include impaired growth and development, jaundice, kidney problems, and a dangerous, increased susceptibility to infection in general and pneumonia in particular. There is no cure. Available treatment is less than ideal.

WTIC appears to have been the first station to take up the sickle cell cause in a serious way and did it months before the disease was thrust into the national limelight by the President in his health message on 18 February 1971. Patricelli, who was aware that sickle cell anemia was being considered for special mention by the President, is credited by some officials with helping things along.

"Before you knew it, all of Hartford was talking about sickle cell anemia," Patricelli remembers with pride. The talk eventually turned into action. On 15 January 1971, WTIC broadcast the second of its shows on the subject of sickle cell anemia, "the forgotten disease." This show included an interview with Roland B. Scott, chairman of pediatrics at Howard University in Washington, D.C. Scott, who has been studying and treating sickle cell for more than 25 years, talked of his dream of establishing a sickle cell center at Howard.

Spontaneously, citizens of Hartford began to send in contributions for that center and, even though it is unusual for a local station to try to raise funds for a nonlocal venture, WTIC decided to launch a drive on Howard's behalf. The response was enthusiastic —at times, too enthusiastic. "One problem we faced," Coes recounts, "was that of people—eager housewives, school girls, and kids—out collecting on street corners and in shopping centers. Most of them meant well, but we couldn't allow the public to think they were out there with our authorization. So, while they were collecting money, we were broadcasting warnings against giving on street corners and urging people to mail their contributions directly to us." In the end, WTIC surpassed its goal of $25,000 and sent Scott more than $40,000 to get his sickle cell center going.

Another tangible result of WTIC's saturation campaign is the sickle cell legislation that was passed in Connecticut in the spring of 1971. Patricelli is widely credited with getting the bill, which provides for screening of school children for sickle cell trait, through at a time when the governor, Thomas J. Meskill, was vetoing bills calling for new appropriations. Connecticut was the first state to pass sickle cell legislation.

Patricelli, a short, genial gentleman of modest stature and appearance, clearly has a bent for getting things done. An entrepreneur and civic leader as well as television station owner, he runs a large, modern plaza complex of office buildings, a hotel, and stores, and he devotes time to such cultural facets of life as the opera company. He hopes to arrange a performance of *Aïda* for the new civic auditorium and sports center in Hartford so people don't think it is just a "sweat box" for wrestlers.

Patricelli's interest in sickle cell anemia came about by chance. Early in the fall of 1970, he went to Washington, D.C., to visit his son Robert, who was then a deputy undersecretary at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). At the time, HEW officials were preparing options for the President's health message. In this connection, the younger Patricelli had just received a report from an HEW fellow who had been assigned to complete a statement on sickle cell anemia that a summer intern had begun. The fellow, a black man named Colby King, says he thinks the whole thing got started at HEW when a woman whose child is afflicted with sickle cell anemia, wrote to ask for help. In any case, King

Geologists Rebuild after Flood

Among the disastrous results of the floods unleashed by hurricane Agnes last spring was the more or less wholesale destruction of the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey in Harrisburg.

The raging Susquehanna broke into the downtown first-floor headquarters in the early morning of 26 June and left behind well over $1 million worth of damaged books, records, maps, and equipment. The research library of over 40,000 volumes was totally destroyed; the collection of some 200,000 topographic and geologic maps was ruined, the photograph collection decimated, research laboratories destroyed, and offices left in shambles.

"We will be rebuilding from scratch," with the aid of disaster money from the federal and state governments, says Donald Hoskins, assistant director.

According to Arthur Socolow, the survey's director, one of the worst casualties was five sets of aerial photos covering the whole state which had been taken at intervals since 1950.

Many of the library's books are irreplaceable, including reconnaissance reports of the state's geology and mineral resources which date back to 1839.

The survey's reference collection of minerals is being gradually pulled back together and relabeled with the aid of local college students. But its collection of core samples—over 100 tons which were stored in the basement—has been either swept away, ruined by oil, or rendered useless because the markings and labels are gone. The cores were drilled by the Army Corps of Engineers during the 1930's, when a mine drainage tunnel was planned to run under the anthracite mines and down into the Delaware River. They supplied a systematic and complete record of the mineral formations in the area, says Socolow.

First priority in the salvage operation has been to find, dry out, and recopy, if necessary, notes and maps relating to current projects—since there were as yet no copies of these documents.

The survey intends to purchase new photographs wherever it can find them, and will obtain new maps from the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C. Libraries are helping by donating back collections of periodicals, but the survey is still lookng for donations of geological books and journals.

Socolow says that now, more than 3 months after the flood, they have just finished drying out some of the records. He estimates it will be 2 years before the survey, which must move into new headquarters, has fully recovered from the flood.—C.H.