

# EVAC seeks funds for study of water in Harveys Lake

(Continued from page 1)  
money. It is bureaucracy at its finest," Debalko explained.

According to the EVAC, when a study of the water quality of Harveys Lake is done special emphasis must be applied to the surrounding mountains of Harveys Lake, better known as the "watershed" area.

"When we talk about Harveys Lake," explained Debalko, "we are not just talking about the water

itself. We are also talking about the mountains. The water that makes up the areas watershed comes off the mountains. And that water ultimately runs into Harveys Lake," said Debalko.

Debalko said the EVAC's fundraising effort only begins with Harveys Lake property owners. One must also come from interested citizens in the watershed area.

"Anyone who lives in the area or

uses Harveys Lake and is interested needs to contribute to the EVAC," said Debalko. "We are willing to accept contributions from anyone who is interested."

A senior member of the EVAC, Dr. Charles Reif of Noxen has been taking water samples at Harveys Lake for many years. Reif, a retired PHD professor from Wilkes College, specializes in lake studies and has been taking the water samples and doing the chemical

analysis free of charge. Harveys Lake Protective Association has paid for the chemical analysis. The Reif studies, however, have been completed for no charge.

"He (Dr. Reif) did the studies all on his own," said Debalko. "The man deserves a great deal of credit for the work he has done."

"You spend three hours with Dr. Reif and you feel like you have taken a college course," Debalko

said.  
Dr. Reif, who is an EVAC advisor, recently had his aluminum row boat, which he did his studies from, stolen from his dock on Harveys Lake.

"This man even had his boat stolen, which he kept at the lake in order to do the water sampling," Debalko said. "You just can not imagine all the work he has done for Harveys Lake. We feel privi-

ledged to have him on our council," Debalko said.

Anyone wishing to make a contribution to the EVAC fund, should send a check of money order to the Environmental Advisory Council Fund, P.O. Box 68, Harveys Lake, Pennsylvania, 18618.

Said Debalko, "We are just about willing to accept contributions from anyone who is concerned with the water problems at Harveys Lake."

## Some consumers may still need to switch phone companies

A phone call across the miles can still be the "next best thing to being there," but since the break-up of AT&T, it has not been the simplest.

Many people are still sorting out their options. A survey conducted late last year by the American Association of Retired Persons found that only five percent of older Americans have taken advantage of the opportunity to switch long distance phone companies.

Soon, however, you will be asked to choose your own long distance phone company and make long distance calls as the result of a recent ruling by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Long distance service will no longer be automatically handled by AT&T. Rather, local phone networks will be modified so that customers of all long distance phone companies will be able to place calls by simply dialing "1" and the area code and phone number. This requirement is called equal access.

About three months before your local phone company converts to equal access, you will receive a letter and a ballot from them asking you to choose from a list of long distance phone companies. Therefore, it would be in your best interest to be prepared so you can

pick the company which offers the plan best suited to your needs.

If you do not choose, the local phone company will assign you a company at random, based upon the percentage of consumers who select a particular company on the first ballot. For example, if 20 percent select Company X, then Company X is assigned to 20 percent of those who did not make a choice. However, if you're unhappy with the company assigned to you, you will be able to switch by making an alternative selection on a second ballot or contacting another company directly. No fee will be charged if you make the change within six months after your area is converted to equal access.

To prepare you for the new equal access language, some of the commonly used terms are defined below:

-Equal access—also known as dial "1" allows you to access the long distance company of your choice by simply dialing "1" before the area code and number.

-Access code—a five-digit code that will be needed to access long distance carriers other than the one giving you dial "1" service.

-High volume discounts and other incentives—incentive packages which offer discounts based on

usage, such as when the cost of calls exceeds a certain amount.

When making your selection, your ultimate goal will be probably be to get the best service at the best price. A few questions to ask might be:

-How do the rates compare with other carriers?

-Are the times when the lower rates apply the convenient times for you to call?

-Can you reach the locations you normally call?

-Does the company offer high volume discounts?

-Does the service offer directory assistance?

-Long distance operators?

-Credit on misdialed numbers?

-Can you charge calls to your home phone when you travel?

-Can you call overseas?

-Are deaf and hearing-impaired services offered?

Most of these questions can be answered by the different companies which are competing for your business. But, don't hesitate to ask your friends and neighbors. Decide what you need. Look at the options. Find out what's available. And then, when you need to make the choice, you'll be able to make the best one for you.

## Crews to correct erosion at school

By CHARLOT M. DENMON  
Post correspondent

At a special meeting, Thursday, Aug. 22, Lake-Lehman School District's Board of Directors approved a work program plan to halt severe erosion behind the Lake-Noxen Elementary School before it causes additional damage.

Heavy rains this summer caused the erosion which is threatening severe damage to the basketball court and to the school as well, if something isn't done to prevent it.

Doug Trumbower of the Smith, Miller & Associates, Inc., Kingston, recommended the best plan was to fill the area with heavy rock. Trumbower suggested that some stone walls located at the Lake-Lehman Senior High School be used for the rock ballast.

After contacting various construction and equipment firms regarding the project, the directors held the special meeting and awarded contracts to the following firms with the understanding work could begin this week.

Tom Frantz, and A.G. Coolbaugh

of Dallas, contracts for equipment rental at \$45 per hour; bulldozer \$35 per hour and tractor \$30 per hour. Rich Reese Excavating, Dallas, services for one dump truck \$40 per hour; labor and use of equipment to remove existing concrete wall and install pipe, \$340; and Colarusso Trucking, Shavertown, use of three dump trucks \$40 per hour for each truck.

School officials expressed the hope that the approved work would remedy the erosion problem and prevent any further damage.

## Graham's radio ad wins award

Six years old and growing fast, Don Bennett Advertising, Wilkes-Barre, is winning creative recognition on a national level.

In this year's competition to select the best radio commercials on a regional basis throughout the United States, the agency was awarded a coveted Silver Microphone award for the 1985 competition. A 60-second broadcast commercial produced for Graham's Office Supplies & Equipment of Wilkes-Barre was recognized as a "National Winner" under the office supplies and equipment category.

Produced and aired during the past year, the winning spot, entitled "Office Jungle," was conceived by agency Creative Director John Bartorillo, and makes humorous use of a jungle theme and appropriate sound effects to advertise Graham's role as a quality office equipment supplier.

Thomas J. Graham Jr., president of the office supply firm was exceedingly pleased over the national recognition the award received. "The original concept was good mixture of entertainment and

salesmanship...and the end product was even better!"

The "Office Jungle" radio spot was part of a continuing campaign for Graham's, which carried the theme "Graham's--you hear our good name all over town!" The 3-part series, which included spots entitled "Office Orchestra" and "Wall Street" was honored as a finalist in the Silver Microphone "Campaign" category. The radio broadcasts were scheduled in conjunction with a full-scale print campaign featuring newspaper advertising in the Stock Market section.

## Not everyone meets image of squeaky clean American

We Americans are deluged daily with messages about personal care products ranging from shampoos to foot care. The All-American image looks good, smells good, tastes good. It is shiny bright and squeaky clean.

Unfortunately, according to Dr. Alexander B. Rakow, deputy secretary for community health in the state Health Department, not everyone gets the message.

He says lack of personal cleanliness is not confined to any particular group of people. At all levels of society there are those who don't know or don't care about personal hygiene.

"Personal care habits are learned early and need regular reinforcement to con-

tinue through life. The need for personal cleanliness never ends. Ring around the collar, bad breath, body odor and poor health habits are not only offensive to others, they are an invitation to disease," Rakow says.

Cleanliness does not have to be expensive. A bar of soap and some water applied to essential parts of the body will go a long way toward accomplishing the job. Brushing of teeth at least once a day, clean socks or stockings and underwear daily, and a regular change to clean outer clothing will complete the basic requirements.

Baking soda or salt, both inexpensive and easily obtained, may be used as a

substitute for toothpaste. They do a good job of cleansing teeth and gums, reducing mouth acids and discouraging the growth of bacteria, but do not give protection against cavities like toothpaste with fluoride.

Hands should be washed frequently, especially when people are handling food to be eaten by others, or have jobs that bring them in direct physical contact with others. Hands touch many things during the course of a day, many of which harbor harmful organisms that can cause disease.

Bodily functions are continually at work, eliminating waste from the digestive and urinary tracts, sloughing off dead skin cells and secreting fluids and sub-

stances through the pores and other body openings.

This cast off material contains bacteria and other organisms, which if not washed away, can produce undesirable odors and possibly disease.

"Infectious diseases such as salmonellosis, hepatitis-A, typhoid, giardiasis and shigellosis are transmitted through contact with human feces or urine, which makes it extremely important to wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after going to the bathroom," Rakow says.

"Other important areas to keep clean are underarms, groin area, between the toes, and any other area of the body where pockets, folds and creases in the

skin will retain warmth and moisture essential to the growth of organisms."

Rakow says that while body hair does not have to be washed as frequently as other parts of the body, it should be washed at least once a week. The same bar of soap used for the body can also be used for the hair. A separate shampoo is not necessary unless it is desired by the individual.

Deodorants, lotions, powders and fragrances are not necessary for basic cleanliness. At the same time they should not be used as a cover up for lack of attention to personal care. These products do, however, enhance a clean body and help to preserve a clean, comfortable feeling for a longer period of time.

## Cable TV theft costs \$25 million Summer lawns need extra care

"It's a crime what some people do for cable TV service," according to cable television industry and law enforcement officials in Wilkes-Barre.

Local cable system operators, district justices and law enforcement officials were brought up to date today on new developments in the anti-theft of cable service laws during a workshop sponsored by the Pennsylvania Cable Television Association (PCTA).

Theft is costing cable television systems in Pennsylvania an estimated \$25 million annually, according to PCTA spokesman Terry Kearney.

A table filled with unauthorized devices used to pirate cable television services, all of which were confiscated by Pennsylvania cable companies, was on display.

"Many of these devices," Kearney said, "simply don't meet the industry's technical standards and they radiate, or leak, signals into the environment. This causes interference with and a degradation or weakening of other cable signals and, in some cases, can interfere with other communications."

Kearney said that due to signal leakage caused by cable thieves there have been reports of interference with police and other emergency communications and with air traffic control frequencies.

"The state legislature and the U.S. Congress recognized the severity of the problems posed by cable theft and enacted legislation to give local cable operators and law enforcement officials the legal clout necessary to get this problem under control," said former Pennsylvania Deputy Attorney General William I. Arbuckle, III, who successfully prosecuted the so-called "HBO Kid" and other cable thieves.

"My task here," Arbuckle said, "is to explain the options open to cable operators and the law enforcement community in combatting cable theft; particularly how to use the new laws to diminish the threat cable thieves pose to the public safety."

Kearney, manager of a cable system serving York, Pennsylvania, and Arbuckle are here as part of a five-city tour throughout the Commonwealth sponsored by PCTA.

At a session this morning for cable system employees Kearney

and Arbuckle reviewed the rights cable system operators now have under the law and the steps they can take to combat theft of service. Such steps include programs aimed at educating subscribers about theft and the consequences thieves face under the new law.

According to Arbuckle, it is really up to the operator how tough they want to get with cable thieves.

"The options open to cable operators are many," Arbuckle said, "ranging from an amnesty program with no prosecutions to a hardline policy where all thieves are prosecuted under both civil and criminal procedures."

Kearney pointed out, however, that the main goal of most cable operators is not to convict cable thieves. "We would much rather have thieves joining the ranks of our playing customers than to have to prosecute them. But more and more operators are initiating prosecutions to defend their right not to have their product stolen. Cable TV is no different from any other business," he concluded, "and we just can't afford to be giving away our merchandise."

Grubs won't be the only pests afflicting lawns around the Northeast this summer. According to entomologists at Agway Inc., homeowners also must contend with a pair of destroyers known as sod webworms and chinch bugs. Their appetites are voracious and the damage they can do to a lawn is considerable.

Sod Webworms

Sod webworms are the larvae of a buff-colored moth, which is from one-half to three-quarters of an inch long. The moths hide during the day in a zigzag pattern, dropping eggs randomly as they fly. The larvae develop dark brown heads and have dark spots scattered over the body. The worms construct silk-line burrows through the lawn thatch and into the soil. They hide in these homes during the day and may overwinter there.

Webworm larval activity increases as temperatures warm in the spring. The worms mature from mid-May to mid-June, with moths emerging during late May to late June. First-generation larvae feed from late June to the end of July, when a new brood of moths emerge. A lawn may host as many as three generations: May, July and September.

Webworms feed at night on grass leaves (blades) and stems near the surface, causing irregular brown spots and thinned turf to develop. When as many as 15 larvae are spotted per square yard, it's time to use an insecticide. Grass should be mowed first and clippings removed. Water the lawn before applying insecticide in late afternoon or early evening when the webworms emerge to begin feeding.

Chinch bugs

Chinch bugs are small sucking insects that damage lawngresses in all stages of development, from nymph to mature adult. They start out red with a white band on the abdomen, and later in maturity turn orange-brown to black with white wings. They are seldom seen flying.

Female chinch bugs generally start laying eggs in the grass in May. The nymphs, which develop in about two weeks, emerge in May or June and can go through five growth stages in about 30 days. A second generation often causes the most damage.

Chinch bugs inject a salivary fluid into the grass plant as they suck the juice out. Damage appears as yellow spots that enlarge and rapidly turn brown. Because damage is heaviest in sunny locations during

hot, dry periods, the problem often is thought to be the result of drought stress.

The best method for spotting chinch bugs, which are tiny and scurry for cover whenever they are exposed, is to float them on water. Remove both ends of a coffee can and press the can into the lawn to form a tight seal at the bottom. Fill with water and count the number of chinch bugs that come floating to the surface after a few minutes. A rate of 20 bugs per square foot means an insecticide is needed.

When to apply insecticide

Effective timing is important when setting out to control sod webworms and chinch bugs. Approximate dates to aim for to counter successive generations of the pests are June 1, July 1 and August 1. Lawn care professionals have found one of the most effective insecticides to be Agway Lawn Insect Control with Dursban. This is a dry product that is applied with an ordinary lawn spreader. A 25-pound bag will treat 10,000 square feet of turf. To activate the insect control properties of Dursban, water the lawn immediately after applying the product.

**Dr. P. Joseph Perrotti Joins Dental Practice**


Dr. Ronald R. Kresge D.M.D. and Dr. Stephen M. Lawrence D.M.D. has announced their association with Dr. P. Joseph Perrotti D.M.D. in the practice of Family Dentistry with emphasis in Preventive and Cosmetic Dentistry.

Dr. Perrotti was recently awarded the Degree Doctor of Dental Medicine by Temple University School of Dentistry. He was also a member of the Oral Surgery Honor Society, the Periodontal Honor Society, the Endodontology Honor Society and the St. George Oral Cancer Society. He is an active member of the American Dental Association, the Academy of General Dentistry and the Pennsylvania Dental Society.

The Academy of General Dentistry along with the faculty of Temple University awarded to Dr. Perrotti the award of Outstanding Achievement in Operative Dentistry, an award recognizing the senior who displays the greatest interest and excellence in operative dentistry. He was also appointed a part-time faculty position at Temple, in the Operative Department.

Dr. Perrotti, a 1976 graduate of West Scranton High School, received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Biology from Bloomsburg State University and also studied at Palmer College in Davenport, Iowa. He is the son of Theresa and Joseph Perrotti, 1122 Division St., Scranton.

Dr. Perrotti's office is located at 1500 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort. For appointments please call 287-1191. The office is accepting new patients and is participating with major insurances.



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