INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

PROCEEDINGS

Incodel Annual Conference

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania

July 17-18, 1947

PROCEEDINGS
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PROGRAM

1947

ANNUAL MEETING

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

ON THE

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

*

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 17-18, 1947

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware have delegated to Incodel the duty of devising practical programs for the judicious development, use and conservation of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin. This program has been arranged to present summaries concerning its major activities and accomplishments.

•

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT

That Incodels first objective to end the practice of using streams as scot-free conveyor systems for raw and inadequately treated municipal and industrial wastes is nearing attainment will be evident from Mr. Beckett's report.

•

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

For many years Incodel has urged that port and transportation problems in the Philadelphia metropolitan area should be envisioned on a regional basis. Mr. Matthews will explain how and why Pennsylvania and New Jersey, this year, came to adopt that approach.

•

WATER-POWER PROJECT ON DELAWARE RIVER

Although Incodel concluded, several years ago, that a privately operated water-power project on the Delaware River would be economically inadvisable, an application recently was filed with the Federal Power Commission for such a development. Its sponsor, Mr. H. A. Spalinski, has agreed to tell the meeting about his proposition.

Program

THURSDAY MORNING—JULY 17, 1947

Presiding: DR. M. P. CATHERWOOD, Dean, School of Labor and Industrial Relations, Cornell University, and Vice Chairman of Incodel.

10:00 A. M.

Address of Welcome

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Member of Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and Chairman of Incodel.

10:10 A. M.

Status of Stream Pollution Abatement Projects

Mr. R. C. Beckett, State Sanitary Engineer of Delaware, and Member of Incodel.

10:30 A. M.

The Port of Philadelphia

Hon. Orus J. Matthews, Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, and Member of Incodel.

10:50 A. M.

Water and Power Projects on Delaware River

Mr. H. A. Spalinski, President, Electric Power Company of New Jersey, Inc.

11:20 A. M.

General Discussion

12:00 Noon

Recess for Luncheon

FINANCING STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS

Many municipalities and industries in the Delaware River Basin have prepared plans and specifications for the construction of collection and treatment systems for sewage and industrial wastes. But, Incodel realizes that such "on-paper" projects can never spring to life until they are vitalized by complementary financial programs. To arouse a consciousness of the need and importance of such planning it has assembled a board of experts to tell how the job may be accomplished.

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

Soil erosion and the ruthless destruction of forest resources is a cancerous situation that is insidiously eating away at the strength of the nation. In slightly over a century and one-half, more than fifty per cent of our irreplaceable topsoil has been washed to sea and many of our forests have been practically denuded. Such waste must be stopped at once! If not, the end result will be disastrous! A panel of experts will discuss methods by which the desired objective can be attained.

Program

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—JULY 17, 1947

2:00 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.

TOWN MEETING AND BOARD OF EXPERTS FORUMS:

A. *Financing Stream Pollution Abatement Projects*
Moderator: Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Chairman, Incodel.

Board of Experts:

George F. Baer Appel, Esq.,
Townsend, Elliott and Munson, Attorneys
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Robert F. Darby, Esq.,
Harrison, Roche and Darby, Attorneys
Newark, New Jersey

Hon. Floyd E. Anderson,
New York State Senator and Member of Incodel

Herman Schwartz, Esq.,
Assistant City Solicitor
City of Philadelphia

Hon. Henry J. Peterson, Mayor
City of Woodbury, New Jersey

B. *Soil and Forest Conservation*
Moderator: Mr. F. A. Pitkin, Director, Pennsylvania State Planning Board, and Member of Incodel.

Board of Experts:

Mr. Lloyd E. Partain, Manager, Commercial Research Division,
Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Mr. Joseph F. Kaylor, Assistant Executive Director,
American Forestry Association

Hon. Miles Horst, Secretary,
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Mr. George H. Wirt, Consultant Forester,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dr. J. M. Fry, Director, Agricultural Extension Service,
Pennsylvania State College

7:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.

Annual Picnic

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government, in 1945, adopted the Incodel program for the restoration of the Schuylkill River. Although bogged down in Pennsylvania for two years, the project is now about to go ahead with a bang. Under the vigorous efforts of Governor Duff a positive action program, a step long advovated by Incodel, has just been instituted. Mr. Dechant will tell what it involves.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS

No aspect of governmental administration is more important than the maintenance of a proper balance in relationships between Federal and State Governments. Incodel has made many important contributions concerning that problem. Hon. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, Speaker, Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and one of the Commission's most active leaders in the field of governmental operations, will report upon this phase of Incodel's comprehensive program.

Program

FRIDAY MORNING—JULY 18, 1947

Presiding: HON. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON, New Jersey State Treasurer, and Member of Incodel.

10:00 A. M.

Incodel Annual Report
Dr. M. P. Catherwood, Vice Chairman, Incodel.

10:20 A. M.

Schuylkill River Restoration Project
Mr. Frederick H. Dechant, Advisory Engineer, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

10:40 A. M.

Federal-State Relationships
Hon. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, Speaker, Pennsylavnia House of Representatives, and Member of Incodel.

11:00 A. M.

Report on Soil and Forest Conservation Forum
Mr. F. A. Pitkin, Member of Incodel.

11:15 A. M.

Report on Financing Stream Pollution Abatement Projects Forum
Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Chairman, Incodel.

11:30 A. M.

General Discussion

12:00 Noon

Adjournment

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

(INCODEL)

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER.....*Chairman*

HON. M. P. CATHERWOOD.....*Vice Chairman*

JAMES H. ALLEN.....*Secretary-Treasurer*

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

Delaware

MR. R. C. BECKETT
State Sanitary Engineer

HON. BURTON S. HEAL
Recorder of Deeds, New Castle Co.

HON. RALPH S. KEENAN
Member of House of Representatives

MR. WILLIAM A. McWILLIAMS
Chief Engineer, State Highway Dept.

HON. RAYMOND B. PHILLIPS
Member of the Senate

New Jersey

HON. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
State Treasurer

HON. AMOS F. DIXON
Member of Assembly

HON. ALFRED B. LITTELL
Member of the Senate

HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL
Commission on Interstate Cooperation

MR. WILLIAM T. VANDERLIPP
Dept. of Economic Development

New York

HON. FLOYD E. ANDERSON
Member of the Senate

HON. M. P. CATHERWOOD
Cornell University

HON. GEORGE W. FOY
Member of Assembly

HON. NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
Attorney General

HON. JOHN S. THOMPSON
Member of Assembly

Pennsylvania

HON. WELDON B. HEYBURN
Member of the Senate

HON. F. H. LICHTENWALTER
Speaker of House of Representatives

HON. ORUS J. MATTHEWS
Secretary, Dept. of Commerce

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

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
Member of House of Representatives

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SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA
JULY 17-18, 1947

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Proceedings of Incodel Town Meeting and Board of Experts Forums on Financing Stream Pollution Abatement Projects, and Soil and Forest Conservation, Thursday afternoon, July 17, 1947.

Proceedings of Incodel Session on Schuylkill River Restoration Project, Federal-State Relationships, Report on Soil and Forest Conservation Forum, Report on Financing Stream Pollution Abatement Projects Forum, Friday Morning - July 18, 1947.

Appendix - Newspaper Clippings.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

INCODEL ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA
JULY 17-18, 1947

FOREWORD

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

INCODEL ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA
JULY 17-18, 1947

FOREWORD

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin held its Annual Conference at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, July 17-18, 1947. The Incodel program began Thursday morning, July 17, and was carried out in accordance with the program appended hereto.

The meetings were attended by 133 persons, whose names and affiliations are given on a separate list also appended hereto.

The purpose of this memorandum is to present a summarized record of all the proceedings. This has been done by dividing the report into sections covering the individual Conference Sessions. Under each section are included a summary of the discussions, and where available, copies of prepared papers given at the sessions covered thereby.

An appendix to the report contains a reproduction of a set of newspaper clippings relative to Conference activities.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

INCODEL ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA
JULY 17-18, 1947

PROGRAM

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

REGISTRATION LIST

INCODEL 1947 ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA
July 17-18, 1947

Alderfer, H. F.	Director, Bureau of Municipal Affairs	Harrisburg, Pa.
Allen, James H.	Executive Secretary, Incodel	Philadelphia, Pa.
Anderson, Floyd E.	N. Y. State Senator; Member of Incodel	Binghamton, N. Y.
Appel, George F. Baer	Attorney, Townsend, Elliott & Munson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrews, William R.	Member of City Council	Gloucester, N. J.
Baxter, F. Roy	Member of Town Council	Phillipsburg, N. J.
Beaumont, Harry	Bureau of Water	Philadelphia, Pa.
Beckett, R. C.	Director, Div. Sanitary Engineering; Vice-Chairman, Incodel	Dover, Delaware
Bevan, Arthur	U. S. Forest Service	Philadelphia, Pa.
Blumenfeld, Harry		Philadelphia, Pa.
Boardman, John	Engineer, Incodel	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bollier, Walter	President, Phoenix Silk Corp.	Allentown, Pa.
Borden, Lyon O.	Secretary, Easton Board of Trade	Easton, Pa.
Bower, A. J.	City Electrician	Easton, Pa.
Boyd, Hon.	Alderman	Port Jervis, N. Y.
Boyer, Albert	President, Northampton County Commissioners	Easton, Pa.
Burnham, C. F.	U. S. Forest Service	Kingston, Pa.
Bush, Bernard S.	Dist. Engineer, Pa. Dept. of Health	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Calder, J. W.	Darby Creek Authority	Springfield, Pa.

Callahan, Frank	Member of City Council	Gloucester, N. J.
Carlin, Jr., Walter D.	Future Farmers of America	Coatesville, Pa.
Catherwood, Dr. M. P.	Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.
Chapman, Elwood B.	Pa. Parks Association	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, H. W.	Sullivan County Agric. Agent	Liberty, N. Y.
Clearwater, Winfield	Executive Vice-President Allentown Chamber of Commerce	Allentown, Pa.
Coleman, B. L.	Monroe County Agent	Stroudsburg, Pa.
Cook, Lindley G.	Associate Director, Cooperative Extension Agric. & Home Economics	New Brunswick, N. J.
Costello, Joseph K.	General Manager, Delaware River Joint Commission	Camden, N. J.
Costello, Vincent D.	Member of City Council	Gloucester, N. J.
Cotton, Edwin R.	Engineer-Secretary, Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin	Washington, D. C.
Crowe, Montgomery F.	Pennsylvania State Senator	Stroudsburg, Pa.
Custer, Samuel A.	Forester, Incodel	Philadelphia, Pa.
Darby, R. F., Esq.	Harrison, Roche & Darby	Newark, N. J.
Darby, Walter S.	Department of Municipal Accounts	Trenton, N. J.
Devendorf, Earl	State Department of Health	Albany, N. Y.
Dietrich, Clarence S.	Director, Berks County Soil Conservation District	Kutztown, Pa.
Dix, Irving S.	Member of House of Representatives; Editor, Wayne County Citizen	Honesdale, Pa.
Dixon, Amos F.	N. J. General Assembly; member of Incodel	Stillwater, N. J.
Dodd, Rennie I.	Manager, Chester Municipal Authority	Chester, Pa.
Dougherty, George F.	Chester Municipal Authority	Chester, Pa.
Eaton, Charles A., Jr.	Executive Vice-President, N. J. State Chamber of Commerce	Newark, N. J.
Farrier, G. Coe	City Solicitors Office	Philadelphia, Pa.

Fear, Holbert W.	U. S. Geological Survey	Albany, N. Y.
Forbes, R. D.	Forester	Ambler, Pa.
Fowler, Harry K.	Director, Lehigh County Soil Conservation District	Macungie, Pa.
Fox, Robert L.	City Engineer	Bethlehem, Pa.
Freeburn, H. M.	Chief Engineer, Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Fry, J. M. Dr.	Director of Agriculture Extension Service, Pennsylvania State College	State College, Pa.
Flynn, Kathryn A.	Incodel	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fulmer, John	City Chemist	Easton, Pa.
Gipple, O. Ben	Penna. Director, Bureau of Forests	Harrisburg, Pa.
Glassine Paper Co.	Vice-President and Manager	W. Conshohocken, Pa.
Gray, Dr. S. P.	Chairman, Chester Municipal Authority	Chester, Pa.
Griscom, I. N.	Delaware River Joint Commission	Camden, N. J.
Gaffney, J. B.	Chief Engineer, Fuller Company	Catasauqua, Pa.
Haag, L. D.	District Conservationist, U. S. Department of Agriculture	Allentown, Pa.
Hacker, A. L.	Lehigh County Agent	Allentown, Pa.
Hagerty, George	Commissioner	Phillipsburg, N. J.
Harrier, Robert A.	Managing Director, Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council	Bethlehem, Pa.
Hartman, George L.	Mayor, Phillipsburg	Phillipsburg, N. J.
Hatch, J. P.	Managing Director of Philadelphia Port Bureau of Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hawes, Norman E.	U. S. Forest Service	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hein, George	Borough Manager	Lehighton, Pa.
Heine, Norman	City Solicitor	Camden, N. J.
Hellick, George F.	President, Hellick Coffee Co.	Easton, Pa.

Hendrickson, Robert C.	N. J. State Treasurer and Member of Incodel	Trenton, N. J.
Hess, Mr.	Philadelphia Inquirer	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hewish, Edgar	Darby Creek Joint Authority	Sharon Hill, Pa.
Horst, Miles	Secretary, Department of Agriculture	Harrisburg, Pa.
Ifft, A. E.	County Agent, Monroe County Agriculture Extension Assn.	Stroudsburg, Pa.
Immel, John H.	Borough Manager	Northampton, Pa.
Jacobs, Edward W.		Haddon Heights, N.J.
Jenne, Lyle	Dept. of Public Works, Bureau of Water	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Chester R.	Director, Street & Sewer Dept.	Wilmington, Del.
Kaylor, Joseph F.	Asst. Executive Director American Forestry Association	Washington, D. C.
King, Arthur C.	Delaware River Joint Commission	Cape May Court House, N. J.
Kingsley, George P.	President, Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council, Inc.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Kramer, Daniel M.	Engineer, Delaware River Joint Commission	Camden, N. J.
Lamott, E.	Director, Street & Sewer Dept.	Wilmington, Del.
LeFever, Floyd J.	U. S. Geological Survey	Ellenville, N. Y.
Leonard, Raymond		Philadelphia, Pa.
Lichtenwalter, Franklin H.	Speaker, House of Representatives; Member of Incodel	Center Valley, Pa.
Littell, Alfred B.	N. J. State Senator	Franklin, N. J.
Livengood, William S., Jr.	Secretary, Internal Affairs	Harrisburg, Pa.
Livingstone, Arthur G.	Bridge Engineer, Delaware Department of Highways	Dover, Delaware
Long, Carleton G.	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	Stroudsburg, Pa.
Maier, Harry L.	City Engineer	Wilmington, Del.
Mangan, J. W.	District Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey	Harrisburg, Pa.

Matthews, Orus J.	Secretary, Pennsylvania Dept. of Commerce; member of Incodel	Harrisburg, Pa.
McGlade, Peter F.	City Treasurer	Gloucester, N. J.
McKeever, Evan	State Conservationist, U. S. Soil Conservation Service	Harrisburg, Pa.
McWilliams, W. A.	Chief Engineer, State Highway Dept.; member of Incodel	Dover, Del.
Meckley, Earl	City Engineer	Allentown, Pa.
Miller, Spencer Jr.	State Highway Commissioner	Trenton, N. J.
Minard, Duane E.,Jr.,Esq.	Prosecutor, Essex Co., N. J.	Newark, N. J.
Minard, Duane E.,Sr.,Esq.		Newark, N. J.
Mitchell, Robert B.	City Planning Commission	Philadelphia, Pa.
Moll, Wilford P.	District Forester	Norristown, Pa.
Morton, James N.	Department of Forests & Waters	Harrisburg, Pa.
Neumuller, A. C.	Forester, Lehigh Navigation Coal Co.	Lansford, Pa.
Partain, Lloyd E.	Curtis Publishing Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Patrick, Dr. A. L.	Regional Conservator Soil Conservation Service	Upper Darby, Pa.
Paul, Joseph C.	Secretary, N. J. Commission on Interstate Cooperation; Member of Incodel	Newark, N. J.
Peacock, Robert	Deputy Attorney General	Trenton, N. J.
Peil, Norman A.	Northampton County Commissioner	Easton, Pa.
Peterson, Henry J.	Mayor	Woodbury, N. J.
Phieler, Dr.		Palmerton, Pa.
Phillips, Raymond B.	Delaware State Senator; Member of Incodel	Wilmington, Del.
Pitkin, F. A.	Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Executive Director; and Member of Incodel	Harrisburg, Pa.
Powell, Amos L.	Agronomist, Incodel	Phoenixville, Pa.
Press	Allentown Call Camden Courier-Post	Allentown, Pa. Camden, N. J.

Press (Continued)

	Philadelphia Inquirer	Philadelphia, Pa.
	New York Times	New York, N. Y.
	Easton Express	Easton, Pa.
	Philadelphia Evening Bulletin	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Philadelphia Daily News	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Chester Times	Chester, Pa.
	Wayne County Citizen	Honesdale, Pa.
Purcell, Shipman	Member of Town Council	Phillipsburg, N. J.
Ragot, Henry	Assemblyman	Easton, Pa.
Reese, C. A.	City Engineer	Easton, Pa.
Rementer, Norma Moore	Incodel	Narberth, Pa.
Revell, Ellwood B.	Real Estate Trust	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rickenbach, Howard F.	Joint Municipal Authorities of Wyomissing Valley	Wyomissing, Pa.
Robinson, D. W.	Eastern Representative, Council of State Governments	New York, N. Y.
Rogers, E. E.	City Clerk	Easton, Pa.
Ryan, A. J.	District Engineer	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sahli, I. S.	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities	Beaver Falls, Pa.
Saylor, Edward T.	Joint Municipal Authorities of Wyomissing Valley	Wyomissing, Pa.
Schafer, A. C.	Borough of Palmerton	Palmerton, Pa.
Schooley, Russell	Councilman	Easton, Pa.
Schwartz, Herman, Esq.	Asst. City Solicitor	Philadelphia, Pa.
Seib, Charles B.	Hydraulic Engineer, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	Allentown, Pa.
Sheble, Adelaide A. (Miss)	President, Civic Club of Phila.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Shumann, Alvin A.	1st Vice-President, Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council	Easton, Pa.
Silvers, Harry, Esq.	Corporation Council	Port Jervis, N. Y.
Sothoron, Harold L.	Maryland State Senator, Chairman, Potomac Basin Commission	Washington, D. C.

Snyder, Moses	Burgess	Bowmanstown, Pa.
Stier, W. M.	Lehigh County Soil Conservation Dist.	Macungie, Pa.
Struble, Robert G.	Agronomist Brandywine Valley Association	West Chester, Pa.
Thompson, J. B.	Chester Times	Chester, Pa.
Thompson, Gen'l J. S.	Member of N. Y. General Assembly	Medina, N. Y.
Thuerk, H. C.	President, N. J. Power & Light Company	Dover, N. J.
Tolan, Jr., Clarence	President, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce & Board of Trade	Philadelphia, Pa.
Trappe, J. Walter	Deputy Comptroller	Camden, N. J.
Truncer, Joseph J.	N. J. Department of Conservation	Trenton, N. J.
Turner, Ellwood J.	Member of Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Chairman of Incodel	Chester, Pa.
Vanderlipp, William T.	Director, N. J. Department of Economic Development; member of Incodel	Trenton, N. J.
Watson, Alvin C.	Asst. Regional Conservator, United States Soil Conservation Service	Upper Darby, Pa.
Watson, Russell E., Esq.		New Brunswick, N. J.
Weller, Everett	Councilman	Easton, Pa.
Wilder, Robert G.	Public Relations	Philadelphia, Pa.
Willis, Harrison M.	Darby Creek Authority	Drexel Hill, Pa.
wirt, George H.	Consultant Forester	Harrisburg, Pa.
Wismer, Harvey G.	Town Clerk	Phillipsburg, N. J.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

PROCEEDINGS

SESSION OF THURSDAY MORNING
JULY 17, 1947

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1947

The 1947 Incodel Annual Conference convened at 10:00 A.M. Thursday, July 17, 1947, Hon. Ellwood J. Turner presiding.

The meeting proceeded in accordance with the fixed program except that Mr. H. A. Spalinski, President, Electric Power Company of New Jersey, Inc., who had accepted an invitation to explain the proposed water-power project on the Delaware River for which he had filed an application for a license from the Federal Power Commission, failed to put in an appearance. A telegram received after the time set for his talk stated that he was prevented from being at the meeting due to other business.

Appended hereto is a copy of each of the reports given at the Thursday Morning, July 17th, Session:

Address of Welcome -

By Hon. Ellwood J. Turner.

Status of Stream Pollution Abatement Projects -

By Mr. R. C. Beckett.

The Port of Philadelphia -

By Hon. Orus J. Matthews.

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INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Chairman

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Commission, Members of the Brandywine Valley Association, and Guests.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you once again to the annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. It is especially pleasing to feel that in these disordered times, all of us can come together in this friendly atmosphere to gain greater understanding of the scope of the problems which are ours to consider. And in addition to join in the fellowship, and mutual interest of the occasion as we always do here at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware.

Last year we celebrated our tenth anniversary. Marking that milestone was a very special occasion, as you all know. But now as we look back over 1946-47, and the tremendous amount of activity that has commenced throughout the basin, we can assuredly say that Incodel is launched upon another decade of service which should greatly surpass even our fondest hopes.

We have organized a splendid program for this -- our eleventh annual meeting. You will hear the results to date of our co-operative stream pollution abatement program. I know that all of you must know that the results have been most heartening, and that at last we are well on our way to accomplishing our prime objective to clean up the Delaware and its tributaries. Philadelphia has launched its sewage collection and treatment project in a big way; joint legislation has been passed by both

New Jersey and Pennsylvania which means that Incodel's program to knit the port of Philadelphia and the other harbors along the Delaware from Trenton to the sea into one of the greatest waterways in the world will be accomplished.

I must caution you, however, our work is still far from finished as you will learn when we enter into our town meeting and board of experts forums this afternoon. One of our greatest problems is to develop some method or program to assist the various municipalities throughout the basin in the financing of their sewage collection and treatment projects. Almost every town and community concerned has plans drawn and is ready to proceed, but practically every community is faced with the same problem: how can we possibly finance such a tremendous undertaking? That is one of our greatest problems to consider, for the success of our program lies in the answer to that question.

Meanwhile, before we continue with the morning session, I have several announcements of interest.

I am pleased to welcome a number of new members who are on our rolls this year: Senator Littell and Assemblyman Dixon of New Jersey, who are certainly no strangers. Both gentlemen attended our Tenth Anniversary meeting last year, although they were not at that time a part of the official family.

Also I should like to extend greetings to Senator Raymond B. Phillips, one of the three new members of the Commission from Delaware who attended the Commission's executive meeting in Harrisburg during March. Senator Phillip's associates, the Hon. Ralph S. Keenan, and Mr. William A. McWilliams, who succeeds W. B. McKendrick, are with us now.

Our new member from Pennsylvania, whom we welcome today, is the Common-

wealth's Secretary of Commerce. The Honorable Orus J. Matthews, who takes over the post vacated by former secretary, Mr. Chalfant. Later on this morning, Mr. Matthews will tell us all about the Port of Philadelphia and will explain in detail how the legislatures in New Jersey and Pennsylvania came to adopt Incodel's program that the port and transportation problems in the Philadelphia metropolitan area should be envisioned on a regional basis.

And in addition to our new members, let me welcome you all to a meeting which officially opens another year of INCODELLIAN progress.

* * * * *

HOLD - FOR RELEASE:
AFTER 10:30 A.M., Thursday, July 17.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

STATUS OF STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS

By Mr. R. C. Beckett
Incodel Annual Meeting
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17-18, 1947

The Delaware River Basin has made history in more ways than one. It was not only the site of the cradle of liberty and the stage upon which the fight for the most democratic form of government in the world was enacted, but also has achieved renown for having the smelliest, most polluted river in the United States.

The urgency of cleaning up the Delaware's unhealthy impurity -- championed by INCODEL since its organization -- has at last taken hold.

In 1937, ten years ago, just after the Commission was formed, a technical advisory committee on Water Quality was appointed to study the problem. Each of the Chief Engineers of the Departments of Health in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, plus INCODEL'S staff made up its membership.

To this committee was assigned the task of formulating a set of rules and regulations, or standards if you prefer, which were designed to govern the minimum treatment of wastes discharged into the Delaware, and its tributaries.

After months of planning, consideration and negotiation, these minimum standards respecting the discharge of wastes, were enacted into law by the various basin states.

Prior to the war, the quality committee had established a schedule - setting up priority ratings for the construction of abatement pro-

jects necessary to the restoration of the river. Under this schedule, more than ten million dollars worth of sewage treatment works had been built throughout the basin. The all out war effort, however, with its restrictions on the use of materials and the shortage of manpower, put temporary halt to that program.

The war, however, did more than set aside the pollution abatement construction program. It sharply focused the spotlight upon the pollution problem. Throughout the basin, those who heretofore were only mildly interested became greatly concerned with the future of the foully saturated river.

It happened like this. The war brought to the basin great industrial expansion, and increased production ..all of which caused a tremendous increase in the amount of industrial wastes of varying degrees of potency.

At the height of the war effort, the Delaware River was abominably polluted.

Thus for the first time, the river waters were so badly polluted that they backfired on the contributing industries along and near the river. The sick waters attacked electrical contacts, causing failures in operation. Industrial machinery depreciated fifty per cent more rapidly than ever before, and, of course, machinery at best was either very difficult or impossible to obtain.

Industries found out for themselves that it was wiser and in some cases more profitable to treat their own wastes rather than to attempt to meet the cost in time and money of obtaining new equipment.

I am happy to announce that as a result of these very realistic conditions, industries who previously ignored their wastes treatment

responsibilities are now co-operating wholeheartedly in support of the Incodel basin-wide stream pollution abatement program.

Overnight, many concerned were animated by one belief that something indeed, should be done about cleaning up the Delaware. And I might ad -- up and down, along and around -- the shores of the Delaware, things began to look up.

In the Fall of 1943, there was a nation-wide movement to blueprint the country's needs for mmnicipal sewage treatment works in order to clean up stream pollution and create employment during the reconversion period. The Delaware River Basin states did a splendid job in supporting this program.

As a result of these developments, strengthened by the spirit of interstate co-operation supplied by Incodel, we have today a large store of plans and specifications for municipal waste treatment on hand, and are awaiting only the proper time and wherewithal to proceed with construction.

During the long waiting out period, Philadelphia was the focal point to which all municipalities rightly looked as being responsible for setting the pace. Quite properly, it has at last broken the log jam by taking the lead in breaking down the barriers of inter-municipal prejudice and apathy. In May of this year, Mayor Samuel broke ground for the City's Northeast Sewage Treatment Plant. The plant should be sufficiently completed to be placed in operation before the summer of 1949.

If all goes well, Philadelphia this Fall should receive bids on the first units of a second plant, in the Southwest. Also, she holds specifications for still another duplicate in the Southeast.

Now that Philadelphia is definitely on its way towards meeting

its obligation to assist in the cleaning up of the River, other municipalities in the metropolitan area will be expected to follow suit and carry out their promises to begin construction at an early date.

Across the river, we find Camden and Gloucester prepared to make a big thing of the river clean up program, although, unfortunately, they are now embarrassed by financial difficulties.

Nevertheless, Camden has completed about three-quarters of its designs for intercepter sewer and pumping station projects. The Commissioners have provided enough money to meet the costs of a number, if not all, of these undertakings. The city will probably finally settle for a sewer rental law similar to Philadelphia's in order to complete the financing of its project.

Faced with an identical obstacle, Gloucester has failed to go ahead as rapidly as it should with its program. But engineers are at work there, and it is believed that designs will soon be submitted to the State Health Department.

Another offender in New Jersey is Phillipsburg, across the river from Easton. That town already has a primary treatment plant, but it now requires extension. For several years, the State Department of Health has been negotiating for a more satisfactory disposal set-up there. Phillipsburg has an adequate set of construction plans and also a financial program to carry it out.

In Delaware, the principal offender is the City of Wilmington, which has been waiting for Philadelphia to proceed with its construction program. As a result of continued requests from the Delaware Department of Health and Incodel, Mayor Wilson directed the Board of Directors of the Street and Sewer Department to appoint an Advisory Committee of out-

standing citizens to study the problems. As a result of these studies, $175,000 has been granted the city for master-planning by the Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency.

In New York, the State Post War Planning Commission has made a great contribution towards improving future water supply and recreation facilities in the Upper Delaware River Basin by encouraging nearly all the small communities there to complete plans for abatement projects. Here again INCODEL'S enthusiasm has been contagious. Construction of a plant at Port Jervis is expected to begin in the very near future. It is being financed by the New York City Board of Water Supply with the cooperation of the municipality. The other New York-Delaware Basin Communities are all awaiting the development of satisfactory financial programs.

In the Schuylkill River Sub-Basin, most towns have carried out instructions of the Sanitary Water Board to prepare to add secondary treatment to their existing primary treatment plants. In the area above Reading, a number of the municipalities are preparing plans for primary treatment. The construction of these improvements will go hand in hand with the removal of the coal culm and silt from the river under the State's Schuylkill River Clearance project. The legislature has appropriated a total of $10,000,00 for that work.

Bethlehem has completed plans which are before the Sanitary Water Board for approval. Incidentally, this city is in a position to meet the expenses of its new river waste undertakings.

Easton, situated at the junction of the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, is another larger Pennsylvania community that has completed plans which have been approved by the Sanitary Water Board. Again, however, a financial program to meet the cost of the actual undertaking is now in order.

Many other municipalities in the Pennsylvania section of the Delaware Basin have completed plans and specifications for pollution abatement projects. Others have plans in the course of preparation.

But everywhere, it seems, towns are wrestling with the same unresolved problem of finance.

And that, ladies and gentlemen, is why INCODEL has arranged the special forum on financing stream pollution abatement projects scheduled for this afternoon. It is urgent that every assistance should be given communities in devising ways and means to finance their actual river clean up undertakings. I know that by the time we have finished this annual meeting all of us concerned will walk away with a better understanding of what is necessary to complete the job. You can rest assured that INCODEL will do everything within its power to aid municipalities in their efforts to accomplish desired results. Through such cooperation we shall accomplish our prime objective to end the practice of using streams as scot-free conveyor systems for inadequately treated wastes of industry and man. Human decency, if nothing else, demands that of us.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

By Hon. Orus J. Matthews
Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

I am glad to be here today to congratulate you for eleven years of hard work. That your efforts are bearing fruit is evident, indeed.

It occurred to me that you might be interested in getting the ideas of someone such as myself who has not spent a great deal of time on problems involving interstate cooperation. I think it will give you some idea of the practical value of Incodel. The Port of Philadelphia problem is an excellent example.

During the past legislative session I was asked by the Governor to study all of the various programs that were advanced for the promotion of the Port of Philadelphis. There was one which would have provided solely for an intra-state (Pennsylvania) agency. Another was designed to promote the Port of Philadelphia purely from a publicity point of view. Still another, sponsored by Mr. Turner in behalf of Incodel, recommended that the problem should be visualized and attacked in its entirety, regardless of state and local boundaries.

I spent a great deal of time studying these reports. I entered the problem with a purely unprejudiced mind. I had no preconceived ideas regarding it, whatever. I am extremely glad to say that the work of Incodel was invaluable in guiding the Governor and me to the decision we reached. Without the benefit of Incodel's services we might have made some big

mistakes. For example, one of the other proposals called for an appropriation of $5,000,000 just to get started. The demands upon the State under this proposition could have run on to unlimited amounts and it might never have become a success.

As you know, we finally decided that the task should be delegated to the Delaware River Joint Commission, in cooperation with Incodel. I think you will agree it is highly important to use existing agencies where available, particularly when they are ideally suited for the job. The Delaware River Joint Commission has the powers to do a complete job. Moreover, its funds may be used for the program to promote the harbors along the Delaware River. These powers had not been used in the past, primarily, I assume because of the necessity of retiring the funded debt.

I would like to say right here that the Joint Commission has done a wonderful job. It has managed and operated the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge in a manner which very few public projects have been handled. It is now in a position to use some of its funds for the other purposes enumerated in the compact under which it was created.

The study of the port and transportation problem, in my judgment, will open a new chapter in the development of the Philadelphia-South Jersey metropolitan region. I want to emphasize the fact that we in Pennsylvania will <u>not</u> be looking at this problem from a purely Pennsylvania - Philadelphia point of view. We shall view it from an over-all basis. The more I get into the problem, the more I am convinced that that is the proper approach; that by real cooperation we can make this undertaking a tremendous success. Petty jealousies between the states should not be permitted to interfere. Such a policy would result in a loss to all.

To strengthen this point I would like to tell you that only recently I have had conversations with several of the biggest industrialists in the

United States. A number of them have told me that harbor sites along the Delaware River are among the best in the world.

This is a tremendously important selling point. We in the region should join hands in capitalizing upon this great advantage.

I will tell why I think so in a few simple words. There are within five miles of the Port of Philadelphia about 70,000,000 people. This region is one of the most concentrated centers of population anywhere. We have a Port which can excellently serve this great market. Through Philadelphia and the other harbors along the Delaware, we can ship the products of our industries and receive raw material needed in their manufacture to and from all points on the compass.

Those to whom I have put the question, "Where can you beat that?", the answer has been, "It can't be done".

We, in the several states, naturally are interested in bringing new and additional industries within our respective boundaries. As Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, I naturally hope to see a considerable number of them located in Pennsylvania. To that degree I am convinced it is quite all right that we have some friendly competition. But never should we let this competition go so far as to do anything to jeopardize the chance of bringing industries into the region, regardless of whether they locate in Pennsylvania or New Jersey or Delaware. We should all work together for the benefit of the general area because every new industry and every new development within the region will be to our mutual benefit, irrespective of location. That is the way that Pennsylvania will look at this problem of the development of the Port and I hope that representatives from the other states will view it in a similar manner.

This brief report, I think, pretty well covers the points which I wish to bring to your attention today. The one fact that I want to stress

most, is that Incodel has been of very practical value to the State of Pennsylvania, and I am sure, to the other states in its analysis of the port problem. It has saved Pennsylvania, I believe, a lot of money. That is the advantage of good planning and having an agency such as Incodel to guard against doing things in too much of a hurry.

In conclusion I want to wish you continued success in your work and to express the hope that each of the states will evidence a sincere desire to continue to cooperate in the problems of development that are of common interest. We are fortunate that Pennsylvania has a Governor of the stature of Governor Duff. He is very much interested in this program and means business. That is attested to by his recent appointment of two new members of the Delaware River Joint Commission, Colonel Jay Cooke and Mr. Clarence Tolan, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. Both are men that desire action and progress. Without question they will do their utmost to help the Governor see this program through in a big way. On numerous occasions he has said to me, "Let's not talk about things, let's get things done".

I am sure that you will be glad to know that we have a Chief Executive in Pennsylvania that has that feeling, and the sincere desire to cooperate fully with representatives of the other states which comprise the lower Delaware River Basin in finding the best solution to all problems of mutual concern.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

P R O C E E D I N G S

SESSION OF THURSDAY AFTERNOON
JULY 17, 1947

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 17, 1947

As shown on the program, the Thursday afternoon, July 17 session of Incodel's annual conference was divided into two separately conducted Town Meeting and Board of Experts Forums:

A. Financing Stream Pollution Abatement Projects.

B. Soil and Forest Conservation.

FINANCING STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS

The forum on Financing Stream Pollution Abatement Projects was attended by approximately sixty persons. It was presided over by Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, who, in a few preliminary remarks explained the purpose of the meeting and welcomed those in attendance.

George F. Baer Appel, Esq., of Townsend, Elliott and Munson, Attorneys, Philadelphia, the first speaker, presented a comprehensive report covering available methods of financing municipal waste collection and treatment facilities in Pennsylvania.

In essence these boiled down to the use either of general obligation bonds secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality or of non-debt revenue bonds backed by income from sewer service rentals.

The first alternative only can be used where investments in sewerage systems would not result in the municipality exceeding constitutional limitations on bonded indebtedness. Very few communities are in a position to develop a financial program on this basis.

The direct use of non-debt revenue bonds by a municipality has not been generally practiced in Pennsylvania because of an adverse ruling when this method was attempted by Abington Township. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court held that a provision in the bond indenture giving the trustee authority to take possession of and operate the Abington sewerage system in case of default in payments to the trustee was unconstitutional.

Pending the outcome of another test case in which the technicality upon which the Court based its unfavorable decision is removed, Mr. Appel intimated that the best way to take advantage of financing with non-debt revenue bonds probably would be through the creation of municipal authorities.

He stated that the use of assessment bonds was not a satisfactory method of financing sewerage projects, that application of this method was generally limited to the construction of sewers.

Robert F. Darby, Esq., of Harrison, Roche and Darby, Attorneys, Newark, New Jersey, presented a summary covering methods of financing pollution abatement projects in New Jersey. Mr. Darby referred the Incodel pamphlet "Financing Sewerage Treatment Works in New Jersey" to the members in attendance, as well worth reading and studying.

He restricted his remarks to the two methods of financing with which he was most familiar. The first is that used by the Rahway Valley Joint Sewerage Commission, servicing a group of municipalities. Here, each community is called upon to finance its proportionate share of the total cost of the regional system, usually financed by either general obligation bonds or non-debt revenue bonds secured by sewer rents or service charges. Mr. Darby explained that a few difficulties had arisen because of unavoidable errors in estimating the proportionate use of the works as predicted upon the basis of forecasts of future growth in the various communities. He

stated that the passage of the new sewage authorities law (L. 1946, Ch.138) permits the making of adjustments to meet such conditions, that he believed authorities would be used more generally as a means of financing pollution abatement projects in the future.

Senator Anderson of New York explained what was being done in New York State to alleviate pollution and referred particularly to the work of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation in this field. He then introduced Mr. Earl Devendorf of the New York State Department of Health who read a prepared paper relative to methods of financing pollution projects in New York, a copy of which is appended.

Herman Schwartz, Esq., Assistant City Solicitor, City of Philadelphia, related the trials and tribulations of the City of Philadelphia since 1914 in attempting to construct sewage treatment facilities. In that year the City agreed to spend $3,000,000 a year on construction. This program was interrupted by the first world war. In 1921, however, the Northeast Sewage Treatment Works was constructed. In 1933 the City applied for P.W.A. funds but the grants were refused. In 1935 it tried unsuccessfully to set up an authority for the construction of both water and sewerage improvements.

Mr. Schwartz then explained that Philadelphia passed a sewer rental ordinance in 1942 based on property assessments that was rejected by the courts on the grounds that sewer rentals must be based upon the service rendered.

The present sewer ordinance of 1944, based on the water used, has stood the test of the Courts. The City feels it will insure sufficient revenues to meet all charges against the $60,000,000 project now under construction.

Hon. Henry J. Peterson, Mayor, City of Woodbury, New Jersey, talked

about Woodbury's experience in meeting its obligations in providing sewage treatment facilities. The financing was accomplished under New Jersey's self-liquidating project act which permits the City to collect sewer rentals to carry the bonds. Bills are based on a fixed service charge plus an additional amount reflecting the amount of water used. Income derived has been sufficient to meet all financial requirements.

A copy of Mayor Peterson's report is appended.

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

Incodel's Soil and Forest Conservation Forum gave testimony to the strides which Incodel has recently taken in this field. Held a year after the adoption of a program to promote soil and forest conservation in the Delaware Basin area, the packed room and the number and diversity of organizations represented, provided a graphic illustration of that program's development. Representatives of every important agency active in the field of conservation were present--from federal agencies to grass roots Soil Conservation District Directors--for the purpose of doing their part in cooperation with Incodel in determining the problems and in implementing their solution.

Every speaker stressed the importance of education in conservation. According to the experts, this educational work must precede the formation of Soil Conservation Districts. They contended that conservation field work can best be accomplished by Districts because they alone provide locally controlled legal machinery for coordinating the activities of the various governmental conservation agencies. Districts are designed to accomplish the work of conservation by cooperation, thus preventing present duplication and overlapping of responsibilities.

The forum presented a direct challenge to Incodel and to everything it stands for to educate and to promote more and better education in our schools and the Extension Service, and to promote an attitude of cooperation between agencies, both State and Federal, in the all important final conservation work on the land.

The forum discussion made a definite contribution toward a harmonious approach to the problems of soil erosion and thoughtless use of basic resources.

The detailed report on the Forum was presented by Mr. Pitkin on July 18. It is included in a subsequent section of this report.

Copies of prepared papers presented by Mr. Joseph F. Kaylor, Mr. George H. Wirt, and Dr. J. M. Fry are appended.

Also included is a copy of the remarks given by Mr. Walter D. Carlin, Jr., who was presented with a Testimonial during the Forum in recognition of the services of himself and brother, as Star Farmers, in the advancement of soil and forest conservation measures on their farm in the Brandywine Valley.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

METHODS OF FINANCING STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECTS IN NEW YORK STATE

By Earl Devendorf
Division on Sanitation, New York Department of Health
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

(Notes for Presentation at the Round Table Meeting)

1. Article 8. Section 5-b of the New York State Constitution excludes indebtedness contracted by New York State counties, cities, towns, or villages to provide for a supply of water from the limitations on indebtedness set up under other provisions of the State Constitution.
2. Such limitation of the indebtedness of the counties, cities, towns, or villages is being gradually lowered so that as of January 1, 1949
   a. Towns and villages shall not be allowed to contract indebtedness in excess of 8% of the 5 year average assessed valuation of real estate of such town or village, subject to taxation, as determined by the five last completed assessment rolls of such towns or villages.
   b. Cities, except New York, similarly shall not contract indebtedness in an amount which shall exceed 9% thereof.
3. Sewer Rents: Section 198, subdivisions 1-h and i of the town law and Section 279 of the village law and Section 20, subdivision 26 of the general city law permit the assessment by resolution of a scale of rents to be called sewer rents. Such rents may be based on either the metered consumption of water on premises connected with the sewer system making due allowances for commercial use of water, the number and kind of plumbing

fixtures connected with the sewer system, or the number of persons served by such sewer systems or may be determined upon any other equitable basis. The funds received from the collection of sewer rentals are required to be kept as a separate and distinct fund known as a "sewer fund". This fund shall be used only for the payment of cost of management, maintenance, operation, and repair of the sewerage system, including treatment and disposal works and any surplus in such funds may be used for the enlargement or replacement of the same and for the payment of the interest on any debt incurred for the construction of such sewer system, including sewage pumping, treatment, and disposal works and for retirement of such debt but shall not be used for the extension of a sewer system to serve unsewered areas or for any other purpose than one or more of those above specified.

However, subdivision 5-c of the State Constitution provides that in ascertaining the power of a county, city, town, or village to contract indebtedness (as outlined in paragraph 2 above) there shall be excluded indebtedness heretofore or hereafter contracted by any county, city, town or village for a public improvement or service owned or rendered by such county, city, town or village which shall have yielded to such county, city, town or village during the preceding year net revenue, to be determined annually by deducting from the gross revenues received therefrom during such preceding year an amount equal to all costs, during such year, of operation, maintenance, repairs and replacements, and the interest on such indebtedness and the amounts required in such years for the amortization or payment of such indebtedness.

The Legislature has since prescribed that the fiscal officer of any city, town or village having adopted the use of sewer rents for financing the operation and maintenance of their sewer system shall file with the comptroller annually a financial statement and if the comptroller approves he may issue a certificate determining the amount of indebtedness that may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city, town, or village to contract indebtedness.

It thus seems that under our New York State statutes and the Constitution sewer construction may only be initiated through the issuance of general obligation bonds in the first place that are chargeable against the debt incurring ability of the municipality as outlined above.

These constitutional and fiscal limitations on the installation of sanitary sewers and sewage treatment plants constitute a real problem in connection with stream pollution control. This past year a special legislative pollution abatement committee of the Joint Committee on Interstate Cooperation has given particular attention to this problem in connection with their studies. It has been recognized that a satisfactory stream pollution control problem will require a satisfactory solution of some of these fiscal and constitutional limitations to permit cities, towns, or villages to undertake the construction and financing of sewage treatment works. The Committee has this matter now under study.

4. Another important factor that presents a major difficulty in undertaking and financing needed sanitary sewers and sewage treatment plant construction among our New York State villages and towns is that all-too-common practice of assessment of real property

at considerably less than its full or true value. By this is meant the normal true or full value and not the present day inflated market value.

Some indication of the extent of this practice is reflected in the following information concerning under-assessment of our New York State villages which was obtained from the office of the state comptroller.

Out of 549 villages in the state, about one-half (279) are assessing their real estate at 75% or less of the true value. About one-quarter (135) are assessing their real estate at 65% or less of the true value and 49 villages are assessing their real estate at 50% or less of the true value of real property in their villages.

The experience of the state comptroller's office has shown that it is among the latter group particularly that real problems are presented in borrowing money and taxing for needed improvements. In spite of the fact that it can be shown that there are a number of advantages that would accrue to our municipalities if they would adopt the basis of full value assessment, the present-day wide use of less than full value assessments is largely caused by wide-spread ignorance of such advantages.

In one of our New York state towns where the present rate of assessment is only 12% the state tax department recently demonstrated the loss in state revenue from state moneys which are distributed to the various localities on the basis of assessed valuation, amounted to over two million dollars for a five-year period from 1940 to 1944 inclusive. This money represented a loss in state revenue based on the return of state income tax money and special franchise tax. This particular town is badly in need of sanitary sewers and sewage treatment but, under the present low rate of assessment it is impossible for them to undertake these badly needed improvements within the limit of indebtedness that is permitted

under the present state constitution. This limit as of January 1, 1949 is 8% for towns and villages and 9% for cities.

Recently the so-called Moore Plan so named after its author, Mr. Frank Moore, the State Comptroller and which revises the plan for the return of state aid money to our New York municipalities, has been adopted by the Legislature. This plan provides for eliminating the assessed valuation of real property as a basis of state aid and substitutes a per capita population rate basis of allocation of state aid. The amount of such state aid last year has reached the startling proportion of about 55% of the total state income. The feeling of the Legislature and Governor is that this large percentage of state aid to our municipalities has reached the maximum that can be reasonably expected.

The so-called Moore Plan was the result of an extended study and is designed to insure our New York State cities, towns, and villages of a more regular and definite amount of state aid in years of depression as well as years of good business. This definite assurance of a steady amount of state aid will permit them to budget their capital expenditures and program their financial outlays without the necessity of the burden of increase in taxes on the local home owners that has been experienced at times of depression when the amount of state aid has been greatly reduced.

I trust this somewhat rambling discussion of the New York State constitutional and fiscal limitations on indebtedness of our municipalities and how these limitations are affecting progress in installation of pollution abatement undertakings has presented a clear picture of such conditions. As previously indicated these matters are under study by the Special Legislative Pollution Abatement Committee with a view of arriving at some satisfactory answer that will permit construction and financing of needed sewage treatment works.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

FINANCING OF CITY OF WOODBURY'S SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

By Henry W. Peterson, President of Council
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

Because no new sewage-treatment plants have been built in the Delaware River Valley on the New Jersey side of the river in recent years, due principally to conditions brought about by the war, I have been requested to address you on the subject of "The Financing of the City of Woodbury's Sewage-Treatment Plant".

From 1910 to 1920, the population of Woodbury increased about 25 percent, and during that period the western portion of the town was being developed.

The city administration, recognizing that this rapid growth meant increased pollution of Woodbury Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River, built sewage-treatment plant No. 1. This plant was completed in 1921. Bonds were issued to cover the financing of this construction, and the payment of principal, interest, operation, maintenance, etc., was taken care of by direct taxation which meant that all of the taxpayers, not only those served, paid for the improvement, to which there were no objections, as the newly-developed section comprised homes of substantial value.

The various municipal administrations since then have planned to treat the sewage from the balance of the city.

In 1931, an earnest attempt was made because the increasing pollution of the Delaware was finding its way up Woodbury Creek. Nevertheless, after plans were drawn and estimates made, the city could not see how its contribution would relieve the situation until the larger cities in the Philadelphia metropolitan area complied with the recommendations of the State health

departments. Finally, while the actual construction of Woodbury's second plant was deferred, the city purchased ten acres of land on the north side of Woodbury Creek outside the city limits in West Deptford Township, about 2300 feet west of Broad Street and about three miles above the confluence of Woodbury Creek and the Delaware River.

Since the cost of building and operating a plant of sufficient size would have been an added burden on the taxpayers, the project was delayed year after year. However, each summer, when they suffered from the obnoxious odors from the river, the citizens became more and more incensed.

The people of Woodbury are no different from people in other towns. Many failed to see why Woodbury should spend money on sewage treatment, while the cities of Philadelphia, Camden and Gloucester, the major offenders in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, continued to pollute the rivers; but there was not one dissenting voice when it came to complaining about the obnoxious odors and damage to property caused by the polluted air from the streams.

Meanwhile, other towns in the Delaware River Basin constructed sewage-treatment plants; notably, Burlington, Florence, Beverly, Riverside, Audubon, Barrington, Collingswood, Delaware Township, Haddonfield, Haddon Heights, Haddon Township, Merchantville, Mt. Ephraim, Pennsauken Township, Oaklyn, Woodbury Heights, Westville and Paulsboro, all in New Jersey, and most of them close neighbors of Woodbury.

In 1937, the Mayor and Council of the City of Woodbury unanimously decided that they had procrastinated long enough and that they should put their own house in order or stop complaining about the terrific odors. They accordingly set about the drawing up of the necessary ordinances, the investigation of the engineering improvements since the preparation of plans in 1931, and the adoption and approval of final plans.

Formal application was made to the P. W. A. The estimate of the cost of

the project was $250,500.00, of which the city was to furnish $137,500.00, the government grant to be $112,500.00. After a delay of many months and much traveling to New York and Washington, the application was denied because of limitations on new projects by the government.

While this jockeying about was going on, the legislators of the State of New Jersey, in their wisdom, amended Section 40:1-79 of the Revised Statutes, effective October 21, 1938. This section as amended provides that bonds or notes for financing such utilities or enterprises or for any extension thereof, shall be deductible from the annual debt statement if such utility or enterprise shall have been self-liquidating within the fiscal year covered by such annual debt statement. The municipality must satisfy the Board of Public Utility Commissioners that its schedule of rents, fees and other income is sufficient to meet all expenses, including debt service.

The City Solicitor for Woodbury, Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, called the City Council's attention to the amended law and urged that the city advertise for bids to construct the plant by private contractor. This was done, and the city officials were agreeably surprised to receive a bid of $142,000., as against a sponsor's share under the P. W. A. of $137,500.00. Under private contract, the city was enabled to specify equipment of better quality and better workmanship than would have been received under P. W. A. specifications. The project was enlarged to include additional interceptor sewers and other desirable facilities, resulting in a total cost of $164,000.00, for which bonds were issued, maturing $6,000 annually @ 3% interest, 1940 to 1951; $7,000. annually @ 3-1/4% interest, 1952 to 1963; and $8,000 in 1964 @ 3-1/4% interest.

It is my opinion that if these same bonds were offered on today's market they would sell on a 1% or 1-1/4% coupon, and that this favorable municipal bond market will last only until the market is swamped with offerings to finance the enormous amount of postwar projects already planned

and awaiting the start of construction, at which time I predict that municipals will sell on a 3-1/2% to 4-1/2% coupon.

The primary purpose of this paper is not to emphasize the fact that Woodbury built a sewage-treatment plant, but to point out to other municipal officials how it was done, not only without increasing the tax rate, but, in fact, actually reducing the tax rate.

The construction of the Woodbury plant is of significant importance, not only because of its contribution to pollution abatement, but by reason of the fact that the City of Woodbury was the first and the only municipality in the Philadelphia-Camden area to adopt an ordinance fixing and prescribing service and rental charges for the use, operation and maintenance of the sewage system and plants so that the income therefrom is sufficient to make the enterprise self-liquidating within the meaning of Section 40:1-79 of the supplemental laws of the Revised Statutes of the State.

Thus the City of Woodbury, taking advantage of the provisions of this section, built its plant and operates it as a public utility. The bonded indebtedness is not charged against the city's legal net debt. The amount of the appropriation for sewers in the general budget was eliminated from the real and personal tax bills.

In Woodbury it now costs the average home-owner with a family of four persons between $10.00 and $12.00 a year for sewer rent, or an average of six cents per person per week.

This rate of six cents per person per week is more than sufficient to pay off the outstanding bonds as they mature, the interest on the bonds outstanding, the costs of operations, maintenance and incidentals, and produces a profit of about $5,000.00 to $6,000.00 a year. The rental for the first year was fixed at $8.00 minimum, plus one-third of the water rent. At the end of the year, the city administration determined that this was more

than adequate and reduced the minimum charge to $6.00, thus returning over $6,000.00 per year to the taxpayers.

The per capita cost of land, building the plant and the necessary interceptor sewers was $19.75.

The normal flow into the plant is 800,000 gallons, and the capacity is 2.2 million gallons.

The statement that the building of a sewage-treatment plant and the necessary interceptors adds a burden on the taxpayers is fallacious, when municipalities in New Jersey can take advantage of Section 40:1-79 and set up such an enterprise as a public utility, or create a "sewage Authority" by taking advantage of the new Sewage Authorities Law (L. 1946, Ch. 138). I will not discuss this new law because I believe Mr. Darby will explain it in his address.

I do, however, want to point out this important fact: the bonds issued by the City of Woodbury in accordance with the Local Bond Law, as amended, pledge not only the revenues derived from the project, but also the full faith and credit of the city.

There were, and still are, some municipal officials who say their people cannot afford the added "burden", as they call it, of a sewer rental charge. My answer to this is that if they don't abate the nuisance of pollution, their statement will be proven to be true. Every one who can afford it will move out of those towns, industrial expansion will be retarded, new industries will refuse to build in a municipality which is going downhill and, eventually, the unfortunate people who remain will be paying taxes far in excess of the added sewer rental.

It has been proven that no community can afford to tolerate the impairment of health, comfort and property caused by pollution of the streams and air. Such pollution has a much more devastating effect on the economic life of a community than would the most expensive means of

correcting this inexcusable and deliberate act of so-called civilized people.

Further procrastination will amount to criminal negligence and an utter disregard for the welfare of the people who have to live in the blighted area. It will be a sin against the neighboring communities.

When I started towboating on the river in 1911, we filled our water barrels from the Delaware, whenever we were up the river above Rancocas Creek, in preference to using the water from the City of Philadelphia fire hydrants on the piers.

I have no hope that I will ever again see the waters of the Delaware River so pure that one would drink it in an untreated condition. However, I do have high hopes, and in fact I am certain, that I will live to see the day when swimming, boating, fishing and other river recreational activities will be resumed, as a result of the splendid administrative work being done by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin; the vigorous activities of the New Jersey State Department of Health; the courageous program initiated by Governor Martin and carried out by Governor Duff of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to clean up the Schuylkill River with the assistance of the U. S. Army Engineers; the energetic efforts of the officials of the City of Philadelphca, who have started construction on the expansion of their present facilities and who propose to spend approximately $52,000,000 in order to complete their program.

It remains for the authorities of Camden and Gloucester to tell the public what they propose to do and when they propose to do it.

In my opinion, there is no "cost" attached to the monies paid for abating the evils of pollution: the cost is an investment, the best investment any community could make.

The purification of the waters of the Delaware and its tributary streams

will bring better health, improve living conditions, revive the now dead industries of fishing and boating, influence steamship lines to use our ports, attract new industries and promote the expansion of existing plants, permit swimming and other outdoor recreational activities and, in fact, create new values far in excess of the cost, no matter how high it might be.

In concluding this paper, I want to pay personal tribute to a man who has given unstintingly of his time and talents to the benefit of all the people of the State of New Jersey and in the Delaware River Valley. He has served on INCODEL for many years. He is a veteran of both world wars. He has seen service as State Senator, President of the Senate and Acting Governor of New Jersey, and is presently the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey.

He is the man who, after conferences similar to this one, sat down and worked out, with others, the remedial acts that give New Jersey municipalities the opportunity to clean house.

I pay this tribute to the Honorable Robert C. Hendrickson, a member of the INCODEL family, and a benefactor of mankind.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

TOOLS AND TIME IN FORESTRY

By J. F. Kaylor

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

We Americans show our true colors when meeting an emergency.

The nation has met the emergency of war--it is now faced with preparing resources to meet greater emergencies on a world basis. One of the requisites for such preparation is a well coordinated program of resource management. Forests have proven to be one of our most versatile resources in any emergency.

To meet this present day situation the American Forestry Association has completed an Appraisal of the Forest Resources of the United States. This pulse-taking of America's only renewable natural resource was a cooperative undertaking. It was financed by more than 500 public-spirited citizens and organizations. Facts gathered by this Appraisal convince us something must be done now. One of the revealing facts uncovered was that the American people are ready and eager for a national program of forestry.

INCODEL with its far flung activities is in an excellent position to initiate a program in forest resource management. Why INCODEL? Because it has proven that good forest management in the uplands contributes to good management of the river basin. INCODEL has the know-how and can function most effectively by bringing together all related agencies to promote a program designed to improve the economic stability of this region.

Where can we find a region more dependent on natural resources for its industrial productivity than the Delaware Basin. It is a basin largely dependent on forest cover to maintain what is left of our water supply. A

resource which is going to determine how many people can live here. It is a basin where wood fibre becomes more valuable every day because of its close proximity to markets. It is a basin where an increasing population is working less hours, producing many times the products it did several decades ago.

The latter fact calls for the immediate establishment of intensive development of many recreation areas. This fact is rapidly becoming a must, for public agencies to alleviate local conditions.

There are certain founding principles of good forestry, that form the keystone of this program for American Forestry.

1. We find the most important of them is informing the average citizen about forestry and why.

2. We find we must protect all forest lands from fire, insects and diseases. At this time I should like to compliment the states in the Delaware Basin for the excellent progress they have made in fire control. The majority of states have an excellent record of accomplishment. We believe this record can be improved by informing the average citizen that it is he who causes the great number of fires which destroy our forests and its valuable water-shed cover.

3. One of the most pressing problems today is the rendering of technical assistance to owners of small forest properties by showing them how to manage them. Fully 95 per cent of such forest owners do not know how to manage their forest crop lands today.

4. In this great river basin you have a very large undertaking in reforestation that should exceed the best years of planting by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Hundreds of thousands of acres of unproductive land must be planted to change them from the debit to the credit side of our land-use ledger. They are producing nothing now.

5. Through a combination of applied common sense and adequate legisla-

tion we must produce more timber from existing stands through the development of better cutting practices and the elimination of destructive methods. This applies to the woods as well as the saw mill. It may require concerted public action in the development of rules of forest practices with which some states have experimented in the past three or four years and as a result, have made rapid strides to bringing their forest lands on a paying basis.

The five musts I have mentioned above can only be obtained by education. Education At the Cross Roads. We are firmly convinced that Congress may pass laws, State Legislatures may enact desirable regulations, but unless the fellow out on the land, in the cross road store, the children in the school room and the families in their homes understand what we are doing, we are wasting a lot of valuable time. Here is where I see we need cooperation. We need cooperation of all federal, state and local agencies to avoid duplicate wastage of funds and valuable time. What I am saying is that we need to do a job of selling forestry. One that goes beyond just contacting the leaders and selling them the idea.

We have assembled many facts on forestry and one of these facts strikes us from some angle every time we make a move. It is that we need the development of leadership. Leadership that you men have shown here today in holding this excellent forum on soils and forests. With the development of leadership will come a demonstration of private initiative such as you gentlemen have never realized and which I am sure you welcome.

Whatever you do in forest conservation must be based on an appreciation of what these tree-covered uplands mean to us. What they mean to us through a thorough understanding and agreement that we can not get along without them nor can we mistreat them to the point where they will no longer serve humanity.

To assure you that if the founding principles of good forestry (which

I spoke of several minutes ago) are to be firmly established in the minds of our citizens, let's begin with our education in the schools. Principles of good forestry should, therefore, be taught in every grade school, not just in the city schools nor in the rural ones. We foresters and The American Forestry Association which has been fighting for 77 years, stand ready to assist teachers in writing simplified lesson material and outlines for teaching aids, such as how to use the material. In some schools, studies like this will have to be prepared along very simple lines, in fact, comparable to primers in forestry.

After the schools come our youth organizations, then agencies who will hold contests which will bring in basic elements of forest conservation. Then we must prepare material so that adults can carry on discussions of the principles of forestry. We must not overlook advertising by telling the public through short newspaper stories what we are doing.

The aid of movies and radio can be secured to inform these individuals who do not like to read. In fact, we have under present day conditions one of the greatest assemblages of tools with which to repair the damage to this vital resource--made doubly important by world conditions today.

Time is of the essence. Can you afford to waste it?

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

WHAT MUST BE DONE BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA TO ACTIVATE A FOREST PROGRAM IN THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN?

By George H. Wirt, Consultant Forester
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

Gentlemen:

Please note that the word "must" is a strong word in a strong position in the question presented for your consideration. It is not a question of what has been done by the State of Pennsylvania with respect to the forests of the Delaware Basin, nor of what could be done by the State to assist landowners and others. It is now a question of what must be done to redeem the responsibilities of the Commonwealth with respect to the continued welfare of its own citizens and with respect to its contractual obligations to the citizens of neighboring states.

Fifty years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania initiated a program which it believed would ultimately bring about such conditions within the basins of the Allegheny, the Susquehanna and the Delaware Rivers as the Interstate Commission so earnestly labors to develop in the Delaware basin.

The Legislature of 1897 and the Governor believed that there was a very direct and beneficial influence exerted by forests properly protected and managed upon the purity and regularity of the flow of rivers. Therefore forest land was to be purchased by the Commonwealth at the headwaters of the three main rivers to prevent floods and to protect the property of the citizens. It should be noted that neither the Legislature nor the Governor was under the impression that these benefits would follow merely as a result of a transfer of title to the land. It was definitely discussed and understood that the "Forest Reserves" were to be protected from fire and other destructive

forces and to be managed in accordance with the best known forestry practices. European practices, which seemed to be well known and understood by many prominent and influential citizens were sufficient proof to support such a program. With the State Reserves as examples, private land owners would follow better practices and more profitable handling of their properties.

Well the program started but forestry, which is the systematic management of forest property in order to bring about in the best manner the wishes of the owner, is a long time proposition and requires continuity of policy and of action. In the course of time with changes of administration every four years and consequent changes in personnel in the forestry work, much of the forestry program got lost until last week we have a statement from a State official to the effect that "The conception of forestry has become broader in scope". "Governor Duff and Admiral Draemel, Secretary of Forests and Waters, are laying stress on water conservation, flood control, and protection of water supplies". All of which leads me to ask the old question "Which came first, the hen or the egg?". And not long ago Governor Duff made known in a public address and in a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts that Pennsylvania has no forest policy.

It appears therefore that some people in authority in Pennsylvania are not familiar with the facts about the forest program of the past, or that the program has so completely faded from the picture that not only those in authority but also many citizens see no evidences of a forest program and conclude that there is none.

Under any circumstances as I see the situation, there are four very definite steps that must be accomplished before a forest program for the Delaware basin can be activated.

First: <u>The Governor and the Legislature must have a definite</u>

realization of the immediate need for a constructive forest program on the part of the Commonwealth.

It is easy to state such a proposition but the important matter for those concerned is the question of bringing about that realization in the minds of those who make up the Executive and the Legislative branches of the State Government. You men who are concerned with "Incodel" are very well familiar with the necessary procedures. May we sum things up by stating that when some body or some group such as yours is sufficiently concerned and your belief that a forest program is essential for the accomplishment of what you are after in the management of the Delaware River is explosive enough ways will be found to bring the necessary information to the attention of the proper persons and a program will be forthcoming. But there must be a need for a forest program and that need must be recognized. To my mind that need has existed here for many years. It is an amazing situation to me that so much time has been lost with respect to the working of an adequate forest program as a major part of the Delaware River management.

There can be no question about the role played by properly protected and managed forests in the job of managing the flow and purity of any river.

Second: There must be formulated a constructive forest program.

If experience were lacking in the matter of managed forests and in the results which may be expected from State forest policies, this proposition might appear, at first glance, as something difficult. But with 700 years of records available the job of formulating a practical and workable forest program ought not to be too difficult for present time intelligence. Certainly if Italians, Germans, French, English and other near pagan people can formulate satisfactory State forest programs, Pennsylvanians can do so too.

However the proposition is not as simple as A B C either. There are fundamentals in our American way of life which must be maintained. Therefore

policies may not be picked up from abroad where feudalism and dictatorship prevailed, and established here where every man owns his property and wants to do with it as he pleases.

There are enough fundamental principles which can be accepted and enough methods of cooperative activities that even here we may do better the job accomplished elsewhere.

It has just been announced that a farmer in Pennsylvania may reasonably expect a crop of potatoes running over 800 bushels to the acre. Our farmers are not going to be compelled to farm their potato crops so as to get that yield, but many farmers will try to grow that many and we shall have lots of potatoes and lots of mortgages burned. The State Experiment Station demonstrated this possibility. So, too, with all the products of the forest from wood, to game, and to water, properly managed forest resources and soil conservation will increase the crops to unbelievable proportions compared with results under nature's regime handicapped by the carelessness and indifference of man.

The State of Pennsylvania already has a large forest area within the Delaware basin which by this time should be of some value as a demonstration area. Perhaps even now in spite of past deficiencies there are many beneficial facts that may be discovered if there be a desire for them. They are worth looking for.

Third: <u>After a program is formulated it must be made known and continuously sold to the public</u>.

There certainly can be no question as to the fact that the public is concerned with a forest program for the Delaware River. There can be no question therefore about the necessity of making the program a matter of common knowledge and every day discussion.

That should be the way citizens of a democracy keep interested in

current activities in which they themselves are intensely concerned. Our experience recently is a good demonstration of how a once aroused people can almost completely forget a program about which they knew a great deal and for which they would work earnestly when requested.

Further there is no question about the American way of life prompting whole communities to do for themselves and their neighbors the things which they know and believe should be done. They are proud to be helpful citizens rather than indifferent or obstructionists. (With the necessary exceptions of course.) But this demands a continuous program of salesmanship. We are all too adept at forgetting and even of repulsing beneficial information. The flow of a river, the continuance of forest growth, and their interrelationship is a matter of centuries, not generations, and new generations are starting every day. Therefore education and propaganda must be continuous.

And Fourth: <u>There must be a consistent cooperative effort to do the work necessary to complete the program</u>.

Our question starts out with "What must be done by the State". Well our State government is made up of a great number of units assigned particular jobs to do. And there seems to be no end to the jobs to be done and therefore the units of government set up to do them. It is perfectly natural for each unit to attend to its own business and let each other unit attend to its business. The fact remains however that our intermingling affairs are not as distinct as that. Our government is a cooperative proposition, or should be, in fact must be in such wide reaching activities as for example any particular branch of the conservation of natural resources.

Pennsylvanians since William Penn have endorsed a state policy of conserving the natural resources, but it is a notorious fact that while some units of government are working tirelessly to save water from pollution, forests from destruction, soil from erosion or some other phase, other units

of government are making it still more difficult to get results. Therefore I am convinced that once the State sets up a policy or a program it must become the accepted practice that every employee of the State fit his job into the general scheme of things and do what he can to help with the over-all program.

But the State and its employees are not the only persons concerned with a program such as forestry, soil stabilization, water storage, purity and regularity of flow, etc., because private and corporate property constitute a large factor in the problem. Therefore every possible citizen who may have the slightest relationship to the work in hand must be contacted, informed, sold and won over to a cooperative attitude. One wild and obstreperous Indian can spoil the work of many men and of many years.

Above all it must be remembered that in our thinking our Commonwealth can maintain itself only so long as it serves for the general welfare of the greatest number. It is fundamental that it maintain its natural resources for on them man depends for existence and the development of wealth. Water is man's life and its waste and pollution is a crime against society and lastly no water supply which is collected from an entire river basin can be conserved adequately without attention to every problem of soil use, soil cover, soil stabilization, water flow, water storage, surface and soil water and such related subjects and they all are tremendously influenced by the presence or absence of well managed forests.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

THE PART THE PENNSYLVANIA EXTENSION SERVICE IS PLAYING IN PROVIDING THE FARMERS OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN WITH SOUND CONSERVATION PRACTICES

By Dr. J. M. Fry, Director
Agricultural Extension Service, Pennsylvania State College

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

I am sure we were all heartened in driving to this meeting to note the increasing larger number of farms on which stip cropping and contour farming are being practiced. At this season of the year these strips stand out very distinctly. We know that these soil conservation practices are being followed by farmers.

We are living in a rich agricultural area. A statement released by Dr. DeGraff of Cornell University some months ago included the following statements.

"North of the Potomac River and East of Ohio is one of the most important Agricultural areas in the United States."

"This area contains so much urban population and is developed so highly industrially, that Agriculture seems overshadowed."

"The values of crops and livestock present imposing totals."

"True, more land was once farmed in the Northeast. Abandoned farms and valleys are a common sight. Numerous farm steads remain only as cellar holes. Buildings are sway-backed and falling."

"By some who have not looked farther, this evidence has been interpreted to mean that farms in the Northeast are on the way out."

"Since the turn of the century, the farm practices in the Northeast have increased over 40 per cent. It is still rising."

"No other large area of the country except the corn belt turns out so much produce per square mile of area."

The Extension Service is a part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges cooperating. The Extension Program is educational in character. This was the intention of Congress in passing the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 setting up the Extension Service and providing for its financing. In defining what Congress had in mind for the Extension Service the following words were used:

"It shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in Agriculture and Home Economics to persons not attending or resident in said Colleges in the several communities and in bringing to such persons information on said subjects through demonstrations, publications, and otherwise."

The Extension Service was thus intended to show the practical application of subject matter to farmers and farm people.

We have always been concerned with good farm management which included management of the soil. The discussion of soil erosion was begun some 15 years ago. Extension has always taken an active part in the prevention of soil erosion and contour farming, and has had an aggressive program along this line since 1935. A specialist in this field was employed in 1935. Two others have been added since. In addition, the Forestry Specialists, the Agricultural Engineering Specialists and all County Agents have been working aggressively on this program. Recently, a Wild-Life Specialist has been added to the staff. This man has had twelve years of experience with the State Game Commission.

In the fifteen counties in Pennsylvania with which the Commission is definitely interested we now have under way demonstrations for the prevention of soil erosion on 880 farms. In addition there are 27 orchards planted on

the contour as demonstrations. Assistance has been given to 2513 other farms where the owners were interested in starting soil erosion programs. County Agents report 3596 other owners who have done some erosion control work on their farms from what they had observed and learned.

In this same area there are 202 pasture improvement demonstrations. Records show that 8943 farmers are practicing these recommendations. Cover crops to protect soil are used on 8344 farms. There are 165 forest plantings under way. You may also wish to know that 162 farm ponds have been constructed and 482 farmers were interested in drainage work.

The total number of farms in these fifteen counties is 32,493. Thus, as of May 1, 1947, records show approximately 21.5 of the farms in Pennsylvania are practicing strip farming. The 1940 census reveals that approximately twenty per cent of the land in these counties are in permanent pasture and forest.

There is still much to be done. We are concerned not only with the Agricultural Economics of the program but with its influence on society and the home. We cannot have good homes without good wholesome Agricultural practices. It is evident from the figures cited that farmers have made considerable progress in the direction of conservation and will move forward with accelerated speed each year. All persons and groups interested in sound Agriculture are justified in giving encouragement to those farmers who of their own volition are making such substantial progress.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SOIL CONSERVATION ON THE CARLIN FARM

By Walter D. Carlin, Jr.

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

I have been asked to explain the farming program which my brother and I have followed these last seven years.

Our family moved from Coatesville, Pennsylvania to our present farm in December 1937. Dad purchased the place primarily to "get the boys out of town" and from the economic standpoint he didn't get much but a large stone house.

Between 1938 and 1940 two farmers attempted to make a "go" of farming it but both failed. It wasn't the fault of the farmers -- there was just nothing in the place for them. Topsoil had been removed for use in mushroom production and what was left was eroding badly. The soil was too acid to grow legumes. Corn yielded 25 bus. per acre, barley 30 bus., oats 30 bus. There was no sod at all.

By the fall of 1940 brother Bill and I were enthusiastically studying vocational agriculture at Unionville High School, and when the second farmer left we persuaded Dad to allow us to operate the place as our supervised farming program for our agriculture courses.

Recognizing erosion control as our immediate objective, with the assistance of our Ag. instructors we laid out our first contour strips in 1941. Today 75% of our land in rotation is farmed in contour strips.

Briefly, our major soil improvement practices these seven years were:

1. Applied 400 tons of limestone and over 100 tons of fertilizer on our 90 acres of crop and pasture land.
2. Plowed under sweet clover for soil improvement on most of our cropland.

3. Used either rye or ryegrass as a cover crop wherever and whenever practical.

4. Reinforced each load of manure with 100 lbs. of 20% phosphate during the last four years.

As a direct result of these soil-improvement practices, all of which are taught daily in our high school voc-ag. classes, published in our farm magazines, recommended by our county agents and available to each and every farmer, we have seen our corn yields jump from 25 to 100 bus. per acre; barley from 30 to 75 bus., and legum hay from 1 to 3 and 4 tons per acre.

The livestock carrying capacity of our farm has increased from 15 heifers and 12 hogs in 1940 to a total in 1947 of 50 hogs and 70 steers on feed; and 16,500 roasting chickens (weighing 4 - 5 lbs.). All are produced on rations which contain 50% home grown feed.

To be more specific in explaining our plant food applications preparatory to a corn crop, may I give you the case history of a shaley, eroded three acre hillside. In 1944 after plowing down on ton of limestone per acre this field was drilled to corn with 300 lbs. of 3-12-6 fertilizer per acre. Following a poor germination, morning glory vine took possession of the field. We cultivated the corn once and abandoned it. What few ears did mature were fed green to hogs.

Following such a dismal failure we decided to see what could be done. This same field was seeded to rye with 400 lbs., 3-12-6 the fall of 1944. Seven loads of steer manure reinforced with 700 lbs. of 20% phosphate were spread during the winter. The rye was plowed down with 200 lbs., of calnitro and the ground limed with 2 tons of limestone per acre. Corn was drilled on May 10, 1945 with 300 lbs., of 3-12-6 in the row, making a total of 1600 lbs., of fertilizer, 3 tons of limestone and 7 loads of manure per acre--with rye as a green manure. The yield in 1945 jumped to over 100 bus.,

of shelled corn per acre compared to nothing the year before. With corn at $1.50 per bushel the $ 30.00 investment in fertilizer made a very generous return in just one year. Since 1945 most of our cropland has had this same application of plant food.

To date 20 acres of our permanent pasture have had 4 tons of limestone; 20 loads of steer and poultry manure and 2600 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. This 20 acres supplemented by 20 acres of alfalfa-ladino clover has made and will make an abundance of pasture for our seventy steers.

We have increased our poultry capacity from 500 birds in 1940 to the 10,000 bird plant we are now operating.

Fifteen thousand board feet of lumber for these buildings has come from our own 20 acre woodlot. Locust, Scotch and White Pine seedlings were planted on 5 acres of the most eroded land. In a few years we should be able to cut several thousand Locust posts from that plantation.

Our plans for the next two years call for establishment of a grassland farming program for the large percentage of our acreage for four reasons:-

1. Economically we feel it advisable to produce as many pounds of beef on pasture and hay as possible. We have discovered that we can finish a pasture fed steer with half the grain necessary to obtain the same finish in barn feeding.
2. We plan to double our poultry range shelter capacity for next year. Range reared birds have proved most profitable by far this year.
3. Our investment in labor and machinery will be held to a minimum. The steers will do their own harvesting.
4. Our soil will stay at home. By eliminating losses from erosion - lime and fertilizer requirements will drop resulting in a very considerable cash saving.

Bill and I are well pleased with the manner in which the farm has responded to treatment. However, it hasn't been so much the amount of work we have done as the fact that our efforts have always been guided in the right direction by the good judgment of several individuals.

Dad has always been most encouraging and co-operative. He is consulted on all major decisions and we have always found his advice sound.

The successful farmers and business men of the community are always willing to take a few minutes to discuss our problems with us and offer their experiences.

The local banker has been behind us 100% from the beginning and has insisted that we make each enterprise a definite part of a long-term plan.

Our instructors in Vocational Agriculture - John Gorman, William Fredd, and Robert Struble, have given us a wealth of technical knowledge and through their continual visits and guidance have been a constant source of encouragement these last nine years.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

P R O C E E D I N G S

SESSION OF FRIDAY MORNING
JULY 18, 1947

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1947

Mr. Frederick H. Dechant was not present at the session Friday morning, July 18, to give a report on the Schuylkill River Restoration Project as per previous arrangements made by Incodel with Admiral Draemel, Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. Otherwise, the program went along, with minor adjustments, according to schedule.

Hon. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, Speaker, Pennsylvania House of Representatives, gave a very thought-provoking address on the subject of Federal-State Relationships in regard to the development of the natural resources of the nation. Mr. Lichtenwalter warned the conference that the preoccupation of many federal departments was devoted to the advancement of programs designed to give them control over the resources of the regions in which they operate. He stated the Bureau of Reclamation and the Southwestern Power Administration, agencies of the Department of Interior, were particularly bad actors. One of their main objectives, Mr. Lichtenwalter claimed, was to build and operate huge multiple purpose water projects in areas in the West and Southwest for which a large proportion of the costs were paid by the East under an existing accounting system which permits cost allocations to a variety of benefits purported to be in the interest of the country as a whole. He said that by the use of this "charge off" procedure, power features are being greatly underestimated.

"Not only are we financing the larger part of the initial cost", Mr. Lichtenwalter contended, "but worse yet, we are building up a system which, through unequal advantages and unfair competition, eventually may destroy the East".

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He urged that Congress take time to investigate the situation and to establish a sound national policy on the development of natural resources that would be as nearly fair to all sections of the country as possible.

A copy of Mr. Lichtenwalter's report is appended to this summary.

Mr. Pitkin presented a comprehensive report upon the results of the forum on Soil and Forest Conservation held the preceding day.

The highlight of that session was the emphasis which every speaker placed upon the importance of education and publicity. "Get the message home to the people as to the imperativeness of conservation" might well be said to have been the keynote.

Lloyd E. Partain, Manager, Commercial Division, Curtis Publishing Company, said that the future industrial prosperity of the United States depended upon the degree to which the nation learned to conserve. He defined conservation as "utilization without waste."

A copy of Mr. Pitkin's summary of the conservation forum is appended.

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner's report on the Financing Stream Pollution Abatement Forum was built around the theme "Where there is a will, there is a way".

"I've usually found from my twenty-five years experience in government", he said, "that governmental agencies, be they local, state or federal, will find the money when the people become convinced that it is necessary. In my own county we have been pioneers in stream pollution abatement. We've been at it for twelve years. But we have followed the policy of never attempting to bite off too much at one time."

A copy of Mr. Turner's remarks are appended.

Mr. James H. Allen read the Incodel Annual Report for Vice-Chairman Catherwood who had to leave the meeting early because of a previous business engagement.

A copy of the report is appended.

Although not scheduled on the program, Hon. Spencer Miller, Jr., Commissioner of New Jersey State Highway Department, gave an excellent extemporaneous talk on Highway Pollution.

* * *

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN (INCODEL)

HOLD For Release:

After 11 a.m., Friday, July 18.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

by HONORABLE FRANKLIN H. LICHTENWALTER, SPEAKER

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INCODEL Annual Meeting

July 18, 1947

Shawnee-on-the-Delaware

I am grateful for this opportunity to talk with you about the problem of Federal-State Relationships in the Development of Natural Resources.

There are a lot of reasons why I am glad to be here today.

First, it gives me a chance to point out to a group of interested and influential persons how necessary it is for the very continuance of our form of constitutional government that we maintain the proper balance in relationships among our three levels of government -- Federal, State, and local.

In our highly civilized -- and utterly complex -- economy we may sometimes forget that the power behind our government still is the country's natural resources. On the way in which we use -- and develop -- these blessings depends the success and happiness of a nation.

And, on the cooperation between Federal and State administrations, and state and local powers, depends the production level and ultimate service of our natural resources.

I am glad to be able to say that no group in the land has done so effective a job in co-ordinating the work of federal, state, and local agencies in developing natural resources as Incodel.

This is a statement I can make with assurance gained through participation in this particular program during the six years I have been associated with the Commission.

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During years of service with the State Government I have devoted a good part of my energy toward the improvement of Federal-State relationships. The need for better understanding between the national set-up and the state governments becomes daily more urgent. Naturally, I have definite ideas and objectives which I am anxious to see adopted on a national scale.

The facts I will bring out should convince any doubters, of the perils born with each new measure in a top-heavy government.

Incodel has a history of steady achievement. Back in the 30's it started planting its own branch of political science right in its own back yard -- the Delaware River Basin. The seed was called "inter-state cooperation." It flourished, and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware reaped the harvest. For the first time in history, the states from which Nature had molded the fertile valley stopped eyeing each other suspiciously while one grabbed off a bit of power here and another dumped a little refuse there.

They changed the creed: "Each to his own," to the philosophy: "One for all."

No longer was the other fellow's plan always an insidious plot and every local recommendation a selfless endeavor. Now came cohesion. Now came unity. Then came construction.

The Delaware River System was at last a common good to be developed by a common effort. The direct results of this new reasoning were two basic principles:

1 -- The Basin was envisioned in its entirety.

2 -- Problems of correcting deficiencies and enhancing assets were handled by cooperative analysis and a unified policy.

The consequences were far-reaching. I shall enumerate a few of the most outstanding accomplishments.

First, of course, we must acknowledge the Commission's basin-wide program for the correction and control of pollution. This is an achievement of which no other interstate river region in the country can boast. If other interstate river

regions would follow our example there would be absolutely no need -- nor any excuse -- for the present agitation for federal intervention in stream pollution control.

Also, as most of you know, Incodel devised a means for handling diversions in the Delaware Basin Region. This program for defining the rights and responsibilities of the states in the operation of their water-supply projects was most acceptable and advantageous to all of its supporting state governments.

It was because of Incodel's appraisal of the situation that the joint Federal-state project for the restoration of the Schuylkill River was adopted.

Mr. Dechant has told you about this effort; I simply want to point out that before Incodel entered the picture, the relationship between - the Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was strained, to say the least. In a report filed with Congress, the Army Engineers disclaimed any Federal interest in, or benefits from the project; maintaining that the solution rested solely with Pennsylvania and the anthracite coal industry.

Incodel, however, is not limited by its own river banks. All the while, it was engaged in these local activities it was taking a few pot shots at other Federal projects of both regional and national scope.

In the late 1930's, when ballyhoo was at its loudest for stream pollution control to be turned over bodily to Federal administration, Incodel shouted down this categorical reasoning. Its special conference, called in 1937, was one of the chief factors in putting that proposition on ice.

Even more distasteful to the Commission were the claims being broadcast by starry-eyed theorists who were (and still are) maintaining that apples would be redder, milk richer, wheat more golden, steaks and chops more tender, power more abundant and cheaper; the people healthier and happier, if the nation were bedecked with nine replicas of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Incodel's strenuous objections to this absurd contention were heard -- and appreciated -- throughout the country.

It was because of these reverberations that in 1944, water-resource agencies from 25 states invited Incodel to represent New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware in a campaign "to promote local and state participation in (federal) plans for water resource development." Incodel went along.

At that time, the group was confronted with two major problems. One was the scheme brewing for the creation of a batch of TVA's. The other was a new development. It involved omnibus bills before Congress which would authorize Federal flood control and navigation projects. Such projects, in the Federal pattern, come under the jurisdiction of the Army Engineers.

Restricted in its construction activities because of the war, this agency was turning all the attention it normally gave civil works to formulating a post-war program. Any planning for an indefinite future soon develops pipe-dream proportions. But because of certain recent Congressional directives and Supreme Court rulings, this agency was in a position to make these dreams come true -- at public expense. The bills which Congress was being asked to pass called for the authorization of projects in virtually every section of the country -- with the governments and citizens of those sections having no advance knowledge of what was being dreamed up for them.

At the eleventh hour somebody woke up. Even then there were all sorts of tactics employed to prevent the people involved from obtaining a hearing. One New Englander complained: "The die is cast. About all we can do now is squawk. It is too late to be constructively helpful."

Fortunately, he was wrong. Also wrong was the Army General who dubbed our plan a "crazy proposal."

After a long, bitter, uphill battle lasting from February through the last days of its 1944 session, Congress finally wound up on our side. Included in the

flood control and navigation bills was a specific declaration of policy: "To recognize, preserve and protect states' interests and their rights and responsibilities in the development of rivers and watersheds." The policy was supplemented by a list of procedures designed to carry out the intent. Among other things, Congress agreed not to pass on a project until it had before it a report setting forth the views of the Governor of any affected state.

This policy, with its supporting procedures, has been incorporated in every subsequent flood control and navigation measure. It is generally conceded that the service rendered by Incodel and its associates in negotiating this legislation is one of the greatest ever rendered in the history of the nation's development of water resources.

Returning for a moment to the Federal Authority Issue, last year Incodel took part in a real free-for-all to prevent the precipitated expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority concept far and wide throughout the country. There were five separate bills before Congress. Four of them were for specific state river regions: The Missouri, Columbia, Savannah, and Ohio. The fifth, introduced by Congressman Rankin, simply provided for splashing the whole country.

Attention centered, however, on the Murray Bill for the Missouri River. Incodel and its associates from the other states waged a hard -- and successful -- battle against its enactment.

Because it so well expresses what the bill, if passed, would have done, I wish to read one of the conclusions of the Senate Committee which sealed its fate:

> "The creation of an MVA would amount to the wielding of economic and political powers resulting in nothing short of autocracy. It would mean the substitution of arbitrary power for democratic processes.... It would mean the creation of a superstate -- neither Federal nor State, and not contemplated by our Constitution. It would subject the social, cultural, and economic welfare of the Missouri Basin to the dictates

and whims of a three-man board, not responsible to the people and largely irresponsible to the Congress itself. It would constitute a virtual abdication by the Congress in favor of government by Federal corporations wielding autocratic powers. It would challenge State sovereignty and destroy systems of laws both state and Federal..... It would be an excursion into an unchartered field of vast expenditures of public funds and of experimentation under a board unencumbered by the restraints that a democracy should erect against agencies of Government."

Since the death of the Murray-MVA bill, control of Congress has been taken over by the Republican Party. Being a staunch member of that political group, nothing would please me more than to say that such troubles as I have cited are over. Unfortunately this is not a fact.

Right now, the Department of Interior is on the loose. Until recently that branch of the Federal Government was presided over by Secretary Harold L. Ickes. During his reign, someone aptly stated that he had not heard of any proposition being advanced by Honest Harold to take over the Army and Navy. Probably the reason is that no opportunity presented itself. While in office, the "old curmudgeon's" apparent ambition was to become boss of the natural resources of the entire United States. His successor, Secretary "Big Boy" Julius A. Krug is not noticeably more retiring.

The bad actors in the Department are its Bureau of Reclamation and its Southwestern Power Administration. Both are intent upon circumventing the will of Congress through subterfuge and the misinterpretation of laws in order to promote their own fanciful theories. Both mean to gain control over the future economic, social, and political destinies of large sections of the country. Their strategy is to secure a strangle hold on the power resources of any region in which they operate. However, the tactics of each campaign vary.

Take a quick look at the picture.

The Bureau of Reclamation operates in seventeen western states situated in an arid and semi-arid region. Its principal duty is to establish, construct and maintain irrigation projects to make large areas of waste and desert lands habitable. Until recently, it was doing a commendable job.

But now that virtually all of the advantageous and economically sound projects have been completed, it is looking for new frontiers. The greenest pasture appears to be, cheap public power. Since it arrived at this conclusion, the Bureau has begun to sell irrigation down the river. It has brazenly gone on record to that effect.

In order to accomplish its purpose, it leans blissfully on the privilege of allocating an "equitable" part of the cost of every project it controls to navigation and flood. Since the enactment last year of a new law sponsored by the Isaak Walton Leaguers, it now may allocate another "equitable portion" to fish and wild life. Even these exemptions -- provided by the tax payers, of course -- are not enough. A large measure of the Bureau's effort is spent in finding new so-called national benefit costs to lighten the tax payer's purse.

If this trend of thought is developed to the ultimate, we all will soon be faced with a computation schedule which will prove that the power features of Bureau projects cost nothing at all. Then, it can sell power as cheaply as it wants to to achieve its dream of a planned economy. Of course, there will be no foot note to the effect that the bill will be paid -- as usual -- by the East; and that the bill will be essentially of bankrupting dimensions.

The Southwestern Power Administration is trying to do the same thing in a different way. It operates in the Southwest, in a region made up of four entire states and parts of two others. Only a gross misinterpretation of laws could permit the Administration's proposal to market excess electric power from the Army Engineers flood control projects through an absurd and ruinous program of constructing steam

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generating plants and electric transmission lines to duplicate and compete with privately owned tax-paying facilities now serving the region.

Some of you may be asking yourselves why such a yammer about events a long, long way from here?

These developments are un-American and contrary to our long-established system of free enterprise.

Furthermore, they are being advocated and promoted in utter disregard of the wishes of state and local governments affected.

Most significant of all -- for us in the East -- we are paying a disproportionately large share of the bill. Not only are we financing the larger part of the initial cost, but worse yet, we are building up a system which, through unequal advantages and unfair competition, eventually will destroy the East -- that part of the country which has made the rest of the country what it is today.

It is time to stop, look and listen. A point has been reached in our national growth where Congress should declare a moratorium on programs for the development of natural resources. During the lull, machinery should be set up for investigating the entire situation for the purpose of establishing a sound national policy on the development of the land, water, and natural resources of the nation.

Incodel stands willing and ready to contribute its services to this undertaking. I hope I may continue to have the opportunity to do my share in promoting the continuous maintenance of a proper balance in the relationships among federal, state, and local levels of government.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

REPORT ON SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION FORUM

By F. A. Pitkin, Member of Incodel
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 18, 1947

Mr. Chairman, I'm merely going to try very inadequately to report on yesterday afternoon's forum discussion on Soil and Forest Conservation. I know my efforts will be inadequate, because packed into those several hours was an enormous amount of extremely important and stimulating information. Our only regret is that time was so limited that we could not begin to take full advantage of the obviously enormous resources of knowledge, experience and information that was represented in the group meeting yesterday.

I want to express my thanks to Amos Powell, of the Incodel staff, who acted as recording secretary of the meeting. He made copious notes but even as fast as his fingers were going, he could not begin to keep up with the flow of stimulating ideas.

We believe this meeting was perhaps one of the most productive of many meetings that have been arranged by Incodel. We are, of course, enormously indebted to the outstanding experts in the field of conservation, who freely gave of their time and energy in participating in this meeting. They have made a tremendous contribution toward a harmonious and effective solution of the natural resources problems of the Delaware River Basin.

Our friends and cooperators from the Lehigh Valley and Brandywine Valley Basins were there. We had County Commissioners and a group of soil conservation district directors from several counties. We had individuals who were present from every part of the Basin, including particularly

strong delegations from Northampton County, Berks County and Lehigh County on the Pennsylvania side of the River, and equally interested and well informed groups from the other states in the Basin. Obviously, all had come hoping to strengthen soil conservation activities in their particular areas by using more effectively the assistance of state, interstate and federal agencies represented.

I also want to mention, with thanks, the contributions of representatives of the federal agencies, who were present, and who have always been helpful and cooperative--Dr. Patrick and his staff of Soil Conservation Service, Mr. Watson, Mr. McKeever, and Mr. Haag, and Mr. Bevan and his associates of the United States Forest Service. We were also appreciative of the presence of County Agents of Lehigh, Northampton and Monroe counties. I cannot begin to call the roll and I am not going to attempt to, but we do appreciate that assistance.

Obviously the meeting brought together representatives of every important conservation agency acting in this area, as well as a large group of grass roots participants. It was evident from the discussion that a tremendous power exists to achieve the aims of conservation. Throughout the meeting one speaker after another emphasized the vital importance of education--the dissemination of the knowledge we now have--as being the real key to our conservation problems. Education reaching not only those who ask for it, but, more important, reaching all those who should have it, is the only way to release the great power of joint action in solving these problems.

It also was obvious that the channel through which this power can be best directed is through the soil conservation districts, which are organized for the explicit purpose of coordinating and integrating the activities

of the many agencies and individuals who can contribute to this program.

It is evident that with harmony and cooperation, a potent force may be brought to bear to make conservation a reality. But it is equally evident, from many years of experience, that uncoordinated programs of separate agencies can make only very slow headway on this problem which we have inherited from the many years of exploitation and neglect that we hope are now behind us.

The national land conservation policy advocated by the Curtis Publishing Company, which was set forth in the Country Gentleman in March of this year, as well as in the July 15th issue of the Saturday Evening Post, represents a recognition of this thinking.

Mr. Lloyd E. Partain, of that Company, who was our very effective keynoter, said that there is much more to be done than we can all do; that any overlapping of authority or duplication of assigned responsibility can be readily adjusted by round table discussions such as our session of yesterday. Mr. Partain not only stressed the importance of coordinating the efforts of agencies but suggested that Incodel's efforts may be helpful in effectuating that coordination. His plea for conservation education was truly the keynote of the meeting.

Joseph F. Kaylor, of the American Forestry Association, formerly in charge of forest activities of the State of Maryland, stressed the same point. He said that America is now in a real emergency in respect to its forest resources and because Americans always meet emergencies, a nation-wide program covering the redevelopment and wide use of our natural resources must be initiated. Mr. Kaylor emphasized the need for education when he said that ninety per cent of the forest owners know nothing about forest handling. He stated, with emphasis, that forest education must be followed

with demonstrations that good forestry pays in dollars and cents. While his remarks were limited to forestry they apply with equal force to the entire field of conservation.

Mr. Kaylor emphasized the need for forest practice laws and reported that the Maryland Law, on which he did pioneering work, has just been upheld as to constitutionality by a Maryland Court decision.

Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture, Miles Horst, described how the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Act of 1945 makes it possible for conservation work to be carried out by local communities in a democratic manner completely in keeping with our traditions of home rule and individual initiative.

He reported on the rapid extension of soil conservation districts in Pennsylvania since the passage of this Bill, which replaced the old 1937 Soil Conservation District law, under which progress was very slow. He reported that the State Soil Conservation Commission, of which he is Chairman by virtue of his position as Secretary of Agriculture, has just negotiated, and is now about to sign agreements with other State Departments of our Pennsylvania Government, including the Department of Forests and Waters and the Department of Highways which will enable those agencies to coordinate their work in the individual counties with the soil conservation districts that are established in those counties. Thus, Pennsylvania is about to take up the next important step to help conservation districts by coordinating the work of the state agencies with that of the district itself and with the United States Soil Conservation Service.

George Wirt, whom we know as an active forest conservationist for more than thirty years, commenting on Secretary Horst's statement, said that it was the most encouraging report in that field that he had yet heard. Mr. Wirt outlined a specific forest conservation program for the Delaware Basin.

I will give the highlights of his recommendations:

1. The Governor and the Legislature must have a definite realization of the immediate need for a constructive forest program on the part of the Commonwealth.
2. A constructive forest program must be formulated.
3. The program must be continuously sold to the people. It must be made the subject of common discussion.
4. There must be consistent and cooperative effort to do the work necessary to complete the program.

Mr. Wirt concluded with a strong recommendation that every State employee must be fully informed and have a cooperative attitude. That would seem to be almost a superfluous statement, if we had not had experience to the contrary.

The next speaker on our program was the Director of Agricultural Extension in Pennsylvania, Dr. J. M. Fry, who outlined the accomplishments of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service in soil conservation in terms of demonstration farms and other assistance. He stated that the Extension Service is trying to do everything in its power to forward the cause of conservation; that it is definitely devoted to the whole program.

He gave a very interesting statistical summary of the work that has been accomplished by the Extension Service of Pennsylvania. I will not review the whole tabulation, but think you will agree that the figures are impressive. They have established more than 4,000 farm demonstrations in the State of Pennsylvania. Of these, 880 are in 15 counties lying in the Pennsylvania portion of the Delaware River Basin. One hundred additional farm demonstrations are planned in this area within the next year.

He also listed the number of pasture demonstrations, farm woodlot demonstrations, and the like, indicating that over 2,500 farms have received some form of assistance or have been established as demonstrations for still other farmers. Now that is an impressive figure, but perhaps we should view that figure in relationship to the total number of farms in the Pennsylvania portion of the Delaware Basin, which comes to 32,000. This is done merely to emphasize the fact that we are just getting started. We have only scratched the surface. The job that has been done is fine, but it is totally inadequate to meet the very obvious needs of this great area.

Following the presentation of the papers by the five people listed on the program, we called on Mr. Robert Struble, of the Brandywine Valley Association, who had the pleasure of presenting Mr. Walter Carlin, one of two brothers who have made outstanding records in operating a farm in Chester County. Walter Carlin won the award as the 1945 Northeast Star farmer and we were very happy to have Mr. Carlin give us a short resumè of his experience. Working with his brother and with the guidance of his father, Mr. Struble and others, the brothers succeeded in rebuilding what seemed to be a worn-out Pennsylvania farm and making a very nice financial success of it.

As a recognition of this outstanding achievement by these two young Pennsylvanians, Incodel and the Brandywine Valley Association had the honor of presenting them with a certificate commending them on the fine job they have been doing.

Then we came to the discussion part of our program and we wished, as I said before, that we could have had several hours for it, because we were only partly through when the time for adjournment came. I cannot begin to recount to you all of the things that were brought out in our short discussion period. One very important point indicating a field of

activity in which many in this room can be helpful was a plea presented by Mr. George Hellick, of Easton, who is extremely active in conservation in many different ways. He brought to our particular attention the need for organized instruction of Boy Scouts and other youth groups in conservation. He is particularly anxious to find speakers for an educational program for a large group of Scouts from this area. I am happy to report that there was an immediate response from people at the meeting who were willing to help.

One other statement brought out in our discussion, I think, is of great interest to us and should be a real challenge to us.

Mr. Partain recalled having received a letter from a friend of his who was formerly a Pennsylvanian but now is living in Southern California. This friend wrote that if California had the Delaware River in Southern California, they would have it cleaned up in five or six years and with it as bait, would bring a billion dollars worth of tourists' trade into California every year.

Now we are not going to let them take our river--certainly we have some good ideas of our own as to what we should do--but still that is a challenge to us to clean up the river and use it in every way possible, not only as tourist bait, but also for its other many obvious uses.

Again may I say that our session of yesterday afternoon was tremendously important. It brought together representatives of many conservation agencies. I am sure that the basis has been laid for continued cooperative efforts not only around the conference table but in the field.

There is an enormous job to be done and we are all becoming more and more convinced that the power to do the job is in our hands, if we will just intelligently use that power.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

REPORT ON THE FINANCING STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT FORUM

By Ellwood J. Turner, Chairman
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 18, 1947

Before I go on with my remarks on yesterday's forum meeting on financing stream pollution abatement projects I want to take the opportunity to express my appreciation for the work which has been done by the members of the Commission. Credit must also go to a staff that has been, I certainly think, as fine an organization as any governmental group of which I know; and I've had almost a quarter century of experience with governmental agencies.

I quite agree with the Chairman that it is one thing to talk about pollution and another to get rid of it. In the final analysis the question always resolves itself to "where we're going to get the money". The answer, I think, is to create the will to get the money. I have usually found that when governmental agencies - be they local, state or federal - have the will to find the money, when the people themselves become convinced that it is necessary to expend such money, a way will be found to raise it.

In my own county we have been among the pioneers in developing sewage collection and treatment works. We have done it by a steady program, never attempting to bite off too much at once, but have taken things in easy stages, step by step, as the municipalities and taxpayers could assimilate the expense. It has been remarkable that while we have been at this program for about twelve years there has never been but one instance in that twelve years where any group of taxpayers came forward and objected

to the cost. In that instance had the proper approach been made in getting the public to understand the problem, there might still have been a few disgruntled persons who would have rumbled because of political reasons, but I believe the vast majority of people in that community would have gone along with the proposal.

We now have laws on the statute books of Pennsylvania, that are adequate to provide for stream clearance programs. There are some places, perhaps, where the law at the moment may be a little difficult to enforce, because of the kind and character of pollution. I think particularly of acid mine drainage, and some few industries which have an effluent for which an adequate type of treatment has not yet been found or is not economically sound. Desirable as it is to clear out streams there are often economic conditions, where industries are concerned, which must always be given careful consideration. Incodel has always believed in the long range program, but has been accomplishing this program by short steps.

In 1937 we were able to get a new law that had teeth in it, but it wasn't until the middle of the last administration that Pennsylvania really stepped forward to do the job in a big way. I mention Pennsylvania because the biggest problem in the whole Delaware Basin rests there, with New Jersey second. In New Jersey we have always had excellent cooperation from the State Health Department and have been able consistently to make great strides in that State.

Delaware has only one great problem - the City of Wilmington. Our representative from that State, Mr. R. C. Beckett, the State Sanitary Engineer, who has been a devoted member of Incodel for years, has started things moving in that City.

The New York State portion of the Delaware Basin has but a few small

problems, its biggest being the City of Port Jervis. We heard yesterday how, through the cooperation of the New York City Board of Water Supply and the City of Port Jervis, agreements have been negotiated for the commencement of construction of a sewage treatment plant in that City.

The real problems of pollution abatement seem to be in the great metropolitan area lying from Easton down to and past the City of Wilmington. But - as fine as the laws are, as energetic as the administrative agencies may be in these States, and as willing as the municipalities may be to proceed - there remains, in the last analysis, the problem of how they are going to pay for it.

That's the thing that seems to scare local officials. They appear to be afraid that they will create an adverse political situation, if they advocate the expenditure of large sums of money for sewers and for sewage treatment plants. Out of my experience of some twelve years in Delaware County, I believe that they are wrong.

As you heard yesterday, Philadelphia has started a tremendous program involving the expenditure of about $60,000,000 and yet there have never been any political repercussions there. Both political parties realize that the effort of any part to block the cleaning up of the river would be resented by the people.

Our speaker yesterday, Mr. George Appel, of Elliott, Townsend & Munson, explained to us what was necessary under the Pennsylvania Law. Where a municipality has a borrowing capacity, not only in Pennsylvania, but in New Jersey, New York and Delaware also, there isn't any problem, except of course, the natural one of the taxes that are to be levied to pay for it. It is in our smaller communities and in the municipalities where they have eaten up all their borrowing capacity that we find the difficulties.

In the Pennsylvania area there is a method of financing through the issuance of non-debt revenue bonds. Security for the payment of such bonds rests upon sewer rentals to be collected from the people in the community. The use of such bonds has not been practiced, however, because of an unfortunate adverse decision concerning their legality based, I believe, upon a technicality.

The next way to finance projects, as far as Pennsylvania and New Jersey are concerned, is for the municipality, or a number of municipalities joining together, to create an authority. An "authority" has all of the aspects, as far as the financing is concerned, of a municipality. It is created by municipalities, appointed by them, and can issue bonds which must be paid from revenue obtained from sewer rentals.

New Jersey municipalities, under 1946 legislation, have the right to set up similar kinds of authorities as Pennsylvania. As we have been advised by Mr. Darby that they are thinking of creating such an authority in the Rahway Valley Sewerage Commission. It is believed it will be successful in working out the problems of joint municipal projects there, and in other sections of New Jersey.

New York does not have laws similar to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Municipalities there can only issue general obligation bonds. But they do have a method by which they can go to the state government and, by presenting evidence that sewerage projects are self-liquidating, have them exempt from the borrowing capacity of the municipalities.

In the last analysis, after the communities have been given the right to issue bonds, they must have a means of deriving revenue to carry them. They can use the authority as such a device. But we still find that there are a vast number of small municipalities where the problems seem almost insolvable.

I am coming to the conclusion that if we are to clean up all of our streams and have all our sewage and industrial wastes adequately treated, we will have to find a way of obtaining loans from the States to municipalities at extremely low rates of interest over a long period of time so that the annual burden will not be too great, or some federal help, or a combination of both methods. The smaller municipalities would be helped tremendously by such procedures.

I also think, if we are to clean up our streams we must have a broader conception of this whole question on the part of the courts. The difficulty is that our law was built up in the past when we did not realize there was a necessity for the individual who bought water and took it into his home or industry and then passed it out, to assume the burden not only to pay for the clean water that came in but to process the mess that he had made of that water as it went out.

At that time the court's trend of legal thinking was toward laying safeguards to restrict municipal officials from over-extending and fastening too great a burden upon a community. Many of the reasons for this frame of mind do not exist any more. Today we need to have an understanding on the part of the courts as to just what a sewer rental is and just what the problem of developing an adequate sewerage involves, if we are going to be able to properly finance these projects.

We had a very interesting discussion yesterday by Mr. Herman Schwartz, Assistant City Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia, who has perhaps had more experience than almost any of us in dealing legally with pollution. For a period of years, as he described to us yesterday, Philadelphia has been fighting to find a solution to its financial problems. They did find a way a couple of years ago which has resulted in a program of development and construction of the interceptor systems, trunk lines and the sewage disposal

plants in the City of Philadelphia.

We have always thought that Philadelphia was the log-jam in the situation; that if we could ever pry it loose the rest of the communities would have no excuse for not following suit. Our problem now centers around a return to some kind of normalcy in construction costs. None of us thinks they are going to come down to pre-war levels, but the Sanitary Water Board of Pennsylvania and the municipal and state officials everywhere think there should be some settling down before going ahead full steam.

Perhaps there is some logic in that reasoning. But, it certainly does not preclude the advance preparation of financial programs. That is what we want to see accomplished without further delay.

I wish all municipalities would only follow the lead of little Woodbury, New Jersey. Mayor Henry W. Peterson yesterday told us of the spirit of that small community which raised its money for a sewage treatment plant that was located on the River below Philadelphia, where perhaps there wasn't any need for a plant until after Philadelphia and other municipalities had completed their program. But the citizens of Woodbury were willing to pay for their treatment plant because they were conscious of their obligation.

If we can instill that spirit throughout the Basin, the Delaware River and its tributaries will be restored to their rightful place of high utilitarian service in a very few years.

Let's get going!

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INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

Incodel Annual Report

Shawnee-On-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 17, 1947

(Read by James H. Allen, Executive Secretary)

To be continually more progressive year after year has been one of Incodel's primary objectives. As the fiscal year 1946-47 is closed and a new period of planning and action is launched, Incodel is pleased to report to this Conference that rapid strides in all activities have been accomplished.

New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania are now more united than ever before in their combined cooperative efforts through Incodel to restore and maintain the Delaware River and its tributaries and to develop all of the area encompassing the Delaware Basin, as one of the finest and most productive interstate river regions in the World.

The following annual report bears that out:

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Last Year's (1946-47) Accomplishments

The largest cooperative stream pollution abatement program ever undertaken in any interstate river basin was launched during the past year. Contracts were awarded for the construction of Philadelphia's $50,000,000 sewage collection and treatment project, and actual work was initiated on the Schuylkill River Project by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

These developments represent positive proof that Incodel's basin-wide program to prevent the unwarranted use of the Delaware River and its tributaries as dumping grounds of the unprocessed waste of industry and man is definitely under way.

Breaking the log jams which existed on the Philadelphia and Schuylkill River projects provided the spark that has set Incodel's hundred million dollar four-state pollution abatement program into action.

This Year's (1947-1948) Aims

During the next twelve months we intend to do our utmost to keep those wheels in motion. That is why, at the very beginning of our current operating year, the forum in financing stream pollution abatement projects was held here yesterday.

Practically all municipalities and industries having a responsibility, have prepared construction plans and specifications for the proper disposal of wastes. But, those blue-prints are not worth the paper they are written on unless they are backed up by financial programs to give life to the projects they represent.

During the balance of the present calendar year Incodel will do its level best to secure general acceptance of that fact and to get something done about it. Its aim will be to have every town and municipality fully ready to launch their clean up programs - even to the last delinquent - by 1948.

PORT AND TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

Last Year's Accomplishments

The recent adoption of Incodel's over-all program, designed to knit the Port of Philadelphia and other harbors along the Delaware River from Trenton to the sea into one of the most efficient water terminals in the world, is a source of extreme gratification. Incodel had been urging that port and transportation problems in the great Philadelphia metropolitan area should be envisioned on a regional basis for many years. During the past year it devoted

a great proportion of its energies in successfully securing States' acceptance of that point of view. Benefits to be realized from the development and execution of a cooperative action program for the promotion of these objectives will be of tremendous economic value to the entire lower Delaware River basin.

This Year's Aims

Twelve months from now we expect to be in a position to report real progress on this project.

The laws just passed by Pennsylvania and New Jersey require that it be undertaken by the Delaware River Joint Commission in cooperation with Incodel. We are raring to go!

The program is so urgent, so important, so vital to the future welfare and prosperity of the region that not a minute should be wasted in getting it started. Action is imperative. When called upon, Incodel will give it the fullest possible limit of its available facilities.

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

Last Year's Accomplishments

Under the impetus of Incodel's leadership more progress was made during the last year than ever before in the advancement of soil and forest conservation in the Pennsylvania section of the Delaware River basin. In that interim, soil conservation districts were created in Lehigh, Carbon and Berks Counties, and a substantial interest has been aroused for the establishment of similar institutions in Northampton, Chester and Bucks Counties. When it is realized that not a single district was in existence a year earlier, last year's results represent a real accomplishment.

A new district also was established in Delaware County, New York.

We made headway, too, in the promotion of programs for forest conservation. While our efforts to have Pennsylvania enact a forest practice measure were unsuccessful, this was primarily because the agency of State Government responsible for its administration was not adequately staffed and equipped to do a fully effective job. At the same time, it was completely impressed with the validity of Incodel's recommendations and will make an honest effort to advance the cause of forest conservation under the terms of existing statutes.

This Year's Aims

Incodel proposes to go to town on programs for soil and forest conservation during its current fiscal period. It is convinced that the hardest part of the job is behind it. The impasse which existed a year ago - Pennsylvania's adamant refusal to create soil conservation districts - has been broken down.

The Commission's attention for the current year will be directed toward the attainment of three major aims:

1. The adoption of a general plan for the prevention of soil erosion and forest destruction in every County in the Delaware Basin.
2. The establishment of a forest experimental center - either under Federal or State auspices - in the Lehigh Valley section of the Delaware Basin.
3. The completion and adoption of a comprehensive plan - as a demonstration project - for the development of the Pocopson Valley in the Brandywine River sub-basin of the Delaware watershed.

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION PROGRAM

Last Year's Accomplishments

Incodel's program to request the United States Supreme Court to clarify the intent of the provision in its decree in the New York-New Jersey Delaware River Diversion case relative to retention of jurisdiction by the Court was pretty badly snagged last year. This occurred through no fault of Incodel.

It was caused principally because negotiators in the Attorneys General offices, first in New York and more recently in New Jersey, were inclined to be unduly influenced by protocol and caution.

This Year's Aims

The Commission intends to give a high priority this year to the problem of resolving differences which still exist in regard to its program for a clarification of the United States Supreme Court's decree regarding water supply diversions.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Last Year's Accomplishments

Ever since the 80th Congress convened in January of this year Incodel's representatives have been busy hopping trains to Washington to consult on matters of federal programs and projects, for the Delaware Basin.

It is believed that no Congress ever displayed a greater disregard for the value of conservation and for the need, importance and place of the Federal Government in respect to planning and research activities for conservation.

In its zeal to reduce swollen expenditures, Congress has been slashing ruthlessly at such items, regardless of merit and consequence, including relatively small sums for research in the field of conservation. Incodel has been called upon to rectify several outstanding examples of pitifully poor judgment.

Number 1 was the House action in completely prohibiting the United States Geological Survey from cooperating with States in the conduct of ground water investigations. Incodel lent its assistance to correct this situation in the Senate.

Number 2 was the failure of the Pennsylvania House delegation "to be bothered" about securing an earmarked appropriation of $75,000 for the establishment of a forest experimental center in the Delaware watershed. According to latest advice, the State's Senators have not been able to adjust this error.

Number 3 involves the House again. It frowned upon the joint request of Incodel and Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council to provide $100,000 for the detailed planning of the authorized project for the control of floods in the Lehigh Valley. Of the original estimate of $200,000 only $50,000 was allowed. Right now, we are making a fight in the Senate to secure another $50,000. We are not optimistic about our chances.

We are irked about those circumstances because the Congress has drastically hacked at insignificant amounts for long established and perfectly legitimate conservation measures while it blandly placed its stamp of approval on hand-out programs for demoralizing "benefits" to farmers and other privileged groups.

This Year's Aims

One of Incodel's major aims in 1947-48 will be to enlighten United States Senators and members of Congress from the region of the absolute necessity of judicious federal participation in programs for conservation of natural resources.

If our efforts to secure a federal appropriation for the establishment of a forest experimental center in the region fail, we propose to use our influence in getting a start with monies which have been made available to State agencies for activities in that field.

FEDERAL - STATE RELATIONSHIPS

Last Year's Accomplishments

No greater service in the field of natural resources development ever was rendered to the nation than that in which Incodel participated in 1944 for the recognition and protection of States' interests in the development of the rivers of the country and their watersheds.

While engaged in no specific action program on this subject during the past year, Incodel has been quietly gathering facts on a new wave of movements in the Federal Government to circumvent the desires of state and local governments.

The present bad actors are the Bureau of Reclamation and the Southwestern Power Administration in the Department of Interior. Both agencies, apparently, mean to gain control over the future destinies of large sections of the country in which they operate by securing a strangle hold over the development of natural resources.

The movement to blanket the country with nine replicas of TVA also is still alive.

This Year's Aims

Incodel will be prepared during 1947-48 to cooperate fully in programs to bring about the correction of any abuse of authority or disregard of the wishes of state and local governments with all agencies standing for the orderly and democratic development of natural resources.

Already it is making arrangements to participate with the Council of State Governments and the Water Conservation Conference for that purpose. It stands willing to join with other similar organizations interested in attaining the same objective.

MISCELLANEOUS

Last Year's Accomplishments

During the past twelve months Incodel directed attention to many other activities related to the development of the Delaware watershed.

It continued its interest in assisting representatives in the Upper Delaware Basin in preventing matters from occurring which would despoil the recreational aspects of that area.

Also, it filed objections, and stimulated the filing of similar expressions, to the application pending before the Federal Power Commission for a license to the Electric Power Company of New Jersey to build a series of three water-power dams on the Delaware River. The Commission took this position to forestall the development of the resources of the region in accordance with a plan based upon inadequate investigation and information.

The Commission, too, participated in many other activities of perhaps less spectacular, but still significant, interest.

This Year's Aims

In 1947-48, as always, Incodel will be ready at all times to undertake any task necessary to promote its fundamental objective of fostering the wise and effective use, development and conservation of the resources of the Delaware Valley.

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

APPENDIX - NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

JULY 13, 1947

Incodel Advances Plans For Delaware Basin

"Heartening progress" in the long campaign of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin—Incodel—to speed judicious development, use and conservation of the resources of the great river valley will be reported Thursday and Friday at Shawnee, Ellwood J. Turner declared yesterday.

Turner, chairman of Incodel and a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, said that a host of public officials from New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York, would attend the two-day conference of the Interstate Commission.

TO REPORT ON POLLUTION

Among the most important reports, he said, will be a summary by R. C. Beckett, State Sanitary Engineer of Delaware, on the fight to stop use of the river as a conveyor system for inadequately treated industrial wastes and city sewage.

"This report," Turner said, "will be most heartening to all those who can stand neither the taste nor the smell of our river's water."

Two other projects in which Incodel has a vital interest also will be surveyed at the meeting.

Orus J. Matthews, Pennsylvania Secretary of Commerce, will discuss the joint Pennsylvania-New Jersey plan for the improvement of the Port of Philadelphia and outline the background of the decision to embark upon a program of regional improvement.

And, although Incodel decided years ago that privately operated water power projects on the Delaware would be economically unsound, H. A. Spalinski, president of the Electric Power Co. of New Jersey, has been invited to discuss his side of the application now pending before the Federal Power Commission for three power dams across the upper Delaware. The application has been vigorously resisted by State and municipal officials.

SPEAKERS LISTED

Other speakers on the two-day program at Shawnee will include:

Miles Horst, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture; Joseph F. Kaylor, assistant executive director, American Forestry Service; F. A. Pitkin, director, Pennsylvania State Planning Board; Floyd E. Anderson, New York State Senator; Franklin N. Lichtenwalter, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey State Treasurer; Dr. J. M. Fry, director of the Pennsylvania State College Agriculture Extension Service, and Dr. M. P. Catherwood, dean of the Cornell University School of Labor and Industrial Relations, who is vice-chairman of Incodel.

THE ALLENTOWN MORNING CALL

JULY 14, 1947

Flood Control Panel Thursday At Shawnee

A panel on soil and forest conservation will feature the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control council to be held on Thursday, at Shawnee inn, Monroe county.

Winfield Clearwater, secretary of the council, announced that the meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware river basin. The directors sessions, which begin with a noon luncheon, will also hear recent reports on the activities of the council.

Members of the board will attend the special INCODEL session from 2 to 4:30 p. m., during which time a town meeting discussion on soil and forest conservation is to be heard. The discussion will be closely related to the conservation program of the council.

The sessions for the day close with a huge outdoor barbecue picnic at the Shawnee inn.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

JULY 17, 1947

GOP Criticized for Slashing Funds on Natural Resources

By FENNE M. HESS

Inquirer Staff Reporter

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 16.—The Republican leadership in Congress was criticized here tonight for its "penny-wise, pound-foolish" attitude in slashing appropriations for conservation of the Nation's natural resources.

State Representative Ellwood J. Turner, chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, told an executive business session of the commission that land and water studies undertaken jointly by the States and the Federal Government were being imperiled by blind budget-cutting. The commission will begin its annual two-day meeting here tomorrow.

UNPLANNED CONSTRUCTION

He cited one instance in which the House had cut 75 percent from a proposed $4,000,000 appropriation for planning of conservation measures, while at the same time cutting only 20 percent from construction funds totaling $151,584,000 for flood control projects.

"How can anyone construct unless he first has the plans?" Turner asked.

PROGRESS REPORTED

He declared he was in complete accord with the need to curb unnecessary Federal spending, but that he was "terribly annoyed by the irresponsible manner in which this paramount problem is being handled."

The $100,000,000 program of the four-State Commission, better known as "Incodel," for freeing the Delaware and its tributaries of pollution, he said, got well under way during the last year with the award of contracts for construction of Philadelphia's $50,000,000 sewage collection and treatment project and actual start of work on a similar project along the Schuylkill, by the State of Pennsylvania.

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN

JULY 17, 1947

Power Sponsor Avoids Incodel

Project on Delaware Opposed by Officials

By A. H. ROBERTS

Of The Bulletin Staff

Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, July 17.—H. A. Spalinski, of Trenton, sponsor of a controversial private power and water project on the upper Delaware, failed to keep his date with Incodel today.

That eliminated any fireworks from the opening session of the 11th annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River basin.

In the audience of more than 100 were several state and municipal officials who were bitterly opposed to Spalinski's project to be undertaken by his Electric Power Co. of Jersey.

Spalinski had tried to get approval of it from the Federal Power Commission, which referred the matter back to the states involved. Among Spalinski's adversaries prepared to speak was Assistant City Solicitor G. Coe Farrier, of Philadelphia, who had been sent here by Mayor Samuel for no other purpose. State Secretary of Commerce Orus J. Matthews, reviewing the plan of having the Delaware River Joint Commission develop the port of Philadelphia assured Incodel that Governor Duff means business.

For Progress in Big Way

"I can assure you that the governor wants the program to go through in a big way," said Matthews who was Duff's principal adviser on the port problem.

"This is a new chapter for the joint commission. There is a great future for the Port of the Delaware."

In the audience were Clarence Tolan, Jr., president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and a new member of the Joint Commission; Joseph K. Costello, secretary of the Joint Commission, and Daniel M. Kramer, chief engineer of the Delaware River Bridge, which the commission operates.

A prediction that Camden and Wilmington probably will adopt sewer rentals to finance their sewage treatment works was made by R. C. Beckett, Delaware state sanitary engineer, who reviewed ten years of progress against stream pollution.

Beckett said that industries along the Delaware got a lesson on pollution during the height of the war effort. "The river waters were so badly polluted that they backfired on industries along and near the river," Beckett said.

Electrical Contacts Failed

The polluted water attacked electrical contacts, causing failure in operation. Industrial machinery depreciated 50 per cent more rapidly than ever before. When machinery at best was either very difficult or impossible to obtain, industries found out for themselves that it was wiser, and in some cases more profitable, to treat their own waste, rather than attempt to meet the cost in time and money of obtaining new equipment.

The Commission, meeting last night in a preliminary executive session, heard a sharp attack from its chairman, State Representative Ellwood J. Turner, Delaware County Republican, on the fiscal policies of the Republican majority in Congress, affecting flood control and conservation.

Turner called these policies "penny-wise, and pound foolish."

"I am completely in accord with the need to curb unnecessary Federal expenditures, but I am annoyed by the irresponsible manner in which this paramount problem is being handled," Turner said.

Turner referred to the House passage of an Interior Department appropriations bill which wiped out Federal-State funds for groundwater studies. Against this "ridiculous proposition," Turner said, Incodel joined in opposition. The appropriation was restored by a Senate sub-committee.

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN

JULY 17, 1947

Turner Assails River Fund Cuts

Incodel Will Review Pollution Fight

By A. H. ROBERTS
Of The Bulletin Staff

Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, July 17.—Philadelphia's stake in the Delaware River, as a seaport and a source of drinking water, is being appraised anew today at the 11th annual meeting of Incodel.

This advisory organization—the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin—will receive a review of the year's progress against river pollution from R. C. Beckett, Delaware State sanitary engineer.

Port development, recently turned over to the Delaware River Joint Commission, is to be sketched and outlined by Orus J. Matthews, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Commerce. From H. A. Spalinski, president of the Electric Power Co. of New Jersey, Incodel expects a defense of his project for a privately-owned water power development on the upper river.

Incodel, as well as the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, oppose Spalinski's plan.

Turner Assails House

The Commission, meeting last night in a preliminary executive session, heard a sharp attack from its chairman, State Representative Ellwood J. Turner, Delaware County Republican, on the fiscal policies of the Republican majority in Congress, affecting flood control and conservation.

Turner called these policies "penny-wise, and pound foolish."

"I am completely in accord with the need to curb unnecessary Federal expenditures, but I am annoyed by the irresponsible manner in which this paramount problem is being handled," Turner said.

"Instead of going about the task in an orderly and reasonably scientific manner, the House of Representatives is following the foolish policy of slashing blindly at everything, regardless of merit."

Haphazard Action Opposed

Turner referred to the House passage of an Interior Department appropriations bill which wiped out Federal-State funds for groundwater studies. Against this "ridiculous proposition," Turner said, Incodel joined in opposition. The appropriation was restored by a Senate sub-committee.

"Not far behind this pathetic reasoning by the House was that same body's 50 per cent cut in funds for planning—not construction, mind you—of authorized flood control projects.

"The absurdity of such action becomes more evident on knowing that the axe was applied to a planning appropriation totalling only $4,000,000. Incodel is exerting vigorous efforts on the Senate to adjust this baseless mistake.

"Another example of haphazard consideration in reference to Federal appropriations is the House position in regard to research in the field of forest and soil conservation.

Research is Necessary

"Funds made available for research activities were curtailed materially.

"While the House hacked at this item for legitimate activities, it blandly shut its eyes to another item in the same bill appropriating more than $1,650,000,000 for so-called 'incentive payments' to farmers.

"I contend that Congress should put first things first and realize that appropriations for research and planning are absolutely necessary, vital to our future and consistent with our traditional way of operating Government.

"If the present Congress is intent upon earnest economy, as it rightly should be, it must have wise counsel to separate the chaff from the wheat. That the axe should fall is true. But it should be done in accordance with a program built upon a foundation of intelligent thought and careful and honest appraisal."

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

JULY 17, 1947

PORT STRIDES OUTLINED BY INCODEL HEAD

By FRANK TOUGHILL
(DAILY NEWS Staff Member)

SHAWNEE - ON - DELAWARE, July 17. — The past year has been the most progressive in the history of the interstate commission on the Delaware river basin, despite "fiscal blundering" in congress, Ellwood J. Turner, chairman, said today in his annual report.

"This year we feel we again have lengthened our stride," Turner, a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, told members of the four-state commission who begin their two-day executive business session today.

Philadelphia was praised for "breaking the log jam that at last has provided the spark which will set Incodel's $100,000,000 four-state pollution abatement program into motion."

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of Philadelphia's $50,000,000 sewage collection and treatment project, the chairman said, adding this will be duplicated in 35 smaller municipalities close to the banks of the Delaware as soon as adequate financial programs are developed.

HIT CONGRESS POLICY

After expressing his pleasure over the adoption of Incodel's program to knit the port of Philadelphia and other harbors from Trenton to the sea into "one of the most efficient water terminals in the world," Turner said he could not see the "penny-wise, pound-foolish attiutde being followed in the house of representatives in respect to budget items for the conservation of our natural resources, especially land and water."

Plans for the port of Philadelphia's future development will be given by Orus J. Matthews, Pennsylvania secretary of commerce, and H. A. Spalinski, president of the Electric Power Company of New Jersey, will discuss the economic aspects of privately-operated water projects on the Delaware river.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

JULY 17, 1947

Economy and Progress

An unprecedented attack was delivered against the methods used by the house of representatives in effecting what it called economy aimed at saving the nation's money. The attack was contained in the report of State Rep. Elwood J. Turner, of Delaware county, as chairman of the interstate commission on the Delaware river basin, who charged the congressmen with applying the ax to appropriations without regard for their necessity. Turner's report scored the application of economy to the money set aside for payment for planning improvements in the development of natural resources and the conservation of those already in existence. He stressed the need for the restoration of the money in the budget and outlined the efforts that succeeded in having the senate regard the projects sympathetically.

Elwood J. Turner

The optimism that Turner revealed in his report indicates the belief that, despite the progress made by INCODEL during the past year, it is expected that within the next similar period some of the plans for which the four-state board has been aiming will be accomplished. One definite step was the awarding of contracts for the construction of the sewage collection and disposal plants by Philadelphia, a project that will cost $50,000,000. Linked directly to this are similar projects in various communities on both sides of the Delaware river.

Much progress has been made otherwise, in the fight to end the pollution of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, progress for which Turner takes credit in the name of INCODEL. In addition, conservation districts have been created in Lehigh, Carbon and Berks counties and interest has been stirred in Northampton, Chester and Bucks counties in similar action there.

With these gains on the broad front, and the Delaware river joint commission's plans for improvements on the actual waterfront and the approaches to the bridge definitely committed, the chances for Philadelphia's port becoming the most important in America rapidly are being transmitted into reality.

THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS

JULY 17, 1947

Incodel Told Of Progress

Delaware River Unit Hears at Annual Meeting About Anti-Pollution Work

Special to Newark News.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE—The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin has just ended its "most progressive year," Ellwood J. Turner, Incodel chairman, told members of the four-state commission at its executive business session here last night. The commission today opened its two-day annual meeting here.

During the year the largest cooperative stream pollution abatement program ever undertaken in any interstate river basin, was launched, Turner said. Contracts were awarded for the construction of Philadelphia's $50,000,000 sewage collection and treatment project, and work was initiated on the Schuylkill River project by Pennsylvania.

"These developments offer positive proof that Incodel's program to prevent unwarranted use of the Delaware River and its tributaries as dumping grounds for the unprocessed waste of industry and man is definitely underway," Turner declared.

Philadelphia Commended

He praised Philadelphia for "breaking the log jam which at last has provided the spark which will set Incodel's $100,000,000 four-state pollution abatement program into motion."

"In the area immediately surrounding Philadelphia there are at least 35 municipalities located close to the banks of the Delaware which will soon embark upon the construction of municipal waste treatment plants," he said.

"This will be duplicated up and down the sides of the river in New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania as soon as adequate financial programs are developed for the smaller municipalities. It is one of the purposes of this meeting to help find a solution for this problem."

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN

JULY 18, 1947

Little TVA Plan is Denounced

Incodel Hears Attack on Two U. S. Agencies

By A. H. ROBERTS
Of The Bulletin Staff

Shawnee on the Delaware, Pa., July 18.—Two speakers at the 11th annual meeting of Incodel today denounced what they called a wave of TVA legislation in Congress.

The speakers were Dean M. P. Catherwood, of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations, Cornell University, Incodel vice-chairman; and Franklin Lichtenwalter, speaker of the State House of Representatives, an Incodel member.

Incodel stands for the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, which promotes the use, development and conservation of the Delaware Valley. Incodel maintains this kind of work can best be done by interstate cooperation, rather than by federal initiative.

"Incodel," said Dr. Catherwood, "has been quietly gathering facts on a new wave of movements in the Federal government to circumvent the desires of state and local government.

Names 2 Agencies

"The present bad actors are the Bureau of Reclamation and the Southwestern Power Administration, both of the Department of the Interior.

"Both agencies, apparently, mean to gain control over the destinies of large sections of the country in which they operate by securing a stranglehold over the development of natural resources.

"The movement to blanket the country with nine replicas of the Tennessee Valley Authority also is still alive."

Lichtenwalter, a Republican, said that Incodel was one of the chief factors in "putting on ice" proposals that stream pollution control be turned over to the Federal government. Last year's opposition to various Valley Authorities, he said, became a "real free-for-all."

The fight was centered about the bill of Senator Murray for a Missouri Valley Authority but the danger now, he said, is the two bureaus of the Department of the Interior.

The Bureau of Reclamation, he asserted, has completed all its economically sound projects, and is now "looking for new frontiers."

Seeks to Expand Field

"The greenest pasture appears to be cheap public power," Lichtenwalter said. "Since the Bureau arrived at this conclusion, it has begun to sell irrigation down the river. It has brazenly gone on record to that effect."

The Reclamation Bureau is permitted to allocate some of its costs to flood control and navigation, and some to conservation of wild life. This can lead, he warned, to an accounting method which could prove that the Bureau's projects cost nothing at all.

"Then it can sell power as cheaply as it wants to achieve its dream of a planned economy," Lichtenwalter said. "Of course, there will be no footnote to the effect that the bill will be paid, as usual, by the East; and that the bill will be essentially of bankrupting dimensions."

Turner Re-elected

Elwood J. Turner, Republican State Representative from Delaware County, was re-elected to his ninth term as Incodel chairman at the closing session. R. C. Beckett, Delaware State Sanitary Engineer, is the new vice chairman, succeeding Dr. Catherwood.

Walter D. Carlin, Jr., 23, and his brother, William C. Carlin, 21, Coatesville, were awarded citations for "meritorious achievements in the application of scientific methods for the conservation of soil and forest resources." The brothers have received national recognition because of their success in transforming 120 wornout acres near Coatesville into one of Chester County's most productive farms.

THE EASTON EXPRESS

JULY 18, 1947

Forest Center In Lehigh Valley Aim Of Incodel

Annual Report Urges Stream Pollution Abatement Plan

Establishment of an experimental forest center in the Lehigh Valley section of the Delaware basin under either Federal or State auspices is one of the major aims of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin this year, according to the commission's annual report made today as Incodel closed its two-day meeting at Shawnee-on-Delaware.

Two other major aims for the year outlined in the report are adoption of a general plan for the prevention of soil erosion and forest destruction in every county in the Delaware basin and completion of a plan of development in the Brandywine river area.

The report stated that under Incodel's stream pollution abatement plan, it is hoped that every town and municipality will be ready to launch a clean-up program, "even to the last delinquent," by 1948. It also pointed out that during the last year the impasse which had existed because of Pennsylvania's adamant refusal to create soil conservation districts has been broken down.

Congress was criticized in the report for its attitude toward conservation, as follows:

"It is believed that no Congress ever displayed a greater disregard for the value of conservation and for the need, importance and place of the Federal Government in respect to planning and research activities for conservation.

"One of Incodel's major aims will be to enlighten members of Congress from this region of the absolute necessity of judicious Federal participation in programs for the conservation of natural resources."

Spencer Miller, New Jersey State Commissioner of Highways, and a member of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention now in session, spoke on "Highway Pollution" and expressed the hope that the convention will write into the basic charter a provision which will enable the State to acquire property, with just compensation, for the control of roadsides.

Asserting that such a provision is necessary to maintain standards of safety as well as aesthetics, Mr. Miller said:

"No assumption is more out of date in the 20th century than the theory that a property owner ought to do what he wants to do with his own. That is not freedom. It is the grossest form of license. We must realize that we have responsibilities inherent in freedom."

F. A. Pitkin, director of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board and a member of Incodel, spoke on soil and forest conservation, and Ellwood J. Turner, chairman of the commission, on financing of stream pollution.

"Congress should declare a moratorium on programs for development of natural resources," Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, Pennsylvania speaker of the House, said, as he asserted that the Bureau of Reclamation and its Southwestern Power Administration are the "bad actors" of the Department of Interior.

"Both are intent upon circumventing the will of Congress through subterfuge and the misinterpretation of laws in order to promote their own fanciful theories," he charged.

"Both mean to gain control over the future economic, social, and political destinies of large sections of the country."

Asserting "the Department of Interior is on the loose," he declared former Secretary Harold L. Ickes' "apparent ambition was to become boss of the natural resources of the entire United States. His successor, Secretary Julius A. Krug is not noticeably more retiring," he added.

Lichtenwalter called for a "sound national policy on the development of land, water and natural resources" and pledged the co-operation of Incodel in the undertaking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

JULY 18, 1947

FINANCING HARRIES FIGHT ON SEWAGE

4-State Drive to End Pollution in Delaware River Encounters Community Difficulties

By H. WALTON CLOKE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHAWNEE - ON -THE - DELAWARE, Pa., July 17—Communities along the Delaware River are encountering acute financial problems in their efforts to begin operating under a proposed $100,000,000 four-state pollution abatement program, the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin discolsed here today.

Floyd E. Anderson, New York State Senator, and R. C. Beckett, State Sanitary Engineer of Delaware, both members of the commission, told the 150 delegates at its annual meeting that many of the Delaware River communities hhad to await the development of satisfactory financial programs before they could take an active part in the plan.

Port Jervis, N. Y., according to Mr. Beckett, is one of the few communities in New York State ready to begin construction of a municipal sewage treatment plant. He emphasized, however, that the project was being financed by the New York City Board of Water Supply.

Panel Discussion Is Held

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland have delegated to the commission the duty of devising practical programs for the judicious development, use and conservation of the natural resources of the basin. Established in 1936, the group has twenty members, five from each state.

To facilitate the formulation of practical and suitable financing programs in the various communities for sewage-disposal plants, the commission sponsored a panel discussion today on methods of raising funds for such a project. The panel gave an appraisal of bond anticipation notes, revenue bonds, general obligation bonds and special assessments.

Mr. Beckett predicted that Camden, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., would probably adopt sewer rentals to finance their sewage-treatment projects.

Industries along the river received a lesson on pollution during the height of the war, he said. The water was so badly polluted that it backfired on the contributing industries along the river.

Waters Damaged Machinery

"The sick waters attacked electrical contacts, causing failure in operation," he added. "Industrial machinery depreciated 50 per cent more rapidly than ever before, when machinery at best was either very difficult or impossible to obtain."

At a preliminary executive meeting Ellwood J. Turner, chairman of the commission criticized the fiscal policies of the Republican majority in Congress with respect to flood control and conservation.

Mr. Turner called the policies "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

"I am completely in accord with the need to curb unnecessary Federal expenditures," he said, "but I am terribly annoyed by the irresponsible manner in which this paramount problem is being handled."

Orus J. Matthews, State Secretary of Commerce for Pennsylvania, told the delegates that "petty jealousies and rivalries" must be put aside and "complete cooperation" achieved between neighboring communities to promote the full-scale development of the port of Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

JULY 18, 1947

Incodel Support Asked for Port

By FENNE HESS

Inquirer Staff Reporter

SHAWNEE - ON - THE - DELAWARE, Pa., July 17.—Calling for the putting aside of "petty jealousies and rivalries," State Secretary of Commerce Orus J. Matthews today urged "complete cooperation" of neighboring communities in the full-scale development of the Port of Philadelphia.

In an address at the 11th annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware Basin (Incodel) here, Matthews pointed out that such action would directly benefit all municipalities involved. He called the port "second to none."

STATE AID IS PLEDGED

The secretary pledged the aid of the State in seeking such cooperation and explained that Pennsylvania is approaching the whole issue of Delaware River commerce on a "general area" basis.

"Naturally, it is my job to get new plants and more commerce for the Commonwealth," Matthews said, "but if such advancements are made close to us, we feel that Pennsylvania and its citizens will benefit." Matthews emphasized that Gov. James H. Duff desires strongly to see the program involving the port proceed "in a big way." He disclosed that the Governor has often called for "action rather than talk" where progress of the port is concerned.

SAYS PORT 'CAN'T BE BEAT'

Incodel was praised highly by Matthews for its work in long-range planning in connection with Philadelphia's maritime facilities. He added that the commission helped foster the recent naming of the Delaware River Joint Commission to handle studies and advancements of the river commerce.

In his talk Matthews stressed that he had learned "first hand" that the port cannot "be beat." He said it offers a great concentrated market for industrialists, with the added advantage of excellent import and export facilities.

R. C. Beckett, Delaware State sanitary engineer, also a member of Incodel, predicted that other communities would closely follow Philadelphia's lead in sewage treatment projects.

He stressed that Philadelphia was the focal point "to which all municipalities rightly looked as being responsible for setting the pace," and added that the other areas would most likely "follow suit and carry out promises" to end stream pollution.

"You can rest assured that Incodel will do everything within its power to accomplish desired results," Beckett said. "Through such co-operation we shall accomplish our prime objective to end the practice of using streams as scot free conveyors for the wastes of industry and man."

THE CHESTER TIMES

JULY 18, 1947

Financing Sewage Service Hinders Stream Clearance

By JACK B. THOMPSON

Shawnee-on-Delaware—The difficult problems of financing sewage systems, cleaning up poluted streams and restoring natural resources are featuring discussions being held here at the Water Gap by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River basin.

With Ellwood J. Turner, Chester attorney, as chairman, the eleventh annual meeting of the commission, known as INCODEL, has drawn public officials from the state of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Delaware county and Philadelphia were prominent in the discussions as specific problems of paying for sewage systems and sewage disposal plants were thoroughly reviewed at a forum at which Chairman Turner was moderator.

It was agreed by the speakers that sewer service eventually will be charged for annually Just as water and other utilities. If the problem of pollution abatement is to be solved.

The various plans being used to finance sewer lines and sewer disposal plants were explained by a panel of speakers including George F. B. Appel, a bond attorney; Robert F. Darby, counsel for communities in New Jersey; Herman Schwartz, assistant solicitor of Philadelphia and others.

While persons living along the Delaware River, and streams which empty into it. such as Chester, Ridley and Darby Creeks, are well aware of the need for eliminating pollution, it is not yet clear to them that their municipal sewage systems are the keys to the problem, members of INCODEL point out, in explaining the problem.

The debt limits of many municipalities are making difficult the present financing of sewer systems, the speakers point out,. and this financial nurdle is state-wide. Many communities are finding it impossible to abide by the orders of the Pennsylvania State Sanitary Water Board, to plan and install sewage plants.

The City of Philadelphia has inaugurated a system of sewer rentals which, within five years, will equal the annual rate paid for water, it was stated by Mr Schwartz assistant city solicitor. Charges for both water and sewer service are now included on the same bill sent to home owners in the Quaker City, he said.

Delaware countians attending the INCODEL conference are: Harison Willis, of Upper Darby, chairman of the Darby Creek Sewer Authority: Edgar Hewish, of Sharon Hill, treasurer of the Darby Creek Authority; Dr. S. P Grey, chairman of Chester Water Authority; George F. Dougherty member of the Chesecutive director of the Chester Auexecutive director of the Chester Authority; John Calder, secretary of Springfield Township. and a member of three county sewer authorities, and Ellwood B. Chapman, of Swarthmore, a member of the State Park Board. Plans for promoting the ports of the Delaware River were discussed by Orus J. Matthews, secretary of the Department of Commerce. The conference was to close at noon Friday following talks on Federal State relationships, by Rep. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, speaker of the Pennsylvania House.

The re-election of Ellwood J. Turner, as chairman of INCODEL for the tenth term. is talked of by members of the body.

—One of the principal aims of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin will be to have every municipality on the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers "fully ready" to launch stream clearance programs by 1948.

The goal was announced today in INCODEL's annual report which also strongly criticized the Eightieth Congress for its "pitifully poor judgment" in the field of conservation. The four-state commission is holding its annual meeting here this week.

"It is believed that no Congress ever displayed a greater disregard for the value of conservation and for the need, importance and place of the Federal Government in respect to planning and research activities for conservation," the report declared.

The commission added that another of its major aims in 1947-1948 will be to "enlighten" members of Congress on the necessity of federal participation in programs to conserve America's natural resources.

Referring to achievements during the past year on abatement of stream pollution, Incodel said the largest cooperative program ever undertaken in any interstate river basin was launched.

Developments present proof positive, the Commission said, that the program to prevent unwarranted use of the Delaware and its tributaries as "Dumping grounds of the unprocessed waste of industry and man" is definitely underway.

The report noted that almost all industries and municipalities involved have prepared plans for disposal of wastes, but added that these blue-prints "are not worth the paper they are written on unless they are backed up by financial programs to give life to the projects they represent."

Other aims set by the Commission for the next year include:

1. Fast action on the "urgent" program to knit the Port of Philadelphia and other harbors from Trenton to the sea into one of the most efficient water terminals in the world.

2. Adoption of a general plan to prevent soil erosion and forest destruction in every county in the basin; establishment of a forest experimental center, under Federal or state auspices. in the Lehigh Valley, and adoption of a plan for development of the Pocopson Valley in the Brandywine river subbasin.

In its lambasting of Congress, INCODEL noted "the failure of the Pennsylvania House delegation to be bothered about securing an earmarked appropriation of $75,000 for establishment of a forest experimental center in the Delaware watershed".

The commission also criticized the House, which "frowned upon" a joint request of INCODEL and the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council to provide $100,000 for the detailed planning of a Lehigh Valley project. Of the original estimate, of $200,000, only $50,000 was allowed.

"We are making a fight in the Senate to secure another $50,000," the commission said. "We are not optimistic about our chances."

INCODEL said it has been "quietly gathering facts on a new wave of movements in the Federal Government to circumvent the desires of state and local governments" in the development of rivers and their watersheds.

"The present bad actors are the Bureau of Reclamation and Southwestern Power Administration in the Department of the Interior," the report said.

"Both agencies, apparently, mean to gain control over the future destinies of large sections of the country in which they operate by securing a strangle hold over the development of natural resources."

THE ALLENTOWN MORNING CALL

JULY 18, 1947

Forestry, Pollution Problems Occupy Incodel as Shawnee Sessions Open

Ways to combat soil erosion and destruction of forest resources and steps to halt pollution of the Delaware river were studied by a board of experts yesterday afternoon as the 11th annual two-day conference of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware river basin opened at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware inn.

F. A. Pitkin, director of the Pennsylvania State Planning board, was moderator for a discussion on soil and forest conservation. Ellwood J. Turner chairman of INCODEL and member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, served as leaders for the forum on financing stream pollution abatement projects.

Lloyd E. Partain, manager of the commercial research division of Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, declared "conservation pays — it has been proven.

"We have met the emergency in forestry during wartime, but now we must combine our efforts for conservation of resources during the post-war world on an international scale," Joseph F. Kaylor, assistant executive director of the American Forestry Assn., told the organization members.

Compares California

Miles Horst, secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and chairman of the state soil commission and state planning board, offered a comparison of reclaiming methods in devastated parts of Southern California, and maintained "We can do the same thing along the Delaware."

Other conservation speakers included George H. Wirt of Harrisburg, a pioneer in state forestry activities, who expressed belief that residents along the Delaware are not familiar with the forestry conservation set-up, and Dr. J. M. Fry, director of the agricultural extension service at Pennsylvania State college, who outlined the history of the extension unit.

James H. Allen, secretary-treasurer of INCODEL, and Amos Powell, a member of the commission, spoke briefly.

Farm Awards Presented

Walter D. Carlin Jr. and his brother, William G., both of Coatesvile, were recipients of "most progressive young farmer" awards for "meritorious achievements in the application of scientific methods for the conservation of soil and forest resources." Walter accepted his brother's testimonial in his absence. The brothers received the awards from Mr. Pitkin for their success in transforming 120 worn-out acres near Coatesville into one of Chester county's most productive farms.

Robert Struble, one of the Carlin brothers' teachers during their high school days at Unionville and a member of the Brandywine Valley Assn., told the guests of the young farmer's agricultural efforts.

Discuss Finances

Means of raising funds for construction of sewage collection and treatment facilities were outlined by three financial leaders, George F. Baer Appel, of Townsend, Elliott and Munson Co., Philadelphia; Robert F. Darby, Harrison, Roche and Darby, Newark, N. J. and Floyd E. Anderson New York State Senator and a member of INCODEL. The speakers described various financial laws of their states.

Herman Schwartz, assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia, discussed Philadelphia's sewage set-up and described the origin of a municipal authority. The system of establishing sewage rates were outlined by Mayor Henry J. Peterson, Woodbury, N. J. lined by R. C. Beckett, sanitary engineer of the state of Delaware.

Spalinski Absent

The expected controversy over private power and water projects on the Delaware river failed to materialize when the commission received a telegram that H. A. Spalinski, president of the Electric Power Co. of New Jersey, Inc., was unable to attend because of business engagements.

Spalinski had contemplated construction of three dams on the Delaware and sought approval from the federal power commission which had referred the problem back to the states involved.

Today's Program

Robert C. Hendericksson, New Jersey state treasurer, will preside over this morning's session. Included on the agenda is Dr. Catherwood's annual report, and reports on Thursday's forums by Mr. Pitkin and Mr. Turner.

Frederick H. Dechant, advisor engineer for the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, will discuss "Schyulkill River Restoration Project," followed by an outline of federal and state relations in INCODEL's program by Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS

JULY 18, 1947

Incodel Hits Triple Dams

Chairman Says Tri-State Delaware Project Favored

Special to Newark News.

SHAWNEE - ON - DELAWARE, Pa.—The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin is against the proposed construction of dams on the river, Ellwood J. Turner of Pennsylvania, its chairman, declared yesterday as it opened its annual two-day meeting.

Electric Power Co. of New Jersey has applied to the Federal Power Commission for permission to build three dams near Belvidere and Phillipsburg. Opposition has been voiced by communities along the river.

"Incodel is opposed to the construction of dams on the Delaware by private industry," Turner said. "I believe that such a project should be undertaken co-operatively by Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York."

H. A. Spalinski, president of Electric Power Co., was scheduled to speak at yesterday's session, but sent a telegram saying he could not attend.

Denies Phillipsburg Charge

The charge that Phillipsburg is an offender in its disposal of waste was made by R. C. Beckett, Delaware sanitary engineer. F. Roy Baxter, Phillipsburg commissioner, declared that Beckett's charge was "all wet."

Beckett said the Phillipsburg primary treatment plant is overloaded with industrial waste and that for several years the State Health Department has negotiated with the town officials for a new plant; that Phillipsburg has prepared plans for such a plant, but is without methods of financing any real work.

Baxter replied that the Town Commission has passed an ordinance to finance the new plant and it will be built.

Beckett said Camden and Wilmington are expected to adopt sewer rentals to finance their sewage treatment plants.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

JULY 18, 1947

Wider sewer taxes seen pollution cure

By FRANK TOUGHILL
(DAILY NEWS Staff Member)

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, July 18.—Wider levying of sewer taxes by more communities along the Delaware river would eliminate pollution by providing funds for the construction of disposal plants, Mayor Henry J. Peterson of Woodbury, N. J., told a meeting of the interstate commission on the Delaware river basin.

INCODEL members are holding their annual meeting here to discuss various plans of improvement and development of port areas along the river.

Mayor Peterson said that so-called financial drawbacks in connection with the construction of more sewage disposal plants were merely "bugaboos."

"Wider use of sewer taxes," he said, "will provide us with the necessary funds to do something about pollution of the Delaware," he said.

"Pollution has been a menace to shipping interests in the Delaware, and some owners won't send their vessels here because of the filthy condition of the river at some points in Philadelphia.

"Sewer taxes can help correct this situation. We have had such a tax in Woodbury since 1938 and it only costs the taxpayer about $12 a year."

THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS

JULY 19, 1947

Speakers Hit U. S. Projects

Tell Incodel Program for 'Natural Resources' Is Unsound

SHAWNEE - ON - DELAWARE, Pa. (AP)—Two denunciations of what was termed federal intervention in Delaware Valley affairs were studied today by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Dr. M. P. Catherwood, dean of Cornell University's School of Labor and Industrial Relations, told representatives at Incodel's 11th annual meeting yesterday that "Congress should declare a moratorium on programs for development of natural resources."

Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, said the United States Bureau of Reclamation has completed all its economically-sound projects and now is "looking for new frontiers."

The group re-elected Elwood J. Turner, Republican state legislator from Delaware County, Pa., as Incodel chairman, and R. C. Beckett, Delaware state sanitary engineer, as vice chairman, succeeding Dr. Catherwood.

Spencer Miller Jr., highway commissioner, expressed the hope that the New Jersey Constitutional Convention, of which he is a member, will write into the basic charter a provision to enable the state to purchase property for control of roadsides.

Speaking on "Highway Pollution," Miller said:

"No assumption is more out of date than the theory that a property owner ought to do what he wants with his own. That is not freedom. It is the grossest form of license. We must realize that we have responsibilities in our freedom." He added that controls are needed for safety reasons as well as for aesthetics.

THE EASTON EXPRESS

JULY 18, 1947

Flood Control Council President Charges Northampton County Soil Conservation Plan Was Sabotaged

Charges that an "organized opposition" had sabotaged the Northampton County soil conservation meeting last Winter were made yesterday afternoon by George P. Kingsley, of Bethlehem, in a report to the board of directors of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council.

The charge was made at a meeting of the council held in connection with the annual session of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin at Shawnee-on-Delaware.

Mr. Kingsley, president of the council, asserted that questions asked at a meeting "seemed to indicate a deliberate intention to mislead and promote an unfavorable vote" among farmers on the question of establishing a soil conservation district in the county.

The conference had been called by the County Commissioners in order to give the county's 2,400 farm owners an opportunity to hear explanations of the purpose and programs of conservation districts. Of the 166 who attended, 89 voted in favor of establishing a district in the county and 77 were opposed, but the result of the balloting was regarded by the commissioners as inconclusive.

Pointing to the benefits which have accrued to Lehigh and Carbon Counties as a result of the establishment of districts there, Mr. Kingsley said: "It is obvious that needed soil conservation practices can best be achieved through the establishment of locally administered soil conservation districts which are permitted under the new act, devoid of any compulsory features, to utilize the services of all pertinent agencies.

"Such organized activity in Northampton County and also in Monroe County is badly needed to provide the benefits that accrue to the farmers themselves, and from a watershed standpoint—in retarding the run-off of excessive rainfall—unquestionably a strong contributing factor to the ever-present flood problem. We invite discussion of this subject with the County Commissioners at any time."

Mr. Kingsley explained the current status of the joint Incodel-Flood Control Council efforts to secure Federal appropriations for flood control projects in the Lehigh Valley, and outlined the difficulties which have been encountered in dealing with the economy-minded majority, particularly in the House of Representatives.

Basin Neglected

Efforts still are being made, he said, to secure $75,000 for the establishment of an experimental forest research center in the Delaware basin. He declared that although no cut has been made in forest research appropriations, and although the 53 research centers previously provided for are scheduled to receive their full allotments, the Delaware basin again has been neglected.

He declared that the neglect is particularly noteworthy in the view of the fact that farmers will continue to receive 62 million dollars in cash benefit payments under the so-called "agricultural and land use conservation program," which he described as "one of the items which most sensible people feel should be eliminated altogether". (Ellwood J. Turner, Incodel chairman, declared in his annual report on Wednesday that such payments are, in effect, "bribes".)

Funds previously allocated for planning a Lehigh river flood control project have been cut seriously, Mr. Kingsley continued. Reviewing the history of this appropriation, he said that U. S. Rep. Francis E. Walter informed the council in December that the Chief of Engineers had allotted $200,000 from existing funds for planning of the project, and actually advanced $22,000 between February and July.

Cut In Request

"Under the compulsion of the economy movement," he went on, "the Chief of Engineers was obliged to reduce his request in the budget estimate to $100,000. This was included in a total four million dollars requested of Congress for advance planning on 70 projects recommended by the Engineers. The House proceeded to cut planning funds 50 per cent and construction funds only about 20 per cent, leaving a two million dollar fund for planning and over 122 million dollars for construction."

Efforts to secure the full appropriations still are being made, Mr. Kingsley added. He expressed hope that "we may yet see the desired flood control appropriation restored" when the appropriation bill is marked up in the Senate.

Yesterday afternoon's program at the Incodel conference included two panel discussions, one dealing with the financing of stream pollution abatement projects and the other soil and forest conservation.

Speakers at finance conference were George F. Baer Appel, Philadelphia attorney, who discussed Pennsylvania laws affecting the various methods of financing sewage projects; Robert F. Darby, of Newark, N. J., and State Senator Floyd E. Anderson of New York, who outlined the situation in their states; Herman Schwartz, assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia, who traced the development of the Philadelphia sewer system and outlined the city's sewage rental ordinance, and Henry J. Peterson, mayor of Woodbury, N. J., who discussed sewage problems in his city.

Speakers at the soil conference were Lloyd E. Partain, manager of the commercial research division of the Curtis Publishing Co.; Joseph F. Kaylor, assistant executive director of the American Forestry Association; Miles Horst, Pennsylvania secretary of Commerce; George H. Wirt, of Harrisburg, consultant forester, and Dr. J. M. Fry, director of the agricultural extension service at Pennsylvania State College.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

JULY 19, 1947

Children to Be Taught Soil Conservation Facts

By FENNE M. HESS, JR.
Inquirer Staff Reporter

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 18.—An elaborate educational program on soil conservation, aimed at teaching school children the distinct advantages of such action, was launched here today at the concluding session of the 11th annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

At the same time, Speaker Franklin H. Lichtenwalt, of the State House of Representatives, warned the gathering that the Interior Department "is on the loose" seeking "to boss" the natural resources of the entire program.

In announcing the educational drive, officers of the commission, known as Incodel, pointed out that youngsters must be taught "a great portion of this nation's future depends on its good earth.'

SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED

State Representative Ellwood J. Turner, Incodel chairman, in indorsing the plan, personally offered to underwrite the cost of a summer extension course scholarship in soil conservation for a worthy teacher. He termed the plan a "must" in the commission's drive to clean up the Delaware.

The educational feature was added to three other aims in soil conservation disclosed in the annual Incodel report by Dr. M. J. Catherwood, of Cornell University, vice chairman of the commission.

"Incodel proposes to go to town on programs for soil and forest conservation during its current fiscal period," Dr. Catherwood said.

TO COVER BASIN

He pointed out that the organization would seek the adoption of a general plan for the prevention of soil erosion and forest destruction in every county in the Delaware Basin.

Establishment of a forest experimental center in the Lehigh Valley sector of the basin and completion of a plan for a demonstration project in the Pocopson Valley of the Brandywine River were the other two aims cited by the vice chairman.

In his address, Lichtenwalter stressed that the "bad actors" in the Interior Department are its bureau of reclamation and its southwestern power administration. In a sense, he added, both are striving to operate as Tennessee Valley Authorities "selling cheap public power" but they are stepping beyond their scope, he said.

EAST PAYS TOO MUCH

"Some of you may ask yourselves why such a yammer about events a long, long way from here," Lichtenwalter said, in explaining that the two agencies operate in the West.

"We in the East are paying a disproportionately large share of the bill of their projects," he said. "Not only are we financing the larger part of the initial cost but, worse yet, we are building up a system which, through unequal advantages and unfair competition, eventually will destroy the East—that part of the country which has made the rest of the country what it is today."

At the annual business meeting of Incodel, Representative Turner was renamed chairman while James H. Allen was re-elected secretary treasurer. R. C. Beckett, Delaware State Sanitary engineer, was chosen vice chairman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

JULY 19, 1947

LESS CONSERVATION BY THE U. S. URGED

Catherwood Tells Delaware River Commission Agencies Overreach Powers

By H. WALTON CLOKE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHAWNEE - ON - THE - DELAWARE, Penn., July 18 — M. P. Catherwood, dean of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations of Cornell University, declared today a number of Federal agencies "mean to gain control over the destinies of large sections of the country in which they operate through a stranglehold on the development of natural resources."

In an address at the closing session of the annual meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Dean Catherwood said the commission had data on a new wave of movements in the Federal Government to circumvent state and local authorities.

Reclamation Bureau Scored

"The present bad actors are the Bureau of Reclamation and the Southwestern Power Administration in the Department of the Interior," he asserted. "In addition, the movement to blanket the country with nine replicas of the Tennessee Valley Authority also is still alive."

Discussing the Commission's proposed program for 1947-48, Dean Catherwood told the 150 delegates to the meeting that the Commission was prepared to cooperate fully in programs for the correction of abuses of authority or disregard of the wishes of the state and local governments.

The Commission, which represents New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, is pledged to promote the use, development and conservation of the Delaware River Basin.

Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, at the same session, declared that a point had been reached in this country's national growth "where Congress should declare a moratorium on programs for the development of natural resources."

Survey for Policy Urged

"During the lull," he added, "machinery should be set up for investigating the entire situation for the purpose of establishing a sound national policy on the development of land, water, and natural resources of the country."

Referring to the Bureau of Reclamation, Mr. Lichtenwalter said "now that virtually all of the advantageous and economically sound projects have been completed, it is looking for new frontiers."

"The greenest pasture," he continued, "appears to be cheap public power. Since it arrived at this conclusion, the Bureau has begun to 'sell' irrigation, "the the river." It has brazenly gone on record to that effect. The Southwestern Power Administration is trying to do the same thing."

"These developments are un-American and contrary to our long-established system of free enterprise," he stressed, in adding:

"Furthermore, they are being advocated and promoted in utter disregard of the wishes of state and local governments affected."

The Commission re-elected Ellwood J. Turner of Philadelphia, as president for 1947-48. R. C. Beckett, state sanitary engineer of Delaware was elected vice chairman to succeed Dean Catherwood. James H. Allen of Philadelphia, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

THE ALLENTOWN MORNING CALL

JULY 19, 1947

Leaders at Shawnee Sessions

Active participants in the 11th annual conference of the Interstate Commission of the Delaware River basin, which closed a two-day session yesterday at Shawnee-on-the Delaware inn, pictured above, are seated, left to right: James H. Allen, secretary-treasurer; Elwood J. Turner, chairman and a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and Amos F. Dixon, Sussex, N. J., assemblyman. In the rear are Senator Floyd E. Anderson, New York; Spencer Miller, commissioner of highways of New Jersey, and Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Incodel Reelects Turner as Annual Conference Closes; Lichtenwalter Hits Interior Department Agencies

Elwood J. Turner, chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River basin, was reelected for his eighth consecutive term yesterday by the executive board as the 11th annual INCODEL conference closed at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware inn.

Named as associates are R. C. Beckett, state sanitary engineer of Delaware, who replaces Dr. M. P. Catherwood as vice chairman, and James H. Allen, who was relected as secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Beckett's position as a member of the commission from Delaware will be filled in the near future by state action.

Nineteen members of the commission from the four states were all reelected. Pennsylvania's members are Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, speaker of the House of Representatives; Sen. Weldon B. Heyburn; Orus J. Matthews, secretary of the department of commerce; F. A. Pitkin, director of the state planning board, and Mr. Turner.

Renamed to the commission from New York were Atty. General Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Assemblymen John S. Thompson and George W. Foy, Sen. Floyd E. Anderson, and Dr. Catherwood, Cornell university.

Representing New Jersey are Senator Alfred B. Littell; Joseph C. Paul, a member of the commission on interstate cooperation; William T. Vanderlipp, of the department of economic development; Assemblyman Amos F. Dixon, and Robert C. Hendrickson, state treasurer.

Delaware commissioners are Senator Raymond B. Phillips; William A. McWilliams, chief engineer of the state highway department; Ralph S. Keenan, of the House of Representatives, and Burton S. Heal, recorder of deeds of New Castle county.

Raps Interior Department

Mr. Lichtenwalter, speaking at the morning session on federal, state and local legislation in relation to development of natural resources, charged that two Federal Interior department bureaus were trying to get a "strangle hold" on western and southwestern power resources—with the east to foot the bill.

"The bad actors in the department are its Bureau of Reclamation and the Southwestern Power Administration," Mr. Lichtenwalter said.

"Both are intent upon circumventing the will of congress through subterfuge and the misinterpretation of laws in order to promote their own fanciful theories," he charged. "Both mean to get control of large sections of the country."

Selling Irrigation Short

The Bureau of Reclamation, which operates in 17 western states, "has begun to sell irrigation down the river," Lichtenwalter said.

"In order to accomplish its purpose, it leans blissfully on the privilege of allocating an 'equitable' part of the cost of every project it controls to navigation and flood."

He said the bureau now may allocate another "equitable portion" to fish and wild life under another new law.

"If this trend of thought is developed to the ultimate," the Republican spokesman charged, "we all will soon be faced with a computation schedule which will prove that the power features of the bureau project cost nothing at all. Then it can sell power as cheaply as it wants to, to achieve its dream of a planned economy.

"Of course, there will be no footnote to the effect that the bill will be paid—as usual—by the east; and that the bill will be essentially of bankrupting dimensions."

Spencer Miller, of the N. J. Department of Highways urged beautification of the roads and made a plea to rid the nation's thoroughfares of unsightly conditions which are being referred to as "slums of the road."

Mr. Pitkin, director of the Pennsylvania State Planning board and Mr. Turner gave a report on yesterday afternoon's forum on soil and forest conservation and methods of financing stream pollution abatement projects.

Last year's accomplishments and aims for the next fiscal year were outlined in the annual report of Dr. Catherwood, dean of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations at Cornell university and vice chairman of INCODEL. The report was presented by James H. Allen.

The report showed that practically all municipalities and industries have prepared construction plans and specifications for the proper disposal of waste, he claimed. These proposals are worthless unless backed up by financial programs, it was said

He said INCODEL is making a fight to obtain another $50,000 from the state for planning of projects to control floods in the Lehigh Valley, since only $50,000 of the $100,000 joint request of INCODEL and the L. V. Flood Control council was granted.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

JULY 20, 1947

Incodel Offers Advice On Sewage Financing

By FENNE M. HESS, JR.
Inquirer Staff Reporter

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 19.—Advice on financial problems in connection with sewage treatment projects was offered communities along the Delaware River and its tributaries today by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

The offer was made as many members of the commission, known as Incodel, remained here to analyze results of the 11th annual meeting of the organization, concluded yesterday. Reports made at the sessions indicated important advances have been made toward cleaning up the Delaware.

MAJOR PART OF PLAN

Pointing out that sewage treatment formed the major part of Incodel's aims, Representative Ellwood J. Turner (R., Del.) urged municipalities to take advantage of the offer. He emphasized that Incodel had no desire to usurp the workings of any other outfit in making the offer.

"One of our greatest problems is to develop some method or program to assist the various municipalities throughout the basin in the financing of their sewage collection and treatment projects," Turner, who is chairman of Incodel, said.

"Almost every town and community concerned has plans drawn and is ready to proceed, but practically every community is faced with the same problem—how to finance such a tremendous undertaking."

The State representative said that municipal authorities should contact Incodel "for their own benefit" if they can not finance sewage clearance under existing conditions. He suggested several ways in which the problem could be overcome.

BOND ISSUE SUGGESTED

For towns not having the borrowing capacity for the election of such facilities, Turner explained that non-debt revenue bonds may be issued.

However, he warned officials thinking of such plans to be extremely careful concerning legal phases of such action. Courts have ruled out such issues on several occasions, he said.

Another method by which sewage treatment could be carried out is by creation of an authority, Turner added. He explained further that this could be done by an individual municipality or by a group of municipalities in the same general locality.

Under this plan, an authority may issue bonds "solely by the revenue from its operations," it was pointed out. Consequently, sewer service charges are necessary to finance the project.

THE HANCOCK (N.Y.) HERALD

JULY 31, 1947

Pollution Halting In Delaware River Now Under Way

State Engineer R. C. Beckett Outlines Progress

CITIES, TOWNS, LINING UP

Pollution Depreciated Electric Plants During War

State Sanitary Engineer R. C. Beckett of Delaware says that during the war the Lower Delaware was so abominably polluted that electrical machinery depreciated more than 50 per cent, causing a marked falling off in production of war materials. To abate pollution Philadelphia is spending $50,000,000. Wilmington, Camden, Easton and other cities are all in line to abate pollution.

The full abatement program includes cities and towns up the river, including Port Jervis, Honesdale, Hawley, Callicoon, Hancock, Deposit, Walton, Delhi and all important tributary points.

Abatement is in its first stage but the momentum is unmistakable, pointing to an unpolluted stream from headwaters to Delaware Bay.

At the meeting of the Interstate Commission at Shawnee near Easton on Thursday, R. C. Beckett, State Sanitary Engineer of Delaware, said:

"The war brought to the Delaware Basin great industrial expansion, and increased production, all of which caused a tremendous increase in the amount of industrial wastes of varying degrees of potency.

"At the height of the war effort, the Delaware River was abominably polluted.

"Thus for the first time, the river waters were so badly polluted that they backfired on the contributing industries along and near the river. The sick waters attacked electrical contacts, causing failures in operation. Industrial machinery depreciated fifty per cent more rapidly than ever before, and, of course, machinery at best was either very difficult or impossible to obtain.

"Industries found out for themselves that it was wiser and in some cases more profitable to treat their own wastes rather than to attempt to meet the cost in time and money of obtaining new equipment.

"Overnight, many concerned were animated by one belief that something indeed should be done about cleaning up the Delaware.

"In the Fall of 1943, there was a nation-wide movement to blue-print the country's needs for municipal sewage treatment works in order to clean up stream pollution and create employment during the reconversion period. The Delaware River Basin states did a splendid job in supporting this program.

"During the long waiting period, Philadelphia was the focal point to which all municipalities rightly looked as being responsible for setting the pace. Quite properly, it has at last broken the log jam by taking the lead in breaking down the barriers of intermunicipal prejudice and apathy. In May of this year, Mayor Samuel broke ground for the city's Northeast Sewage Treatment Plant. The plant should be sufficiently completed to be placed in operation before the summer of 1949.

"If all goes well, Philadelphia this fall should receive bids on the first units of a second plant, in the southwest. Also, she holds specifications for still another duplicate in the southeast. The full program involves $50,000,000, which has been allocated.

"Across the river, we find Camden and Gloucester prepared to make a big thing of the river clean-up program.

"Camden has completed about three-quarters of its designs for intercepter sewer and pumping station projects.

"Another offender in New Jersey is Phillipsburg, across the river from Easton. That town already has a primary treatment plant which is now heavily overloaded with industrial wastes.

"In Delaware, the principal offender is the City of Wilmington which has been waiting for Philadelphia to proceed with its construction program. As a result of continued requests from the Delaware Department of Health and Incodel, Mayor Wilson directed the Board of Directors of the Street and Sewer Department to appoint an Advisory Committee of outstanding citizens to study the probems. As a result of these studies, $175,000 has been granted the city for master-planning by the Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency.

"In New York, the State Post War Planning Commission has made a great contribution towards improving future water supply and recreation facilities in the Upper Delaware River Basin by encouraging nearly all the small communities there to complete plans for abatement projects. Construction of a $600,000 plant at Port Jervis is expected to begin in the very near future. It is being financed by the New York City Board of Water Supply with the cooperation of the municipality."