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717-731-1970 Main
717-731-1985 Fax
www.postschell.com

John H. Isom

jisom@postschell.com
717-612-6032 Direct
717-731-1985 Fax
File #: 140066

March 22, 2012

BY E-FILE

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, 2nd Floor North
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

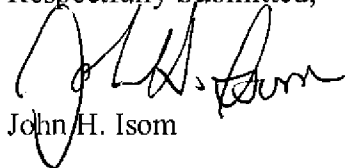
RE: Letter Of Notification Of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Filed Pursuant To 52 Pa. Code Chapter 57 Subchapter G, With Respect To The West Shore - Harrisburg #1 & #2 138/69 kV Transmission Line in Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania - Docket No. A-2012-2287565

Dear Secretary Chiavetta:

Enclosed for filing are the Proofs of Publication verifying that the Notice in the above-referenced proceeding was published on February 27, 2012 and March 5, 2012 in *The Carlisle Sentinel* and *The Patriot News*.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at the address or telephone numbers provided above.

Respectfully Submitted,



John H. Isom

JHI/jl
Enclosure

AFFIDAVIT FOR PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Please Fill out information below:

Name of Publication: Carlisle Sentinel

City, State: Carlisle, PA

Client name: PPL Utilities-Direct

Insertion Order #: 170669

Date of Insertion: 2-27-12

Caption: Transmission on line

Ad Size: Construction
2 x 5

Please Return Completed Affidavit to:

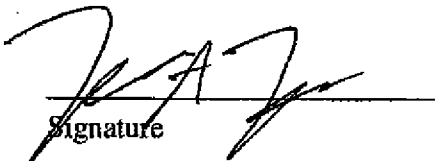
NNN-PA Disbursements

3899 North Front Street

Harrisburg, PA 17110

Fax-717-703-3022

My signature verifies that this ad ran as scheduled according to the above specifications.


Signature

3-7-12
Date

Kim Kamowski
Name (Please Print)

Pennsylvania

Paper: Guards use OT to earn more than bosses

■ A typical sergeant at the State Correctional Institution-Pittsburgh earned about \$21,000 more than the typical lieutenant.

PITTSBURGH — Twenty-one of the 23 highest-paid employees at the State Correctional Institution-Pittsburgh are guards or sergeants who made more than their supervisors last year by earning leave pay, shift differentials and massive amounts of overtime, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette report is based on pay records obtained through a right-to-know request from the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, which shows the top earners at the prison last year was a guard whose base salary is \$51,000 but who collected \$139,571 because of extra pay, including \$75,000 worth of overtime. Meanwhile, the best-paid lieutenant ranked 50th on the highest-paid list by earning less than \$8,000.

Lawmakers and state corrections officials are acknowledging those disparities are creating problems, including the perception that promotions don't pay.

"When you have good quality officers who are not even willing to take the test (to become a lieutenant) because they don't want to take a pay cut in a promotion, what happens then is perhaps the people who do get promotions aren't the best qualified," said state Sen. David Argall, R-Schuylkill. He is pushing a bill to end the commission of officers with the rank of lieutenant or above are paid more than the guards they supervise.

Roy Pinto, president of the guards' union, the Pennsylvania State Corrections Officers Association, said understanding is fueling the extra overtime. "I'd like to see the prisons staffed properly so the overtime was minimal, as opposed to the rampant overtime that's out there," Pinto said.

State corrections spokeswoman Susan McNaughton told the paper that the state's prisons are properly staffed

but acknowledged "we can run short of staff if we have vacant positions, long-term absences or a higher-than-expected rate of call-offs."

Statewide, overtime for guards has increased in recent years to \$50 million and the 679 employees at the Pittsburgh prison earned \$5.5 million worth of overtime last year out of the prison's entire \$31.7 million payroll. A typical sergeant at the prison earned about \$21,000 more than the typical lieutenant, according to the record obtained by the newspaper.

The situation is so top-sided that some lieutenants have demanded demotions to sergeant to make more money. A group of supervisors at the Commissioned Officers Association calls them "voluntary demotions" and McNaughton acknowledges the department is aware of those concerns.

"This means that some of our very qualified sergeants are passing on promotions, leaving some of our top candidates out of the running for these management jobs, which oversee a higher level of security of our prisons," McNaughton said. She said Gov. Tom Corbett's proposed budget includes \$6.2 million to boost the pay of prison lieutenants, captains, majors and other management employees.

Pinto, the union president, said his contract directs that overtime shifts be distributed fairly on a rotating basis so a handful of guards don't collect the lion's share of overtime.

"It's simply a matter of each lieutenant keeping a list and keeping track of how much each guy works," Pinto said. "However, they seem to mess it up quite bit."

Such problems led to more than 2,700 grievances and \$3 million in the state paid in an arbitration dispute last year. The state now makes up for unequal overtime by awarding some guards extra shifts.

Wall Street

Dow 13,000 is a big number, but it's just a number

BY CHRISTINA REXRODE AND DANIEL WAGNER AP BUSINESS WRITERS

Big, round numbers are hard to ignore. That's why we pay attention when the odometer clicks over to 100,000 miles, and why the world threw a party at the dawn of 2000 instead of the millennium in 2001.

It's no different on Wall Street. When the Dow Jones industrial average briefly crossed 13,000 last week, a milestone it hadn't reached since before the financial crisis, people took notice. Some observers said it was a sign of a stronger U.S. economy. Casual investors wondered whether it was time to get back into stocks after fleeing to bonds or just stuffing their money under the mattress in the terrifying economic meltdown.

Out a word of caution: 13,000 is just a number. It gives politicians something to talk about. It gives regular people something to measure against. It can stir up excitement, but it doesn't change the elements of the economy, like the number

number of empty houses. The Dow also isn't the best measure of the stock market. It follows 30 companies — important ones, household names, but only 30. And it's weighted so that the benefit of the most expensive stocks carry the most weight.

If Apple, whose stock has skyrocketed this year from \$405 to \$522, had been added to the Dow on Jan. 1, it would already be above 14,000, according to estimates last week from Converge Execution Solutions. And the Dow is certainly not the best measure of the economy. It can rise even when jobs are falling or the economy is shrinking.

"Psychologically it matters," says Dan McMahon, director of equity trading at Raymond James, who was underwhelmed by the Dow's short foray above 13,000 last week. "Technically and fundamentally, so much."

It's the same mind game when people turn 40. They're only a day older, but it feels more significant. Retailers understand this trick, too. That's why they slap \$99 on a price tag instead of \$100. That one dollar feels

Nation

Auto town on the mend, but bailout still divides

BY SHARON COHEN AP NATIONAL WRITER

KOKOMO, Ind. — Back in this town's darkest days, Jeff Shroek, a third-generation autoworker, would cruise down the streets where he grew up, past the foreclosed homes and four-giant Chrysler factories, knowing their future — and his job — was in jeopardy. He sometimes imagined the worst.

"I wondered what would happen five, six years down the road when the weeds were growing in the parking lots and the plants had their windows broken out," he says. "What would the community look like then?"

Those were not far-fetched fears. Kokomo had made a commitment to the local, struggling communities in America. The recession and collapse of the U.S. auto industry had battered the town. It was honored in 2011 by the state chamber of commerce as Community of the Year. But the restriction of U.S. automakers has done little to resolve a deep political divide over the bailout. Democrats, led by President Barack Obama, call it an undeliverable success. The Republican presidential candidates, most notably Mitt Romney, condemn it as government meddling, both unfair and unnecessary, and even some Indiana politicians agree.

To many folks in Kokomo, though, the political debate seems disconnected from this reality: Kokomo survives. Detroit is America's car capital, but Kokomo has its own proud role in auto history. It started in 1994 when Elwood Haynes, an enterprising inventor with a thick mustache and Chaplineque bowler, towed his gas-powered carriage in a winding road on the southeast edge of town called Pumpkintown Pike. He drove off, putting along at 7 mph — and becoming one of the early auto pioneers.

That road test, though, was just one of many auto distinctions for this "City of Proud Role."

It had a lot of personal double, but whenever I walked out the door, I never showed back," Shroek says. "People had enough burden on them already, not knowing if they were going to have a job. They had mortgages. They had kids in school. They had car payments. They had credit cards. The last thing I wanted in their mind was this was not going to work." Flash forward. The U.S.



Associated Press

Jeff Shroek, United Auto Workers Region 3 representative, stands outside UAW Local 685 in Kokomo, Ind. During the first half of 2009, Shroek wondered if the automakers — and his town — would endure.

auto industry has staged an amazing comeback, and the town's largest employer, Chrysler, has pledged to invest nearly \$1.3 billion into its plants here, added about 1,000 workers and helped boost Kokomo's fortunes. It was honored in 2011 by the state chamber of commerce as Community of the Year. But the restriction of U.S. automakers has done little to resolve a deep political divide over the bailout. Democrats, led by President Barack Obama, call it an undeliverable success. The Republican presidential candidates, most notably Mitt Romney, condemn it as government meddling, both unfair and unnecessary, and even some Indiana politicians agree.

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Proud role

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That road test, though, was just one of many auto distinctions for this "City of Proud Role."

Firsts? Among them: First carburetor, first push-button car radio, first pneumatic tires. More than a century later, Kokomo had cemented its reputation as a car city. Though Chrysler and GM have reduced their workforce in Kokomo over the years, the two companies and suppliers account for more than 20 percent of all jobs, and their ripple affect is many times that.

It's the kind of town where family reunions can be measured in how many generations of fathers, brothers and sons rolled on a Chrysler or GM line (or both). It's also a community where workers live with uncertainty. Shroek still remembers his father wondering if he'd have a job to eat in '79 when Chrysler was laying off, and then-CEO Leo Lacocca begged the federal government for help.

More than 30 years later, he was a silver-haired father himself, he and the Chrysler workers were facing a similar situation — and Kokomo still was at the mercy of the auto economy. The threat of shuttered plants, a mass exodus and blight — a familiar story among aging steel and auto communities across the Midwest — loomed large.

A Brookings Institute report said the demise of all auto-related jobs could result in the staggering loss of more than half of all area employment. Laura Sheels, chair of the board of the Greater Kokomo Economic Development Alliance, stressed that worry when she headed United Way's community campaign in 2009. Knocking on the doors of businesses for charitable contributions from workers, "there was such a dread, so much uncertainty," she says, "no one wanted to say what they were thinking. No one wanted to vocalize how bad things could be."

It wasn't as if Kokomo could instantly transform itself. "How do you replace that big of a footprint?" she says. "People would say, 'How could you be so dependent on one industry?' But that's what we do."

The trouble, though, extended beyond autos. A pottery plant had already moved to China, eliminating 150 jobs. The housing crisis had taken hold, too. In 2009, 40 percent of home sales in Kokomo were foreclosures, says Paul Wyman, owner of a real estate company and a Howard County commissioner. At his worst, in the first quarter of that year, average home sales plummeted to about \$30,000, compared with \$100,000 in the previous two years.

"We saw a lot of fear and some sense of hopelessness," says Judy Dennis, director of the county's Family Service Association, which set up a foreclosure prevention counseling service. "There was a panic. We had so many people calling afraid they would lose their jobs. ... The feeling was, 'Am I going to be next? What will I do? Where will I go?'"

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Public Notice

Transmission Line Construction

PPL Electric Utilities Corp. (PPL Electric) plans to construct a 13-mile 138 kV transmission line in Leaver After Township, Cumberland County. The new transmission line begins at PPL Electric's West Shore 210-69 kV Substation along Arcana Road and will connect to existing PPL Electric transmission lines just north of Slate Hill Road. The entire project will be contained within existing PPL Electric right-of-way.

This project is required to maintain the reliability of electric service to customers in the area.

On February 8, 2012, PPL Electric filed a Letter of Notification with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC), which must approve the project before work can begin. A copy of this Letter of Notification is available for public inspection on weekdays during business hours at the following location:

Leaver After Township
Municipal Building
2213 Ochsburg Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011

If you wish to participate in the proceeding before the PUC, you should contact:

Rosamary Chivella, Engineer
Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

As a reference aid, be sure to include the project's "docket number" which is 2012-228755. If you wish the more information about this project, please contact Jim Nolas at 717-247-6600.

AFFIDAVIT FOR PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Please Fill out information below:

Name of Publication: Carlisle Sentinel

City, State: Carlisle, PA

Client name: PPL utilities-direct

Insertion Order #: 170669

Date of Insertion: 3-5-12

Caption: Transmission online
Construction

Ad Size: 2x5

Please Return Completed Affidavit to:

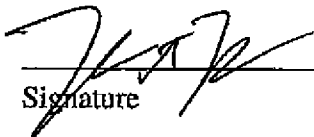
NNN-PA Disbursements

3899 North Front Street

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Fax-717-703-3022

My signature verifies that this ad ran as scheduled according to the above specifications.



Signature

3-7-12

Date

Kim Kamowski

Name (Please Print)

Pennsylvania

Survivor and liberator



Above and below: Dachau survivor Ernie Gross, left, and Dachau liberator Don Greenbaum chat during an interview with the Associated Press in Philadelphia.

Pair shares bond over Dachau

BY JOANN LOVIGLIO
ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILADELPHIA — The way Ernie Gross and Don Greenbaum laugh and tell jokes with the ease of old friends, it's easy to assume the dapper octogenarians have known each other forever.

In reality, they only met a few months ago. Their familiarity doesn't come from shared memories of a childhood playground or a high school dance but a far darker place: Both men spent a single day at the Dachau concentration camp on the day its 30,000 prisoners were liberated by American GIs in 1945.

Greenbaum, 87, and Gross, 85, don't think they met that day in Dachau but nevertheless share a bond. They met after Gross, who lives in Philadelphia, saw a mention in a local newspaper last November about Greenbaum, a Philadelphia native now living in suburban Bala Cynwyd.

"Ernie wanted to thank me for saving his life, quote unquote, even though there were 50,000 other men there with me," Greenbaum said, with a hint of unease, during an interview at Gross' home. "And we sat and had lunch together and discussed what happened 66 years ago."

Gross, then all of 85 points out nearly a year of sickness, about a non-stop hunger, had no doubt April 29, 1945, was his last day on earth. Greenbaum, a soldier with Gen. George Patton's Third Army 283rd Field Artillery Battalion, arrived that day at Dachau expecting to seize ammunition, clothing and food that was kept for the Nazis notorious SS forces.

They were both wrong, it turned out.

The men, who talk about their experiences at local synagogues and schools, now are working together to find other Dachau survivors and liberators in the area to share their stories. They acknowledge that recounting the horrors of the Holocaust isn't easy but believe it's their duty.

"As we got near Dachau, about a mile outside the camp, there was an odor we couldn't identify," Greenbaum said. "When we arrived, I saw the bonfires. They were full of bodies."

History would come to call it the Dachau death train: some 40 cattle cars holding more than 2,000 men and women evacuated from another camp — and left to die on the train — in the final weeks of World War II.

"We had at that time never heard the expression 'concentration camp,' was never heard of a death camp,"



us had any idea." Gross, a Romanian Jew, was 15 when he and his family were taken from their home, deported to a ghetto in Hungary and eventually packed on a standing-room-only boxcar to Auschwitz in 1942. At the urging of a man next to him as they walked in line to be processed, he hid and told the SS officer he was 17.

Any younger and he'd be deemed incapable of hard labor and, he was told, immediately killed.

"The same guy who told me to lie said to me, 'Do you see that smoke in the sky where the sun cannot get through? This is going to be your parents in about two hours,'" he recalled. "My parents and younger brother and younger sister... that's the last time I saw them." Of his two older brothers also sent to labor camps, one — his favorite — also died.

In a state of starvation, and after months of daily beatings and backbreaking work, then-15-year-old Gross was shoved onto another boxcar, this time headed to Dachau, near Munich. It was supposed to arrive a day before the liberation, on April 28, but American bombings delayed the train.

When he arrived the next day, barely able to walk, Gross knew he would soon be murdered, hanged, shot, gassed, he didn't know. He was so close to death that he didn't care.

"We were standing in this long line and we already knew where we were going," he said. "I was close enough that I could see the crematorium and, all of a sudden, I see the German soldiers throwing down their guns and turning away."

The first contingent of Americans had arrived. "If they would have come an hour later, I would not be here to tell this story," Gross said in accented English, underscoring his eastern European roots. "They look me right away, they knew I am falling apart, and they put me in a sanitarium to recuperate."

Greenbaum said his company arrived shortly after the first wave of American troops and spent only a couple of hours at Dachau before moving on to their next mission. The SS at Dachau

in a concentration camp. The couple never discussed those times — not even when they were imprisoned during the Holocaust — and his children only know his story by hearing him speak at public events.

"I never told my wife about myself, I never told my sons. I wasn't up to it," he said. "After so many years, I decided I better start speaking to people to know who I am and where I come from."

After his second wife died about 15 years ago, Gross said "something in me was healing and I was able to overcome it."

"When you are bitter, it takes energy," he said. Constantly smiling and a consummate joke-teller, he says he likes to work on a pension every day. Usually, he succeeds.

Greenbaum, whose military career also includes the Battle of the Bulge and a Purple Heart, returned home, married and also never discussed the war until he saw a Holocaust denier on television 20 years ago.

"That motivated me to speak because I saw what happened," he said. "This fellow on TV saying I never happened in the war and I saw it. Ernie and I, we both went there... we know."

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School Violence

Pa. teachers trying to curb gang influence

Police say more than 20 gangs have been identified in the Lehigh Valley and they can be found in almost every school.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

BETHELEHEM — Teachers in eastern Pennsylvania trying to come up with ways to curb the influence of gangs in schools in the commonwealth have been told that the problem is growing but can be handled.

More than 50 teachers and guidance counselors from nearly a dozen school districts met at Broughal Middle School on Saturday for a half-day workshop billed as a first step to develop a uniform program for districts across the state.

"We've got Bloods, Crips, Trinitarios and we've even got some pocket gangs," said JoAnne Vilalos, president of the Bethlehem Area School District Teachers Union. "I think we all want to know what we should be looking for and how we keep a kid from falling into that scene."

Simon Boddie said that on his first day as a school police officer in 2003, three students beat up a boy at a starwell, an attack ordered by a 12-year-old gang leader.

"I was no babe in the woods. I knew we had gangs in Bethlehem," Boddie said. "But 10- and 12-year-old gang leaders ordering beat-downs? That was an eye-opening." He said during his 14 years as a Bethlehem police officer, he's seen more and more out-of-state gang members establishing roots in the city.

"They're here," he said. "I think to say otherwise you'd be burying your head in the sand... Is it out of control? No. From what we've seen, it is growing but it's growing everywhere."

The workshop was held by the Bethlehem Education Association and also featured presentations by the Pennsylvania Eastern Region Anti-Gang Coalition and others. Participants were told that positive role models, encouragement and after school activities can keep young people from turning to a gang in search of acceptance, status and safety.

Boddie and fellow officer Samuel Del Rosario stressed the importance of parents, neighbors, and teachers getting involved in the lives of children and watching for signs of gang involvement, which includes sudden changes in attitude or grades; changes in appearance, such as wearing the same color clothes or shaved eyebrows; and the use of hand signals.

"Get the kid talking, get them to trust you," Boddie said. "Here they say into what you're trying to tell them. Is it easy? No. Is it going to work all the time? No. Does it work? Yes?"

Police said more than 20 gangs have been identified in the Lehigh Valley and they can be found in almost every school. Del Rosario said some of that was due to the economics of the drug trade.

"A gram of cocaine can be sold for \$38 in New York, but it brings \$60 here," he said. "If you are a drug dealer, it profits you to move to Easton or Allentown." Northampton County Judge Stephen Bernito said he and his wife sent their son to Bethlehem Catholic High School in hopes of insulating him from gang activity. But when he presided over a 2007 triple murder in Easton that authorities stemmed from a gang dispute, he found out that one of the victims often hung out at the school.

"I turned to my wife and said 'We thought he was safe. This problem is everywhere,'" he said.

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Public Notice
Transmission Line Construction

PPL Electric Utilities Corp. (PPL Electric) plans to construct a 1.3-mile 138KV transmission line in Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County. The new transmission line begins at PPL Electric's West Shore 230-69 KV Substation along Arcona Road and will connect to existing PPL Electric transmission lines just north of State Hill Road. The entire project will be contained within existing PPL Electric right-of-way.

This project is required to maintain the reliability of electric service to customers in the area.

On February 8, 2012, PPL Electric filed a Letter of Notification with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC), which must approve the project before work can begin. A copy of this Letter of Notification is available for public inspection on weekdays during business hours at the following location:

Lower Allen Township
Municipal Building
2223 Cityburg Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011

If you wish to participate in the proceeding before the PUC, you should contact:

Rosmary Chivetta, Esquire
Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P.O. Box 225
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3285

As a reference only, be sure to include the project's "docket number," which is A-2012-287383. If you would like more information about this project, please contact Tim Wolf at www.puc.pa.gov

AFFIDAVIT FOR PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Please Fill out Information Below:

Name of Publication: The Patriot-News

City, State: Mechanicsburg, PA

Client name: PPL

Insertion Order #: 170668

Date of Insertion: 2/27/12 & 3/5/12

Caption: Transmission Line Const.

Ad Size: 2x5

Please Return Completed Affidavit to:

MANSI Media

3899 North Front Street

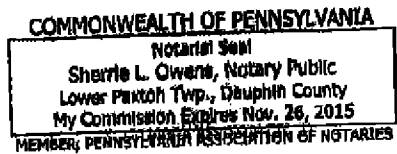
Harrisburg, PA 17110

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I verify that the aforementioned ad ran as noted above. Before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared

Shannon Garman
Signature

Shannon Garman
Name (Please Print)



The
Notary Public Seal

State of: PA
County of: Cumberland
Sworn to and subscribed before me
Date: 2/6/12

Sherrile L. Owens
Notary Public Signature

MILK

Continued from Page A1

sickened in Pennsylvania, five in Maryland, two in New Jersey and three in West Virginia. At least nine people were hospitalized, said Holly Secor, Pennsylvania's Department of Health spokesman.

The Family Cow resumed selling raw milk Feb. 6, after clearance from the state Department of Agriculture. The dairy had been licensed and inspected and was operating in compliance with state laws but halted milk sales for 11 days after illnesses were reported in early January.

Raw milk hasn't undergone pasteurization, the heating process applied to milk to kill germs.

While raw milk has a small audience, it has gained a great deal of popularity in recent years. About

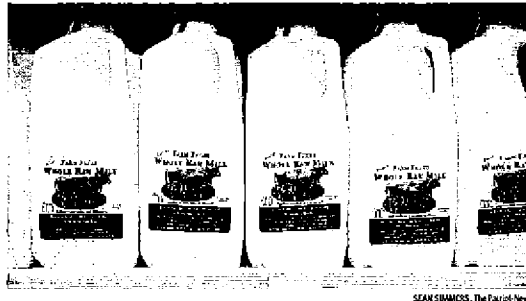
150 farms sell raw milk in Pennsylvania, more than twice as many as in 2008.

The rising popularity of raw milk alarms health professionals who say it is unsafe, and it continues to have a bad reputation with doctors.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released a study last week concluding that drinking raw milk is far more likely to cause illness than pasteurized milk.

The CDC study reveals the rate of outbreaks caused by raw milk, disease and hospitalizations was 150 times greater than outbreaks linked to pasteurized milk.

The survey found 121 outbreaks between 1993 and 2006 linked to dairy products in which it was known whether the milk was pasteurized or unpasteurized. Of those, 60 percent were caused by raw milk and 39 percent by pasteurized milk. At the time of the



Those who drink raw milk say they do so because of the taste. They say the milk is healthier because it hasn't lost enzymes and nutrients in pasteurization.

study, 1 percent of the population drank raw milk.

The CDC study also said that states allowing raw milk sales have more food-borne illnesses tied to milk and that those states can

expect more outbreaks in the future. Twenty states prohibit sales of raw milk, including Maryland and New Jersey.

Dr. Adam Langer, an epidemiologist and lead au-

thor of the study, called the Family Cow outbreak one of the largest reported to the CDC but certainly not the biggest in the nation. An outbreak linked to raw milk in 2001 in North Carolina caused more than 200 illnesses, he said.

Since 2005, Pennsylvania has had at least seven other disease outbreaks linked to raw milk consumption, involving 285 people, Health Department figures show. The outbreaks have been caused most commonly by campylobacter bacteria, with the remainder caused by salmonella.

In 2009, a raw milk outbreak sickened 72 people in Lancaster County, and a Montgomery County outbreak the same year caused 68 people to become sick, Secor said.

However, it is by no means the largest food-related outbreak in Pennsylvania. In 2003, four people died and more than 650 people became sick with hepatitis A after eating green onions at a Chi-Chi's Mexican Restaurant in Beaver County.

Raw milk producers and defenders insist the product gets a unfair rap.

"It is possible for people to get sick from any food. There is no such thing as a food that has never made people sick," said Judith McGeary, executive director of the Farm and Ranch Freedom Alliance, a national group dedicated to independent farmers.

She and other proponents of raw milk say the CDC cherry-picked its numbers to support its claims against drinking raw milk.

The Weston A. Price Foundation, a raw milk advocacy group, claims 3 percent of the U.S. population drinks raw milk products, she said.

"The only conclusion is

raw milk is pretty popular among a certain segment of the population," McGeary said.

Despite the warnings of health officials, those who drink raw milk say they do so because it tastes better and is healthier because it hasn't lost enzymes and nutrients in pasteurization.

The milk is so popular that it finds its way illegally across state lines.

The Food and Drug Administration announced that it obtained a permanent injunction against Daniel Allgeyer and his Rainbow Acres Farm in Kinzers, Lancaster County.

Allgeyer had been selling to consumers in the Washington, D.C., area. He argued he was leasing his cows through a private organization to individuals who were entitled to the raw milk.

"The people who know what they are talking about don't know what they are buying are not afraid of it. People on the fringe who don't know about raw milk can be terrorized by it," said Tom Maurer, owner of the Palmyra Raw Food Emporium in Palmyra.

He does not carry the Family Cow brand but sells raw milk from two suppliers in Myerstown, Lebanon County. Maurer said sales of raw milk continue to climb.

"People are realizing it's not that bad from a safety standpoint, and they recognize the health benefits of it," he said.

In a Feb. 16 letter, Family Cow owner Edwin Shank stressed that since he and his wife, Dawn, started selling raw milk in 2008, the safety of their customers was always of utmost importance.

"There is one all-important group of people whose satisfaction, approval and safety trumps all. And that is you, our customer friends. It is you who have chosen to make our organic farm your food source. It is you who have chosen our family as your farmers. So, in return, it is only fitting that our family is dedicated to you," Shank wrote.

He wrote that an on-site laboratory was built this month on the farm. The milk is now tested daily, allowing the farm to have test results before the milk is sold, he said.

This month, the Shank family wrote a letter of apology to customers, acknowledging milk from their farm had sickened people.

— The Associated Press
continued to this page.

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Lower Allen Township
Municipal Building
2333 Gettysburg Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011

If you wish to participate in the proceeding before the PUC, you should contact:

Rosemary Chlaveta, Esquire
Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

As a reference aid, be sure to include the project's "block number," which is A-2012-2287565. If you would like more information about this project, please contact Jim Mullen at

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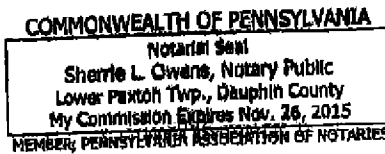
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Dachau survivor, liberator meet 6 decades later

PHILADELPHIA | The men speak to community groups about their experiences and seek other survivors of the concentration camp to share their stories.

BY JOANN KOWIGLO
The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA • The way Ernie Gross and Don Greenbaum laugh and tell jokes with the ease of old friends, it's easy to assume the dapper octogenarians have known each other forever.

In reality, they only met a few months ago. Their familiarity doesn't come from shared memories of a childhood playground or a high school dance but a far darker place. Both men spent a single day at the Dachau concentration camp on the day its 30,000 prisoners were liberated by American GIs in 1945.

Greenbaum, 87, and Gross, 85, don't think they met that day in Dachau but nevertheless share a bond. They met after Gross, who lives in Philadelphia, saw a mention in a local newspaper last November about Greenbaum, a Philadelphia native now living in suburban Bala Cynwyd.

"Ernie wanted to thank me for saving his life, quote unquote, even though there were 50,000 other men there with me," Greenbaum said, with a hint of unease, during an interview at Gross' home. "And we sat at the lunch table together and discussed what happened 66 years ago."

Gross, then all of 85 pounds after nearly a year of sickness, abuse and constant hunger, had no doubt April 29, 1945, was his last day on earth. Greenbaum, a soldier with Gen. George Patton's Third Army 283rd Field Artillery Battalion, arrived that day at Dachau expecting to seize ammunition, clothing and food that

was kept for the Nazis' notorious SS forces.

They were both wrong, it turned out.

The men, who talk about their experiences at local synagogues and schools, now are working together to find other Dachau survivors and liberators in the area to share their stories. They acknowledge that recognizing the horrors of the Holocaust isn't easy, but they believe it's their duty.

"As we got near Dachau, about a mile outside the camp, there was an odor we couldn't identify," Greenbaum said. "When we arrived, I saw the boxcars. They were full of bodies."

History would come to call it the Dachau death train: some 40 cattle cars holding more than 2,000 men and women evacuated from another camp — and left to die on the train — in the final weeks of World War II.

"We had at that time never heard the expression 'concentration camp.' We never heard of a death camp," Greenbaum said. "None of us had any idea."

Gross, a Romanian Jew, was 15 when he and his family were taken from their home, departed to a ghetto in Hungary and eventually packed on a standing-room-only boxcar to Auschwitz in 1942. At the urging of a man next to him as they waited in line to be processed, he lied and told the SS officer he was 17.

Any younger and he'd be deemed incapable of hard labor and, he was told, immediately killed.

"The same guy who told me to lie said to me, 'Do you see that



MARY ZORNBE, The Associated Press
Dachau survivor Ernie Gross, left, expected to be killed the day American forces liberated the concentration camp. Don Greenbaum, right, was a soldier in the Third Army 283rd Field Artillery Battalion, which liberated the camp.

smoke in the sky where the sun cannot get through? This is going to be your parents in about two hours," he recalled. "My parents and younger brother and younger sister... that's the last time I saw them." Of his two older brothers also sent to labor camps, one also died.

In a state of starvation, and after months of daily beatings and backbreaking work, then-16-year-old Gross was shoved onto another boxcar, this time headed to Dachau, near Munich. It was supposed to arrive a day before the liberation, on April 28, but American bombings delayed the train.

When he arrived the next day, barely able to walk, Gross knew he soon would be murdered, hanged, shot, gassed, he didn't know. He was so close to death that he didn't care.

"We were standing in this long line and we already knew where we were going," he said. "I was close enough that I could see the crematorium and, all of a sudden, I see the German soldiers throwing down their guns and running away."

The first contingent of Americans had arrived. "If they would have come an hour later, I would not be here to tell this story," Gross said in accented English underscoring his eastern European roots. "They took me right away, they knew I am falling apart, and they put me in a sanitarium to recuperate."

Greenbaum said his company arrived shortly after the first wave of American troops and spent only a couple of hours at Dachau before moving on to their next mission. The SS at Dachau were captured, killed or in hiding

by the time he arrived. "We met a priest there who took us through the camp. He showed us what was there; the prisoners were walking skeletons," he said. "We called the troop behind us to notify them about what we had come across and to bring food and clothing and blankets and the whole bit. Then we left. We had to keep going."

After the war, both men went on with their lives and tried to leave their wartime nightmares behind.

Gross came to the U.S. and settled in Philadelphia, where he started out shoeing tax in a delicatessen and ended up owning three delis of his own, married and had three boys. His first wife, who died 19 years after they wed, was from Czestochowa and also spent time in a concentration camp. The couple never discussed those times — not even where they were imprisoned during the Holocaust — and his children only know his story by hearing him speak at public events.

"I never told my wife about myself. I never told my sons. I wasn't up to it," he said. "After so many years, I decided I better start speaking to people to know who I am and where I come from."

After his second wife died about 15 years ago, Gross said "something in me was healing, and I was able to overcome it."

Greenbaum, whose military career also includes the Battle of the Bulge and a Purple Heart, returned home, married and also never discussed the war until he saw a Holocaust denial on television 20 years ago.

"That motivated me to speak because I saw what happened," he said. "This fellow's on TV saying it never happened. I was there and I saw it. Ernie and I, we both were there.... We know."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Woman accused of theft from Middlesex employer

MIDDLESEX TWP. • Police have charged a Shermans Dale woman with 40 counts of theft and forgery after she was accused of stealing thousands of dollars from her employer between Nov. 1 and February.

Ashley Dodson, 24, of Sandy Hollow Road, was working for the Hunter Insurance Co. at the time.

She repeatedly made checks payable to herself from company checking accounts, forged the company owner's name and cashed the checks, Middlesex Twp. police said. She also removed personal checks from outgoing mail, changed the payee to herself and cashed them, police said.

Dodson stole at least \$28,000, police said, adding that investigators are sifting through records to determine how much is missing.

She was taken into custody Thursday night, police said.

— Monica von Döberneck, mdobereck@patriot-news.com

DAUPHIN COUNTY

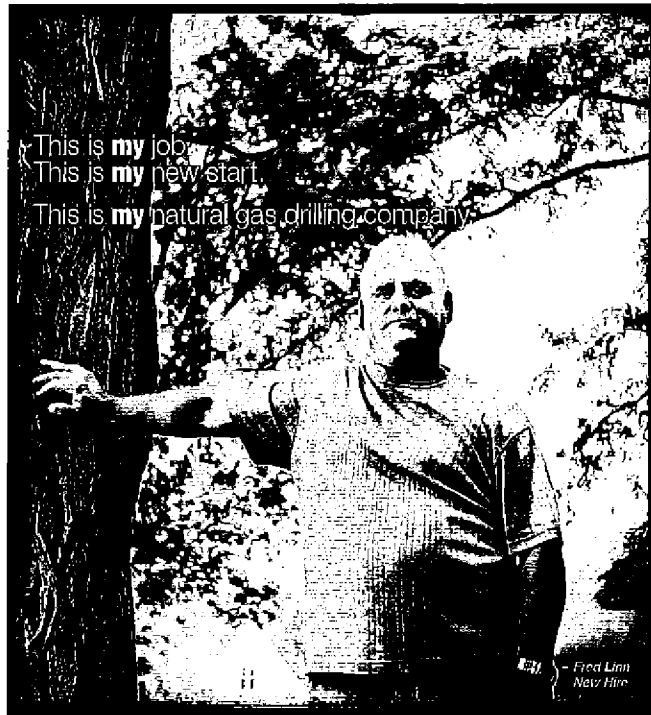
Revolver stolen from Lykens home

LYKENS • A revolver was taken from a borough home during a burglary last week, state police said.

They said two men who had been allowed into a residence in the 600 block of South Second Street on Feb. 26 rummaged through the house.

Anyone with any information should call state police at 717-362-8700.

— Mary Matus, mmatus@patriot-news.com



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