

# inside EPA

U S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • WASHINGTON, D C 20460 • FEBRUARY 1973

## \$44-Million EPA Budget Rise Sought

A \$44-million increase in the Environmental Protection Agency's operating budget for fiscal 1974 was proposed to Congress by President Nixon on Jan. 29.

This would raise the 1974 total to \$515 million, compared to \$471 million for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30.

Six programs and supporting operations would get increases totaling \$74 million, and two programs would be cut \$30, for an overall net increase of \$44 million.

The increases would include: water quality, \$51 million; pesticides, \$5 million; noise abatement, \$1.6 million; program management and support, \$10 million; Agency and regional management, \$6 million; and intermedia activities, \$.7 million.

The solid waste management program would be cut more than 80 percent, from \$30 to \$5.7 million, and air pollution control trimmed

4 percent, from \$152.5 million to \$146.4 million.

The drastic cut in the solid waste funds reflects the administration's decision that this is "really a local problem," Administrator William Ruckelshaus told a press conference two days before the President's budget message was released.

The Administration intends, he said, to "reorient" Federal work in solid waste toward a "regulatory activity dealing with the safe disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes." Legislation for this purpose would be submitted soon.

### Hale Issues Statement

Despite the budget cut, "we are not zeroing out EPA's solid waste programs," said Samuel Hale Jr., deputy assistant administrator and program chief, in a statement made after the budget was announced.

"Even though we will be redirecting our efforts toward industrial

and hazardous wastes," he said, "many important activities fully funded under the 1973 budget must continue to receive a high level of attention and effort. These include major technical assistance projects, existing demonstration programs, on-going studies to create the sound data base required by the Resource Recovery Act, the Mission 5,000 dump-closing program, and technical and public information activities.

"Moreover, the bill to replace legislation which expires July 1 is still being debated within the administration. The proposed budget represents how much we think can be accomplished in 1974, considering the many activities budgeted in 1973 which will carry over into 1974."

### Air Cut Laid to Progress

The \$6-million cut in the air program, Ruckelshaus said, reflects  
(Continued on page 3)

## Current Year and Fiscal '74 Proposed, by Program and Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Agency and Regional Management		Research and Development		Abatement and Control		Enforcement		Scientific Activities Overseas		Totals	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Air .. ...	---	---	\$67,382	\$57,097	\$80,807	\$79,735	\$4,301	\$9,528	---	---	\$152,490	\$146,360
Water Quality ..	---	---	48,114	46,723	70,262	121,677	20,867	23,956	---	---	139,243	192,356
Water Supply ..	---	---	2,266	2,304	2,015	2,052	---	---	---	---	4,281	4,356
Solid Wastes ..	---	---	17,071	2,200	12,942	3,560	---	---	---	---	30,013	5,760
Pesticides ..	---	---	5,252	5,441	14,112	17,224	1,626	2,808	---	---	20,990	25,473
Radiation ...	---	---	2,287	2,471	4,848	4,651	---	---	---	---	7,135	7,122
Noise .. ...	---	---	281	550	2,135	3,487	---	---	---	---	2,416	4,037
Intermedia .....	---	---	13,768	14,472	538	547	---	---	---	---	14,306	15,019
Program Mgt & Support ..	---	---	16,724	17,442	24,376	31,167	8,780	11,108	---	---	49,880	59,717
Agency and Regional Mgt. ..	\$46,184	\$50,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46,184	50,800
Scientific Activities Overseas ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$4,000	\$4,000	4,000	4,000
Totals .....	46,184	50,800	173,145	148,700	212,035	264,100	35,574	47,400	4,000	4,000	470,938	515,000

N.B. This table does not include construction grants for water quality activities.

# EPA Sharing New Lab With Texas

EPA and the State of Texas are sharing in the operation of a new laboratory for environmental testing in Houston.

Jointly staffed by scientists and technicians from EPA's Region VI, Dallas, and from Texas air and water pollution control agencies, the facility has about \$750,000 worth of scientific equipment for making chemical and biological tests of air, water, and soil samples.

It was formally dedicated last month at a meeting attended by some 150 local, State, and Federal officials. Because the laboratory proper did not have room, the ceremony was held in a nearby hall borrowed for the occasion.

Administrator William Ruckelshaus said the Houston laboratory would help give the five-state region "the kind of technical backup and information we need in order to act wisely" in enforcing environmental protection laws.

Acknowledging that there is sometimes friction between States and the Federal Government in these matters, Ruckelshaus said the new laboratory was a good example of the cooperation that sometimes goes unnoticed.

## Opened in August

The laboratory has actually been operating since August, with much of its work involving checking industrial waste discharges into the Houston Ship Canal and Galveston Bay.

Arthur W. Busch, regional EPA administrator and former professor at Rice University, presided at the dedication and introduced the guests, including Reps. William Archer and Robert Casey, Houston Mayor Louis Welch, Chairman Gordon Fulcher of the Texas Water Quality Board, and Chairman Herbert C. McKee of the Texas Air Control Board.

Ruckelshaus said the United States is making "significant progress" in controlling pollution, although the changes are not yet readily apparent to the average citizen.



Chemist at Region VI's new laboratory facility at Houston operates an atomic absorption spectrophotometer for measuring minute amounts of metals in water. Photo was taken by Malcolm Kallas, facility manager.

## Speakers, Films to Alternate In Washington Noontime Series

A series of lunch-hour films and talks for EPA headquarters employees has been scheduled every Wednesday at 12:15 p.m. in the new Visitors' Center on the ground floor of Waterside Mall's West Tower in Southwest Washington.

Ellen Dayton and Diane Pirkey, who are arranging the series for the Office of Public Affairs, said short, informal speeches by EPA officials on various aspects of the Agency's work would alternate with films of

general interest: documentaries, travelogues, and a variety of educational films.

"We are not planning to show environmental films," said Ms. Dayton. "That would be too much. We hope to encourage employees to meet each other and get acquainted as well as to learn more about EPA's programs."

Administrator William Ruckelshaus was scheduled to lead off the series on Feb. 14.

A film (still unchosen at press time) will be shown on Feb. 21. Dr. Alvin Meyer, director of the Noise Abatement office, will speak on Feb. 28.

The Visitors' Center occupies most of the West Tower's ground floor. Color photographs from EPA's Documerica project are on display, together with a variety of Agency literature and environmental posters.

---

"But in a relatively short time—by that I mean three or four years—the man in the street will be able to see cleaner air and cleaner water," Ruckelshaus declared.

In a decade the Nation's major pollution problems may be under control, he said, and then "we may be asking ourselves what all the fuss was about."

## \$44-MILLION RISE IN EPA BUDGET SOUGHT FOR '74

(Continued from page 1)

technical progress in pollution control. The "first generation" technology for curbing emissions, primarily from industry, has been developed and demonstrated. It is now up to the private sector to put into practice.

EPA is continuing its work on "second generation," improved technology, including fuel cleaning techniques, he said, but this will not involve expensive, large-scale demonstration projects in fiscal '74.

When the Agency's proposed budget is broken down by function, rather than program category, similar internal shifts in emphasis can be seen. Research and development would be reduced by \$24.4 million, but there would be substantial increases in other functions: abatement and control \$52.1 million, enforcement \$12 million, and Agency and regional management \$4 million.

Ruckelshaus said the budget increases would help the Agency carry out the requirements of laws passed by the last Congress in four environmental areas: water pollution, pesticides, noise, and protection of marine and estuarine waters.

### Sewer Aid Separate

The operating budget does not include construction grants for water quality activities primarily to assist local governments in the building of sewage treatment plants. Because of the long lead time for such construction, the authorization, obligation, and outlay of the funds may span several years.

A recent release of \$5 billion of 1973 and 1974 contract authority for waste treatment plant construction will supplement \$1.9 billion in 1973 appropriated funds. This makes a total of \$6.9 billion in construction grant money available in the 1973 and 1974 fiscal years.

Increases in EPA manpower are

## EPA Manpower Budget, 1972 to 1974

(Fulltime Permanent Positions)

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate	Change 1973 to 1974
Research and Development .....	.....	1,943	1,899	-44
Abatement and Control .....	.....	3,573	3,724	+151
Enforcement .....	.....	1,481	1,686	+205
Agency and Regional Management ..	.....	1,795	1,835	+40
Operations, Research, and Facilities	7,815	.....	.....	.....
Revolving Fund *	12	51	51	.....
Allocation Account **	8	15	8	-7
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>7,835</b>	<b>8,858</b>	<b>9,203</b>	<b>345</b>

\* positions supported by fees

\*\* positions supported by other agencies

## Transfer of 130 Jobs Approved From Corps of Engineers to EPA

The transfer of 130 positions from the Army Corps of Engineers to EPA has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

The transfers are to be made before June 30 and are not part of the 345 new positions approved by the White House and proposed in the Administration's budget request for fiscal 1974.

EPA had requested the job shifts to fulfill its obligation to enforce the new Permit Program required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

All of the COE employees who transfer are expected to be assigned to Permit Program activities in regional offices, under the Office of Enforcement and General Counsel. Most of them will be assigned in or near where they are now working for the Army.

also planned in the 1974 budget: 345 new positions in addition to 358 positions recently approved by the President's Office of Management and Budget. The additional staff will include some 130 positions to be transferred from the Army Corps of Engineers to help EPA carry out its mandated duties in enforcing water pollution control regulations.

EPA's total roster of fulltime, permanent positions is planned to reach 9,203 in fiscal 1974, an increase of 345 over the estimated total at the end of this fiscal year on June 30.

These new positions are in addition to an expansion of 358 positions approved recently by OMB, Administrator Ruckelshaus revealed at a pre-budget press conference Jan. 27.

The Agency's manpower budget for the next fiscal year (see adjoining table) envisions 205 more posts in the enforcement function, 149 more in abatement and control, and 40 more in Agency and regional management. But there will be 44 fewer fulltime posts in the research and monitoring function.

## Correction

A story on "Project Safeguard" in last month's Inside EPA, mistakenly said the Agency's laboratory at Chamblee, Ga., was responsible for telling the medical profession how to deal with accidental poisoning by the new, degradable but dangerous pesticides.

Dr. Bill L. Stevenson says this work is being done by Pesticide Programs' Operations Division at Chamblee, not by the Toxicology Laboratory there.

## PUERTO RICO'S SOLID WASTE PLAN APPROVED

A comprehensive solid waste management plan for Puerto Rico was approved last month by EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus and is slated for early formal adoption by the Commonwealth's Environmental Quality Board.

In a letter to Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon, Mr. Ruckelshaus urged that the plan be adopted and carried out as soon as possible. The Ruckelshaus letter was delivered in person to Gov. Hernandez by Region II Administrator Gerald M. Hansler on a business visit to San Juan.

Puerto Rico's new plan, developed with the aid of a \$56,000 planning grant from EPA, calls for new legislation that would give the Commonwealth full responsibility for solid waste disposal throughout the island.

### No More Dumps

Municipalities would still be responsible for collecting the waste, but the old town dumps would be progressively phased out and all waste deposited at regional sites administered by the Environmental Quality Board and employing modern methods of sanitary landfilling.

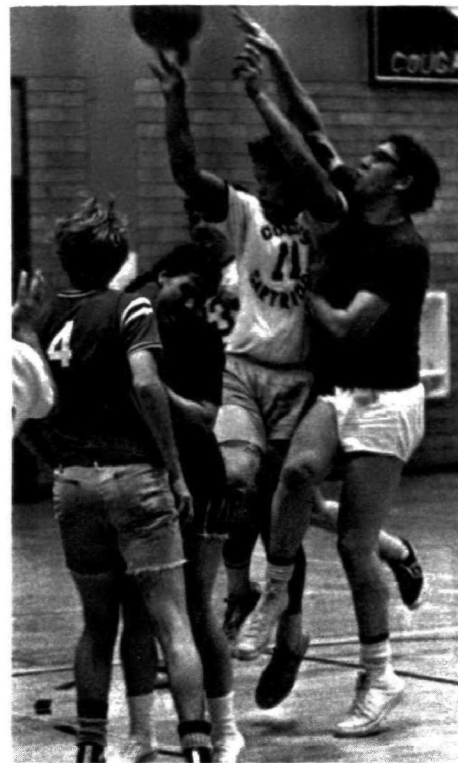
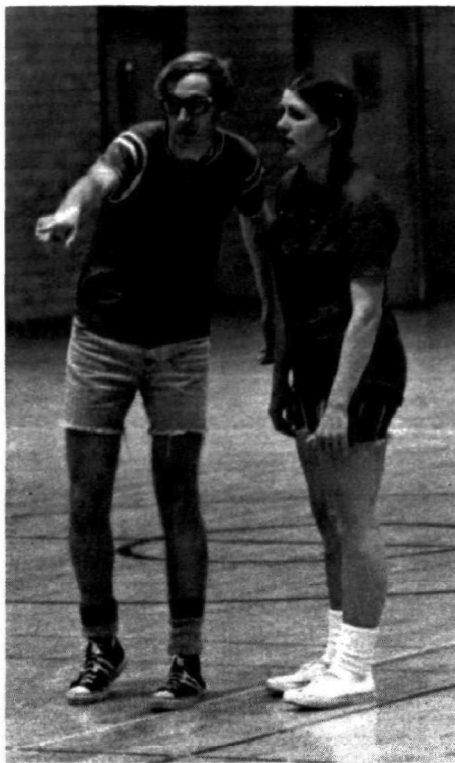
The plan was worked out by the Board, whose executive director is Cruz Mates.

Open burning of solid wastes would be prohibited, except in emergencies when the public health might otherwise be endangered.

Some 1.8 million tons of solid waste is produced each year in Puerto Rico, and the plan projects an increase to 2.7 million tons per year by 1980.

Only eight of the island's 77 municipalities now handle their solid waste in an acceptable manner, the study said. Refuse from the other 69 municipalities is burned in 62 open dumps that pollute the air and furnish breeding grounds for rodents and flies.

The regional landfill sites would



—photos by Tom Warren

EPA secretary Bobbie DeWeese gets instructions from teammate Mike Crouse, left, before mixing it up in first game with Corvallis city league.

## Bobbie Works Mighty Hard In Corvallis Basketball League

When Bobbie DeWeese, 24-year-old secretary in the NERC-Corvallis Office of Public Affairs, wanted some exercise she joined a basketball team.

Nothing unusual about that, except that it's a men's team.

Bobbie is the first woman to play in the Corvallis city basketball league.

"I expected to get some resentment," she said after a practice session with the Water Lab team, made up of NERC workers. "I was surprised when they accepted me."

Her first league game last month was a surprise to the opposing team. Bobbie checked in at the scorer's table at the start of the second quarter, and the other team members

protested.

But she had a note from the city parks and recreation department saying she was eligible. The department has no rules against women playing in the league, probably because the question had never been raised.

She played about four minutes in the second quarter and all of the fourth, and got no display of chivalry from the opposing team, which beat the Water Lab 87-40.

"Don't let her score," yelled one of the opposing squad from the bench. Bobbie, who is 5'1" tall, got only two scoring chances in that game and missed both. "I was hoping I'd get fouled," she said afterward. "I can make a free throw."

Bobbie has played in half a dozen games since her inauspicious start, and she plans to finish the season. Her father, who used to play basketball too, approves.

"She may get a black eye, but that won't hurt her," he said.

be covered with earth after each day's deposit. They would be designed, wherever possible, for eventual use as open space or park land.

# U.S.-Soviet Exchanges Scheduled

A team of environmental scientists from the Soviet Union is scheduled to come to the United States late this month for a 10-day study-visit, and two teams of EPA people are going to the U.S.S.R. in March.

The visits are the first of a series of exchanges and joint symposiums that are planned throughout the next five years, in which the two nations will cooperate in 30 specific areas of environmental research and technology.

The Soviet team of eight air pollution officials and technical people is due in Washington Feb. 27 to launch a joint study of air pollution modeling and instrumentation.

Most of their time on this first visit will be spent in Washington, conferring with top Agency officials and people from the Office of Research and Monitoring. Dr. Herbert L. Wiser, head of ORM's Processes and Effects Division, is arranging the meetings in the Capital with technical experts from various EPA laboratories and program offices. Personnel from the Council on Environmental Quality, the State and Commerce Departments, and other Federal agencies will also take part in these sessions.

## Field Visits Set

The delegation will make two field visits: Friday, Mar. 2, to St. Louis, Mo., to inspect the work in modeling a metropolitan airshed there, and Monday, Mar. 5, to Research Triangle Park, N.C., at the central laboratory for EPA's air pollution research.

The first east-bound exchange will be a two-week visit starting March 11 for an eight-man American team on techniques of air pollution control in industry. The team will visit Moscow, Leningrad, and four smaller cities where control projects are under way for cleaning stack gases and desulfurizing fuels.

EPA team members include R. E. Harrington, K. H. Jones, Eric Stork, and J. K. Burchard. Two former

EPA men, now consultants, will also make the trip: J. H. Ludwig and P. W. Spaite, plus representatives from the Department of Transportation and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Later in March at a date still to be set, a water pollution team led by Dr. John L. Buckley, ORM, will visit the Soviet Union. Buckley said the team will include Donald Mount and Arnold Joseph, ORM; Ralph Palange and Mark Pisano, Water Programs Office; Dr. Peter Doudoroff of Oregon State University, an EPA consultant who speaks fluent Russian; and a representative from the Council on Environmental Quality.

The groundwork for the cooperative program was laid last May in Moscow when President Nixon and U.S.S.R. President Nikolai V. Podgorny signed a formal agreement for the two nations to work together in 11 environmental problem areas, ranging from pollution control and urban planning to weather research, earthquake prediction, and arctic ecology.

## METRIC UNITS NEEDED IN ALL EPA REPORTS

EPA has officially endorsed the metric system of measurements.

Metric units should be used in all Agency standards, reports, and other documents, according to an "all-hands" memorandum issued Jan. 18 by Deputy Administrator Robert Fri.

The action was taken, Fri said, to bring EPA in line with the dominant international system of weights and measures in the expectation that the metric system would be adopted, sooner or later, by the United States, one of the few developed countries still using more cumbersome systems.

Wherever it seems desirable, the memorandum said, equivalent units in the British system (feet, acres, pounds, etc.) may be given in parentheses beside the metric units in the text of any document.

## Typists Learn Keyboard Plus

Pupils in Mrs. Barbara Geiger's typewriting classes are learning about the environment while they practice typing.

Her students at Old Mission Junior High School, Shawnee Mission, Kan., would benefit, Mrs. Geiger reasoned, if they had something better than typical business letters to practice on, something relevant and interesting.

So she called EPA's Region VII headquarters in Kansas City.

Could you help me, she asked, with copies of letters, pamphlets, or other material dealing with environmental problems? She said she hoped timely, informative material on a subject of widespread interest would liven her

pupils' typing drills and, who knows, perhaps some of the information would seep in.

Last month Mrs. Geiger visited the EPA office to pick up the material that Mrs. Eloise Reed of the regional public affairs office had gathered for her.

Mrs. Reed's package included a variety of letters actually sent out to answer public inquiries: letters explaining the pesticide laws, the new Federal water pollution act amendments, and other up-to-date environmental matters.

Mrs. Geiger also took back to Shawnee Mission a lot of EPA publications for use in her school's "Project Clean," an environmental study and action program.



# A Child's-Eye View of Inner City

By Frank Corrado  
Public Affairs Director,  
Region V, Chicago

Home safe, out of harm's way, kids on the street yell "Allie Allie in Free."

This street game provides the title and opening sequence for an unusual environmental film.

"Allie Allie in Free" was shot in Cleveland last summer by Dr. Estelle Zanes, communications professor at Cleveland State University and an acute observer of inner city problems there. She did the film in conjunction with a local citizens group, the Area Councils' Association.

ACA is an old-time coordinating group for 19 neighborhood community groups in inner-city Cleveland. It has long been a spokesman for improving local conditions for both blacks and whites and has been concerned with inner-city environmental problems like air pollution, congestion and solid waste.

Under a \$2,500 grant from EPA's Public Affairs Office, ACA and Dr. Zanes put the documentary together and secured one-half hour of television time in mid-December for airing the documentary. The documentary played in prime-time, and its unique point of view—the citizen's view of his community—was succinctly stated in the station's advertising before the broadcast: "The People of Cleveland Proudly Present—the People of Cleveland."

The documentary was really a bination of community concern, professional commitment and television public-mindedness.

"Allie Allie in Free" looked at the city as a "house" through the eyes of young children, with their comments, drawings, games and perceptions of crime, housing, environment and other issues. It was a unique attempt to show the inter-relatedness of these issues and the need for a place to live that is "safe" and "out of harm's way." The documentary will soon be converted into a movie version, and there are some



Dr. Estelle Zanes of Cleveland State University directed television film on the inner city environment as seen through the eyes of young children.

## New Rules for Training Grants

New regulations for EPA training grants and fellowships were proposed last month and printed in the Federal Register for Jan. 29, page 2705.

They will not be formally adopted until some time after a 30-day waiting period for public comments.

The proposal would unify the policies and procedures that have heretofore followed guidelines established by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for predecessor agencies of EPA.

Main points of the proposed new regulations are:

- Financial assistance to students is generally limited to tuition and fees.

indications it will be shown again.

Rev. Earl Cunningham, president of ACA, said, "When television, the university, the citizen, the city and the Federal government are able to cooperate on a project like this, the word we use is not success, but rather hope—hope for this city."

- Special stipends are established to provide additional financial assistance where needed to attract students to specific environmental control programs.

- A pilot fellowship program is provided to enhance the attractiveness of State and local employment in environmental control jobs.

Public comments on the proposed regulations should be submitted in writing before Feb. 28 to the Director of Grants Administration, EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460.

**Inside EPA, published monthly for all employees of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, welcomes contributed articles, photos, and letters of general interest.**

**Such contributions will be printed and credited, but they may be edited to fit space limits.**

**Van V. Trumbull, editor  
Office of Public Affairs  
Room W239, EPA  
Washington, D.C. 20460**

## CITY HALL LOSES EPA CHECK FOR \$1.3 MILLION

More than a year ago the City of Atlanta mislaid a Federal check for \$1,309,200, representing an EPA contribution to help pay for a waste water treatment plant.

The loss was not discovered until a routine audit by EPA in December revealed that the check had not been cashed.

Regional Administrator Jack E. Ravan promptly issued a stop-payment order on the check, and wrote Atlanta Mayor Sam Massell asking what had happened.

At first city officials refused to believe the check had ever been sent. But Ravan pointed out that it had been delivered by certified mail and signed for on Jan. 10, 1972, by a secretary in Mayor Massell's office.

City hall files were combed to locate the missing piece of paper.

No dice. The check was really lost.

Now city officials have filled out the Treasury documents needed to prove the loss and permit the Federal authorities to re-issue the check.

In his letter to Massell, Ravan said: "We hope that a better method of control has been instituted by the city so that Federal dollars can be recorded, deposited, and expended in a timely manner."

## Correction

The November story on the use of abandoned strip mines for sanitary landfill sites, Leonard Lion, EPA project engineer for the Frostburg, Md. demonstration program, was mistakenly identified as working for the National Environmental Research Center in Cincinnati. Lion is with the Office of Solid Waste Management Programs in that city.

# Ruckelshaus Defends Nixon On Water Fund Allocations

President Nixon's power to limit Federal aid allocations for water pollution control to less than that authorized by Congress for fiscal 1973 and 1974 was vigorously defended by EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus.

The law, which was passed Oct. 18 over the President's veto, allows the Executive Branch "discretion" in fund allocations, Ruckelshaus testified at a hearing Feb. 6 of a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

Ruckelshaus told the subcommittee that, on the President's instructions, he had allocated to the States, for construction of municipal waste treatment facilities, \$2 billion for fiscal 1973 and \$3 billion for fiscal 1974. The Act authorized \$5 billion and \$6 billion, respectively, for those years.

The executive discretion is implicit in the wording of the law and was several times cited in floor debates and committee reports, Ruckelshaus said.

He quoted Rep. George Mahon (D-Texas), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, on the House floor last March:

"Some seem to think that contract authority will guarantee full funding of the authorization. Of course, nobody is so naive as to think you can bypass the President or the Executive Branch. The President is the top official—and he would permit or not permit full-scale application of the contract authority—or appropriations, for that matter."

Ruckelshaus also quoted Rep. William Harsha (R-Ohio), ranking minority member of the House Public Works Committee, discussing on Oct. 4 certain revisions made on the bill in conference. These wording changes, Harsha said, were "intended by the managers of the bill to emphasize the President's flexibility to control the rate of spending. . . .

The Committee recognizes that there are many competing national priorities. That is the very reason the Committee has placed in this legislation the flexibility that is needed for the Executive Branch."

The Administration's commitment to the cause of environmental protection is "abundantly clear," Ruckelshaus told the hearing. "The decision to allocate less than the maximum funding under the 'water' Act is not a departure from or a contradiction of that commitment.

"If fiscal responsibility is to be achieved, as the President has resolved it will be, hard decisions to fund Federal programs at less than their maximums may be necessary. . . . The responsibility was placed on the President's shoulders by the legislation itself.

"It is a difficult and complex responsibility and it has been carried out in the full context of a comprehensive and long-range policy direction toward the health and prosperity of the Nation."

## Jean Heads Effort To Train and Hire Spanish-Americans

Paul R. Jean has been named to coordinate the Agency's efforts to help Spanish-speaking Americans obtain training and employment in environmental work.

Jean's appointment was announced last month by Carol M. Thomas, director of EPA's Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs.

Before coming to EPA last year, Jean had been a social worker and job counselor in Chile. A graduate of the University of Montreal and holder of a master's degree in education from New York State University, Jean has studied the Spanish language and Spanish-American history in Bolivia and Mexico.



Holding Providence Journal's certificate and EPA flag are, from left, Robert Frederiksen, reporter; John McGlennon, EPA regional director; Michael Metcalf, vice president; and Leighton Authier, promotion director.

## Region I Honors Newspaper

### TUDOR DAVIES NEW DIRECTOR AT GROSSE ILE

Dr. Tudor T. Davies is the new director of the Grosse Ile, Mich., Laboratory, one of the nine EPA laboratories associated with the National Environmental Research Center in Corvallis, Ore.

He succeeds Dr. Norbert Jaworski, who was transferred last fall to Corvallis to head the Pacific Northwest Water Laboratory.

The Grosse Ile Laboratory, on the Detroit River just south of Detroit, concentrates on research and development work related to the Great Lakes, including research on the effects of industrial waste discharges and dredging.

In his new post, Dr. Davies will represent EPA on an interdisciplinary study of the pollution problems of Lake Ontario that is being conducted by the United States and Canada as part of the Great Lakes International Field Year.

Dr. Davies formerly was on the special projects staff of EPA's Office of Research and Monitoring in

A certificate of Meritorious Achievement and an EPA flag were presented Jan. 26 to the Providence Journal by Region I Administrator John A. S. McGlennon.

The morning paper of 65,000 circulation was cited for its "excellent coverage" of environmental news in general and for its sponsorship of a massive cleanup campaign of the Blackstone River last fall, McGlennon said.

The newspaper organized and vigorously promoted a concerted drive to clean trash of all kinds that had accumulated along a 12-mile stretch of the Blackstone, which winds through the city of Providence before emptying into Narragansett Bay.

The award was the first to be given to a communications medium in Region I, McGlennon said. Meritorious achievement certificates had previously been presented to the U.S. Army at Fort Devens, Mass., and to the Nashua River Watershed Association.

Washington. He was born in Great Britain and received his bachelor's and doctor's degrees in geochemistry from the University of Wales.

### ANGLER FINDS GOOD AND BAD ON FIRST TRIP

On his first free weekend in Oregon, Dr. Raymond Wilhour, plant pathologist at the National Ecological Research Laboratory, Corvallis, had some good news and some bad news.

Ardent fisherman Wilhour went after the famous, hard-to-catch steelhead trout, which they don't have back East in North Carolina, where Wilhour used to work at NERC-Research Triangle Park. Local experts told him it takes, on the average, 35 hours of fishing per steelhead caught.

The good news: Ray landed a 29-inch steelhead weighing more than 10 pounds on his first time out, making him a likely candidate for the elite 10 percent of steelhead fishermen who catch 90 percent of the fish.

Now the bad news: In his excitement Ray hustled back to his car and drove home to Corvallis with his prize, leaving all his fishing gear on the bank of Alsea River.

When he returned he found that some other sportsman had "liberated" his rod, reel, and tackle box.

### Decline Is Found In DDT Residues

Clams and oysters found in U.S. coastal waters contain much less DDT and its by-products than they did five years ago, according to Dr. Philip Butler of EPA's Gulf Breeze Environmental Research Laboratory, Gulf Breeze, Fla.

Dr. Butler's studies are summarized in a report, "DDT in Estuarine Molluscs," soon to be published.

The report is based on more than 8,000 mollusc samples collected in 15 coastal States over periods ranging from two to eight years. Most of the samples were analyzed by Butler and his co-workers at the Gulf Breeze laboratory.