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INCODEL

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

A Report on Its Activities for the Year Ending June, 1948

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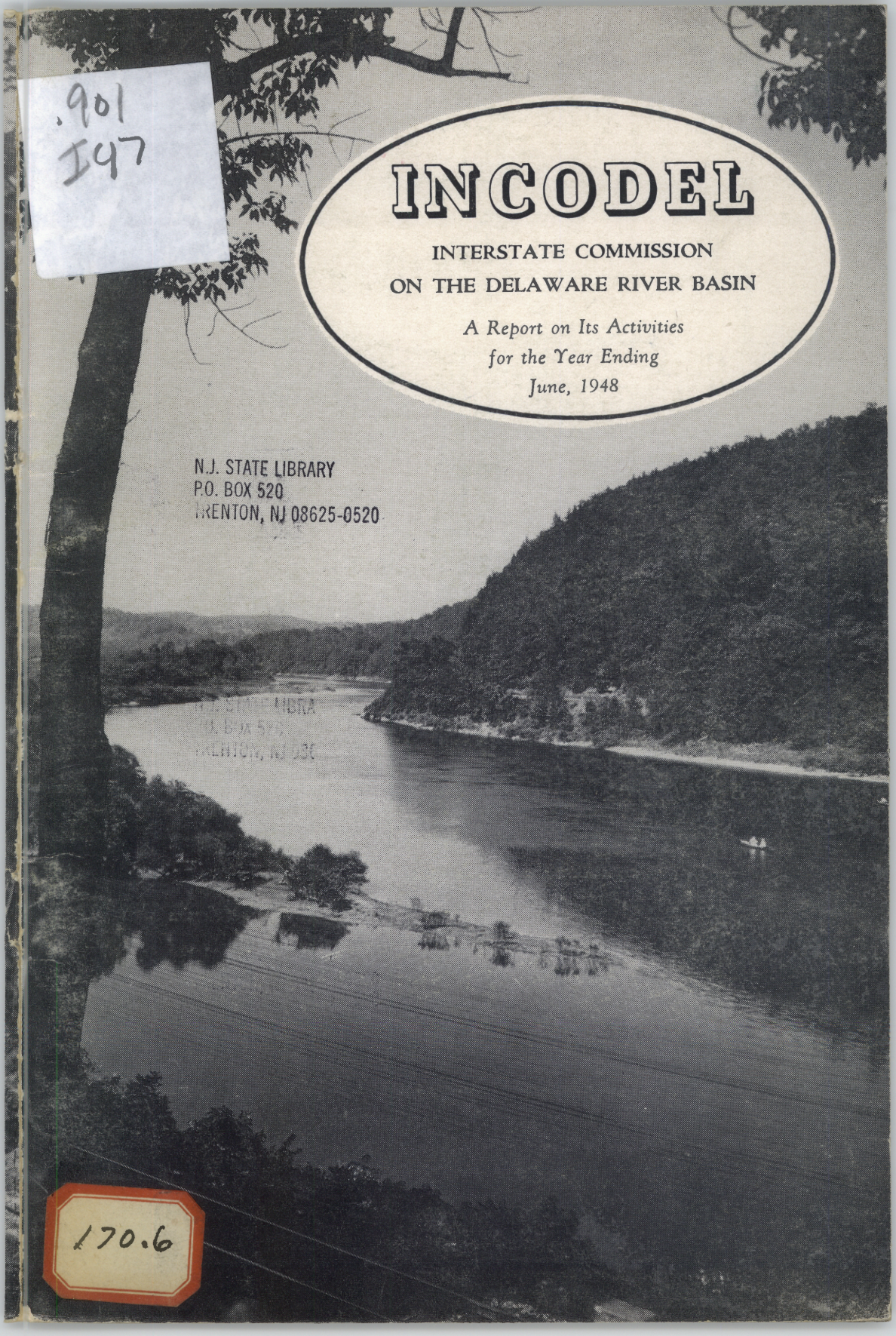

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IN THIS report is presented a series of brief summaries pertaining to progress made by Incodel in advancing various major project items of a comprehensive program for the wise development of the Delaware River Basin.

Incodel is justly proud of its accomplishments. At the same time it is fully cognizant of and deeply grateful for the encouragement and support it has received from the Legislatures, Governors and administrative officials of the four States which it serves—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

It also acknowledges and appreciates the interest shown and assistance given by representatives of local and federal agencies of government and by private organizations.

It is solely because of such wholehearted and friendly cooperation that Incodel has been enabled to carry out its duties and responsibilities so effectively.

A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

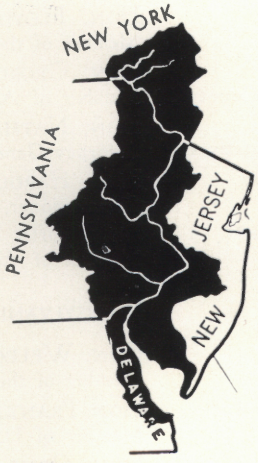
of the

INTERSTATE COMMISSION

on the

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

For the year ending June 30, 1948



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Vice Chairman

HON. FLOYD E. ANDERSON
Vice Chairman

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Secretary-Treasurer

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State Sanitary Engineer

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HON. FRANKLIN H. LICHTENWALTER
Member of U. S. Congress

HON. ORUS J. MATTHEWS
Secretary, Department of Commerce

MR. F. A. PITKIN
Director, State Planning Board

HON. CHARLES C. SMITH
Member of House of Representatives

*Died July 14, 1948

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**Died July 14, 1948.*

"Ellwood Turner's untimely passing was a great loss to Pennsylvania and the nation. His unselfish labors as Father of the Delaware Basin Commission will not soon be forgotten."

JAMES H. DUFF
Governor of Pennsylvania

"If knighthood were the reward for great public achievement in this country, the title of 'Lord Delaware' would have been conferred upon Ellwood Turner."

ALFRED E. DRISCOLL
Governor of New Jersey

"Nations of the world could well embody the same principle of governmental co-operation for the promotion of international harmony that Ellwood Turner embraced for the promotion of the development of the Delaware Basin."

THOMAS E. DEWEY
Governor of New York

"Ellwood Turner was an ardent but practical conservationist, a great statesman and a grand person. Delaware is grateful for his services toward the enrichment of the Delaware Basin."

WALTER W. BACON
Governor of Delaware

In Memoriam

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
1936—1948

"Lord Delaware"

SUMMARY REPORT ON INCODEL ACTIVITIES

FRANCIS A. PITKIN

Director, Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Chairman of Incodel

INCODEL is a living monument to Ellwood J. Turner since it was through his leadership that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware united in their determination to develop the Delaware Valley as one of the most productive, healthful and attractive river basins in America.

His death on March 1, 1948, a shocking blow to all of us, would have been an irreparable loss to our Commission had he not instilled in its organization during his twelve years as Chairman the tradition of hard work, fair play and good fellowship. So long as I am Chairman these principles will continue to serve as guideposts for Incodel's operations.

It was a great sorrow to me, as to us all, that he could not have attended our 1947-48 Annual Meeting at Pocono Manor on June 28 and 29, where the soundness of his belief in the power of intergovernmental operation was so fully demonstrated.

The Incodel method of accomplishing this objective is the American way of doing things; it is democracy in action. Each individual, each organization, each community, within the Delaware watershed has free opportunity in this joint endeavor to develop the resources of this beautiful and productive valley to their full potentiality.

Progress under this procedure may be somewhat cumbersome, as compared with results achieved in other interstate river basin areas, such as the Tennessee Valley. But the Incodel system has one great merit. It avoids the

danger of a "return to the European system of centrally controlled provincial governors" attributed to TVA, after months of careful investigation by one of its former ardent supporters.[1]

The same critic states, "With TVA as a beginning the advocates of regionalism are planning under the guise of flood, navigation and forestry control to blanket America with this new type of government which represents a complete revolution in our political system."

There are no revolutionary aspects to the Incodel plan of operations. Proof of its soundness is in the accomplished fact that cooperation of four sovereign states has been assured and effective action has been taken toward the control, utilization and conservation of the water, soil and forests of this Valley.

The Commission has developed plans for improvement of municipal and industrial water supplies, abatement of pollution, reduction of floods, promotion of navigation, enrichment of agriculture, and enlargement of opportunities for healthful recreation. These plans are now being carried out with constantly increasing benefit, both to the Delaware Valley and the Nation as a whole.

[1]Article in December 1947 issue of Readers Digest by John T. Flynn entitled "The Hidden Red Ink In T.V.A.'s Books."

A FARM RUINED BY EROSION

One major Incodel aim is to secure the adoption of programs to hold top soil on the land where it belongs.

NYS Pix (labor)

The Delaware River Basin is the potential source of municipal water supply for 15,000,000 thirsty souls.

A discussion of each of Incodel's various major projects is presented on the following pages of this brochure in the form of separate reports by individual members of the Commission. I commend them to your attention.

Especially significant is the article by the Honorable Orus J. Matthews, Pennsylvania Secretary of Commerce, on the advisability of developing a tri-state water supply project to meet the future needs of the metropolitan areas in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The states no longer can afford to view this problem on an individual basis.

In the field of stream clearance, Senator Weldon B. Heyburn's report on progress in the Schuylkill River clean-up program offers an amazing picture of how this once beautiful and useful stream, made unsightly and well-nigh worthless by a century's accumulation of coal culm and silt, is now being revitalized. Its restoration is a striking demonstration of the willingness and ability of state and federal governments to work in harmony in the field of conservation.

Of particular interest to all who realize the importance of the Delaware Basin's soil to the stability of the future is Assemblyman Amos F. Dixon's account of a recent visit to a family of dirt farmers in Berks County, Pennsylvania, who testified that it had paid them handsome dividends to keep

the topsoil on the land where it belongs. Mr. Dixon's story emphasizes the vital necessity of carrying out a coordinated soil conservation plan which will insure productivity of soil and contribute largely toward reduction of flood damage and prevention of silting of streams.

In this brief summary I have referred to but a few of the highlights of Incodel's goals and progress during the past twelve months. I should like to emphasize one fact which might easily be overlooked in the casual reading of the various individual statements of this report. It is that although each Commissioner has discussed only one field of activity, never has Incodel lost sight of the inter-relationship of each particular project with all others. It has always considered each assignment to be but a single item in a closely integrated over-all program for the unified development of the Basin.

Nature has generously blessed the Upper Delaware Basin with recreational assets.

INCODEL—PIONEER OF RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

HON. NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
Attorney General, New York State and Member of Incodel

MOST of the globe's ills can be traced to man's inhumanity to man and to nature. From time immeasurable, humans have known that their existence and welfare are derived from the natural resources with which they are surrounded. And yet, until most recently, they have never seen fit to use those treasures of life wisely.

This statement was made by Congressman Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, a fellow-member of Incodel, in an address entitled "Conservation—America's Most Basic Problem" at a Conservation Conference in Philadelphia last January. No truer words ever were uttered.

The United States was awakened to the imperative necessity of taking practical steps towards a more intelligent utilization of the natural resources of river basin regions only a relatively few years ago. We suddenly found that the price paid for industrial supremacy, winning of wars and efforts to establish a lasting peace had been stupendous.

In less than two hundred years over eighty per cent of the country's original possession of virgin forests was ruthlessly obliterated, and more than one-third of the rich, fertile topsoil of its agricultural lands has been lost forever because of failure to protect it from ravages of rain, wind and the thoughtlessness of man. In the same period sparkling streams were turned into open cesspools and many of the

country's stores of mineral resources have been dangerously depleted.

Recognition of the fact that **now** is the time to put a stop to such ruinous practices accounts for the creation of the numerous river basin agencies which have been established in the last fifteen years. Of all such bodies, the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin is the outstanding advocate of the philosphy of accomplishing river basin development through intergovernmental cooperation.

Incodel believes that America can **only** continue to maintain its enviable position of prominence as the beacon for the world by effectively utilizing its human and natural resources and tenaciously clinging to the fundamental principles of self-government which have served it so well.

That means that the job of river basin development must be done by agencies such as Incodel which truly reflect the will of the people whom they serve.

Incodel has had twelve years of experience in pioneering the problems of the tremendously important interstate Delaware River Basin. Its record in developing effective and cordial working relationships with federal, state, municipal and private agencies is unprecedented in the history of government—and speaks for itself. Under its principles, programs affecting an immense diversification of interest have been coordinated with maximum cooperation and a minimum of friction.

Copies of the complete address given by Congressman Franklin H. Lichtenwalter at the Conservation Conference held in Philadelphia, January 15, 1948, entitled "Conservation—America's Most Basic Problem" may be obtained by request from offices of Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

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DELAWARE BASIN'S POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM SPARKS DRIVE FOR CLEAN WATERS FOR AMERICA

RICHARD C. BECKETT

Sanitary Engineer, State of Delaware and Vice-Chairman of Incodel

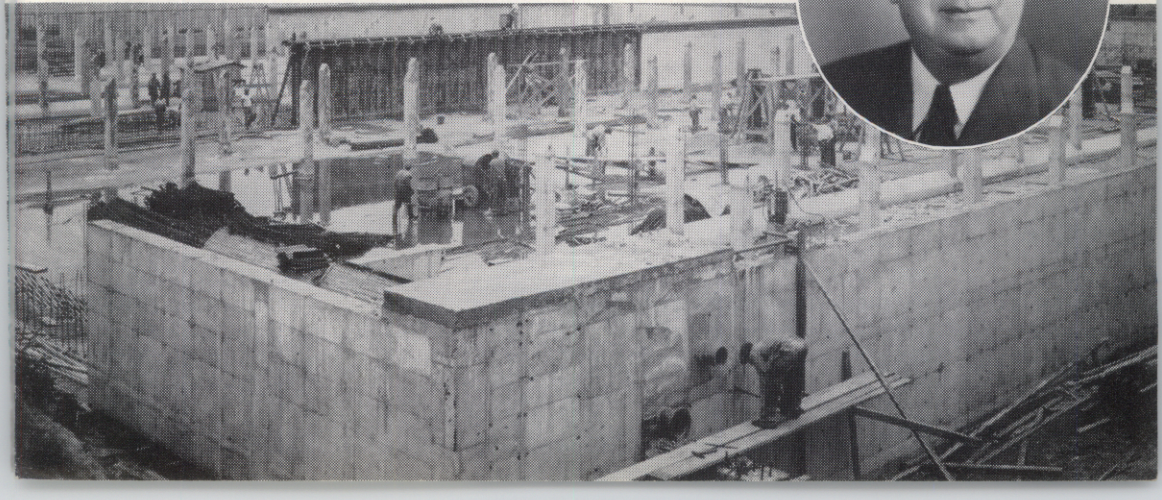
THE women are on the march! Encouraged by Dr. Thomas Parran, recently retired Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the General Federation of Women's Clubs last year included a plank in its platform calling for Clean Waters For America.

Learning that this organization wanted action, Incodel invited it to join in co-sponsoring the first of a nation-wide series of regional conferences designed to arouse a public consciousness of the need for a national drive for stream pollution abatement. At this meeting, held in Philadelphia, January 16, 1948, the ladies learned that the Delaware Basin was **one** river system area in which the goal for Clean Waters will soon be realized. They were apprised of the fact that under the terms of "INCODEL" reciprocal legislation most of the innumerable political subdivisions in all four of the "Delaware Basin" States are currently embarking upon construction projects for the treatment of municipal sewage and industrial wastes.

Led by Philadelphia and Camden, and closely followed by Gloucester, Beverly, Riverton and Riverside in New Jersey, a large group of municipalities in Pennsylvania, Wilmington in Delaware and Port Jervis in New York, a stream pollution abatement program involving an expenditure of over $100,000,000 is now under way in the Delaware Basin. This, the largest cooperative venture in stream clearance ever undertaken, sets an example in river basin management which the whole country could well follow.

Philadelphia had been plopping its untreated sewage and industrial waste into the Delaware, when Incodel was formed, for more than a century.
Its sister city across the River, Camden, N. J., and practically all other municipalities in the Basin had followed its example.

But on May 4, 1947, only two years after the end of World War II, Mayor Bernard Samuel broke ground for the first unit of Philadelphia's sewage treatment project pictured below. Work is now well advanced. Not only the Philadelphia project, but Incodel's entire Delaware Basin clean-up program, is expected to be completed by 1953.



THE SCHULYKILL RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT

HON. WELDON B. HEYBURN

Pennsylvania State Senator and Member of Incodel

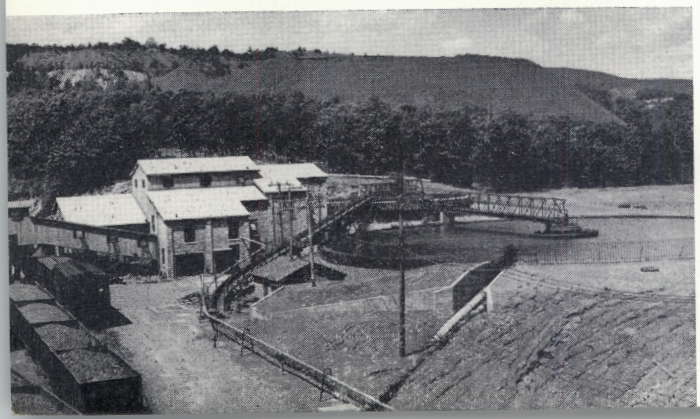
IN 1941, Incodel advanced the idea of a joint federal-state project to relieve the Schuylkill River, the Delaware's largest tributary, of more than a century's accumulation of refuse resulting from operations in the anthracite coal field in the upper region of the Schuylkill Valley.

IN 1945, it prevailed upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania to appropriate $5,000,000 to commence the State's part in the undertaking and, in 1946, upon the Congress to authorize federal participation.

IN 1947, shortly after inauguration, Governor James H. Duff appointed Admiral Milo F. Draemel as Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters and the Legislature appropriated an additional $5,000,000 for the Schuylkill stream clearance program. Since then, the project has been proceeding at a rapid rate.

TODAY, it is most gratifying to report that excellent progress is being made on the Schuylkill River Restoration Project.

IN 1949, Incodel will make an "all-out" effort to urge the Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide sufficient money to complete the Schuylkill program within the next few years.

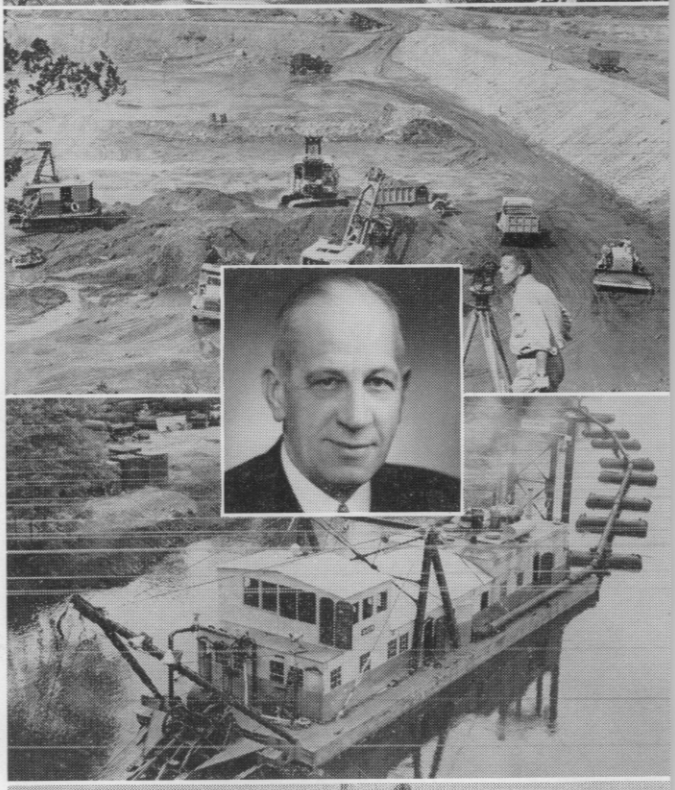


STEP I (Completed)

Pennsylvania requires coal operators to install processes to prevent coal culm from being discharged with washings into headwater streams.
(Lehigh Coal Company's froth flotation recovery plant at Lansford, Pa.)

STEP 2 (Completed)
Pennsylvania removes breached dams and other obstructions from the river channel.

STEP 3 (In Process)
Pennsylvania prepares sites for construction of desilting basins and commencement of dredging operations.



HON. MILO F. DRAEMEL, *Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.*

STEP 4 (In Process)
Pennsylvania dredges 30,000,000 tons of culm and silt from bed and banks of Schuylkill between site of headwater desilting basins and Norristown.

STEP 5 (By 1949 or 1950)
The U. S. Army Engineers will begin dredging the lower Schuylkill River between Norristown and Philadelphia at an estimated 10,000,000 tons of silt.

Photographs by Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters and the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SOIL CONSERVATION

HON. AMOS F. DIXON

Assemblyman, State of New Jersey and Member of Incodel

TEN years ago, Clarence S. Dietrich and his good wife, Lizzie, were pretty well discouraged. They had been operating their farm in Berks County, Pennsylvania, for nine years. They had started with high hopes but, in 1938 began to see their farm's fertility dwindling with every storm. Soil erosion was doing its deadly work.

It was then that Clarence had a chance to get technical help from the Soil Conservation Service. Deciding that it was a case of do or die, he was the first man to sign up in the Demonstration Project in his neighborhood.

Recently the writer stopped at the Dietrich farm. Clarence and Lizzie were in a contoured and terraced field, baling hay. It was a perennial mixture of timothy and alfalfa, and each bale weighed over 60 pounds. Three tractors were busy in the operation and they were needed.

"Great year for hay," said Clarence. "About 523 bales off seven acres."

"Does that mean that the farm is producing better than it used to?" I asked.

Clarence & Lizzie Dietrich are now keeping the soil on their farm where it belongs — AND THEY FIND IT'S A PAYING PROPOSITION.

TWELVE YEARS AGO—*the Dietrich farm was beginning to look like this.*

BUT—Clarence Dietrich learned how to prevent such waste.

AND TODAY—his place looks more like this.

"If somebody offered me $10,000 to turn my farm back to the shape it was in in 1938, I'd kick him off the place," was Clarence's emphatic reply.

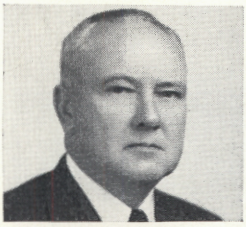
Clarence Dietrich's experience is being duplicated now on many farms in the Delaware Basin. In my own County of Sussex, New Jersey, soil erosion is being eliminated by contouring, grass stripping and other conservation practices. But the sad fact remains that altogether too many farmers still have not seen the wisdom of adopting modern conservation practices.

As long as I am a member of Incodel, I shall do everything in my power to accelerate its cooperative soil conservation program in the Delaware Basin until every farm family, like Clarence and Lizzie, has sampled its benefits.

FOREST CONSERVATION

HON. FLOYD E. ANDERSON

New York State Senator and Vice Chairman of Incodel



IN 1800—only five generations ago—the Delaware River Valley was known as "One Vast Forest".

A tremendous change has taken place since then. In place of the virgin stands that covered most of 13,000 square miles of the region's area, only one-third of the Basin's surface now supports forest life. Practically all of this area is privately owned, in second and third growth or scrubby saplings, and badly managed. Fortunately, however, the area is located largely in the headwater regions of the Basin, where it is most effective.

Fire, disease, insects, greed and wasteful shortsightedness of man have taken a tremendous toll! Most of such destruction was avoidable, and entirely unwarranted. The effects are manifold. They include the despoliation of protective surface cover with the consequent aggravation of floods and droughts; the silting of streams, lakes and reser-

Fire, disease, waste and greed have taken a tremendous toll of our forests' resources.

voirs; the depletion of ground water resources; the deprivation of sustenance for vegetation and agriculture; and a substantial economic loss to the woodland owner.

Never in the history of mankind has it been more imperative to discourage past malpractices. For, forests not only always will be essential for watershed protection and as the source of pulp and timber, but, more important, are becoming, in this age of plastics, an ever-replenishable source of supply of raw materials for the production of substitutes for our rapidly diminishing supply of irreplaceable metals.

Of the four States in the Delaware watershed, only New York thus far has been sufficiently farsighted to enact legislation to encourage private owners, with whom the solution of the problem mainly rests, to adopt better forest management practices.

Incodel will continue its efforts to prevail upon the other States, especially Pennsylvania and New Jersey which have so much at stake, to follow the Empire State's example.

Never in history has it been more imperative to prevent forest destruction.

UNDERGROUND WATERS

HON. ALFRED B. LITTELL

New Jersey State Senator and Member of Incodel

INCODEL has long recognized the importance of underground waters in the development of the Delaware Basin, particularly to the municipal and industrial welfare of the metropolitan region which embraces Philadelphia and South Jersey.

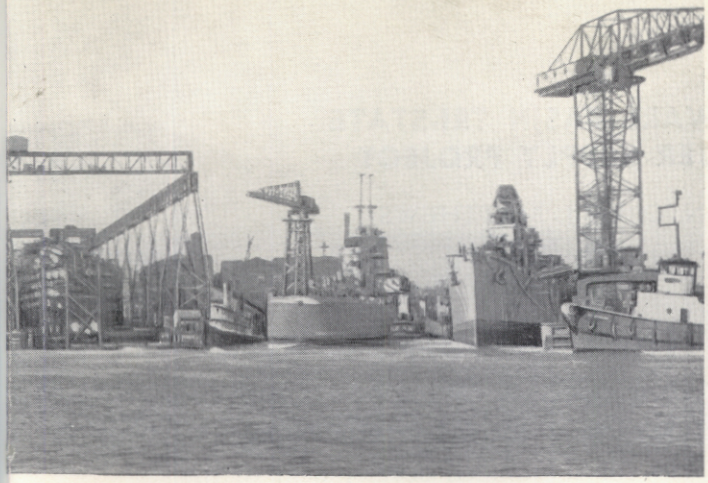
Problems surrounding **surface** water are well recognized. But, this is not the case with underground water. Little is known about its occurrence, available quantity, chemical quality and perennial dependability.

A request recently filed by the Texas Company for a permit to take six million gallons of water daily from the ground water formation underlying Philadelphia and Camden stressed the urgency for taking prompt steps toward an adequate evaluation and equitable control of ground waters in the area.

Both the City of Camden and the Philadelphia Naval Base objected to the proposed development. Each believed

Photograph by Texas Co.

Operation of Texas Company Eagle Point Refinery now under construction at Westville, New Jersey, will require a large supply of underground water.



The Philadelphia Naval Base and the City of Camden (pictured below) are vitally concerned about the capacity of the ground water formation in the Philadelphia-South Jersey region from which they secure their supplies.

that it might interfere with their existing use of the resource. But, extensive hearings on the application before the New Jersey Water Policy Commission clearly proved that there was a startling paucity of information about the problem.

It is possible that the withdrawal of water from this formation is approaching the safe yield. **But the only way to determine this with certainty, and the only way to provide the basis for the formulation of reasonable regulations to protect the resources against over-development, is to make a detailed, intensive and extended survey of the geology and hydrology of the area.**

Incodel urges the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to join with the United States Geologic Survey in such an undertaking at the earliest opportunity.

Photograph by Latcham Studio, Camden, N. J.

Aerial View of Camden, New Jersey

DELAWARE BASIN TRI-STATE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

HON. ORUS J. MATTHEWS
Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce and Member of Incodel

THE States in which the Delaware Basin is located have done a remarkable job through Incodel in formulating policies for the unified development of the natural resources of the Delaware watershed. Coordinated programs adopted by them for stream pollution abatement and for soil and forest conservation are fine examples. Equally outstanding is the reciprocal statute enacted by New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania containing standards with which each State has agreed to abide, if and when it proceeds with independent water supply projects involving stream flow diversions.

The time has now arrived when the same three States should jointly evaluate the advisability of the future construction of a tri-state water supply project to meet the prospective requirements of the great metropolitan areas centering around New York City, Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia. If they fail to take this step they may find out when it is too late that they have forfeited their inherent rights to the enjoyment of the "highest use" of the Delaware for municipal water supply purposes.

Two recent propositions involving actions by the Federal Government could have brought such a result. One was the proposal for the construction of a ship canal across the State of New Jersey, connecting the Delaware near Trenton to Raritan Bay near New Brunswick. This scheme called for the filling of the "ditch" with water secured in substantial

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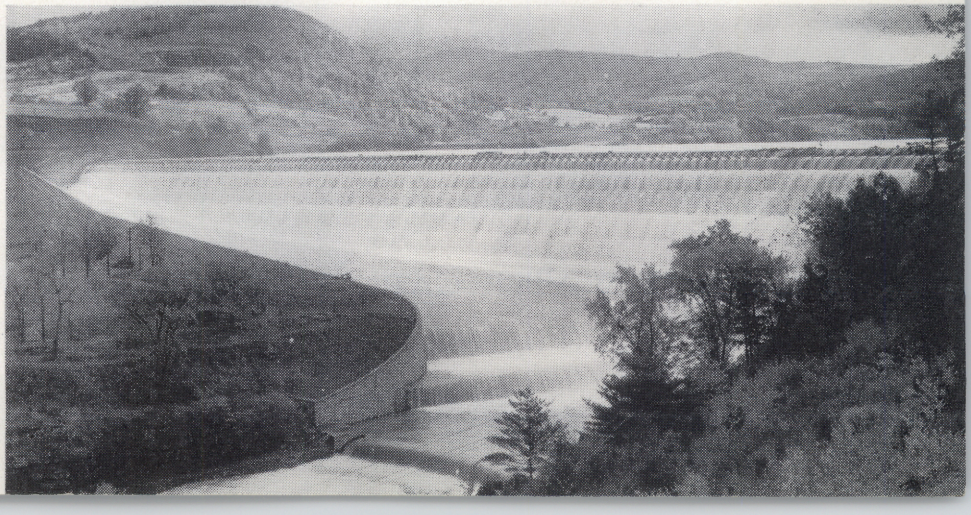
part from the headwater regions of the Basin. Incodel aided in stalling this project by its insistence that such waters must be preserved for their ultimate superior use as future sources of municipal water supply.

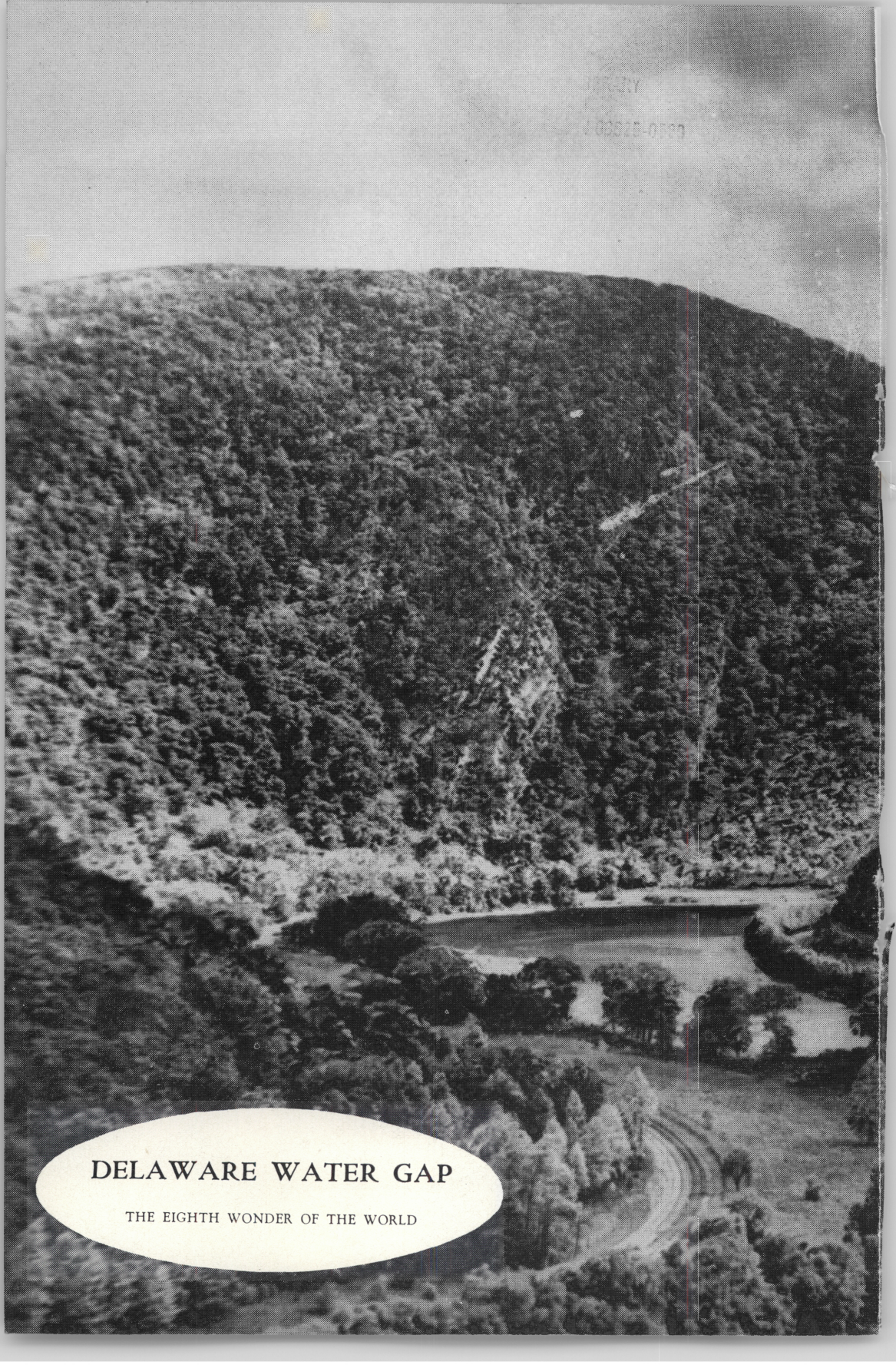
The other dangerous proposal is the pending application of the so-called Electric Power Company of New Jersey for a license from the Federal Power Commission to build a series of dams on the Delaware for the production of hydro-electric power. Such construction, if authorized would seriously jeopardize the interests of the States in the use of the Delaware.

It is imperative that New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, at the earliest opportunity, declare by reciprocal legislation or compact their intention of preserving to themselves the exclusive authority to build and operate such dams and reservoirs on the Delaware and its tributaries as they may jointly determine, after adequate study, to be necessary or advisable in order to meet the estimated prospective water supply requirements of their respective political subdivision.

Incodel is currently engaged in making essential preliminary investigations necessary for further appraisal and advancement of this vital interstate program.

The highest use of the waters of the Delaware River Basin is for municipal water supply.




DELAWARE WATER GAP
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

RECREATION

WILLIAM T. VANDERLIPP

Director, New Jersey Department of Economic Development and Vice-Chairman of Incodel

NOWHERE in the United States is there a more attractive river valley vacationland as conveniently accessible to as many people than the 6800 square miles of picturesque territory that comprise the Upper Delaware Basin. The region, located within three contiguous states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—and abounding in recreational opportunities, is within less than two hours' driving distance of the homes of over 15,000,000 people.

Pick any season—Winter, Spring, Summer or Fall—and one may find ample provisions to meet his or her desire for excitement, rest or other forms of relaxation within the hills and valleys and along the watercourses of the Pocono and Catskill ranges.

With its mountain streams a challenge to the fisherman in the Spring, its secluded camp sites and mountain resorts a retreat for the vacationer in the Summer, its abundance of game a thrill to the hunter in the Fall, and its frozen lakes and snow-blanketed hills the delight of Winter sports enthusiasts, the Upper Valley is truly a recreational land par excellence.

Since inception, Incodel has considered it to be one of its major responsibilities to work hand-in-hand with state and local governments and civic groups in protecting the perfections of this land of happiness, and in making its resources more readily available to the people. It will continue to consider the task a major item of its unified plan for the development of the natural resources of the Basin.

PICK ANY SEASON

OF THE YEAR

FOR RECREATION IN THE UPPER DELAWARE BASIN

OYSTER, FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

HON. BURTON S. HEAL

Recorder of Deeds, New Castle County, Delaware and Member of Incodel

THE mountains, lakes and streams of the wooded, sparsely settled, and still largely unspoiled Upper Delaware Basin are the natural habitat of an abundance of fish and wildlife. To the many thousands of Izaak Waltonians, from the expert angler to the hopeful boy with the bent pin, the deep pools where big speckled trout lie are promises of adventure that are hard to beat. Similarly, the hide-out of the deer—and the occasional bear—and the dens of the smaller quadrupeds and game birds are a source of joy to the sportsman.

But, something is missing in the picture. At one time, millions of the anadromous shad, most toothsome of the finny family, set sail from the sea every Spring to return to

Photograph by Don Corvelli

To the barefoot boy with the bent pin the streams of the Upper Delaware Basin are an adventure hard to beat.

The wooded, sparsely settled region is the hide-out of the deer—and the occasional bear.

Photograph by Pennsylvania Game Commission.

the spawning grounds in which they were hatched in these same upland waters. Only a few bucks and maidens now manage the upstream journey. And their efforts to perpetuate their strain are of no avail. Practically all of their fingerlings, upon their attempt to return to the ocean in the early Fall, are suffocated by the grossly polluted, oxygen depleted waters in the stretch of the Delaware River in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Camden.

One of the great benefits of Incodel's pollution abatement program will be the restoration of the shad fishery. This accomplishment will be equivalent to the establishment of an industry in the region with an estimated annual payroll of $4,000,000.

The Bay and lowermost reach of the Delaware River at the junction of the Maurice River in New Jersey is the locus of a $50,000,000 oyster industry. From it are taken up to 5,000,000 bushels of bivalves per year.

Incodel's Delaware Basin program is designed to protect the oyster industry as well as the shad and wildlife resources.

PORT OF THE DELAWARE

HON. CHARLES C. SMITH

State Representative, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Member of Incodel

HEEDING Incodel's plea, the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in their concurrent sessions of 1947, mandated the Delaware River Joint Commission, which operates the Philadelphia - Camden Bridge, to embark immediately, in cooperation with Incodel, upon the formulation of a comprehensive plan to serve as guide in carrying out the powers and duties delegated to the Joint Commission by the compact of 1931, under which it was created. Specifically, the Commission was directed, among other responsibilities, to prepare an action program for "the promotion of increased commerce on the Delaware River."

The Port of Philadelphia, together with other harbors along the Delaware from Trenton to the sea, constitute the largest fresh water terminus in the country. Until most recently, it also handled the second greatest volume of waterborne traffic. The part which this haven played in the winning of World Wars I and II will never be fully evaluated. From it, products of the heavily concentrated industrial area which it serves were sent night and day to all theatres of activity.

It is even more important that the port should be equally valuable in building a lasting peace, or for service in World War III, if such an eventuality cannot be avoided.

The Port of the Delaware.

That this objective can best be accomplished only by properly planning for future extensions and improvements to port facilities was the basis of Incodel's insistence that attention should be promptly focused upon the problem from a regional view.

Much progress has been accomplished. Spurred by Governors Duff and Driscoll, the necessary investigations are now well advanced and a final report is scheduled to be completed in time for careful consideration during the 1949 legislative sessions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

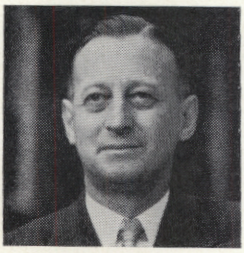
From present indications, it appears to be both industrially desirable and economically feasible to make the Port of the Delaware continuously more serviceable to the region, the nation and world.

This is another of Incodel's major aims.

HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

WILLIAM A. McWILLIAMS

Delaware State Department of Highways and Member of Incodel



NO unified plan for the development of a river basin region would be complete without a comprehensive program for the protection and development of its life-blood arteries—the highways and other channels of transportation.

The Delaware River Basin is well provided with such facilities. It is a focal point for all modes of travel.

Representative Smith of Pennsylvania, a fellow member of Incodel, has given a résumé in the preceding section of this report on progress being made in the development of an action program for the expansion of facilities for the promotion of water-borne traffic in the Port of the Delaware.

Pursuant to Incodel's recommendations, the agency responsible for this investigation, the Delaware River Joint Commission, is making a simultaneous survey of need and

Photograph by Don Corvelli

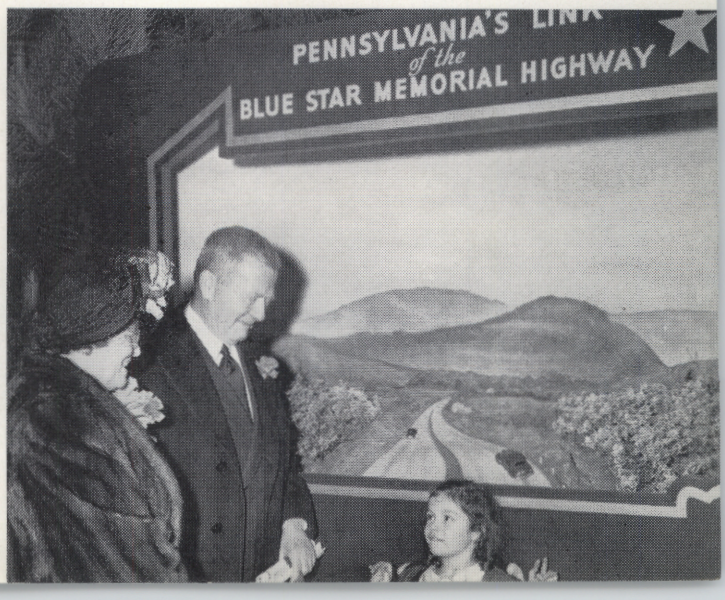
Traffic Congestion on Philadelphia-Camden Bridge.

advisability of the future construction of additional Delaware River crossings, bridges or tunnels, to serve the highly industrialized interstate metropolitan area South of Trenton.

Incodel's interest and aid has also been extended to planning problems in providing adequate connecting links between the eastern terminus of the Pennsylvania Turnpike at King of Prussia and the highway system serving the City of Philadelphia.

The movement by the Pennsylvania Roadside Council to prevent "highway pollution" by inconsiderately located and unsightly roadside structures, has received Incodel support. It has aided as well in the promotion of the section of the National Blue Star Memorial Highway traversing the Delaware Basin. This cross-country thoroughfare will be appropriately beautified and landscaped as a living tribute to all those who served in the last World War.

Photograph by Philadelphia Inquirer



Governor and Mrs. Duff enjoy youngster's interest in model of Pennsylvania's Link of the Blue Star Memorial Highway.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COUNCIL

HON. FRANKLIN H. LICHTENWALTER

United States Congressman, Lehigh and Bucks Counties, Pennsylvania, and Member of Incodel

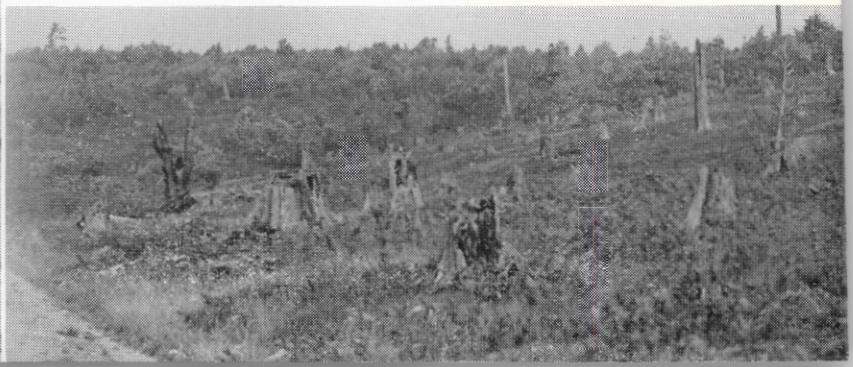
THE Delaware River Basin is composed of hundreds of sub-drainage areas. Principal among them is its second largest, the great Lehigh River Valley.

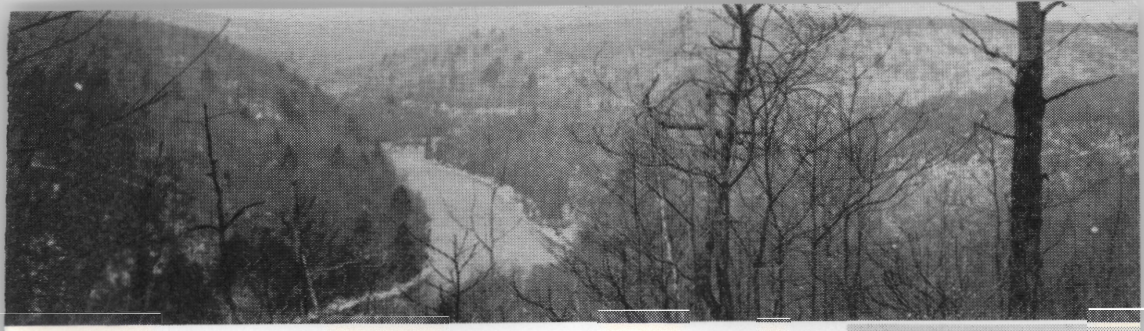
On May 23, 1942, a torrential downpour over this region sent the Lehigh on a rampage, leaving a terrible wake of destruction behind it.

The catastrophe moved a group of citizens representing industry, commerce, agriculture, education and government to organize the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council, for the avowed purpose of "enactment of enabling legislation, the appropriation of necessary funds and the completion of essential flood control and prevention projects in the Lehigh River watershed."

Incodel has always considered it to be one of its major duties to assist grass roots agencies, such as the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council, to attain desirable objectives. Consonant with this viewpoint, it has joined forces with the Council in its campaign for flood protection. Much progress has been accomplished as the result of this dual approach.

Scrub Oak Barrens are a Primary Object of Attention





Site of Bear Creek Flood Control Reservoir

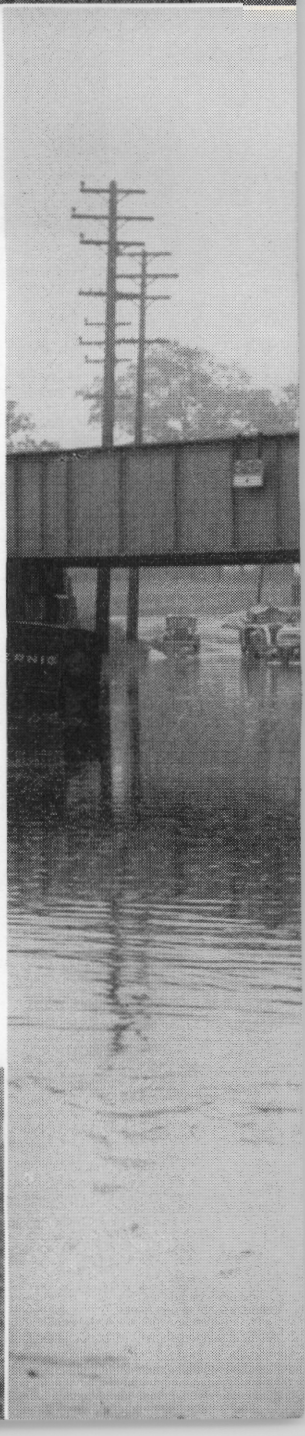
Item: The U. S. Weather Bureau has established a flood warning system.

Item: Congress has authorized a flood control reservoir on Bear Creek, a Lehigh tributary, and appropriated funds for the preparation of construction plans and specifications. Local interests have agreed to meet their responsibilities in the construction of protective works at vital spots along the river.

Item: The U. S. Soil Conservation Service is conducting a supplemental upstream flood control survey.

Item: The Congress and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have authorized the establishment of and appropriated funds for a Delaware-Lehigh Forest Experimental Center to be operated cooperatively by the U. S. Forest Service and the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

With Incodel's encouragement, the Council has raised its sights to encompass many other programs related to flood control including soil conservation, reforestation and general watershed management.



at Delaware-Lehigh Forest Experimental Center

BRANDYWINE VALLEY ASSOCIATION

HON. RAYMOND B. PHILLIPS

Delaware State Senator and Member of Incodel

WHEN a man becomes imbued with a purpose, great things may be expected of him.

For years Clayton Hoff roamed the Brandywine Valley in order that his camera could record the beauty and lore of one of the Delaware's most historic tributary watersheds. Although exhilarated by the region's charms Clayt was sorely depressed by the great amount of unnecessary waste and despoliation which he observed on these treks. Irked and almost sickened by the disgustingly dirty and potentially dangerous wastes being discharged by cities and factories into the streams and by the negligence of farmers in allowing rains to wash away topsoil, he decided that steps should be taken to end the practices which threatened to ruin the valley.

Thus was started the Second Battle of the Brandywine. Incodel is proud to have had the privilege of working since its inception with Clayton Hoff and the approximately twenty conservationists who chartered the Brandywine Valley Association about three years ago. No organization in the country is more "grass roots" in its operations.

The purpose of the Association is to encourage and aid the **people** of the Brandywine Valley "to reduce soil erosion and silting, lessen flood and drought damage, decrease stream pollution, improve and protect existing woodland, reforest marginal lands and preserve wildlife and natural beauty."

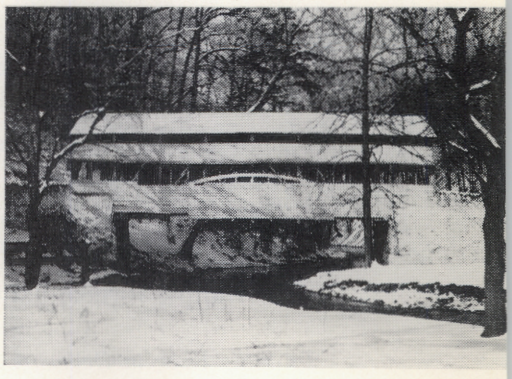
The Association's by-word is education. It is firmly convinced that factual knowledge of urgency and need is

CLAYTON M. HOFF
Executive Vice-President
Brandywine Valley Association

the only foundation upon which lasting conservation programs can be built successfully. To this end it has prepared an illustrated lecture on "What's Wrong With The Brandywine." This story has been presented to more than 400 audiences attended by close to 80,000 people in the Valley and the Delaware Basin. Beginning with tots in the schools and extending to teachers in the colleges, the Association is effectively spreading the gospel that "Conservation is indeed America's Most Basic Problem."

The Brandywine Valley Association has Incodel's blessing. It wishes that there were similar associations in every one of the Delaware Basin's principal subdivisions. More power to BVA!

Springhouse at Source of Brandywine.

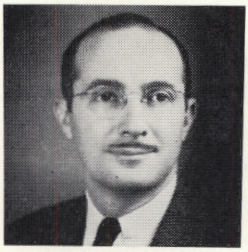


Old Historic Covered Bridge Over Brandywine Creek

ROUTE 97 COUNCIL OF NEW YORK STATE

HON. HAROLD KELLER

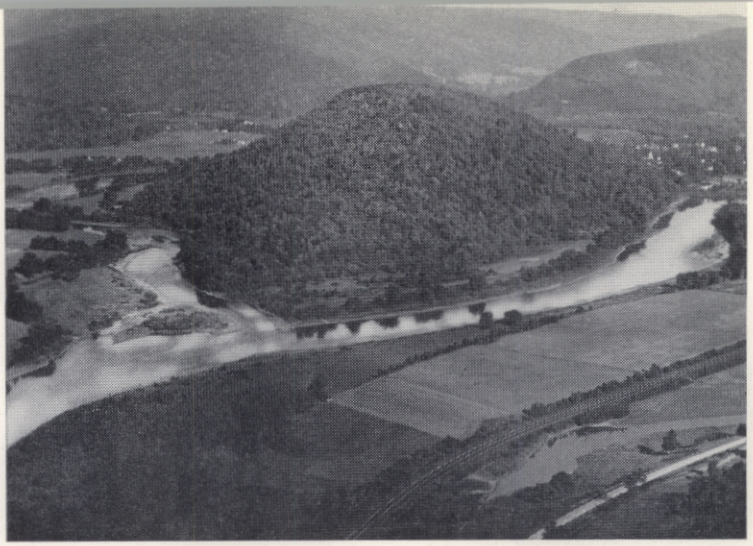
Commissioner, New York State Department of Commerce and Member of Incodel



PRIOR to World War II, Incodel participated in an extremely effective campaign for the promotion of the assets of the Upper Delaware Valley above Port Jervis. An outstanding result was the formation of the "Route 97 Council," composed of public officials representing all of the towns in the New York State section of the Upper Basin. The agency was organized for the primary purpose of furthering programs for the protection and enhancement of the scenic highway—Route 97—which closely parallels the Delaware River between Port Jervis and Hancock.

The Council became inactive during the war and failed to revive on its own initiative after its ending. Impressed by Council's potency, and because of its strong belief in grass roots operations, Incodel arranged a meeting at Narrowsburg, New York, in October, 1947, with former members of the Council with the view of reawakening the interest of the local representatives of this section of the basin. The meeting proved to be the spark for the reactivation of the Council. It has now taken up its prior programs with zest under the able chairmanship of Hon. Wendell E. Phillips, former mayor of Port Jervis.

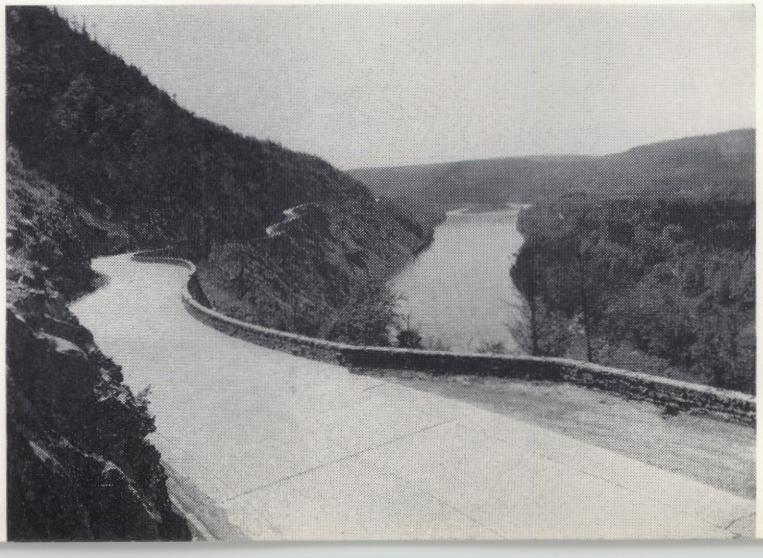
Tri-State Rock in Delaware River near Port Jervis, marking common boundary point of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.



Wedding of the Waters at confluence of East and West Branches of Delaware River at Hancock, New York.

As is the case with the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council and the Brandywine Valley Association, Incodel is delighted to work with the Council in the advancement of its aims. But it is convinced that the scope of the agency should be broadened to include, in addition to its principal objective, consideration of programs for soil and forest conservation and for the further enhancement of the remarkable recreational aspects of the region. It also is of the opinion there should be one agency jointly representing the New York and Pennsylvania sections of the area for these purposes. The Route 97 Council is the logical nucleus of such an organization.

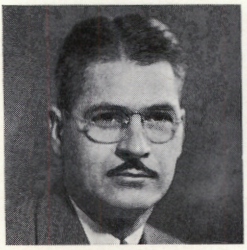
New York State Highway Route 97 paralleling the Delaware River between Port Jervis and Hancock.



FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

HON. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON

State Treasurer of New Jersey and Member of Incodel



FOUR score and five years ago, in his Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln said:

"It is for us the living—to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Most troubles of the complicated One World in which we now live can be attributed to man's failure to devise a system of world government of, by and for the people, under which pleasant and coordinated relations among nations and their various political units can flourish.

All eyes are looking upon the United States for inspiration and guidance in reaching that goal. America must lead the way. In order that it may occupy this enviable position it is imperative that it first put its own house in order.

This means that the activities of federal, state and local units of government in this country in providing needs and services for the people must be integrated and unified to the greatest possible extent.

In its own small way in one limited field Incodel has made a tremendous contribution to this cause. Dealing solely with problems concerning control, utilization and conservation of human and natural resources in an interstate river basin region, it has set a pattern that admirably incorporates the principles of self-government which Lincoln did not wish to perish from the earth.

First and foremost, Incodel has demonstrated that in the Delaware River Basin, a group of States has both the willingness and capacity to work together amicably in solving river basin development problems of common concern.

Secondly, Incodel has proved that projects in the overall Delaware Basin program can be advanced and culminated in a mutually beneficial, practical and democratic manner. This has been accomplished under a procedure which encourages the participation of all affected agencies of government, federal, state and local, and without resort to any step that might lead to a revolutionary change in our established system of government.

Thirdly, on a national scale, Incodel has successfully campaigned, in cooperation with other groups, for Congressional declarations of policy requiring recognition and protection of the interests, rights and responsibilities of the state and local governments in the matter of formulation of federal projects for the development of the rivers of the country and their watersheds. To Incodel belongs a great portion of the credit for the enunciation of such principles in federal acts relating to flood control, rivers and harbors development, and stream pollution abatement of the past several sessions of Congress.

Ample further evidence of Incodel's determined desire to improve relations among States and between State and Federal governments can be noted in all of the brief reports on its activities in this publication.

Incodel's accomplishments in this regard in the field of river basin development are outstanding. Similar gains are being made through the medium of Interstate Cooperation Commissions in other fields of governmental operations.

The movement for better intergovernmental relations must be continued and accelerated. The peace and welfare of the world will be advanced in direct proportion to the degree in which the relations among units of government can be unified and coordinated.

UNIFIED RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT

HON. JOHN S. THOMPSON

Member of New York State Assembly and of Incodel

HON. John S. Thompson, a valued member of Incodel since 1941, died July 14, 1948 at his home in Medina, New York, after a brief illness. He had been a New York State Assemblyman from 1930. Mr. Thompson was a soldier by profession, retiring in 1937 with the rank of Major General. During his 39 years in military life, General Thompson gained the unusual distinction of having filled every rank from buck private to Major General. Incodel is deeply moved by General Thompson's passing. It has lost a fine friend.

Before his death, arrangements were being made to have General Thompson prepare a statement in this Incodel report for the year ending June 30, 1948, on "Unified River Basin Development". Unfortunately, because of his illness, they could not be consummated. The following discussion represents an attempt upon the part of the Incodel staff to express General Thompson's philosophy on the subject.

No program for the wise utilization and conservation of the water resources of river systems can be formulated on the basis of that resource alone. Control and management of the use of the land, minerals and products of the soil, are integral parts of the problem. Land, water and human requirements, all must be considered together.

Development and execution of river basin projects can no longer be done on a disconnected, piecemeal basis, as in the past. Projects for the utilization and conservation of natural resources and the betterment of human equities now must be evaluated and carried out as component parts of a unified and sound plan of river basin development.

The States in which the Delaware River Basin is located are demonstrating, through Incodel, that they can view that region in its entirety for the purpose of devising an overall basin plan for the development of its resources, human and natural. In this Valley there is no need or excuse for a federal regional authority. Being directly responsible to the people of the area, representatives of these States are convinced that they are better qualified to see the problems with greater clarity and with a more healthy and intimate understanding. More important, they believe that only through active participation of the States and their local political sub-divisions is it possible to formulate a program that will be in keeping with long established and well proved American procedures and provide for the maintenance of a proper balance among the various levels of government.

The formulation of a well coordinated plan for the development of the Delaware River Basin best can be accomplished by the application of the principles of cooperation among States and between States and the Federal Government.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

HON. GEORGE W. FOY

Assemblyman, New York State and Member of Incodel

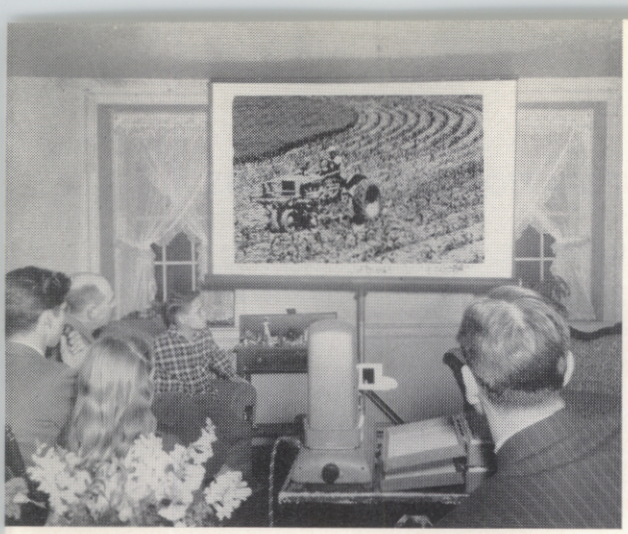
AMERICA'S strength at home and abroad in the years to come will be determined in large measures by the quality and effectiveness of the education it provides for its citizens.

This statement which is contained in the 1947 Report of The President's Commission on Higher Education, rings clear and true. For it is only through education that there can be a general and proper understanding of the problems of the nation and the world.

Education in the field of conservation ranks high on any list of priorities. The people must be informed as to their responsibilities in using natural resources wisely. The future of America—and of the whole earth—depends upon the acceptance of that philosphy.

The job ahead is tremendous. Great masses of population no longer have any direct ties with soils, waters, forests—or other of nature's resources. Man's dependence upon these essentials therefore must be emphasized. He must be taught to realize he cannot exist without them. He must be shown that many natural resources—particularly those which are replenishable by proper husbanding, such as soils and forests—are being wasted at an alarming rate.

Who will teach these fundamentals? Many present day school teachers have little or no appreciation of the problem. With only a smattering of necessary knowledge they are unequipped to adequately inform growing generations



Kodachrome Slide Lecture On Soil Conservation.

of the inter-relationship of natural resources conservation with every day living. The point has been reached where we must teach the teachers.

The problem goes still deeper. There are many instances where even those who deal daily with the land fail to see the light. For example, all too many farmers are yet tilling the soil in the same manner as their forefathers.

Incodel is pressing the problem of conservation education from all angles. Through magazine articles, newspaper releases, field inspection trips, slide lectures and personal services it is trying to reach all the people, young and old.

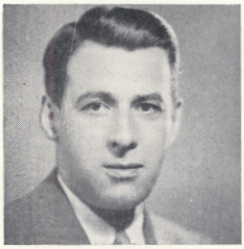
The job of conservation is so big that everyone must do his part to meet it. Posterity may well rest upon the success of educational programs of today. Too little, too late, can be disastrous.

A Class In Conservation On A Field Trip.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION COMMISSIONS

HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL

Secretary, New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation and Member of Incodel



REPORTS presented on the foregoing pages of this brochure briefly summarize Incodel's objectives and the results of its activities and accomplishments.

In his introductory statement, Chairman Pitkin, quite properly, emphasizes the fact that the Commission, although it might be focusing attention at the moment on a particular project, has never failed to evaluate and key that project into its overall plan.

Following Mr. Pitkin's example, I wish to express another remindful note. It is that the impressive progress which Incodel has made would never have been possible without the support of the Interstate Cooperation Commissions (or their counterpart) of the four States in which the Delaware River watershed is located—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Incodel, in fact, is indebted to these Commissions for its existence. It was by virtue of their decisions that it came into being in 1936.

Today there is an Interstate Cooperation Commission in every State in the Union. Each deals cooperatively with the other in many broad fields of governmental activity.

The cornerstone for this great movement was laid by New Jersey in 1935 when it became the first State to authorize this new branch of operations. Its first and only

Chairman, Judge Richard Hartshorne, has directed its activities since inception.

New Jersey's action was followed closely by New York and Pennsylvania which organized comparable agencies the following year.

The New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation has been headed since 1937 by Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag. Under his inspiration and leadership the "Ostertag" Committee has attained an exemplary record of accomplishments.

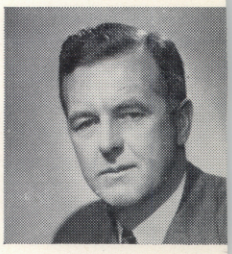
Pennsylvania's Commission has been chairmanned during the past two years by Hon. Orus J. Matthews, Secretary of the Department of Commerce. During his short tenure of office, Secretary Matthews has gone a long way in furthering the cause of better government. As a member of Incodel he has championed its programs for the development of port and transportation facilities and for the appraisal of the merits of a tri-state water supply project to meet the future requirements of the metropolitan areas in the region.

Delaware's Commission has functioned smoothly under the able guidance of its Chairman, Hon. Burton S. Heal, who is also a member of Incodel. Having served as a member of Wilmington City Council, of the New Castle County Levy Court, and in both branches of the Delaware Legislature, Mr. Heal has been the source of a wealth of valuable experience in governmental relations.

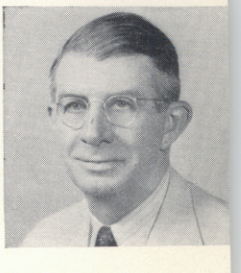
Incodel is proud of the privilege of serving as the joint agency of these important units of government.

HON. RICHARD HARTSHORNE

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG



HON. ORUS J. MATTHEWS



HON. BURTON S. HEAL

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