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INCODEL BUSINESS MEETING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
JANUARY 25-26, 1946.

W. T. Vandenberg

974.901
I46.

Delaware New Jersey — New York Pennsylvania

INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on the Delaware River Basin

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CHAIRMAN

DR. M. P. CATHERWOOD
VICE CHAIRMAN

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SECRETARY-TREASURER

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

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STATE SANITARY ENGINEER

HON. GEORGE R. CLARK
MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. GEORGE P. EDMONDS
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

HON. BURTON S. HEAL
RECORDER OF DEEDS,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

MR. W. B. McKENDRICK
STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
STATE TREASURER

HON. DUANE E. MINARD, JR.
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE
COOPERATION

HON. JOHN G. SHOLL
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

MR. WILLIAM T. VANDERLIPP
DEPT. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK

HON. FLOYD E. ANDERSON
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

DR. M. P. CATHERWOOD
COMMISSIONER, DIVISION OF COMMERCE

HON. GEORGE W. FOY
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

HON. NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

HON. JOHN S. THOMPSON
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

PENNSYLVANIA

HON. FLOYD CHALFANT
SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HON. WELDON B. HEYBURN
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

HON. FRANKLIN H. LICHTENWALTER
MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR. F. A. PITKIN
DIRECTOR, STATE PLANNING BOARD

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INCODEL BUSINESS MEETING

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946

I. Minutes of Preceding Meeting

II. Executive Secretary's Report

III. Stream Pollution Abatement

IV. Schuylkill River Project

V. Water Supply Diversion Legislation

VI. Federal-State Relationship in Water Resources Programs

VII. Soil and Forest Conservation

VIII. Port of the Delaware River

IX. Annual Report

X. Publicity

XI. Finances

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Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER I. Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting
By Executive Secretary.

STATEMENT: See attached copy

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY OF MINUTES

INCODEL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
December 4,1945.

A meeting of Incodel's Executive Committee with the Chairmen of the Soil Conservation Commissions of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware was held in the Commission's Offices in Philadelphia on Tuesday, December 4, 1945.

The joint session was convened at 11:00 A.M. and was concluded after luncheon at about 2:00 P.M. It was attended by Commissioners Turner, Catherwood, Beckett, Paul and Lichtenwalter; and by Messrs. Allen and Boardman of the staff. The representatives of the Soil Conservation Commissions were: Hon. Miles Horst, Pennsylvania; Harry R. Slayback, representing Dr. William H. Martin, New Jersey; Mr. Leon Benjamin, New York; and Dean John L.Schuster, Delaware. The Executive Committee meeting followed and was concluded at the home of Chairman Turner, who was host to the Committee at dinner.

The joint session was begun by the reading of a brief statement explaining the functions of Incodel, its decision to initiate a soil and forest conservation program, and its desire to undertake this work in accordance with a well-conceived working schedule. The State Soil Conservation Commission's representatives were requested to assist Incodel in formulating a practical action program.

Messrs. Benjamin, Slayback and Schuster each explained the workings of the Soil Conservation Commissions in their state. All three emphasized the importance of proceeding slowly and on a sound practical basis. Secretary Horst briefly reviewed the conditions which had retarded soil conservation work in Pennsylvania, explaining that the principal difficulty had been a

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disagreement between representatives of the federal and state agencies concerning their respective functions. It was stated that the situation had been bettered by the enactment of the new soil conservation law. Since then, several counties in Pennsylvania, including Lehigh, have asked for the establishment of soil conservation districts.

The State officials enthusiastically approved the undertaking of a basin-wise conservation program and stated their willingness to serve on an advisory committee for its supervision and direction.

The summary of the minutes of the Executive Committee session follows:

MINUTES OF THE PRECEDING MEETING

The summary of the minutes of the preceding meeting held in Port Jervis September 14, 1945 were approved as read upon motion of Messrs. Paul and Beckett.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

After taking the following action on items included in the report of the Executive Secretary, the report was ordered to be received and filed.

1. The request of Norma Moore Rementer for leave of absence from October 1, 1945 to January 1, 1946 because of illness was granted. The Executive Committee also authorized payment of an additional one-half month's salary to Miss Moore as sick leave.

2. Upon motion made by Mr. Lichtenwalter and seconded by Mr. Paul, and approved, the salary of Miss Reba B. Tropp was increased from $140.00 to $150.00 a month effective December 1, 1945, and an increase from $100.00 to $110.00 was granted to Miss Kathryn Flynn, also effective December 1, 1945.

3. The question as to the negotiation of a new lease involving an increase in rent for office space from $1800 to $2040 per year was referred to the Chairman for final disposition.

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

After expressing its pleasure for the fine progress being made in the furtherance of Incodel's basin-wide program for the abatement of stream pollution, the office report upon this subject was ordered to be received and filed upon motion of Dr. Catherwood and Mr. Paul.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER DESILTING PROJECT

The report on the Schuylkill River Desilting project was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Beckett and Paul. It was agreed that special efforts should be made by the Pennsylvania members of Incodel and particularly by Chairman Turner and Secretary Allen to influence the Pennsylvania State officials in charge of this project to proceed more aggressively.

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION LEGISLATION

The office report on "Water Supply Diversion Projects" called attention to the fact that Attorney-General Goldstein had not been able to arrange a conference with the Attorneys-General in New Jersey and Pennsylvania to effectuate the certification of the Incodel Water Supply Diversion Acts of the three states involved. The General now suggested that the question be considered by a conference of deputies. While the Executive Committee was of the opinion that the question would not likely be settled by such an arrangement, it agreed that the effort should be made, and authorized the office to make the necessary arrangements.

The report on this subject was ordered to be received and filed on motion made by Messrs. Beckett and Lichtenwalter.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS IN WATER RESOURCES PROBLEMS

The comprehensive report covering progress which Incodel has made in bringing about improved relationship between federal and state agencies was considered at length by the Executive Committee. The Committee was particularly pleased with the success of this activity, and expressed the belief that a great service had been rendered, not only to the region but to the nation as well.

The Committee voted to give its support to the proposed flood control program for the Lehigh River watershed.

The Committee also gave its approval to the activities of its Chairman and Executive Secretary in participating with the Council of State Governments, the Water Conservation Conference, and the National Reclamation Association, in the effort to bring about the formulation of plans for the unified development of river basins by the employment of principles calling for the effective utilization of existing federal, state and interstate agencies, in contrast to the alternative federal regional authority method.

Chairman Turner referred to the arrangements being made for a conference in New England in January 1946 to further this principle in the handling of flood problems in the Connecticut River watershed. The conference is to be sponsored by the Council of State Governments, the Interstate Cooperation Commissions of the northeast region, and the Water Resources Committee of the Council of State Governments, of which Chairman Turner is the presiding officer. Incodel is to be requested to take part in the program.

The attention of the members of the Executive Committee was also called to the efforts of the office to assist in bringing about the establishment of agencies similar to Incodel in other river regions of the country.

Both of these activities were approved by the Executive Committee.

The report on "Federal-State Relationships in Water Resources Problems" was ordered to be received and filed, on motion made by Dr.Catherwood and Mr. Lichtenwalter.

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

Results of the joint meeting with the Chairmen of the State Soil Conservation Commissions was reviewed in the later executive session of the Incodel Committee.

The Committee approved the recommendation for the creation of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Forest Conservation. It was agreed that this Committee should be composed of the Chairmen of the State Soil Conservation Commissions or such representative as the Chairmen should designate. In addition, the Committee agreed that the membership should include a representative of the Extension Service of each of the State Agricultural Colleges in the region, a representative of the United States Soil Conservation Service, and of the United States Forest Service. The office was requested to address a communication to the head of each of these agencies asking that its representative be appointed. Instructions were given to include in the letter a brief explanation of the Incodel objectives, and a summary of the results of the joint meeting of December 4.

The Executive Committee authorized its Executive Secretary, at his discretion pending further investigation, to employ Mr. Amos Powell, of Phoenixville, for the Commission's soil and forest conservation program. The Commission instructed its Executive Secretary to limit the starting salary to $3,000. per year and to begin the engagement on a trial basis.

Special attention was given to the activities of the Lehigh River Valley Flood Control Council and the Brandywine Valley Association. The

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Executive Committee agreed that Incodel should work hand-in-hand with these organizations and develop them and other sub-regional affiliates.

The informal staff report on soil and forest conservation was ordered to be received and filed, on motion made by Mr. Beckett and Dr. Catherwood.

PORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER

The informal staff report on the "Port of the Delaware River" was discussed and the Committee decided that the problem should be investigated further. It was suggested that the problem might be discussed informally with representatives of the public agencies dealing with the port development and with representatives of municipalities, including the City of Chester. The office was instructed to confer with Senator Heyburn in reference to the Chester situation.

The report on "The Port of the Delaware River" was ordered to be received and filed, on motion made by Messrs. Paul and Beckett.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Executive Committee expressed its pleasure as to the latest Incodel annual report, and by motion made by Dr. Catherwood and seconded by Mr. Paul, and approved, the office was authorized to contract for the printing of up to one thousand (1,000) additional copies, if further circulation of the report was determined to be advisable.

The report on the "Incodel Annual Report" was ordered to be received and filed.

PUBLICITY

The Executive Committee noted the reported schedule for the printing of the story on Incodel in Colliers during December 1945. It expressed its hope that this would materialize.

The report on "Publicity" was ordered to be received and filed.

FINANCES

The statement showing the financial status of the Commission as of November 30, 1945 was approved and ordered to be received and filed. Bills payable for the months of September, October and November, 1945, in the amounts of $2,336.23, $1,851.10 and $2,023.02 respectively, were approved as submitted, upon motion made by Messrs. Paul and Beckett.

NEXT COMMISSION MEETING

It was agreed that a semi-annual meeting of the entire membership of the Commission should be held during the latter part of January, probably January 25-26. Final decision as to the exact date was deferred pending more definite information concerning a proposed meeting of the Council of State Governments Water Resources Committee to be held at approximately the same time.

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Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER II: Report of Executive Secretary.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussions, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946

This mid-winter business meeting has been scheduled with the view of presenting reports concerning progress which has been made since the annual meeting in July 1945, in the several fields to which the Commission is directing its attention.

The special dinner meeting being held in conjunction with the business sessions this evening at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel is to honor and welcome back to Incodel our former Vice Chairman, Hon. Robert C. Hendrickson, who has only recently returned to this country after more than two years' service with the Allied Military Government in Europe. It was decided to feature the serious part of the dinner meeting with discussions concerning proposals for the development of a new source of water supply for the City of Philadelphia and the plans for the restoration of the Schuylkill River. Both of the subjects are "hot" and of vital concern not only to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but to the other states as well, particularly New Jersey.

The Schuylkill River plan will be beneficial to Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and is of great significance to all of the supporting states because it represents an outstanding example of the success of the method of interstate cooperation in developing friendly and cooperative relationships between the states and the federal government in working out problems of mutual interest and benefit.

The Philadelphia water supply problem is significant for the same reason. The project which has been recommended by the Board of Consulting Engineers serving the City of Philadelphia proposes the construction of a dam on the main channel of the Delaware River at Walpack Bend, just above

Delaware Water Gap, creating a reservoir extending approximately 30 miles to Port Jervis. In 1783, before the Constitution of the United States was ratified, the provinces of New Jersey and Pennsylvania enacted reciprocal legislation declaring the Delaware River to be a common highway, free and unobstructed for its entire length and breadth between the northern boundary of New Jersey and the southern boundary of Pennsylvania.

Much better known is the fact that in 1931, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decree permitting the State of New York and the City of New York to divert water from the Delaware River from tributaries located in New York State. This authorization, however, was conditioned upon the requirement that the City of New York must release water during periods when the flow in the Delaware River at Trenton falls below a specified rate. The Incodel reciprocal act provides a modification of this rule, under which the control would be established at the point of development instead of at Trenton. But, until the act is fully operative, the City and State are required to comply with the Supreme Court ruling.

In view of the above circumstances, it becomes immediately obvious that if the City of Philadelphia decides to proceed with the construction of a dam and the creation of a reservoir on the main Delaware River, it will be necessary to effectuate an agreement among the states for the purpose before it can go ahead. An agreement concerning the construction of a dam on the Delaware undoubtedly also will require the approval of Congress.

One of the principal objectives of the dinner meeting during the Commission's business session is to lay the groundwork for friendly negotiation of the necessary agreements between the states and the federal government, if the recommended project for Philadelphia's future water supply is adopted.

The agenda for the business sessions includes the usual reports on the Commission's activities.

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Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER III: STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946.

Excellent progress is being made in the furtherance of Incodel's basin-wide program for the abatement of stream pollution. This report will summarize some of the more important events which have taken place since the Commission's annual business meeting last July.

The unanimous opinion of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on October 30, 1945 upholding the ruling of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas in declaring that the proposed Philadelphia Sewer Rental Ordinance is valid and constitutional is a great victory. It will permit Philadelphia to commence construction of its sewage collection and treatment facilities in the near future, and thus break the log jam which has retarded the general overall program. It will have the further effect of putting the entire Philadelphia sewerage system on a self-liquidating basis. The program has been further accelerated by the councilmatic action appropriating $8,000,000. for general funds to start work at once. Construction financed by these funds is now under way.

Incodel's services to the City of Philadelphia in devising the schedule of sewer rentals and in assistance given in securing the Court's approval of this method of financing has been effective and is greatly appreciated by the City officials.

CAMDEN

Satisfactory progress also is being made in the preparation of plans for the construction of an efficient sewerage system in Camden, New Jersey. Every effort is being made to forward this work so that construction may be commenced in 1946.

PORT JERVIS

In September 1945, Incodel's Executive Committee held a conference in Port Jervis, New York, with representatives of that City and of the New York City Board of Water Supply for the purpose of securing an agreement to advance the date for the construction of the Port Jervis sewage treatment plant. It is gratifying to report that this service has brought forth good results. A further conference of the representatives of the two cities was held in New York City on January 4, at the offices of the Board of Water Supply. Mr. Roger W. Armstrong, Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Board reports that the results of that meeting were most encouraging. He stated that most of the discussion was centered around the respective responsibilities of the two municipalities concerning the construction of the sewage treatment plant. Apparently the two agencies are now in accord in this regard. A bill is being prepared for ratification during the present session of the New York State legislature regarding condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of necessary easements, rights-of-way and other property.

THE REGIONAL PROGRAM

Throughout the basin, equally similar progress is being made. Special attention is directed to the recent decision of Attorney-General James H. Duff to require the installation of primary sewage facilities in the communities along the Schuylkill River above Reading. Pennsylvania's Sanitary Water Board had previously exempted these municipalities on the theory that mine drainage from the coal mining regions neutralized the putrifying effects of sewage. Recent studies indicate that such action is only temporary. Apparently the Attorney-General's position has been influenced by these findings. Incodel concurs with the Attorney-General, not only for the above reasons, but also because it is felt that in the interest of common decency, all

municipalities must be requested to meet the minimum requirements of primary treatment.

PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION ON STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT MEASURES

Three bills are now before Congress providing for federal participation of stream pollution abatement programs. Most favored is the so-called Berkley-Spence Bill, HR-4070, which, with minor exceptions, properly provides for Federal and State cooperation. It is strongly supported by health authorities of New York and Delaware, and to a less extent by those in New Jersey. The Incodel staff is convinced that it is a good bill. It is urging, however, the inclusion of an amendment to more definitely define and limit the extent of federal activity. Resolutions have been adopted to this end, at Incodel's request, by the Counsel of State Governments and by the National Reclamation Association. Copies of both resolutions are appended hereto. There is also included a preliminary draft of an amendment designed for inclusion in HR-4070.

Considerable support also is being given to the so-called Mundt Bill, HR-519. This bill would give authority to federal agencies to create stream pollution abatement districts, to establish standards therefor and would leave the administration and enforcement of the measures in the hands of the federal government. At hearings held in Washington in November 1945, Deputy Attorney-General Harrington Adams, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the principles of the Mundt Bill. This position was taken because of the fear that unless there is authority to enforce stream pollution programs in all states, those who proceed with effective stream pollution abatement programs would be put at a disadvantage with those who do not take positive action. The Attorney-General is especially concerned about the situation in the bituminous coal mining regions of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania programs call for the enforcement of measures to prevent the unreasonable pollution of the streams from such operations. West Virginia has adopted no such policy. It is

maintained that, under such circumstances, the additional cost placed upon industry to carry out such programs in Pennsylvania would put it in an unfair competitive position with similar industries in West Virginia. It is for this reason that measures which will permit the Federal Government to compel West Virginia to proceed with comparable programs in the event that the State should not take the initiative, are looked upon with favor.

While there is merit to this point of view, in a long run it would probably be more advantageous to determine upon a method which would bring about the same results without giving Federal Government undue authority. How this could be accomplished is not apparent. Possibly a compact might be negotiated.

The situation would not be remedied by the ratification of the Ohio River basin compact, to which Virginia is now the only non-signatory state. This is because some of the streams which are polluted by mine wastes in West Virginia are not tributaries of the Ohio River, and therefore would not come under the terms of a pollution abatement program for that watershed. But the economic differential due to differences in the stream pollution programs of the two states would still exist.

This is an important problem and suggestions for solving it are in order. It would seem that perhaps the answer lies in a compromise between the two federal bills most favored, permitting federal intervention as a last recourse, after all efforts for interstate cooperation had been exhausted.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
BY
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 17, 1945

WHEREAS, There are now before Congress at least three bills providing for federal activity in the field of stream pollution abatement; and

WHEREAS, It is generally recognized that the planning and execution of stream pollution abatement programs is principally the responsibility of State Governments; and

WHEREAS, The Congress has adopted a legislative policy in the 1944 Flood Control Act and the 1945 River and Harbor Act to recognize and protect States' interests and rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Council of State Governments urges that an amendment be included in all bills concerning federal activity in the field of stream pollution abatement setting forth a Congressional declaration of policy to recognize, preserve and protect States' interest and rights in the planning and execution of stream pollution abatement programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Council of State Governments recommends that such bills also shall provide that the relations of the administrative agency or agencies of the Federal Government with any State shall be with the Governor of the State or such official or agency of the State as the Governor may designate, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Council of State Governments also recommends that such bills shall include specific provision for the channelling of federal funds through such agency or agencies of State Government as may be designated by the Governor.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY
NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION
ON
FEDERAL STREAM POLLUTION BILLS
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN DENVER, COLO., NOV. 16, 1945.

WHEREAS, There are now at least three bills before Congress providing for Federal activity in the field of stream pollution abatement, and

WHEREAS, The responsibility for the formulation and execution of stream pollution abatement programs rests principally with state and local governments;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the National Reclamation Association expresses itself in favor of the inclusion of a Congressional declaration policy in all federal stream pollution legislation which will appropriately recognize and protect the rights and responsibilities of the states in stream pollution abatement programs and will clearly define and limit the activities of the Federal Government in such programs.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF AMENDMENT TO HR-4070

Be it enactod by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in connection with the exercise of jurisdiction over the water ways of the nation and in consequence of the benefits resulting from the reduction of damage to commerce and navigation by the abatement of stream pollution, it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to recognize the primary responsibilities and rights of the states in controlling water pollution, and to provide federal technical services and financial aid to state and interstate agencies in the formulation and execution of their stream pollution abatement programs. To this end, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, under the supervision and direction of the Federal Security Administrator, shall have the responsibilities and duties relating to water pollution control provided for in this act.

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER IV: SCHUYLKILL RIVER PROJECT.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SCHUYLKILL RIVER DESILTING PROJECT

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946.

As you are aware, the Incodel proposal providing for joint participation by the Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in a project to dredge 30 million tons of coal culm and silt from the beds and banks of the Schuylkill River has been adopted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and also approved by the Army Engineers as to federal participation.

Legislation covering the state's part in the project, including an appropriation of $5,000,000, was passed by the 1945 session of the legislature. The work involves the dredging of approximately 20 millions of tons of silt from the section of the river above Norristown.

The Army Engineers' recommendations call upon the Federal Government to remove and dispose of approximately 10 million cubic yards from the section of the river between Norristown and Fairmount dam in Philadelphia, at an estimated cost of $13,000,000. These recommendations were conditioned, however, upon the completion of a substantial part of the State's program and upon the furnishing of satisfactory assurances concerning the furnishing of land, easements and rights-of-way for the prosecution of the federal part of the program.

From this statement of background, it is obvious that the success of the Schuylkill program depends upon the action of Pennsylvania. It is imperative that the State prosecute its task vigorously and efficiently. While it is moving forward with its plans, progress made thus far has not been entirely satisfactory and would have been very much less had it not been for Incodel.

The situation at present is approximately as follows. The State has made a thorough study of the factors concerning the acquisition of the dams, canals and other property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company which are

necessary for the prosecution of the dredging program. According to recent reports, it is apparently about to complete negotiations to secure such properties from the Company at no cost. The State also has a skeleton organization in Harrisburg working on the preparation of engineering plans. This has been augmented by the temporary employment of eleven part-time draftsmen, recruited from the Philadelphia office of the Army Engineers, with working headquarters in the Waldron Building, Walnut Street, Philadelphia. These facilities and services were secured at Incodel's urgence. The State's administrative agency also has secured authorization for the establishment of a field office and staff at Reading and for the appointment of a ~~process~~ project engineer, but the office and its staff have not yet been established.

For quite some time it was believed that the State project was being slowed down because too much attention was being given to offers of private interests to dredge the silt from the river at selected areas. In presenting their proposals, representatives of industry apparently have left the impression that if the work were left in their hands, the river would be cleared in a relatively short period without cost and possibly at a profit to the State. This result is highly speculative. For example, a representative of the company apparently most interested in the project has told your Executive Secretary that the amount of silt which it proposed to recover coal from the River for the operation of its plant would not exceed 120,000 tons a year. He held out the promise that once his company gets started, others would follow suit. This may or may not be so. In any event, the State cannot afford to build its program around uncertainties. It would be much better for it to determine upon a definite fixed policy of its own which would be flexible enough to encourage and permit industry under appropriate conditions to take all of the material from the river which it can use. The State, however, in all probability, will have to be prepared to carry out the major part of the dredging.

Your Chairman, in a statement to the press, has emphasized the advisability of such procedure. He stated that it is the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's responsibility to plan its program so that the mandate of the people to clear the upper section of the Schuylkill River of its silt and culm deposits within the next five or six years will be carried out. If this is not accomplished, there will be no incentive for the Federal Government to proceed with plans for the dredging of the lower river, and the entire program will be deferred unduly or be completely neglected.

Pennsylvania members of Incodel must give this problem their particular attention and take steps to have the project carried out expeditiously.

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER V: WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION LEGISLATION.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION LEGISLATION

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946.

At long last, perhaps substantial progress may be made today regarding the determination of the question of similarity of the Water Supply Diversion Acts recently passed by the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. After many efforts extending over the past year, we have finally been successful in getting Attorneys-General Goldstein of New York, VanRiper of New Jersey and Duff of Pennsylvania to meet in conference during the business session of the Commission today. It will be recalled that General Goldstein stated, at a Commission meeting in December 1944, that he was of the opinion that questions concerning differences in the three bills could only be quickly decided by the Attorneys-General. It is hoped that this will be the outcome of today's conference.

Each of the Attorneys-General has with him the deputy who represented him at a conference held in New York City, Tuesday, December 18. The Executive Committee, at its last meeting, instructed the office to go through with arrangements for this conference, but, as was anticipated, the results were not productive.

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER VI: FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS IN WATER RESOURCES PROGRAMS.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS IN WATER RESOURCES PROBLEMS

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946.

Since the last meeting of the entire Commission in July 1945, there has been much activity and progress concerning federal-state relationships in water resources problems. This report on the subject is divided into the discussions covering the more important items involved.

FEDERAL REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Of not only regional interest, but of national significance as well, are the results which have accrued from the services rendered by Incodel in bringing about a better balance in the relationships between federal and state governments. You will recall that last year the Commission joined with water resources agencies from twenty-five other states located in the northeastern and western sections of the country in securing the inclusion of a legislative declaration of policy in the current flood control and river and harbor acts concerning the preservation and protection of states' rights and their interests and responsibilities in river basin development. This is one of the greatest accomplishments ever made in this field. It has led to the establishment of cooperative efforts between federal administrative agencies and those of the states to a degree never before practised.

It is because of the establishment of this policy, probably more than any other factor, that the campaign to prevent the blanketing of the nation with federal regional authorities has been so highly successful. You will recall that the proponents for federal regional authorities patterned after TVA concentrated their initial efforts toward securing Congress' approval for the creation of a similar agency in the Missouri River valley. According to

recent advice from reliable sources, the sponsor of this proposal, Senator Murray, has agreed to procedures which will permit it to die in Committee during the present session of Congress. The bill had previously been heard by the Senate Commerce Committee and the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, both of which filed strongly worded adverse reports. The bill then was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. It is in this Committee that the above agreement was reached.

If the Missouri Valley proposal had been successful, the movement would have been extended to cover most of the other important river basins in the nation. Incodel has consistently maintained that the underlying objective of bringing about a unified program for the development of the resources for interstate river watersheds can be done by the states, if banded together cooperatively, equally as well as by any agency established by the Congress.

WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE - COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Special consideration recently has been given to the "Authority" proposals by the Water Resources Committee of the Council of State Governments, of which our Ellwood J. Turner is the Chairman.

At a meeting in Washington in September, the Committee developed a preliminary and tentative report outlining its recommendations regarding problems and methods to accomplish the unified development of river watersheds. Following the September meeting, other conferences of the Chairman and his assistants in Incodel and in the Council, resulted in a more definite but still preliminary work program. At the recommendation of the Committee the Council has agreed to hold a series of meetings throughout various sections of the country in which the problem of river basin development is urgent for the purpose of dissemanating information and of securing suggestions and opinions

urged

leading to the development of an acceptable work program.

The first of such meetings was held in Boston, January 18-19 under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Council's Water Resources Committee. Preparations are being made to hold a similar meeting in Salt Lake City in February and a meeting in the Southeastern section of the country at a later date.

At the Boston meeting, and it is assumed at the other regional meetings, special reference will be made to the Incodel machinery and the success which has been made in advancing programs for the development of the Delaware watershed.

NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

A substantial part of the program of the annual meeting of the National Reclamation Association, held in Denver, November 14-16 was devoted to the "Authority Issue". By invitation Chairman Turner took a part in the program and his address on "Blanketing the Nation with TVAs is Dangerous and Unnecessary" was received with much interest and enthusiasm. A copy of the speech is appended hereto.

Your Executive Secretary also attended the National Reclamation Association Meeting, and while there, took part in the general activities including special sessions of the Continuing Committee of the Water Conservation Conference, of which he is a member.

Incodel had an exhibit at the Reclamation Association's meeting, and copy of several of its reports ~~are~~ were available for distribution. The delegates evidenced great interest in the Incodel programs, and those from the states in which the Columbia River watershed is located - Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming - explained that they wished to work for the establishment of a similar agency in that watershed.

Since the meeting the office has had numerous requests from persons interested in the problem of land and water resources development in the Columbia valley. Governor Ford, of Montana, who is Chairman of the Northwest States Development Association, is soon to hold a meeting of the Governors of the five Columbia River basin states, at which special attention will be given to the method of interstate cooperation. It has been suggested that the Governors' conference might be held in conjunction with or at the same time as the Council of State Governments' regional meeting in Salt Lake City.

In a further effort to promote the principle of interstate cooperation, the groundwork is being laid for a conference of your Chairman and Executive Secretary with members of Congress who have evidenced concern as to the problems of river watershed development.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER DESILTING PROJECT

Although discussed in another section of this agenda, reference is made here to the progress which has been made in securing favorable recommendations for federal participation in the Schuylkill River desilting project.

On September 4, Lieutenant-General Eugene Reybold, then Chief of Engineers, U.S. Office of Engineers, transmitted his report containing favorable recommendations for federal participation in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in a project for desilting the Schuylkill River to Governor Martin of Pennsylvania, Governor Edge of New Jersey, Governor Bacon of Delaware, and Chairman Turner of Incodel. The Army Engineers' recommendations call upon the federal government to dredge approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards of coal culm and silt from the section of the Schuylkill River between Norristown Dam and Fairmount Dam in Philadelphia, at an estimated cost of $13,000,000. They were made contingent, however, upon the completion of approximately fifty

percent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's program for dredging the river above Norristown and upon satisfactory assurances concerning the furnishing of land, easements and rights of way for the prosecution of the federal part of the program.

The report was submitted to the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, in pursuance of the amendment to the present Flood Control and River and Harbor Acts, for which Incodel successfully campaigned in 1944, providing for proper recognition and protection of States' interests and rights in the development of water resources. Under the terms of the amendment, the Chief of Engineers, of the Army Engineers is required to include in the report which he files with Congress, statements covering the views of the Governors of such States as are affected by the project. Governors are given 90 days to investigate and make their reports to the Chief of Engineers.

Spurred and guided by Incodel, each of the Governors has filed his report with Lieutenant-General R. A. Wheeler, present Chief of Engineers, succeeding General Reybold, recently retired. A copy of the statement of each of the Governors is appended to this report.

The next step of guiding a bill through Congress for authorization of the Schuylkill project is very important. This subject has been discussed on frequent occasions with Senator Francis J. Myers and with Congressman Samuel McConnell, and Senator Myers will speak upon the Schuylkill problem at the dinner meeting held in conjunction with this business session, and undoubtedly will make reference to his interest in the work, and desire to steer a bill concerning federal participation through the Congress.

LEHIGH RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Your Executive Secretary has been advised by Robert A. Harrier, Managing Director of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council, that the Army Engineers' report on the Lehigh River Flood problem has recently been forwarded to Governor Martin by the Chief of Engineers for review, and that the Governor, in turn, has filed a favorable report with the Chief of Engineers. This procedure also was taken in accordance with the O'Mahoney-Millikin amendment to the Federal Flood Control Act of 1944.

The proposed plan of improvement calls for the construction of flood retaining reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Lehigh River and for local protective works and channel improvements at Allentown and Bethlehem. The estimated cost of the project is approximately $10,000,000. The program is well conceived and practical and has the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council.

The Lehigh Flood Control Council has furnished the office with copies of its studies of the flood control program and of its correspondence with Governor Martin, relative to the referral of the Army Engineers' report to him for consideration. The Council solicits Incodel's support of this program.

It is recommended that Incodel should endorse the Lehigh Flood Control plan and that efforts should be made to extend the pleasant working relations which have developed between Incodel and the Lehigh Flood Control Council. It is believed that the Council will be an effective Incodel ally and of great assistance in promoting the general overall program for the Delaware River watershed.

NEW JERSEY SHIP CANAL

Your Executive Secretary, in company with Hon. James A. Kell, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, and Mr. Richard C. Batley, Chief Engineer of the Water and Power Resources Board of that

Department, met with Colonel Renshaw in New York, at his New York Office, on December 18, 1945.

We were advised that the Army Engineers' latest plan to secure water for the operation of the canal involves the development of the reservoir on the west branch of the Delaware River in New York State. Water would be released from such a reservoir in accordance with the Incodel procedures for water supply diversion projects, and be picked up from the river at the Delaware River terminus of the canal.

At the time of the conference, the Engineers' report was being held back pending receipt of a special report from the Vicksburg Experiment Station. It was expected that both reports would be submitted to the Chief of Engineers during the month of January. It is not known whether this has been done, although it seems probable that the schedule has not been met.

It is suggested that the Commission should authorize the staff to make a special study of the latest Army Engineers' report on the New Jersey Ship Canal as soon as it becomes available.

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BLANKETING NATION WITH T.V.A.'s IS DANGEROUS AND UNNECESSARY

By

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner
Chairman, The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin
Chairman, Water Resources Committee, Council of State Governments

Annual Meeting of National Reclamation Association
Denver, Colorado November 14-16, 1945

The question whether this country should be blanketed with federal regional authorities fashioned after T.V.A. is one of the most serious issues the nation has ever faced. For that reason, it should be considered thoroughly and in a serious manner.

Unfortunately, the issue has brought forth a bumper crop of starry-eyed dreamers with an abysmal ignorance of the basic problems involved. Most dangerous and least inexcusable are those writers who with Goebbelesque intent deliberately use statements by men high in public life as a springboard from which to catapult their own purposeful and usually fanciful theories and interpretations. The errors of omission and commission are glaring to anyone who knows the subject.

While it would be highly dangerous to T.V.A.ize the country, probably equally dangerous is the movement to blanket the nation with false information and colored propoganda regarding T.V.A. You are all acquainted with such instances. Holding T.V.A. up as "Democracy on the March" is one example. Particularly dangerous also are the misinterpretations put upon President Truman's recent dedication speech at the T.V.A. Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville. Witness the rantings of a columnist for a Philadelphia paper, who after baiting his column with the charge that all the faults of the Tennessee Valley were caused by absentee owners of big business, told his readers that the President had urged the establishment of T.V.A.'s in all of the principal river basins of the country. This was far removed from the truth.

What the President actually said was that by careful planning and commonsense development, idle and wasting resources of other valleys could be converted into jobs and better living. But, in doing so, he pointed out that no two valleys are alike and stated: "For that reason the details of just how this region or that region should be developed are matters that require study and judgment in each particular case." To which he then added: "Let me emphasize that in the last analysis such development is a matter for the people themselves to decide."

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

Using the example set by the President, I want to start my analysis of the subject, "Blanketing the Nation with T.V.A.'s is Dangerous and Unnecessary", with an undisputable statement of principles. In my judgment, the problem of water utilization and control resolves itself into a consideration of these fundamental facts:

1. That we have reached a point in our national life where the formulation and execution of water problems can no longer be done on a disconnected, piecemeal basis.

2. That no sensible program for the utilization, control and conservation of the water resources of the river systems of this nation can be formulated on the basis of that resource alone. Use of the land, and of the minerals and the products of the soil are integral parts of the problem. Land, water, human requirements and economics all must be considered in relation to each other.

3. That, if such a program is to be in the best interests of those affected, all projects for the utilization, control and conservation of natural resources and for the betterment of human equities must be evaluated, adjusted and carried out as component items of a sound and unified plan for the development of the river basins involved.

4. That full provision must be made for the continuous and active participation of the states, local government and the people in the formulation and execution of plans for the development of regions in which they are located.

5. That, in this nation which is so justly proud of its freedoms and liberties, which boasts of its grass-roots philosophy, which respects, reveres and is grateful for its constitution--The Supreme Law of the Land--there ought not to be any reasonable doubt as to the validity of the methods which are employed for the formulation and execution of river basin plans and programs.

If these principles are accepted, and I am convinced they must be, the major question to be answered is: How can they be best effectuated? My answer is simple. It is the same as President Truman 's. The details of how a particular watershed region should be developed is a matter for the people themselves to decide.

ANALYSIS OF THE DANGERS OF T.V.A.'s

Of the methods which have been used, T.V.A. has been most publicised. Let us analyze this approach.

Despite the glowing propoganda that has been issued by this agency, I have for a long time had serious doubts as to its success, when all pertinent factors were properly taken into account. It has shown that when measured by the yardstick by which public and private ventures are usually and properly appraised, the T.V.A. has <u>not</u> been a success. That, of course, is one reason why the blanketing of the entire country with federal regional valley authorities, patterned after T.V.A., is not desirable and would be dangerous.

T.V.A. Is Of Questionable Constitutionality

But, whether T.V.A. has or has not been a success is not nearly as important nor as dangerous in my mind as the flagrant disregard and violation of

the deeper, more fundamental issues involved. Most important of these is the question of its constitutionality. This point was raised but never settled. In a suit brought by the Tennessee Electric Power Company, decided in 1939, the United States Supreme Court refused to decide the question. It observed that only the states and local governments could object to the right of Congress to invade fields of action normally reserved to such units and that the governments in the Tennessee Valley had not done this. Although a ruling was thus avoided, the court's observation is an admission in itself that there are reasonable bases for questioning the validity of Congress' action in creating T.V.A.

It takes a phenomenal stretch of imagination to assume that the framers of our Constitution in delegating the power to Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes" intended that such authority should be used at some future date as the peg upon which to hang justification for the complete federalization of the natural resources of the country.

If the people of a river watershed want a T.V.A. type of agency, they should be privileged to have it, provided such agency is created in accordance with Constitutional procedures and at the express request of the people of the region affected. A constitutional amendment should be ratified to accomplish these ends.

Until the cloud on the right of Congress to create T.V.A.'s is permanently lifted, there should be no further effort to force a T.V.A. upon a region which does not want it, or to smother the country with them. That is not democracy. It is fascism. In the long run, it would be as dangerous as tinkering with the atomic bomb. Both will surely lead to disaster.

T.V.A. Has Invaded Fields of Private Enterprise

Here is another reason why the movement to blanket the nation with T.V.A.'s is dangerous. The function of government is to make rules and regulations for the conduct of business, not to engage in it. T.V.A. has flouted this principle. It is spending the people's money to engage in the power business and in a large variety of other fields ordinarily reserved to private enterprise, ranging all the way from operating drug stores and service enterprises to doing engineering work in Russia.

That is not only unconstitutional; it is thoroughly un-American. Anyone who does not consider it to be dangerous is sticking his head in the sand like an ostrich.

T.V.A.'s Are A Threat To State and Local Governments

Another reason why blanketing the country with T.V.A.'s is dangerous is that the proposal is based upon the false philosophy that the federal government owns and has authority to control the water resources of the nation for all purposes. This position is the outgrowth of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the New River and Red River cases. Valley authority proposals are being advanced for the purpose of cementing and perpetuating this asserted federal right.

Every state, every local government, and every citizen in the nation should be alarmed at this concept. Actually the federal government's right as to the use and control of waters stems solely from authority granted to it over navigation by the states for the promotion of commerce. Jurisdiction over all other phases of water resource development is reserved to the states.

Rivers and their tributary streams must, of course, be developed with the object of promoting both the national interest and the prosperity and economy of the region directly affected.

This can never be accomplished by a method such as T.V.A., which makes it possible to rob state and local governments of their inherent right to have the final say, except as to navigation, on how the waters within their borders shall be developed.

Blanketing the nation with T.V.A.'s is dangerous because there is no way to prevent the absolute destruction of the rights and responsibilities of the states under such a system.

Other Reasons Why T.V.A.'s Are Dangerous

I have spelled out in some detail three of the cogent reasons why the blanketing of the country with T.V.A.'s would be dangerous. There are many others. For example:

Blanketing nation with T.V.A.'s is dangerous because it would superimpose upon the country a network of superstates controlled by three-men authority boards not responsible to the people nor, to a large extent, to Congress.

Blanketing nation with T.V.A.'s is dangerous because it places the authorities in a position where they could obtain complete control of the physical, social, cultural and economic resources, and of the political destiny of the country.

Blanketing nation with T.V.A.'s is dangerous because it places in the hands of the Authorities the power to curtail or eliminate the functions of legitimately constituted and long-established administrative agencies of the federal government.

T.V.A.'s ARE UNNECESSARY

For all these reasons, and the many others which will be brought out during this meeting, blanketing nation with T.V.A.'s certainly is dangerous.

What about the necessity of T.V.A.'s?

Given the same advantages, and the opportunity, there is not a single thing which T.V.A. has done that validly established agencies of the federal, state and local governments could not do equally as well, if properly organized for the purpose. There is no magic connected with providing works for navigation, projects for the control of floods, measures for the conservation of soils and forests, reservoirs for the conservation of water for domestic and municipal purposes and for the reclamation of arid lands, or dams and electrical equipment for the production and distribution of power. All of these jobs were being carried out long before T.V.A. was ever thought of.

The major problem is to provide the machinery by which such of these tasks as are necessary to effectively promote the national economy and local interests can be properly evaluated and provided.

Congressional Recognition For Federal-State Cooperation

No arrangement can do this which disregards the welfare of the particular area, states and region affected. There must be provision for full and adequate cooperation among states and between the states and the federal government. It was in recognition of this need that Congress included the legislative declaration of policy in the 1944 Flood Control Act and the 1945 River and Harbor Act, which provides that:

1. The interests and rights of the states and their interests in water utilization and control shall be recognized, preserved and protected.

2. The authorization and construction of navigation works shall be limited to those in which a substantial benefit to navigation will be realized therefrom and which can be operated consistently with appropriate and economic use of the water of rivers by other users.

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3. The use of water arising west of the 98th meridian for navigation shall not conflict with its use for domestic, irrigation, mining, and other beneficial consumptive-use purposes.

4. The plans of interested federal agencies for water resources development shall be integrated and that the states, through appropriate state agencies, designated by their respective Governors, shall be consulted and given an opportunity to have their comments submitted to Congress in the formulation of any plan of a federal agency for river basin development.

In establishing this policy and the procedures supporting it, Congress, in effect, has directed that the future development of the natural resources of river basins shall be carried out on the basis of a unified and sound plan of development, formulated in accordance with constitutional and democratic procedures.

This is the sensible, American way. It ought to be the basis upon which the utilization, control and conservation of the resources of all of the major drainage basins of this country should be fostered.

INTER GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

As to the manner of providing governmental machinery to attain this objective, of first importance is the need for the states to take appropriate measures to meet their responsibilities in cooperating and participating in basin programs.

I am especially proud to report to you that the four states in which the Delaware River Basin is located--New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware--were the first to recognize this need. They went into action in 1936, when they became alarmed by the rapid transfer of power from the states to the federal government and by the hint of things to come as made in the late President Roosevelt's original 1933 T.V.A. message declaring that: "If we are successful here, we can march on, step by step, in the like development of other great territorial units within our borders."

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Instead of damning this proposal, the Delaware Basin States took the constructive step of creating the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, now more popularly known by its nickname, Incodel. To this agency was delegated the responsibility of envisaging the Delaware River watershed in its entirety, and of devising, adopting and supervising the execution of programs upon which the valley may be developed to serve present and future generations more advantageously.

I have had the honor of serving as Chairman of this Commission for the past eight years.

Under the Incodel organizational pattern, policy determinations concerning the Delaware River watershed rest with the twenty legislative, executive and administrative officials who make up the membership of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. The five members from each of the four participating states--one a state Senator; one a member of the House of Representatives, one a member of the Governor's cabinet, one an official of the State Planning Board, and one a delegate-at-large--are directly responsible to the people of the region. Programs which they develop and sponsor must actually--not theoretically or expediently--incorporate grass-roots policies.

The regional approach as exemplified by Incodel has not involved the creation of a superimposed governmental structure; it has not entailed the addition of a new set of governmental officials; it has not supplanted or superseded any existing governmental agency. It fully utilizes the services of federal agencies and those of the states' legislative, executive and administrative officials. No new fields of activity have been created.

The dangers inherent in centralized planning, ownership, and control have been carefully avoided. Yet, through the Incodel machinery for cooperation, projects

of all governmental units are being shaped and adjusted to key into a well-rounded and practical plan for the entire watershed region.

In the Delaware River Basin, democracy is really on the march. By co-ordinating the efforts and programs of existing agencies of federal, state and local governments, with the people of the region actively participating, Incodel is carefully and in a truly democratic manner framing a practical over-all program for the efficient development of the natural and human resources of the Delaware Valley.

Incodel is of the opinion that the administration of the details of such a plan should rest with responsible and long-established agencies of federal, state and local governments, or with such new agencies as may be validly created to work with and represent the joint interest of existing agencies, where the need arises.

With such machinery for cooperation and for maintaining a proper balance in the relationships between federal and state governments, there certainly is no necessity for a T.V.A. in the Delaware River Watershed.

Missouri River Basin Procedures

Nor is there any necessity for such an agency in the Missouri River Valley. In your basin you have created the Missouri River States Committee, composed of the Governors of the ten affected states and two advisers, to function in somewhat the same manner as Incodel. You also have an inter-agency committee for your region consisting of a representative of the Army Engineers, the Interior Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Power Commission and the Governors of four of your ten basin states.

The latter committee was created for the express purpose of carrying out the directives of Congress for federal-state cooperation as established by the 1944 Flood Control Act and the 1945 River and Harbor Act. It is a means whereby the

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unified plan for the Missouri Basin, as authorized by the Congress, may be carried in detail.

Both of these steps are in the right direction. But, in my judgment, they do not go far enough. I believe that a watershed such as the Missouri Valley, in which are located parts of ten states, seventeen percent of the total area of the country and over five percent of its population, should be serviced by a permanent interstate agency such as Incodel to represent the joint interests of the state governments in your river basin.

In fact, I am convinced that there should be such an agency in every major river basin in the United States. To such agency, in cooperation with responsible and legally constituted agencies of federal government, belongs the responsibility of developing sound, comprehensive and unified plans for the development of the resources of the country.

I also believe that the time is not far away when Congress must provide by law for the creation of a permanent federal inter-agency committee, to exercise full responsibility for coordinating federal water development programs, and to cooperate fully with state and interstate water resources agencies. In addition to representatives of federal agencies, the membership of such committee should include officials of state governments.

NO MORE BILLION DOLLAR BABIES

The development of the nation's natural resources under such procedures is democratic and constitutional, whereas the blanketing of the country with federally controlled regional authorities that are established in the same manner and given the same free rein as T.V.A. is undesirable, unconstitutional, highly dangerous and unnecessary.

To paraphrase the ancient proverb: What does it matter if you gain the whole world, if you lose your soul in doing so. We talk a lot about the four

freedoms; the freedom of speech, the freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear. What about the freedom of self-government? What about self-respect? They are what make the soul of a country a region, of the people.

We have just been engaged in a world-wide conflict at the cost of countless lives and hundreds of billions of dollars to protect these assets. They are the vital all important stuff of which this country is made. But, unfortunately, the loss of self-government, of self-sufficiency, is a part of the results of the T.V.A. experiment which the millions of visitors from all over the world can never see. If the nation is smothered with T.V.A.'s, the assets which have made this country great will be doomed.

For my part, I do not want this country to give birth to any more billion dollar babies. Nine such offsprings--that is the aim of the Authority advocates--will be benevolent and solicitous in their early youth. But when they mature, beware! Bullylike, they will gang up and attain control of the social and economic activities of the entire country.

Throughout the history of the world, that has always been the result of the placing of unlimited powers in the hands of a few. It is time to stop, look and listen! The danger signal is up!

* * * *

November 14, 1945

Dear General Reybold:

I acknowledge receipt of a copy of your proposed report on the review of reports on the Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, with other attending reports.

Our engineers have given careful consideration to these reports, and upon their recommendation, and because of my deep interest in this matter of restoring the Schuylkill River, I can assure you that upon favorable action by Congress, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is prepared to give the necessary assurance of cooperation and meet its obligation of the costs and conditions which your report presents.

As requested in your letter of September 4, the report will be considered as "not for public release".

Very sincerely yours,

Edward Martin

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
October 22, 1945

My dear General:

First permit me to congratulate you on your accession to the post of Chief of Engineers.

This communication has to do with previous correspondence with your predecessor, Lieutenant General Reybold, concerning the report of the Corps of Engineers on improvements to the Schuylkill River and adjacent waters.

In accordance with the request of General Reybold for an expression of New Jersey's opinion on this proposed improvement, this will advise you that officials of the State Departments most concerned are unanimously of the opinion this project to clean up the Schuylkill River will represent a great improvement for the State of New Jersey, as well as the State of Pennsylvania.

Accordingly, this will advise you the New Jersey State Government is heartily in accord with this program.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WALTER E. EDGE,
Governor.

Lieutenant General Raymond A. Wheeler,
Chief of Engineers,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER VII: SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946

On December 4, the Executive Committee held a joint meeting with the Chairmen of the State Soil Conservation Commissions operating in the region for the purpose of determining upon a program on soil and forest conservation in the basin. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that the first step to be taken should be to create an Incodel Advisory Committee on Soil and Forest Conservation to consist of a representative from each of the State Soil Conservation Commissions and of the Agricultural Extension Services of the State College in the region, together with a representative of the United States Soil Conservation Service and of the United States Forest Service offices. Following the meeting your Secretary requested the head of each of the above agencies to designate the person whom he desired to serve on the Incodel Committee. A list of the persons who have been suggested, from the replies thus far received, is given below:

United States Soil Conservation Service:

Mr. Alvin C. Watson, Assistant Regional Conservator

United States Forest Service:

Mr. George P. Kramer.

State Soil Conservation Committees:

New York	-	Mr. Leon Benjamin.
New Jersey	-	Mr. Harry R. Slayback.
Pennsylvania	-	Secretary of Agriculture, Miles Horst.
Delaware	-	

State Agriculture Extension Departments:

New York	-	
New Jersey	-	Mr. Lindley G. Cook.
Pennsylvania	-	Mr. J. M. Frey, Director (Temporary).
Delaware	-	

We have been advised by Mr. George L. Schuster, Chairman of the Delaware Soil Conservation Committee and Dean of the School of Agriculture, University of Delaware, that no designation has been made yet of the representative from these two agencies.

It is recommended that the Commission officially appoint its Advisory Committee on Soil and Forest Conservation consisting of the above named persons and Dean Schuster to represent Delaware.

In accordance with the action taken by the Executive Committee at its December meeting, Mr. Amos Powell joined the Incodel staff on January 2, 1946. Mr. Powell, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, has had a wide experience with the farmers in the basin and was one of the first farmers to use farm conservation practices in Chester County. He will be responsible for the Commission's conservation program in the Delaware River Basin.

Incodel is being pressed for its support of soil and forest conservation work in the Pennsylvania section. The farmers of Lehigh County held a meeting with the County Commissioners in December and requested them to declare a district. The Commissioners asked that petitions be circulated among the farmers and representative groups from all sections of the County in order to support the Commissioners in their declaration. The Commission was represented at this meeting by a member of the staff who spoke about the necessity for such work and its relation with the flood control programs for the Lehigh River Valley.

The Commission, through the staff, has also been requested by officers of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council to support their request for a forest flood control survey in the Lehigh Valley by the United States Forest Service. On January 7th a conference was held in the Incodel office with Mr. George Kingsley, President, and Mr. Robert Harrier, Executive Secretary of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council; Mr. Bernard Frank and Mr. R. F.

Taylor of the United States Forest Service and members of the staff, for the purpose of determining the practical advantages of such a survey and the procedure necessary to have a definite program inaugurated.

It will be necessary to have funds allocated from the annual appropriations to the Forest Service and have the Secretary of Agriculture authorize the survey. Due to the requests for many similar surveys in other areas, it is unlikely that the actual work can be started before July or August of this year. At least a year will be required for its completion.

Representatives of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council also desire to have the Forest Service initiate a survey to determine the status of forest resources of the watershed and the establishment of an experimental area for a long-range watershed study.

The Commission's opinion relative to these proposals is desired.

At a recent conference held with Mr. J. M. Corless and Mr. Henkle of the Department of Entomology of the United States Forest Service, the attention of the staff was called to the extensive infestation of the gypsy moth in the northeastern section of Pennsylvania and the southern New York section of the basin. The pest is so devastating that the complete destruction of deciduous trees in heavily infested areas will take place in three years and of evergreens in one to two years.

In the Pennsylvania area of the basin alone, 350,000 acres of woodland are infested and threatened with destruction. This represents the "mine timber" for the anthracite coal industry and "pulpwood" for the paper industry and is said to have a market value of $35,000,000. Unless protective measures are taken promptly this valuable timber will be destroyed by defoliation by gypsy moth larvae.

Experiments in the use and value of DDT against the gypsy moth were completed in 1945 on 4,000 acres of heavily infested forest in the basin section of Pennsylvania. The results proved that 100 per cent control of the pest can be quickly and economically obtained by the application of this war-born insecticide from low-flying airplanes.

A plan to eliminate the gypsy moth by this method has been adopted by the State Department of Forests and Waters of Pennsylvania in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Forest Service. It is to be financed one-third by the Federal Government and two-thirds by the State Government. At the present time Pennsylvania has appropriated its share of the fund but the Federal department has not received its allotment.

Similar programs are being planned for the New York and New Jersey sections of the Basin.

This is definitely an interstate watershed problem, because large areas of dead and denuded trees become not only an economic loss but a fire hazard and a contributing factor in flood control by the loss of vegetation which regulates surface water run-off.

The staff desires to know whether the Commission wishes to use its influence to assist in securing the necessary federal appropriations for this type of work.

Recent developments in the Brandywine Creek watershed by the Brandywine Conservation Association indicate that Incodel will be asked to take an active part in the formation of a Soil Conservation District in Chester County. The Association believes the development of better farming practices will help control the erosion which causes silting in the Brandywine Creek.

The Association proposes to establish a series of gaging stations to study rain water run-off, and measure the amount of soil carried by the

stream. The results of such studies will be used to promote soil conservation and reforestation in the Brandywine Creek Valley.

The Commission should indicate to what extent it wishes the staff to participate in this program.

* * *

COPY

REGINALD D. FORBES
Consulting Forester

M.F.
Yale University
1913

R.F.D. # 1,
Ambler, Penna.
Telephone: Ambler 0792

January 22, 1946

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner,
Chairman, Incodel,
581 Broad St. Station Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Turner,-

For some time I have planned to propose to Incodel that it employ me to study the forest resources of the Delaware basin and their planned use. What form this investigation might take is indicated in the enclosed memorandum. (Unfortunately the original is less legible, due to the age of my typewriter ribbon, than the carbon I am sending you.) I hope you can find time to look this over before your Friday meeting, and will care to recommend Incodel's consideration of my proposal.

I am quite aware of Incodel's admirable policy of making use of existing State agencies in its work, rather than building up a staff of its own. But I also recall that in times past you have engaged qualified consultants for special jobs, and believe that the proposed investigation will require considerably more than the cooperation of the State forest services.

Concerning my qualifications, one of the last jobs I did before leaving Government service three years ago was a somewhat similar study in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania. Thirty-three years of forestry experience in 20 states has given me a broad outlook, and ready access to many sources of information.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

s/ Reginald D. Forbes

PLANNED UTILIZATION OF THE FOREST RESOURCES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

A Proposed Investigation

Forests cover over 30 percent of the Delaware River basin. Reforestation, or preservation and full development of existing forests, will inevitably enter into Incodel's planning in probably 8 of the 12 fields covered by its 1945-46 program. In addition to integration of the activities of federal, state and local agencies dealing with the conservation of forest resources, Incodel must consider the necessity of preventing, through vegetative cover, further pollution of the Schuylkill River by eroding mine refuse banks; must recognize the forests as a main attraction to recreationists; must consider the influence of forest cover on water supplies, flood control, and navigation; must weigh the place of forest restoration in programs of soil conservation; and must offer constructive suggestions for making the forests count fully in "a unified and sound basin plan" for developing the human as well as the material resources of the watershed.

In spite of their importance, the forests of the Delaware Basin are a relatively unknown resource. Their total acreage has not been accurately determined, much less the proportion of it which is in sawtimber or cordwood. Knowledge of the species and grade of material in these merchantable classifications is generalized only. Although of critical importance in orderly utilization of a replaceable resource, rates of growth have not been studied. Of current employment in local industries based on forests or wood, only this can be said with certainty: that it is far below the level

which has been reached in many other sections of the Northeast having no greater forest resources. After 50 years of controversy, the relative value as watershed cover of a well-stocked, mature forest and a thicket of scrub oak remains to be established. Who, on present knowledge, would attempt to tell Monroe County, Pennsylvania, which has thousands of acres of scrub oak, how much it can afford to spend in converting these acres to a forest presumably more attractive to recreationists?

In the hands of Incodel, even approximate information along the lines above mentioned could be made to render long-term service to the Basin. First, it might prevent unwarranted expansion of local wood-using industries, and draining away of a basic raw material to adjacent regions. Second, it might be the means of attracting to the Basin secondary wood-using plants capable of employing many times the number of skilled laborers now at work in its primary forest industries.

The recent war has witnessed the undreamed-of use of wood in many industries. Some of this use has been of high-grade material, such as large, clear yellow poplar logs for airplane veneer. Some of it has been of low-grade material, such as smelter poles in the reduction of copper ore, and cordwood, unpeeled, and of practically any species, in the manufacture of composition roofing and flooring. Industries utilizing wood of small size may become either a blessing or a curse to the region in which they are located. If they obtain their wood by clean-cutting of young timber stands, they not only cause the forest to deteriorate, but prevent other forest industries, dependent on large, mature trees, from obtaining

their raw material. If, on the other hand, they use the topwood from large trees cut primarily for high-grade products, or if they thin the small trees from crowded, immature stands, they make it possible to salvage immense quantities of wood that have in the past rotted in American forests for lack of a market. Good markets for small, low-grade trees are the foresters - and the forest owners' - rosiest dream.

Secondary wood-using industries, that is, industries re-manufacturing logs or rough lumber, are rare in the Delaware River basin. Wood-using industries in general are shown by the Census to invest a larger proportion of the final value of their products in labor than most other American industries. In the Luzerne County area it was recently found that rough lumber requires for its manufacture, from stump to stack, 11.5 man-days of labor per 1000 cubic feet of wood. Mine ties, sawed from trees somewhat smaller than the average sawlog tree, require more handling in the woods, and their manufacture absorbs 14.2 man-days per 1000 cubic feet of wood. Contrast with labor requirements of these uses the more than 40 man-days needed to convert 1000 cubic feet of wood into implement handles, and the 125 man-days absorbed in the manufacture of furniture. Novelties, turned wood, caskets, sash, doors, and general millwork require about one-third less labor than furniture, but patterns, toys, and store fixtures require twice as much.

To prevent deterioration of the forests through premature cutting, and to increase local employment by attracting industries using mature timber, I urge Incodel to undertake an investigation

of the present forest resources and industries of the Delaware basin, and of the measures, both regulatory and promotional, necessary to accomplish these ends.

The investigation of the forest resources would include a compilation, from all available sources, of the following information, by counties:

1. Areas of forest, classified as sawtimber, cordwood, and unmerchantable.

2. Volume of standing timber, in board feet and cords.

3. Annual growth in board feet and cords.

4. Location and wood requirements of sawmills (year-long operation only), chemical wood plants, pulp or felt mills, and all secondary wood-using industries; also wood requirements, so far as met by Basin forests, of major industrial users of wood, such as mines and railroads.

From the above information it should be possible to set up an approximate balance sheet between present production and consumption of wood.

The compilation would be supplemented by some original investigation, outside the Basin, of the raw-material and labor requirements of secondary wood-using industries not now represent-in the Basin.

The final step would be the formulation of a specific program of action. Policies evolved by the Forestry Committee of the Council of State Governments would be studied in the field of statutory regulation of cutting, as well as a variety of existing and proposed laws. Emphasis would be laid on the fullest development

of local administration, without which I believe that little real progress is possible. Recommendations would be made for sound and effective promotion of forest industries with high labor requirements per unit of raw material.

I am prepared to undertake and complete within a year the investigation above outlined, devoting approximately 1/4 of my time to the work, and requiring not more than two months' time of an Incodel draftsman. My charge for the work would be $2500., of which $500 would be payable at the beginning of the project, and the balance when my final report is submitted.

/s/ R. D. Forbes

Jan. 22, 1946.

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER VIII: PORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

PORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 25-26, 1946

You will recall that the 12-point program which the Commission adopted for the current year at its annual meeting, July 18, 1945, included an item for the initiation of a program for the correlation of activities of agencies dealing with the development of port and harbor facilities in the navigable section of the Delaware River from Trenton to the sea.

Very little progress has been made on this item because it is not clear just what particular type of service Incodel should perform. Consideration of the problem indicates that the development of the Port is affected by the three major factors:

1. Stream pollution.
2. Deficiency in export cargoes.
3. Competition among port terminal agencies.

STREAM POLLUTION

Gross stream pollution is a major deterrent to the development of the port of the Delaware. The problem, however, is being handled effectively as a separate task and, based upon present indications, will soon be solved. The job need not be considered as a new work item related to the proposed Incodel program concerning the development of the Port of the Delaware.

DEFICIENCY IN EXPORT CARGOES

As far as business within the Port of the Delaware River is concerned, there is a striking inconsistency between the tonnage of incoming and

outgoing cargoes. Many ships from foreign ports, after unloading, cannot secure a return cargo in the Philadelphia region. Even products such as radios manufactured in Philadelphia and Camden are being shipped out of New York.

Obviously, this situation arises as the result of competitive and economic factors, the consideration of which does not seem to lie within Incodel's province. Hon. Edwin R. Cox, Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, of Philadelphia, within the past few weeks, issued a public statement blaming the railroads for this condition.

COMPETITION AMONG PORT AUTHORITIES

There is, of course, keen competition among various municipalities located along the river to further their individual pet projects. As a consequence, there has been no unified effort to promote the development of the port on a regional basis. While this is not a desirable policy, there is no definite indication that it has had any detrimental effect. Apparently port and harbor facilities have been located and developed where most needed and appropriate. However, Incodel's services toward the coordination of the activities of the agencies dealing with this problem probably would be beneficial. This is the aspect of the Port of the Delaware River problem to which the Commission should give its attention.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Executive Committee at its last business meeting, the office is making studies relative to this phase of the problem.

* * *

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER IX: ANNUAL REPORT.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

INCODEL ANNUAL REPORT

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946

Twenty-five hundred copies of Incodel's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1945, have been printed and distributed to members of Congress and the State Legislatures in the region, and to local governmental officials and representatives of public and private agencies interested in the Incodel programs for the development of the Delaware River Basin. A large number of copies were also distributed to persons known to have an active interest in the development of other river regions of the country.

At its meeting on December 4, the Executive Committee authorized the printing of up to 1,000 additional copies of the annual report at a cost of approximately $200. This was done in order to meet the numerous requests which the office has received for the report that could not be filled, the original supply having been exhausted.

* * *

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER X: PUBLICITY.

STATEMENT: See attached copy

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

PUBLICITY

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946.

The article concerning Incodel's activities in the field of stream pollution abatement, entitled "Clean-up on the Delaware" by Earl and Dorothy Selby, finally appeared in the January 5, 1946 issue of Collier's. It is believed that you have all seen and read the story.

The office and Chairman Turner, personally, have received many letters and favorable comments regarding the story. It has been so well thought of that reprints of it in booklet form have been made. A copy of the booklet has been placed before you with this agenda.

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER XI FINANCES.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

FINANCES

Incodel Business Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 25-26, 1946.

The financial status of the Commission as of December 31, 1945 is given in a table separately appended hereto. Also enclosed is a statement of bills current and payable for the month of December 1945. The Commission is asked to review and to take the appropriate action on these statements.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF

December 31, 1945

July, 1945 to June, 1946 Budget

Budget Classification	Allocation	Expenditures	Balance
Salaries	$23,500.00	$ 8,144.29	$15,355.71
Rent	3,000.00	900.00	2,100.00
Equipment	500.00	64.00	436.00
Supplies	700.00	242.25	457.75
Printing	1,200.00	964.91	235.09
Telephone & Telegraph	700.00	326.82	373.18
Postage & Express	300.00	125.00	175.00
Travel	2,500.00	700.57	1,799.43
Conferences	2,000.00	980.19	1,019.81
Miscellaneous	800.00	284.64	515.36
Financial Audits	300.00	265.00	35.00
Consulting Service	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
	$36,500.00	$12,997.67	$23,502.33
Budget Interim - Operating Reserve			2,161.60
Accounts Payable			159.95
			$25,823.88

1945-1946 APPROPRIATIONS

	Total	Received	Balance Due
Delaware	$ 2,500.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,500.00
New Jersey	8,750.00	4,375.00	4,375.00
New York	8,750.00	1,875.00	6,875.00
Pennsylvania	15,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
			$20,250.00

Bank Balance	
Account No. 1	1,498.31
Account No. 2	3,953.90
Accounts Receivable	121.67*
	$25,823.88

* Unpaid balance of State of Delaware 1944-1945 appropriation.

December 1945

INCODEL ACCOUNTS

CURRENT AND PAYABLE
(Except where noted)

CLASSIFIED IN BUDGET FORM

I. Personal Services

1.	Engineer	$ 500.03*
2.	Assistant Engineer	333.31*
3.	Assistant Engineer	220.00*
4.	Office Secretary (one-half month)	75.00*
5.	Stenographer	150.00*
6.	Stenographer	110.00*
		$1,388.34*

* These amounts include income taxes, totaling $159.95, which were withheld.

II. Other Expenses

1.	Rent (Due Dec. 1)	$ 150.00
2.	Equipment	
	A. Pomerantz & Co. (Letter file)	64.00
3.	Supplies	
	Danzig & Bowers	6.60
	Williams, Brown & Earle	5.40
	A. Pomerantz & Co.	33.30
4.	Printing	
	The Drake Press	952.75
5.	Postage & Express	
	Henry A. Rowan	10.00
6.	Telephone & Telegraph	
	The Bell Telephone Co.	51.80
	The Western Union Telegraph Co.	5.03
7.	Travel	
	Ellwood J. Turner	
	Nov. 15-19, Chicago, Ill. to Denver, Colo.	128.87
	Dec. 2, Washington D.C. and return.	22.20
	James H. Allen	
	Nov. 20, Trenton, N.J.	7.15
	Nov. 26, New York, N.Y.	19.95
	Nov. 30, Trenton, N.J.	3.53
	Dec. 2, Washington, D.C.	3.73
	Dec. 10, Harrisburg, Pa.	11.29
	Dec. 12, Harrisburg, Pa.	12.66
	Dec. 13, Trenton, N.J.	7.48
	Dec. 17-19, New York, N.Y.	32.39

INCODEL ACCOUNTS (Cont'd)

II. Other Expenses (Cont'd)

8. Conference

The Warwick Hotel	58.40
James H. Allen	
Nov. 15-19, Nat'l Reclamation Ass'n Meeting .	16.45
Dec. 4, Incodel Executive Committee meeting.	3.28
Dec. 14, Incodel Conference	14.50
Dec. 18, Conference Dinner meeting	16.80
John Boardman	
Nov. 27, Rotary Club Luncheon, Camden, N.J. .	2.35
Nov. 28, U.S.Dept. of Entomology	2.90
Dec. 1, Treasure Island,Point Pleasant,Pa. .	7.80
Dec. 2, Incodel Executive Com. Meeting . . .	2.65
Dec. 14, Amer.Water Wks. Ass'n,Baltimore,Md.	10.60
Dec. 14-15, Lehigh Soil Cons. Mtg.,Allentown	14.20
Leon W. Benjamin	
Dec. 4, Incodel Executive Com. Mtg.	25.25
Franklin H. Lichtenwalter	
Dec. 4, Incodel Executive Com. Meeting . . .	5.10
I. P. Catherwood	
Dec. 4, Incodel Ex. Com. Meeting	21.56

9. Miscellaneous and Contingent

Peerless-Union Linen Service	2.30
The American City Magazine (3 yr. subscription)	4.00
Ware Bros. Co.(3 yr.sub.-Nat'l County Agent) .	2.00
John J.McClure (premium E.J.T.Bond 12/16/45 to 12/15/46 . .	35.00
James H. Allen	6.39

TOTAL: Incodel Accounts Current & Payable	$3,168.00
Contribution of The Suburban Water Co. toward expenses involved through participation in activities of Continuing Committee, Water Conservation Conference - credited to "Travel"	200.00
NET TOTAL: Charged to Budget Items	$2,968.00