor, read the label on the container. Follow the directions and heed all precautions on the label . . . Keep bleaching powder out of the reach of children . . . Keep it out of the eyes and mouth . . . Provide good ventilation in the basement while sprinkling the floor; keep windows and doors open . . . Store bleaching powder in a tightly closed container; store it away from moisture, where children cannot reach it . . . When the container is empty, dispose of it in a tightly covered refuse can.

Household Mechanical Equipment

Have motors for pumps, refrigerators, freezers, ranges, washing-machines, vacuum cleaners, food mixers, and other household equipment examined by a competent person to see that they are clean, dry, and free-running before turning on the current, or they may be ruined.

Power washing machines should be thoroughly cleaned before being put into use. Gear housings should be opened and

is mandated to assure Bell Telephone necessary outlets for its resources to be used most effectively.

Maintaining pressure in water service lines of Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company to keep dirt out of the system is one of the priority efforts of the firm, according to officials in charge of water operations.

Officials noted the quality of the water is good and added no reason is seen for boiling by customers on company lines for bathing and washing dishes. However, if the customer feels relieved by boiling drinking water, that is his own prerogative, the official added.

Spokesman cautioned customers not to waste water when engaged in cleaning operations at their homes and businesses. He said thousands of hoses are being turned on and this does attribute to a drop in pressure.

The PG&W said hoses should be turned off while other work is being done such as washing from solutions in buckets and damp-mopping.

A company engineer reported the following water pressure counts for the Wilkes-Barre area, all of which are considered stable: West Ross and South Main Streets, 66 pounds a square inch, recorded Thursday at 9:17 a. m.; Carey Avenue and Hanover Street, 69 pounds at 9:24 a. m.; River and North Streets, 64 pounds at 9:46 a. m.; Public Square and East Market Street, 63 pounds at 10:03 a. m.

Two major breaks occurred in 6-inch mains out of Hillside filter unit out of Back Mountain. One break occurred near the main intersection in Luzerne and the other at Piedmont. Partial repairs have been made in that escaping water has been reduced from 4,200 gallons-a-minute to maintain pressure.

Permanent repairs can't be made right away, it was reported, because it would be necessary to shut down the lines completely.

Two crews are working to take pressure readings every

two hours on east and west sides of the river. Another crew is taking chlorine residuals to determine whether bacteria is present in the water.

Residents in the Eighth Street section of West Wyoming were without water supply for some time due to accumulated breaks in water lines. Swoyersville also has been recorded with low pressure.

For the most part, the PG&W official said gas service has continued to hold in all service areas which were not inundated by the flood.

The company is feeding water pressure across the river to the West Side to keep up its water pressure.

No major gas leaks had been reported Thursday. Crews are working to cap lines which were broken at residential locations due to house movement. Lines are being serviced and repaired and drained of water from North Street to Ross Street and from railroad tracks to the river, an area which had been inundated by flood waters.

A five-point policy was established by PG&W for residents who are returning to their homes and businesses in flooded areas.

1. Do not light matches or turn on light switches, except when instructed by Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, because of possibility of escaping gas and subsequent explosion.

2. Open all doors and windows, including basement windows, to thoroughly ventilate the building.

3. Do not attempt to light and use any gas appliances until premises have been inspected by a PG&W representative.

4. Gas service to flooded area cannot be restored until all gas mains and service lines have been drained of flood water.

5. Gas service to individual buildings cannot be returned on until gas meters and appliances have been inspected and determined to be in safe operating condition.

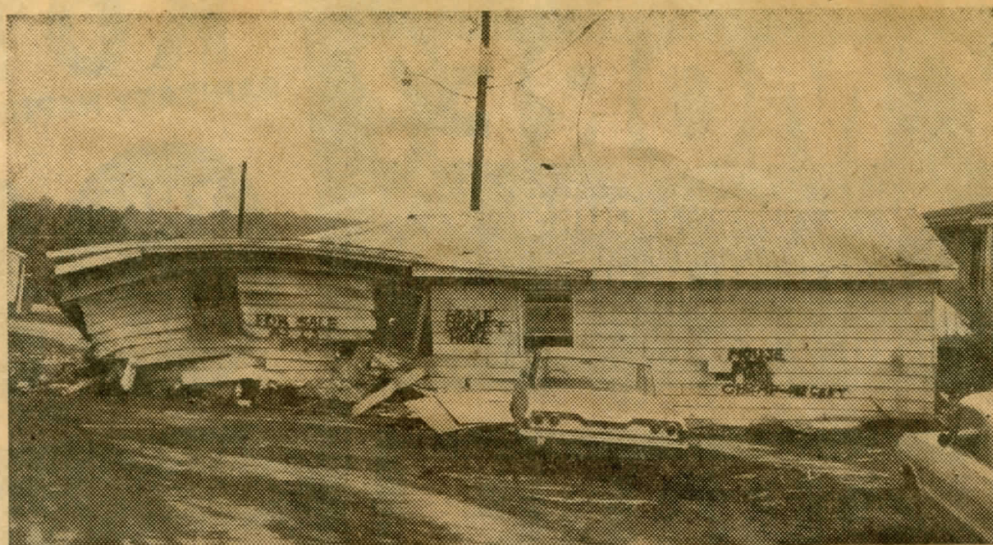


Lackawanna River as it met with Susquehanna

June 25, 73 S.D.

July 17,
1972

Destruction In Riverside Park



—Photos by Fay Broody

Flood waters took a toll of many residences in the lowlands and in the Riverside Park and neighboring Firwood ranchers were devastated in many neighborhoods.

At top one of the most severely damaged Riverside Park ranchers has been the target of "For Sale," "Home, Sweet Home," and "House Cheap—One Cent."

Another rancher in Riverside Park, at center, was swept from its foundation to part of a thoroughfare while a two-story neighboring home appears to have been hit hard by debris on the roof of adjoining garage.

At bottom, on Plymouth Avenue a short distance from Riverside Park, a loader scoops up debris at the intersection which has a dilapidated rancher at the other corner.

JUNE 29, 1

A Rest After A Weary And Muddy Job



Symbolic of thousands of Wyoming Valley residents, Frank Schevets of 1110 Susquehanna Ave., West Pittston,

wearily pauses for a breather after cleaning out mud from his yard and cellar. He is covered with the chocolate-

colored ooze to above his waistline. Ruined items from his home as well as debris left by the receding waters

Photo by Lukasik
are piled in the street waiting to be hauled away.

June 29, 1972

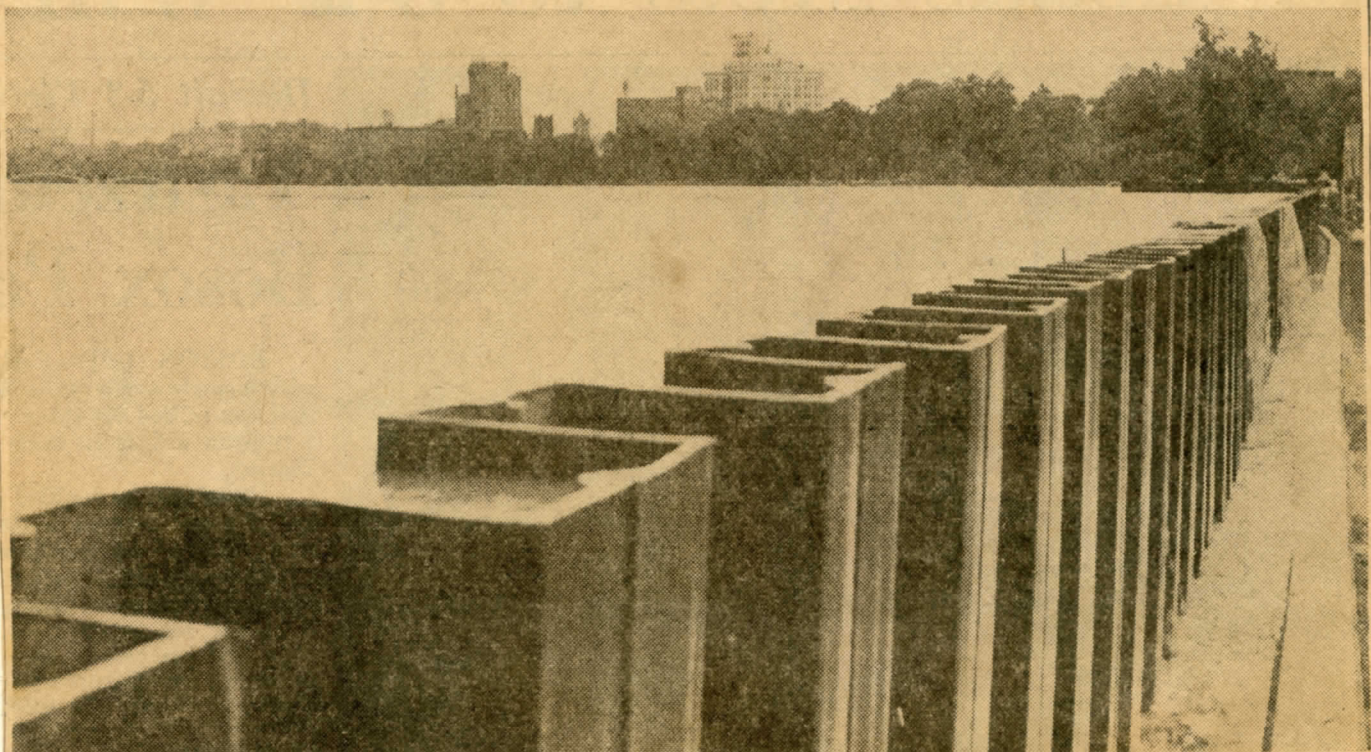


About 50 feet downstream, water starts to pour through the sandbags atop the dike. Volunteers are shown hurrying

to the scene to plug the gap.

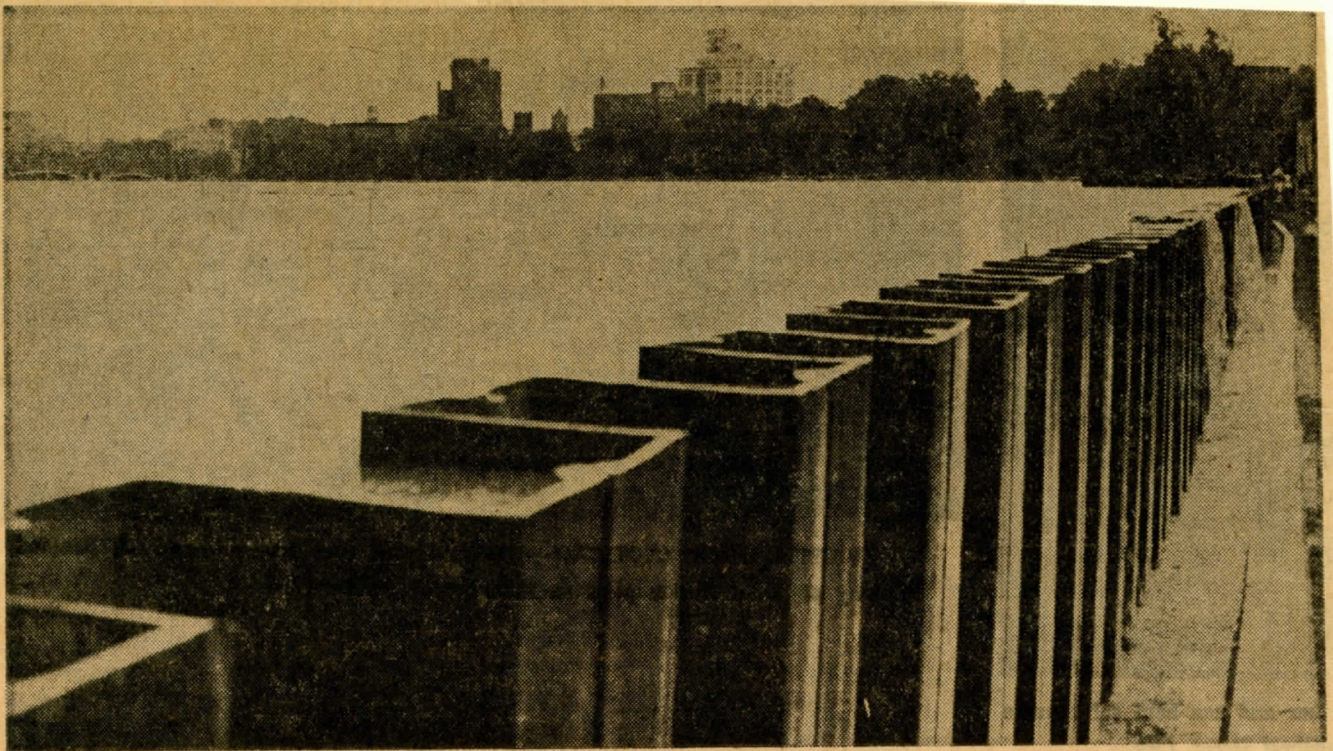
JUNE 29, 1972

The Dike Break In South Wilkes-Barre



Friday, June 23, just before 11, the river starts to come

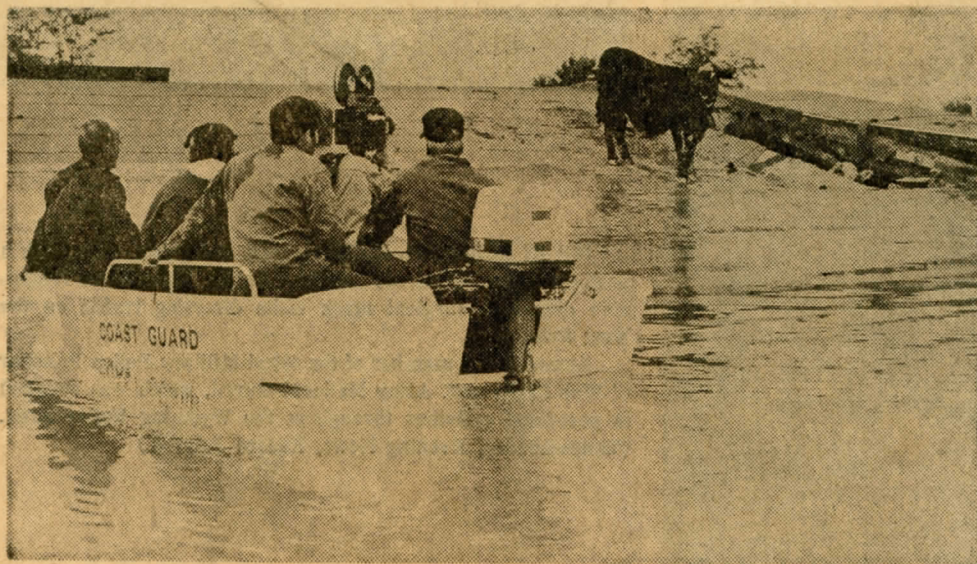
up over the steel pilings on River Side Drive, Wilkes-Barre.



FRIDAY, JUNE 23—This was the scene along Riverside Drive, Wilkes-Barre, on the morning of Friday, June 23, as

waters of the storm-swollen Susquehanna River began to spill over metal pilings on the flood control levee.

June 29, 1972



LIVESOCK SUFFERS . . . A stranded cow at Pezzner Brothers, Inc., Ferry Road, Breslau section of Hanover Township, finds itself the subject of a CBS Television Network camera crew shot.

The meat processing facility was inundated and much livestock was lost. For a time, disposal of the dead animals was a problem but the carcasses eventually were buried in a pit near the plant.

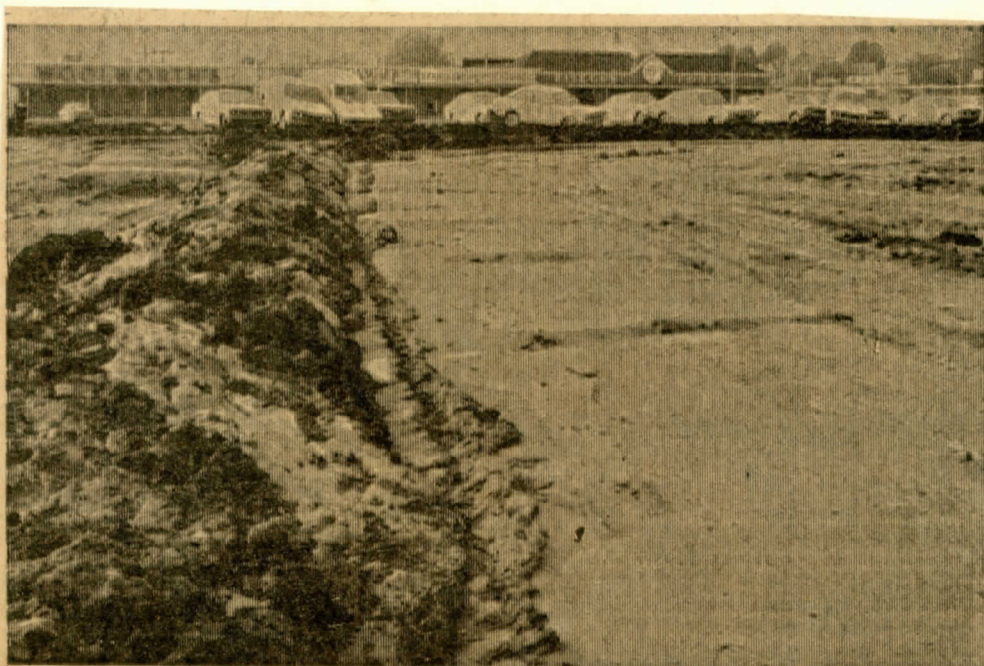
June 29, 1972 T.A.E.N.

—Stan Warunek Photo



Only one-way after the flood—up.

June 28, 1972
TLEN



NARROWS CENTER . . . A wall of mud separates sections of the huge parking lot at the Narrows Shopping Center in Edwardsville. Cars in the background, some partially on top of others, had been stored in the lot before the flood hit.

June 28, 1972

Mrs. Schechter Optimistic on Flood Bill

Good reason for optimism regarding favorable action on the legislative action pending on the national catastrophic disaster insurance program was expressed on Wednesday by Mrs. Betty Schechter, assistant executive director of the Flood Recovery Task Force.

Mrs. Schechter, who has worked with the FRTF almost since its inception more than a year ago, represented the local civic group in Washington at the special conference on Tuesday sponsored by B'nai B'rith.

The local representative, who joined Mrs. Min Matheson of the Flood Victims Task Force, as well as some 32 other groups fighting for passage of the legislation, said the bill has a long way to go, but reports from Sen. Richard S. Schweiker and Rep. Daniel J. Flood are on the "good side."

Mrs. Schechter said people in the valley should be heartened by the news that many of those who came here in the Senate probe of flood recovery efforts two months ago will be on hand and playing an active role in the early hearings on the legislation.

A subcommittee on housing, headed by Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.), of the House Committee on Banking and Currency will hold a one-day hearing on August 1 and reconvene for further sessions in September, following the summer recess.

Mrs. Schechter pointed out two bright spots. One she saw in the presence of committee members who have been here and received first-hand testimony which she expects will be used favorably; and the other being that after the presentation of the measure on August 1 there will be more than a month for contacting committee members and educating them to the merits of the legislation. *July 26, 72*

Flood Debris To Be Taken For Month

West Side Landfill Authority will continue to accept flood debris for another month, it was decided at a meeting of the board this week. Authority met in Courtdale Borough Building with John N. Shoemaker, Wyoming, presiding. Meetings, customarily held in Kingston Municipal Building, have been held in other member municipalities because of the flood damage to the Kingston structure.

Rates at the landfill site have remained unchanged for 10 years, it was brought out by the chairman, in spite of continually increasing costs in all other aspects of contemporary life.

A report of use of the landfill site showed an average of 160 tons a day prior to the flood. In the immediate post-flood period, when haulers under contract to Army Engineers were collecting flood debris and unloading at Army-specified locations, figure dropped to 60 to 75 loads. Now that the Army has closed its sites except for dumping of material resulting from demolition, the load is approaching pre-flood levels.

Hubert Edwards, site manager, suggested the purchase of equipment to be used at the landfill site. *Oct. 12, 1972*

Nuclear Weapons

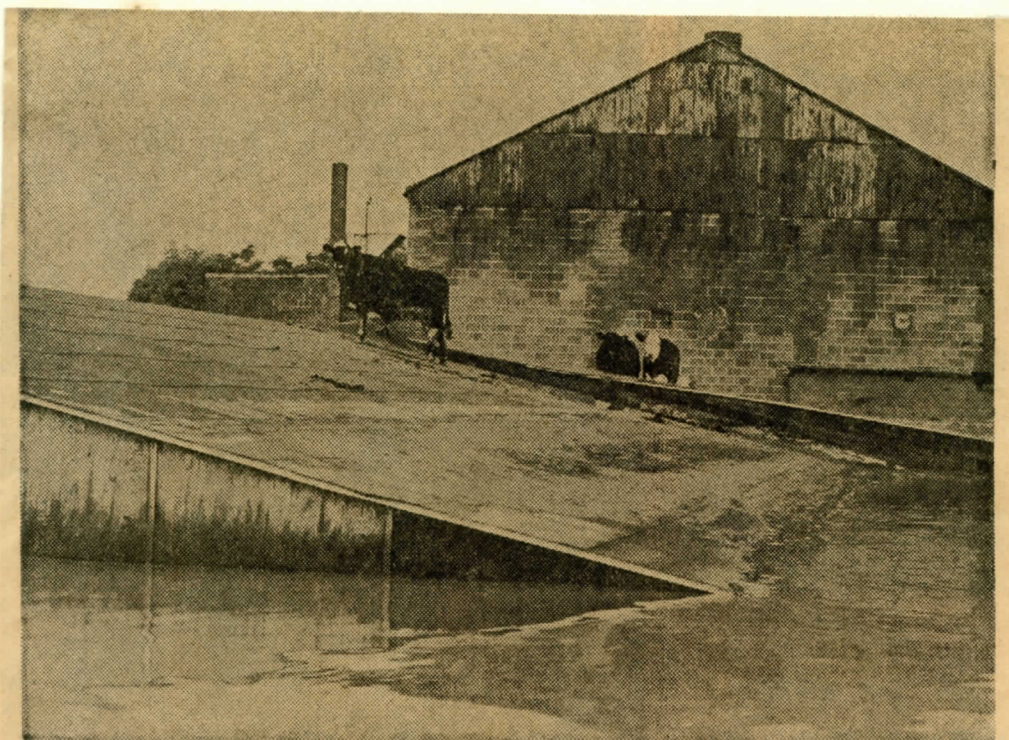
Those revelations were a earlier one by the Pentagon bombers carried out at least identically authorized secret Cambodia beginning in March a time when we recognized Sihanouk.

Thailand. can ground combat troops in months after Congress ban troops, the raids continued Laos which sometimes for descriptions of secret U. S.-led Included in the testimony told Congress and the public

er, Joint Chiefs of Staff ch dicates some extensive unt er, Joint Chiefs of Staff ch dicates some extensive unt er, Joint Chiefs of Staff ch dicates some extensive unt

Although overshadowed Washington's credibility gap in South Vietnam have further testimony that American de orized at the highest level bombing raids in Cambodia aggression committee Tue The disclosure before a

July 26, 72
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—Stan Warunek Photo
COWS TAKE TO ROOFS . . Rising flood waters force livestock at Pezzner Brothers, Inc., Breaslau section of Hanover Township, to the roof.
 Many animals died during the disaster. Slaughterhouse owners lost animals, home owners lost their pets and some farmers lost livestock.

June 29, 1972



Waters recede at Wyoming Avenue and West Hoyt Street Monday.

June 28, 1972

June 19, 1972
TLEN



Navy helicopter unloads food and clothing at Dallas Senior High School for the evacuees living there and for other flood victims housed in private homes in the Back Mountain. In the early days of the evacuation, this was the only way to get supplies into the area. Since Monday of this week, trucks have been bringing in what is needed.



Dallas School District employees and volunteer help prepare meals for the 650 "residents" of the Dallas Senior High School as the district houses evacuees from the devastation of Hurricane Agnes. In addition to the 650 "live-ins," the school cafeteria is feeding numerous other evacuees in the Back Mountain who come to the school just for their meals. The food is being brought in from distribution depots outside the flood ravaged area.

Certificates presented by Institute of Regional Affairs to municipal employees

The Wilkes College Institute of Regional Affairs, under the direction of Andrew Shaw, Jr., recently held its 23rd annual dinner in Pickering Hall on the Wilkes campus.

The dinner climaxed the IRA courses which have been offered during the academic year to municipal employees and residents with the presentation of Certificates of Attainment by Program Supervisors Fred H. Miller and Viola Harris.

The individuals receiving awards for the various courses include: Auxiliary Police, (Baptist Bible College), Walter Wint, instructor—Roy E. Allison, F. Donald Drake, James Hatfield, H. Howard Hicks, Aaron F. Holmes, Michael W. Hubers, Ralph E. Johns, Jack J. Johnstone, James P. Kester, Terry C. Ientsch, Stephen M. Mills, Stephen R. Moon, Brett T. Morton, Dennis R. Muster, Michael A. Onyon, Thomas D. Stubrich, Leonard Vanderfeld, Jr., David H. VanHooser, Gerald R. Weir, and Brian K. Wingenroth.

Auxiliary Police, (Nescopeck Borough Hall), Walter Wint, instructor—Homer E. Brown, Brian L. Brockmann, Woodrow A. Chapin, Percy J. Croffutt, Robert F. Garringer, W. James Heller, Harry L. Jumper, Clarence R. Markle, Gary L. Mausteller, James W. Mausteller, Jeffrey Ray Mausteller, Russel P. Millheim, Paul W. Naus, Howard F. Orner, Theodore R. Schultz, Fred H. Wolfe, Phillip Yoder, Jr., Joseph J. Zajac, and August F. Zebuth.

Auxiliary Police, Walter Wint, instructor—Gregory T. Amos, John F. Brandt, Lee Joy Ronald, Joseph K. Lawrence, Anthony G. Karpavich, John M. Levitski, Raymond Mascelli, Thomas C. McCoy, Loretta Breakstone, Dennis G. Burridge, James K. Carbohn, Delbert Coslett, John J. Dolgash, Mary G. Drasher, John Fong, Jr., John Kasson, Robert W. Lange, Joseph G. Lettifer, Albert Malachefski, John Masloski, Jack A. Oshinski, Joseph E. Paolini, Walt J. Proeger, James E. Roxby, Charles P. Shovin, Leonard J. Sheddski, Daniel E. homas, Rosemary E. Toomey, Gabriel Metric, James Murphy, Mark A. Nenichka, Joseph A. Neults, Roger D. Niski, Leonard Pesta, Jr., James J. Pugh, Bernard C. York, John A. Zegarski, Joseph Molchan and Richard Correll.

Counseling of Adults, Dr. Joseph Bellucci instructor—Edward F. Mark, Joan R. Lloyd, Helen R. Biggar, Elizabeth G. Barrett, James D. aper, Eugene H. Kapes, Rhoda B. Tillman, Michael J. Danko, Sylvia Bator, Gordon Schlier, Robert E. Herman, Edmund J. O'Neill, Kenneth M. Baransky, Stephen J. Placko, M. Natalie Vanderburg, Margaret M. Borton, Mary D. Blewitt, Ann M. Button, Lillian M. Mayka, and Mildred M. Adonizio.

Equal Opportunity Employment and Fair Labor Standards Act, George Rogers and Harold Grimes, instructors—Robert R. Brittain Jr., John M. Baloga, June V. Bonning, R. Gene Brubaker, Harold E. Grimes, Richard J. Lukesh, Louis Neuman, Mark A. Peleak, Lucille A. Procopio, George W. Pyle, Josephine P. Reggie, Theresa M. Sweador, and Theresa A. Walsh.

Fundamentals of Fire Fighting, Bill Gross, instructor—Joseph M. Bendick, George M. Cahpman, Carl J. Check, Robert L. Cragle, Charles P. Dancheck, William F. Danielczyk, Ronald R. Heirietel, Andrew A. Kachmar, John H. Kelley, Ronald J. Klepadlo, Robert J. Kubicki, Mark F. Letavish, Edwin J. McNelis, James W. Milliner, Clyde W.

Monk, Susan C. Monk, Robert W. Panatieri, Kenneth J. Rushinski, Leonard Sabatino, Joseph W. Szynter, James D. Williams, Gary J. Wolosz, Ronald A. Zegaczewski, Joseph E. Sadowski, and Charles Zellner.

Knowledgeable Use of Fire Department Pumps, Bill gross, instructor—Robert P. Amos, George C. Arzente, John H. Baranski, Charles W. Barby, Walter F. Bobek, John J. Brady, Larry W. Carson, Thomas Court Jr., Clifford H. Culver, Jr., William F. Danielczyk, Norman H. Davis Jr., David F. Dirvonsky, George A. Elmy, John F. Elmy, James T. Francioso, Hugh C. Gallagher, Raymond F. Imble, Harold J. Granahan, Edmund J. Hahn, Andrew A. Kachman, Fred Kase, Raymond B. King, Ronald J. Klepadlo, Stephen J. Kubasti Jr.

Also Robert J. Kubicki, Michael P. Lalanas, Michael T. Fadden, William A. Murray, Harry D. Owens Jr., Robert W. Panatieri, Steve A. Phillips, William J. Polachack, Richard J. Prohaska, Leonard S. Roginski, Kenneth J. Rushinski, William C. Sarley, Donald F. Shaffer, Lynn A. Sheehan, Frank E. Sims, Herbert C. Sims, Robert P. Szymanski, Alfred R. Uzdella, Stephen P. Wachilla, James R. Wills Jr., James R. Wisnieski, Theodore W. Wright, Ronald A. Zegaczewski, and Terry L. Ziolkowski.

Medical Self-Help, Al DeAngelo, instructor—George S. Kubasik, Adrienne M. Lynch, Stacia J. Reppy, Stanley V. Reppy, James J. Ruth, Nellie B. Sharkus, Thomas F. Tronsue, and William F. Cominsky.

Medical Self-Help, Anthony Broody, instructor—Harry C. Ahouse, Stephen J. Berlozan, Thomas O. Borr, Robert J. Brezinski, Frank L. Crofchick, Joseph Hess, Andrew W. Hower, Joseph A. Kittas, David naples, Stephen Perry, Craig M. Bower, Jay T. Dewese, Howard E. Dunsmoor, William C. Legg, Jerry E. McGlinsey, Karl Milcavage, Robert L. Eddy, Stanley J. Farr, Robert A. Flynn, Jeffrey L. Gillis, John T. Goleach, Frank T. Harry, Daniel E. Adams, Gerald J. Bagonis, Lawrence Brosh, Jeffrey D. Ganaposki, Thomas J. Havrilak, Gerald T. Herron, William F. Holmes, Donald A. Hontz and Daniel J. Januszewski.

Also George Prywara, III, Samuel D. Sattof, Robert S. Scutt, Matthew K. Sims, David G. Tomko, William J. Turner, Robert C. Updyke, Robert Van Auken, Anthony J. Welgosh, Steven J. Mitcheck, Walter J. Slezak, Myron J. Soroka, Michael Thiemann, Richard M. young, Harry Harcilchuck, Charles J. Helfrich, Thomas C. holbert, Bruce Morgans, Charles R. Winchella, Robert L. Jones, Roy C. Mattei, Gerald J. Oliver, Russ J. Reggie, Lawrence J. Robacheski, Samuel E. Sircable, Aloysius J. Swinick, Harry E. Williams, and Leonard Zarnoch.

Also Eugene J. Austin, Charles Chase, Gerald T. Clisham, Richard L. Cragle, Jr., Warren J. Davis, Daniel Davis, Thomas J. Duffy, Donald J. Heritscko, Kenneth H. Hoats, John B. Kaczinarczyk, Robert E. Kmetz, David P. Matiska, Ernest Ashbridge, Terrance J. Best, Samuel J. Bonita, Sidney Burnside, Kevin G. Casey, William J. Clark, Charles M. Degavage, David S. Dembowski, Ronald J. Demchak, Thomas J. Duffy, John A. Dustin, Mark A. Evans, Frank C. Fedak, John J. Fedak, John E. Fitzmorris, Frank B. Florek, Joseph R. Francik, Steven Gale, Robert W. Gnat, Thomas O. Hamilton, Floyd E. Hemenway, Matthew J. Hodorowski, Richard J. Jones, Ronald P. Kern, Robert J. Konopka, Clement J. Koshinski, Thomas M. Kuhar, Walter L. Lamoreaux, Charles J. Lebaron, Walter E. Lott, and Michael Lucent.

Also Nick R. McNulty, Theodore J. Morio, James Platt, Thomas J. prime, James R. Reh, Edward Al. Ripski, Gary I. Smith, Richard E. Terkowski, Eugene

Thomas, Jr., Wayne C. Williams, Ronald F. Winarski, Stanley Zarnoch, John A. Malinowski, Joseph F. Man, Gary J. Marshalek, Joseph P. McDonnell, Michael E. McNevin, Robert P. Moran, Denzil J. Morrett, John E. O'Brien, Carl E. Organek, Samuel J. Orlando, Michael R. Papciak, Gerald R. Ragantesi, William Raitter, Jr., James Roberts, David J. Salijko, Peter A. Sarlorio, Frank T. Schwartz, Thomas Schwartz, Grant E. Shotwell, William J. Smith, Glen G. Sobers, Michael N. Sovan, ohn D. Stawasz, Mark S. Tarence, Roger Thomas, Frank S. Tomsak, Raymond W. Wincek, Fred M. Yamrus, George Zaruta and James S. Zeske.

Also Barry L. Andrews, Michael L. Arrowood, William E. Belles, Lee R. Brandon, John P. Butzinski, Brian J. Caruso, Harry J. Coyne, Gary W. Cragle, Peter P. Czoch, Robert Devecca, John J. Dobias, Joseph M. Dragan, Eugene Edwards, Jr., Robert J. Fath, Charles J. Fleming, Lawrence T. Gately, Peter S. Gavlick, Lawrence C. Hartman, Blair R. Hughes, Vincent M. Karalunas, ohn C. Koester, Alfred A. Deroulin, Eugene J. Golembeski, Joseph Golembeski, Jr., John H. Richards, Jr., Steven R. Roberts, Leland R. Baynes, Donald D. Brozusk, Michael P. Casey, Joseph Chajko, Bernard W. Cheresko, Joseph M. Chmura, Frank C. Fedak, Millard E. Gray, Walter C. Kwiatkowski, Joseph J. Lupico, Glenn J. Lupole, Frank Maceiko, Ronald A. Matosky, and Richard L. Matfey.

Also Edward J. Kulewicz, Eugene Lepore, Harry A. Leipfert, Joseph Looker, Ludwig J. Manganiello, Joseph Mattias, Leonard Olenik, Matthew Paternoster, Lawrence P. Pavco, Michael Pelak, David E. Phillips, John T. Piechota, Benjamin J. Remakus, Richard Seitchek, Stanley C. Shilinski, James J. Smith, James J. Skasko, Larry Taren, Alfred Tossi, Stanley J. Tucker, Stephen J. Yarrish, Charles L. Shoe-maker, David J. Simens, George Teres-avage, James F. Wolfkiel, Salvatore J. Meli, John E. Miller, George J. Moughan, Richard J. Novak, Andrew F. Parnell, Joseph Polomchak, Henry D. Pretzman, Alan Quinn, Andrew Rusin-chak, Jr., Gerald P. Schulde, Arthur H. Seafroos, Jr., Barry J. Teal, John T. Walsh and Wayne A. Youls.

Notaries Public, Francis Murphy, instructor (deceased)—Charles R. brader, Stanley J. Chepelski, Margaret Gatcha, Harriet C. Lewis, Sue C. Sarris and Catherine Stearns.

Parliamentary Procedure Course, Philip R. Tuhy, instructor—Harriet H. Baut, Graydon E. Belles, Sandra L. Bloomberg, Charles A. Hardwick, Viola G. Harris, George Phillips and Albert M. Schlosser.

Small Arms, Captain John Lowe, instructor—John F. Brandt, Anthony Colonna, Ralph E. Johns, Terry C. Lentsch, Stephen M. Mills and Brett T. Morton.

Small Arms, (Wilkes-Barre Police Headquarters), Walter Wint, instructor—Annette M. Barbini, Albert P. Blaneft, Robert L. Davis, Robert E. Doman, Mary G. Drasher, Carl H. Grant, Anna A. Horbus, Timothy E. horbus, Jack i. Johnson, athryn P. Jones, Jeannie M. Lambert, Ethel M. Lentsh, Albert J. Malachefski, John E. Masloski, Frank H. McConnell, Bernard J. McNelis, Stephen R. Moon, James J. Murphy, Mark A. Nenichka, Leonard J. Pesta, James J. Pugh, Albert B. Wasielski and David H. Van Hooser.

Bomb Incident Procedures, Chief John D. Koterba, instructor—Ronald J. Askey, Robert E. Baker, George H. Beistel, Robert J. Black, Robert F. Boden, John W. Compton, Frances L. Cornish, John M. Cornish, George A. Cunard, Richard L. Cunningham, Phillip Dupre, Roger F. Eckels, Carmen A. Etza, William R. Fenton, Charles R. Fox, William Gratzinger, Philip Grimm, Daniel W. Hiltan, Kenneth A. Hopkins,

Theodore R. Hout, Nevin R. Hout, Carl R. Johnson, Dennis E. Jones, Blaine E. Koonitz, David M. Kusch, R.B. Lilly, Alfonso M. Maida, Joseph Maloberti.

Also Harold I. Martin, John R. Mastillo, Richard McElfresh, Robert L. Morgan, Anthony J. Napoleon, John R. Nickelson, John D. Null, Donald P. Oaks, Gladys J. Oaks, F.W. Phillippi, John C. Reckner, Roy L. Rickard, Ronald L. Saler, Robert G. Schrock, John E. Shaw, Wayne D. Snyder, Ray Sterner, Willard H. Stiffler, Thomas W. Sweitzer, Joseph G. Thomas, Vincent L. Tresatti, Gary W. Visosky, Franklin D. Wagner, Lester R. Weyand, Richard Wright, and John D. Koterba.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Allison park), Paul E. Anderson, John H. Angell, George H. Ault, Claudia J. Babicz, Dennis R. Baier, Tom E. Bates, Mitchell Binder, Thomas C. Bolivar, Theodore Botula, Clement C. Brasso, Clayton C. Buchanan, Joseph A. Caccolice, James M. California, James L. Campbell, John P. Clobridge, Richard T. Craig, Terrence R. Danowski, Michael Donahoe, Keith W. Donoghue, Richard G. Farrow Jr., Robert Fischer, Ronald N. Fronzaglio, Robert J. Galardy, Cy Gelsie, Charlotte S. Ginsburg, Michael Goodnack, Jr., Louis I. Gorski, Joseph P. Graziano, Donald R. Green, Doramae T. Greppi, Thomas B. Griffith, Peter P. Hale, Jewett Hayes, Yaroslav Hodor-ane, James L. Hooper and Paul E. Issacs.

Also George R. Kenyon, Dan T. Kownacki, Joseph M. Long, Thomas M. Maioli, Robert P. Marietti, Richard V. Martin, Peter Maund, Ewing G. Miller, Thomas C. Mitchell, Edward M. Moraszky, Jack McCullough, Nick A. Nardine, John R. Niedergal, Donald P. Perrard, Robert D. Petrilli, Earl D. Pettigrew, Michael Popovich, Winifred P. Quinn, James Robinson, Robert P. Rochford, Stanley A. Rockovich, Linda S. Rodriguez, Boone C. Salter, Jr., Anthony Secret, Colet F. Sims, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Lester L. Swaney, Lella C. Thompkins, Robert W. Ware, Gilbert Wargo, Charles W. Wehrle, Walter F. Wier, Kenneth T. Williams, James P. Wolfe, and David V. Young.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Chester), Winnie M. Aponiewicz, John R. Boyd, Denise M. Burke, Michael J. Burke, Benjamin F. Cairns, Herman L. Carter, Nicholas J. Catrambone, Joseph C. Chacko, John M. Clay, Richard Conway, John A. Craig, R.J. Cramer, Anthony E. D'Ambrosio, John J. Devine, Romeo J. D'Orazio, James B. Dunlap, Robert P. Duray, F. Richard Fairlamb, Joseph J. Farrell, Richard J. Farrow, John J. Finnegan, Rick M. Franchi, John E. Gibbons, Suzanne Gordon, John J. Hampel, Josephus harris, Elwood H. hippel, Robert Huffman, Norman L. Jacobs, Vernard W. Johnson, and Craig J. Johnston.

Also Dorothy W. Johnston, James F. kratzer, A. Joseph Lastowska, Michael J. Lee, John T. Lewis, John Malone, Vincent Mancini, Bernand Margulis, Joseph A. Marro, Harold G. Miller, Lillian A. Miller, Clarence Moll, Raymond B. Moyer, Madison P. Mullen, Sandra L. Norton, Gertrude Nye, Kevin B. O'Connor, Diane R. Palm, John E. Peacock, Nicholas Pisano, Mark D. Rice, Mike J. Riley, Salvador L. Rodriguez, John H. Russell, John Ryan, Deborah L. Stetzick, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Charles Waldauer, Norman F. Watts, and George L. Wert.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Erie), Arthur C. Amann, Walter H. Anderson, James R. Bailey, John W. Blair, Robert J. Boeh, Edward Brennan, Donald Brian, Paul W. Brown, James M. Bunyak, Martin J. Carroll, James B. Cantanzarito, Bill Chisholm, Murray Cohn, Ted Davidson, William R. Diefenbach, Michael Donahoe, Gary L.

Elliott, Richard G. Farrow, Robert J. Franz, Robert M. Fulton, Robert Gallo, Rosanna M. Gidner, Robert B. Gorman, Charles G. Grooe, Patrick J. Hankinson, John T. Infantino, Donald J. Joll, Martha M. Kessler, ames Kennane, Thomas J. Larkin, Frank E. Liebel and Joseph Long.

Also Menton J. Miller, James A. Moore, Robert Morrison, Eugene D. Moser, Robert J. McCarthy, Mark R. McGrath, Robert L. McKinley, James J. McManus, Andrew P. Palczar, Sanford R. Porter, Raymond C. Reade, Patricia R. Roshala, Warren S. Sass, Joseph A. Senott, Earl T. Shultz, Howard Smith, James F. Smith, Marlene Smith, Howard N. Stewart, Robert D. Swab Jr., Gerald J. Szul, Bernard H. Theodoroski, Connie Thompson, Kirby G. Tucker, Charles M. Turik, Russell Verga, Robert J. Walchack, Leonard Washington, Jr., James D. Weller, John C. Whitmore, Darell L. Wimer and Leonard J. Wnukowski.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention (Hershey) Peter Alapas, Dean M. Baker, Charles L. Bear, Michael F. Beck, Dale W. Bomberger, Jay L. Dacheux, Charles Daley, Richard M. Dracha, Richard G. Farrow, Linwood Fielder, Jerry W. Friedman, Eugene L. hartman, J. Robert hawley, Robert C. Houser, Donald M. Jeffried, T. L. Longacre, Russell R. Love, Michael G. Mastros, Woodrow W. Monn, Charles L. McCaffery, Charles E. McCleary, Charles R. Mckenrick, Jesse M. Scholl, Luther Y. Seibert, Jr., Michele A. Shannon, Charles R. Shenenberger, Earle K. Shenk, William J. Sherriff, William R. Starliper, Robert D. Swab Jr., Bruce A. Swenson, ack F. Tracy, Ronald E. Treaster, James B. Tyson, Charles E. Wilson, Sr., Peter Wlodek, Judy A. Yeatter, Paul E. Nonemaker, Edward F. Powers, Donald L. Rentzel, Sr., Richard E. reb, James W. Riggs, Charles H. Robertson, and Salvador L. Rodriguez.

*The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention, (State College), Robert J. Allen, Carl G. Amehausen, William S. Auten, Harold R. Berkebile, Larry Bickford, A. Keith Black, D.J. Bragonier, William C. Britton, Timothy Bubb, Leroy M. Buechanan, Carl D. Chappell, Edward J. Costello, Julie Craig, Richard B. Cunningham, Gene Defabio, Keith A. Eichenlaub, John G. Engle, Jr., Joseph R. Esposito, Richard G. Farrow, Richard W. Frombach, Max W. Gill, Norman E. Goetz, Joseph R. Golob, Clayton L. Gonder, Donald L. Heiter, Ralph J. Hess, Walter J. Imead, Mary L. Jackson, Frederick L. Klepser, Fred L. Leamer, Robert A. Lodeski, and Cindy Mertes.

Also John L. Mitchell, Jr., Thomas R. Mix, Edward McGroarty, John E. McHugh, DeWayne McKnight, Murray K. Nanna, Jackson P. Neigenfind, Martin A. Panik, Marlin L. Persing, Richard Philipkoski, Clair C. Reeder, William Reichenbach, Harry A. Roadarmel, Daniel S. Roberts, Salvador L. Rodriguez, Charles Rogish, Henry C. Ruddy, Norma Shelton, Robert L. Dillett, George M. Sim, Donald W. Smith, Richard E. Stroud, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Ronald W. Tressler, Sr., Lee Voorhees, Frederick M. Wentling, James R. Young, Dale E. Yount, and Orlando S. Zaccagni.

The Criminal Justice System and Community Crime Prevention, (Wilkes-Barre), Robert Alper, William Ashworth Michael Baker, Roland Biscontini, Chet Bomber, William Brophy, Louis Bryski, James Burnes, Bernard Buzak, Joseph D. Calko, Carmine S. Caudullo, Ray Ceppa, Al Clocker, Richard Cochran, Raymond Colleran, Joseph Donahue, Roy Donald, Wesley Dunn, Thomas R. Engle, Franklin Evard, Richard G. Farrow, Marlin Foulds, Richard Foy,

George A. Frank, James Gavin, Joseph Grencavage, James Hopkins, John Judge, Henry Kalinowski, Anthony Karvaski, James L. Kalp, Thomas Keil, Paul Kelly, Rick Kinder, John Kinsella, Joseph Kordek, Paul Kosakowski, J. Brian Lonergan, John Lowe, Ed Martin, David Mohr, Thomas Moran, Brian McGuinness, John McGuire, Larry O'Donnell, Anthony R. Osolnick, Jr., Perry J. Paul, Albert Pearson, James Phillips, Robert P. Pikulski, Louis Pizzo, Jack Reese, Salvador L. Rodriguez, Gerald Rusek, Louis Schacht, John Smith, Herbert Sohns, Thomas Sorokach, Willard A. Steigerwalt, Robert D. Swab, Jr., John Swim, Andrew Teslicko, John Timko, William Tregan, Andrew Turriziani, David Voda, William Wagner, Frank Walsh, Lewis Winans, John Wisniewski, and John Yagienki.

Legal Problems Involving Probation, Parole, and Politics, (Allison Park), Fidel C. Ambrose, Paul E. Anderson, John H. Angell, William A. Bardella, Gayle Bartull, Edward H. Bielo, Daniel P. Boeh, Theodore Botula, George R. Brkovich, Lawrence W. Bush, Sherri Ann Butts, James M. California, James L. Campbell, John F. Carroll, John R. Ceroni, Dennis P. Cmar, Harvey C. Cowan, Beth Dermont, Keith W. Donoghue, Donald K. Eboch, Theodore C. Farris, Aldo Gaburri, William J. Geisler, Lawrence C. Gerthoffer, Gary G. Gray, Joseph P. Graziano, Donald R. Green, Thomas Griffith, Philip D. Grimm, August Hampe, Joseph J. Hasak, Jewett E. Hayes, Yaroslav Hodoranec, Donald E. Holt, Ronald J. Hough, Sr., Howard T. Judy, Terry Lee King, Walter A. Klimek, Brian Scott Kording, and Ralph J. LeDonne.

Frank W. Lesch, Leo J. Lubawy, Jr., Patrick McCabe, Jerome N. McCavitt, Jack McCullough, James R. McGriff, Thomas M. Maioli, William J. Malzi, Paul L. Martin, Peter Maund, Norbert L. Micklos, Ewing G. Miller, Patrick C. Miller, Anne C. Morris, Frederick R. Nene, Robert D. Petrilli, Harold Pickett, Michael Popovich, George M. Popp, Richard W. Powell, Ralph M. Rich, Jr., Stanley A. Rockovich, Jack W. Rudolph, J. Graham Sale, Jr., Bonney C. Salter, Jr., Dean Salvucci, Joseph A. Schweikert, Kenneth J. Sechoka, Anthony Scret, Joseph Sefer, III, Ross R. Sigley, Colet F. Sims, August H. Slenkamp, William P. Stearns, William B. Steinhagen, Anthony Suleski, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Leonard J. Villani, James R. Wagner and Charles I. Westbrook.

Legal Problems Involving Probation, Parole, and Police, (Lansdale), Raymond S. Alexander, Frank S. Allebach, Herbert L. Anderson, Donald B. Apel, Michael D. Arlen, William K. Armstrong, James L. Arnett, Bruce H. Bailly, Jr., Robert L. Bair, Michael C. Baker, David Y. Bausher, Kenneth R. Beck, John R. Beecroft, Robert L. Bell, James J. Bergen, Douglas E. Bickel, John J. Blake, Joseph K. Blewitt, Sharon Boose, Patrick F. Bradley, William E. Bradley, Carl Butzlloff, Benjamin F. Cairns, Joseph J. Camp, Frank L. Campbell, Joseph Canfora, Joseph L. Carcaci, Charles A. Carey, James P. Cassidy, Edward J. Cevasco, Jr., Carl H. Christian, Harvey B. Clemmer, Russell F. Clifford, Joseph H. Compton, Ronald E. Copenhaver, Ralph R. Corbin, Paul K. Courley, Paul D. Czajka, Alan J. Dale, Joseph J. Dalton, Wilfred S. Daubert, Stephen W. Davidcock, Paul J. Descano, Gilio A. DiFelice, and Nick DiVietro.

Also Sarah M. Donohue, John L. Donovan, Jr., Joseph P. Dooley, Wesley P. Dunnington, Dennis A. Durka, George C. Egly, David P. Einherst, Geraldine M. Eschbach, Nathan R. Eustis, Jr., Thomas H. Evvard, John J. Fedor, Franklin J. Feeney, James J. Flynn, Marlin F. Foulds, Delton F. Fritz, Alfred H. Fritzing, Salvatore G. Frustaci, Robert F. Furlong, John R. Garger, Anthony J. Gialmo, Joseph G. Gofus,

Charles W. Gray, Robert A. Greevy, Wayne S. Hamilton, Charles D. Haring, Ralph K. Harner, James N. Heil, Wallace S. Hendricks, Francis D. Higgins, Charles E. Hodlofski, Warren Hogeland, Michael B. Holmes, Warren R. Horrocks, John J. Hovane, David M. Howells, Sr., Paul R. Hunsberger, John J. Hunsicker, John W. Ingram, Joseph P. Interrante, George J. Jacoby, Robert J. Jroski, John Kayser, Arthur L. Keefer, Earl H. Kelly and John M. Kimball.

Also Cecil C. King, Richard C. Klees, William D. Knoebel, Leonard T. Koper, Michael Kostow, Jeffrey A. Kroberger, Frank P. Kroboth, Robert A. Frome, Samuel L. Kulp, Thomas F. Landers, John F. Lapsley, Donald P. Lauriha, Earl E. Leas, Jr., Stanley H. Leavy, Jr., Robert T. Lehr, Roy H. Loller, Charles V. Lutz, John W. Luverder, Anthony J. Malaska, Robert W. Manlin, Josefine E. Martinez, Michael J. Mauger, Raymond H. Miles, Jr., Harry J. Moles, Thomas M. Moll, Daniel P. Monkiewicz, Lawrence R. Montgomery, Herbert J. Mooney, John S. Murray, III, Geza J. Nagy, Claude E. Nase, William T. Nicholas, Francis J. O'Connell, LeRoy S. Oelschlager, Robert A. Olander, George F. Opelski, Robert J. Opelski, William L. O'Shea, Adam E. Paul, Sr., Chester Pensyl, Michael Petrovich, Brian D. Phillips, Theodore D. Pugh, Kent M. Quinter, Jack D. Rearick, Robert W. Reiber, Steve E. Rennick, and James E. Rodgers.

Also Donald R. Rohn, Andrew P. Rose, Carroll A. Rosenberger, Gary F. Rush, Howard J. Ryan, Carl J. Scalzo, George W. Scarborough, Jr., Paul J. Scharff, Jack H. Schmoeyer, John T. Schreck, Clement S. Seroski, Harry C. Severson, Jr., Howard C. Shook, Donald W. Slater, LaVerne M. Sneed, Gerald J. Snyder, John E. Snyder, Clarence Solecki, Donn H. Sommers, Barry Stafkus, John R. Stefanik, Joseph C. Stemple, Frank D. Strassacker, Robert D. Swab, Jr., Francis Swift, Ken F. Szymkowiak, Norene K. Swartwout, Victor C. Talotta, James B. Taylor, Warren H. Thornburg, Francis Tominosky, Richard Treffinger, Theodore E. Trone, M. Robert Turner, Jr., John E. Uditis, Harry E. Van Horn, William J. Walker, James W. Warden, Ashby C. Watts, Paul R. Weisel, Harry A. Wigder, Paul Wolf, Bruce C. Wright James A. yacobacci, John M. Young, Joseph A. Zalot, Theodore J. Zamorski, and Richard A. Zolko.

Those attending the Shasda Workshop included, (Baldwin-Whitehall School District), Barbara Abbiaticci, Barbara Barnes, Hilda Barker, Pat Bogden, Gerda Bosek, Virginia Bush, Elda Capone, Peg Conrad, Mary Lou Cross, Joyce Davis, Dorothy Eibl, Jeanette Fidorra, Joan Firth, Marie Gazica, Joyce Davis, Helen Janus, Helen Keeley, Edna Kerr, and Betty Knarp. Agnes Maul, Rosine Mazocco, Janet McVay, Anne Meola, Rosemary MONTgomery, Helen Neill, Rose Pantages, Mae Peat, Mary Alice Quinn, Dorothy Schnupp, Shirley Shorr, Jo Ann Simmons, Helen Spicknell, Shirley Stickle, Ruth Tron, Helen Webster, Claire Wundeknecht, and Ruth Zumbrook.

Carylton School District — Karen Boehm, Irma Rodi, Kathy Frost, Ellen Ley, Helen Novelli, and Rachel Warnes. Charters Valley School District — laVerne Daly, Arline Davis, Jule Fedio, Peg Feste, Teresa Figura, Beulah Finlay, Emily Gudewicz, Erica Mann, Martha McLaren, Patricia Milito, Nancy Minton, Nora Mone, Betty Palmer, Susan Palombo, Jean Sendall, Jennifer Sutton, Grace Taurone, Betty Toney, Barbara Trzcinski, Emma Watts, Helen Banyas, Nora Chilton and Dorothy Witkosky.

Keystone Oaks School District — Edith Breckenridge, Margaret Codispoli, Donna DelSardo, Patricia Dunbar, Elizabeth Feibinger, Jean Franty, Colleen

Glaser, Twila Kibsey, Marilyn Koehnke, Grace Martin, Susan Moczek, Elizabeth Molter, Joanne Mroz, Ruth Murphy, Henrietta Pauker, Jane Pauley, Helen Riley, Ruth Sumpster Dina Viscomi, Lola Zirpoli, ad Eleanor McDonnell.

Mt. Lebanon School District — Carol Adams, Eleanor Appel, Marcia Bradley, Mary Brammer, Eula Brant, Jeanette Brewer, Mildred Browarsky, Margaret Brown, Marian Brown, Christine Buser, Ethalou Cain, Betty Cassidy, Albert Crain, Doris Crawford, Mary DeLong Harriet C. Disque, Elizabeth Engber, Ruth Feathers, Mary Jane Fidler, Judy Fissinger, Mildred Moran, Patricia Gates, Betty Giesmann, Dorothy Giles, Sheryl Grosso, Mary Kay Haudenschild, Bette Hazlett, Cathy Heckman, Jan Jones, Ruth Kanarek, and Bernie Keilhofer.

Yvonne Koch, Dorothy Kozak, Billye Kyle, Elzada Leavesley, Edythe Lebo, Barbara LeRoy, Mildred Linkosky, Hilda Lipsman, Bernadette Lutz, Mary Mastrolembro, Dolores Meduho, Mary Lou Michael, Jean Moore, Joanne Moore, Nancy Morgan, Geraldine Oliveri, Theres Pajak, Nancy Parrish, Lucy Perrino, Ruth Rich, Jean Rihm, Minnie Schilit, Marlen eSchwartz, Blauquetta Silvernail, Beverly Strobel, Marjorie Swindler, Florence Taylor, Esther White, and Eva Fletcher.

Parkway West Area Technical School — Jacqueline Bacon and Isabelle Ireland. Peters Township School District — Hattie Trafford, Kathryn Gardner, Ethel Johnson, Dolores Ritter, and Ruth Broberg.

South Fayette School District — Patricia A. Ainsworth and Lorraine J. Lee.

South Park School District — Magdalen E. Boss, Ruth Brosiat, Karen Haje, Betty McVicker, Cecelia Wild and Marth Wyda.

West Jefferson Hill School District — Linda Bickerton, Ann Biddle, Norma Boor, Jean Bower, Nada bozic, Mae Castor, Bett Christofel, Thelma Coni, Jean Dochille, Jean Danzey, Jane Davis, Estelle Duf, Grace Eleesser, Kathleen Fazzoni, JoAnn Geary, Norma Hansen, Audrey O'Black, Doris Puh Virginia Purviance, Louis Razumic, Margaret Schaffer, Deborah Sellaro, Della Shawl, Joyce Webb, Betty White and Riz York.

The Institute of Regional Affairs at Wilkes College is a multi-purpose organization. Resources include not only the college faculty in the social sciences but also those exerts in the region who can lend talents to teaching, research and consultation.

The individuals who have been active during this year's program include: Dr. Joseph T. Bellucci, associate professor of education at Wilkes; Anthony Broody, medical self-help instructor of Luzerne County Civil Defense; Al De Angeles, Medical Self-Help, Plains; Harold Grimes, instructor, Compliance Office, Department of Labor, Wilkes-Barre; Bill J. Gross, fire instructor, Duryea; John D. Koterba, Chief of Police, Rockwood.

Also John Lowe, Captain of Police, Wilkes-Barre; Francis Murphy (deceased), Wilkes-Barre magistrate; George Rogers, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Philadelphia; Philip R. Tuhy, associate director, Institute of Regional Affairs, and Walter E. Wint, Sergeant of Detectives (retired), Wilkes-Barre.

The primary service of the IRA to Northeastern Pennsylvania is to continue to provide a broad range of courses, seminars and conferences pertaining to urban problems.

These are all intended to broaden and improve the awareness and understanding of urban problems and thereby to assist in the development of an enlightened leadership for the region.

Salvation Army feeds hundreds lunch each day on Public Square, Wilkes-Barre.



W.V.O. Aug. 6.



The tedious task of cleaning up and restoring the Hoyt Library has gotten underway with literally an untold fortune in priceless literature being thrown on the curb.

The library building itself was just a simple, but quaint piece of architecture, but within its walls was stored a vast treasure chest of knowledge.

Many borough library members, both young and old, had at one time launched their first adventure in one of Hoyt's books; had tasted their first romance, sat in the presence of Will Shakespeare, or had relived the early Wyoming Valley days in one of Hoyt's books.

And then came Agnes and the Susquehanna, both early dropouts, who had never learned the value of a good book, who were ignorant of the volumes of History stored within Hoyt's walls, and who showed no special preference to anyone who stood in their path of destruction and terror.

They came, and without even stopping to thumb through a single book, destroyed all those dreams and adventures stored within Hoyt's walls. From the bookcases to a landfill; so be the sad epitaph of the Hoyt Library.

Uncompleted estimated of the Hoyt's losses now total \$55,000.00, with the cost of restoration nearing the \$1,000,000.00 mark, according to Kingston Council President Ralph Brown.

A million bucks, a lot of money, but can never replace those priceless treasures of the Hoyt.