Sev al were openly hostile, and even some of the "good" charities were reluctant to cooperate. Put into perspective with the program itself, though, the prevailing ... Betty Furness, by far the best consumer reporter on local news, WNBC's Newscaster 4, interviewed Alan King, the comedian, about how he is pressured into doing char... charity's board, don rubber stamp").

It is probably safe sume that the charity ness demands closer clearer scrutiny than th program offered.

12/23/75

E.P.A. Chief Plans to Curb PCB Pollution

By RICHARD SEVERO

Russell E. Train, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, announced in Washington yesterday that the agency planned to modify existing water discharge permits in an effort to eliminate by July 1977 direct discharges of PCBs, a toxic group of chlorine-laden chemicals, into the nation's waterways.

However, one of Mr. Train's aides, Jeff Miller, deputy assistant administrator for water enforcement, said the contemplated action would deal with only "an insignifiant part of the problem" and that E.P.A. would never be able to deal with the full scope of the PCB problem unless Congress passed a toxic substances control act.

Such an act was proposed five years ago but has never been acted on by Congress.

Mr. Miller explained the proposed action would affect only about a third of the nation's PCB users because two-thirds of them discharge PCB wastes into municipal sewage treatment systems and are therefore not covered by the discharge permit system.

Moreover, hundreds of thousands of PCBs already used and lying in transformers and capacitors buried in landfill sites also would not be affected by any action on current permits. Many scientists feel that a major source of PCB contamination is coming from the substance leaching into underground water supplies from junkyards and dumps.



Associated Press

Russell E. Train, Environmental Protection Agency chief, telling yesterday in Washington of action to curb pollution by polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB).

Problem on the Hudson

In New York, where the Hudson River is thought to have one of the worst PCB problems in the nation, the environmental commissioner, Ogden R. Reid, has already ordered the General Electric Company to completely stop the discharge of PCBs—polychlorinated biphenyls — from two capacitor plants on the Hudson north of Albany by next Sept. 30.

Mr. Reid's reaction to Mr. Train's announcement was clearly one of disappointment.

"We cannot wait that long," Mr. Reid said, when told of the 1977 date. "You cannot creep up on this thing any more, not when there is evidence to suggest that General Electric is doing irreparable damage to the Hudson. We are going to push for passage of a state toxic substances control act, and we are not going to relax in our effort to get General Electric to comply with our order."

General Electric has already said that it does not have the technical competence to comply with the order and that it has not yet found a suitable substitute for PCBs, a group of Chemicals that resist fire and hold an electric charge well.

Detected in Baltic Fish

It has been demonstrated that PCBs, developed 45 years ago, are a global contamination problem. They were first detected in fish in the Baltic Sea in 1966. Like DDT, they are not dissipated in the environment and enter the food chain. Some scientists feel that one out of every two Americans already has small amounts of PCBs in his fatty tissue.

PCBs have caused liver cancer and reproductive failures in laboratory animals, and some workers in capacitor plants have complained of skin infections, nausea, dizziness, eye and nasal irritation, asthmatic bronchitis and acne.

According to the E.P.A., there are 37 manufacturing plants owned by 30 different companies in the United States using PCBs in the manufacture of electrical equipment.

Mr. Train said yesterday that he would invite representatives from all of them—plus ones fro mthe Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company, of St. Louis, the sole PCB manufacturer in the United States—to a meeting in Washington in January where he will ask them to commit themselves to "a zero discharge" of PCBs, whether they have a Federal discharge permit or not.

$511,084 Is Pledged To Aid Channel 13 In Recent Campaign

WNET/Channel 13's last membership drive of 1975 brought the station 22,207 new subscribers and $511,084 worth of pledges, the station has announced.

From the past experience, the station expects to receive about 80 percent of the pledged money, Jeffrey Erdel, a spokesman for Channel 13 explained.

The membership drive, which was held from Dec. 5 through Dec. 14, was the "most successful drive in the history" of the public television station, Mr. Erdel said.

Membership drives are just

12/23/75
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