Stewart's closes 2 stores

Shoppers sad, bargain-hungry

By Joel McCord

It just wasn't Stewart's anymore, Mary Sullivan was complaining, nothing was kept in order, stock was tossed about as if a tornado had swept through the place.

"It's so sad to walk through the store and see that," said Mrs. Sullivan, a waitress in the restaurant at the Reisterstown Road Plaza Stewart's for 13 years. "It's just not Stewart's." Indeed, on the day it closed the

the Reisterstown Road Plaza Stewart's for 13 years. "It's just not Stewart's for 13 years." It's just not Stewart's."

Indeed, on the day it closed, the Reisterstown road store looked more like a down-at-the-heels discount shop than a part of the chain that was once the arristocrat of Baltimore's department stores.

To the store of the class of the class



Customers wait to pay for merchandise at the Stewart's store in Reisterstown Road Pla

(Conn.) firm is expected to reopen at least four of the five stores by next fall.

least rour of the rive stores by next.

The Westview store, on U.S. 40, is to close next. Saturday, while the York road and Timonium stores are to remain open until March to remain open until March to the road store peas worn and frayed. It looked like it hadn't been vacuumed in weeks. Here and there, tissue paper that once stuffed purses had been dropped on the floor and left lying. Stray pencils and receipts, price tags and other odds and ends had been

tossed carelessly onto empty shelves. A dozen women lined up at one counter, poring over the remaining makeup, sampling and sniffing, while three clerks tried to keep up with the rush. Across the aisle, purses were lined up like soldiers on top of an otherwise empty island display case. A few customers glanced at the purses, but no one paid much attention.

The departments where sports wear and stationery once were sold had become storage areas, cordoned off from the rest of the store along

with empty racks and display cases, hampers and carts.

In one corner, nude mannequins were lined up among stored Christmas decorations like so many statues in a Greek garden.

On the second floor, signs repeatedly reminded a shopper that all sales were final. Sheets and towels, bath mats and tollet seat covers were scattered like fallen leaves. The lines at the cash registers were three and four deep at times as clerks hustled to ring up sales.

See STEWART'S, B2, Col. 1

City weighing **Gwynns Falls** interstate plan

By David Brown

The idea of building a highway through the lower section of Gwynns Falls Park was first presented to the public in 1942, back before the word "interstate" meant a very large road. This week, the citizens of Baltimore will get another chance—and one of their last—to consider putting a road through the stream valley that runs like a steep diagonal through the western side of the city.

The road would be called Interstate 595, If it is built, it would be the last step in the long and frequently acrimonious job of extending the national interstate highway system through Baltimore.

1-595 does not have to be built, not building it is one of the options that will be presented at the "informational session" 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Wednesday in the auditorium of Southwestern High School, 200 Font Hill avenue.

As it appears on the maps drawn up by city and state transportation

As it appears on the maps drawn up by city and state transportation planners, I-595 would be a 2½-mile are of road linking Interstate 29 on the south to a short section of Interstate 20 on the south to a short section of Interstate 20 on the south to a short section of Interstate 20 on the south to a short section of Interstate 20 on the south to a short section of Interstate 20 on the south to a short section of the south to a short section of the south to the south t

if it is built, would have the rough shape of a capital Y, the upper arms pointing northeast and northwest.

Unlike some of its predecessor projects, 1-595 would be built without moving a single house.

It would be able to avoid disrupting residential neighborhoods by taking a route through industrial land—and through apark.

The possible alignments of the road have just been published, and two weeks ago, about 40 commund the compart of the compart of

Parasite's resurgence concerns oystermen

The spread of the parasite MSX, combined with a series of poor spawning seasons in the late 1970s, makes it likely Maryland will see one of its poorer oyster harvests in history.

By Tom Horton

By 1 om Horton

The ominous spread up the Chesapeake Bay of the oyster parasite MSX, confirmed by shellfish experts last week, spotlights how little is known about the disease more than two decades after it first devastated Maryland's oyster industry. George Krantz, a University of Maryland shellfish scientist, sees the parasite as largely responsible for widespread oyster mortality reported by watermen. That, combined with a series of poor spawning seasons in the late 1970s, makes it likely Maryland.

widespread oyster movements by watermen. That, combined with a series of poor spawning seasons in the late 1970s, makes it likely Maryland will see one of its poorer oyster harvests in history. Another worry, Dr. Krantz says, is the potential of MSX this spring to infect the spat set (recruitment of young oysters) from 1980, the bay's first excellent spawn in years, which is just nearing harvestable size. The parasite's activity traditionally peaks in spring and again in late summer. Some state natural resources officials with firsthand knowledge from

cials with firsthand knowledge from the 1960s, when MSX was at its de-structive peak here, note that the par-

aiste has not exhibited anywhere near that level of virulence.

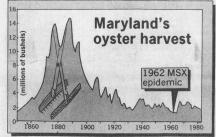
Before the disease mysteriously receded in the late 1960s, it had virtually wiped out all oystering up to about Hoopers Island in southern Dor-chester county.

Nothing on this order is happening yet in Eastern Bay, a prime focus of the current MSX infection, said Harold A. Davis, head of oyster propagation for the state Department of Natural Resources.

tion for the state Department of Natural Resources.

What is worrisome to state natural
resources officials is that MSX is now
being found in areas—like Eastern
Bay—40 miles farther north than in
the 1960s, and nearly up to the Bay
Bridge. These waters were once
thought safe from MSX.

No one knows how to eradicate
MSX or even where it came from. It
is a primitive, one-celled organism
that appeared in world biological liteerature in 1957 when it began wiping
out Delaware Bay's oysters. By 1958
it was at the mouth of the Chesapeake
Bay.



harvests here had fallen from a few million bushels a year to 1.3 million, the lowest since before the Civil War. MSX attacks oysters by metaboliz-ing their tissues and multiplying to fill their digestive tracts—in effect starving them to death or weakens them to the point that other, normally northal environmental stresses kill them.

them. Its only counterpart in any of the world's oyster species seems to be a parasite that attacks the Korean oyster, a markedly different species that has not been introduced to East Coast

has not been into owayers.
"It may be a mutant from some other creature, like a local species of crab, since many other species have MSX-like parasites," Dr. Krantz said. It is not harmful to humans, he said.
Dr. Krantz said that two common behaves misleading assumptions

but perhaps misleading assumptions about MSX since the 1960s have been that it is a product of high salinity

Sun Graphics
and that the oyster stocks affected
then eventually developed immunity
or resistance to the disease.
"In fact, we really never understood why MSX went away," he said,
by 1969 Maryland oyster harvests
were back to par.
He noted that a long-term study of
oysters in Delaware Bay, where the
disease first struck 25 years ago,
tends to discount the immunity
theory. MSX remains at as high a
level there as it was in the 1960s, and
mortalities are also as high, Oyster
harvests there have rebounded only
to about 10 percent of pre-MSX days.
"So there is just no scientific evi
dence for formation of resistance,"
D. Low salinity does indeed seem to
be a barrier to MSX. During the 1960s
the relatively oceanic waters of Dela
ware Bay and Virginia's part of the
Chesapeake were harder hit than
See OYSTERS, B2, Col. 1

Aberdeen seeks laws to fight prostitution By Edna Goldberg

Harlord County Bureau of The Sun
Aberdeen—The west side of a
three-block-long stretch of U.S. 40
here consists of several hariburger
and other fast-food restaurants, two
bars, a diner, a gas station, a bus station and a couple of boarded-up busi-

tion and a couple or observerup outsinesses.

At the southern end is a not motel, Across the divided highway is motel, Across the divided highway is a not provided to the across the divided highway is across the beavily traveled Interstate 98.

The area, less than a five-minute drive from the Army's massive Aberdeen Proving Ground, is known locally as The Strip. It is the focus of attempts to rectify what Aberdeen residents say is a continuing problem in the Army-oriented town—prostitution.

the Army-oriented town-prostitution.

The town commissioners say prossitution has become so flagrant especially in summer, that drastic measmes are needed in an attempt to give
the town a "wholesome climate."

They're pressing Harford county's
legislative delegation to seek a
change in state law that would require mandatory jail sentences for
persons convicted of prostitution.
That would include prostitution,
That would include prostitution,
that would include prostitution,
and customers.

Anyone now convicted of such
crimes faces a maximum penalty of a
year in jail or a \$500 fine. But county



JOSEPH I. CASSILLY

judges seldom impose the maximum. And if they give the maximum, often they suspend part of the sentence or soften it with probation.

It appears unlikely that the delegation will go along with the town commissioners because county judges and the county state's attorney do not think mandatory sentencing would have a deterrent effect.

But Delegate Barbara O. Kreamer, an Aberdeen resident who has See PROSTITUTION, B6, Col. 1

Curt Anderson steps gingerly to other side of cameras

Annapolis — Everybody agreed that Curt Anderson, the former TV newsman turned state legislator, looked swell. "More sophisticated," said a print

reporter.
"More self-assured," said a radio

"And yet," said Meredith Buehl, the Channel 11 reporter who knows about such things, "still color-coordi-

the Channel 11 reporter who knows about such things, "still color-coordinated."

He ran his hands along Anderson's brown sports jacket, brown and tan tie, and tan shirt. Anderson knows about color coordination from foot sports as a reporter on Channel 11 aman on Channel 2.

In his second week in the state legislature, he is learning about being a politician, although there are stumbling blocks.

He is on the other side of the camera now, Reporters come to him. In the old days, he says, laughing, "the only reporter I cared about was Bill Carter," TV critic for The Sun.

More than most people here, Anderson understands TV reporters' problems: They go to the station in the morning, and somebody tells them. Go down and see what's going on. They've got to run down here, get their two

time to edit tape for the early news. It's impossible for them to get any depth."

He is not criticizing his former colleagues, only the insane system that asks them to become instant experts on the complicated business of the complex of the comp



House of Delegates from the city's 44th Legislative District, which is primarily in Northeast Baltimore. So Anderson gave it a shot. He knows that people voted for him because they knew his name and recognized his face, and not for any political background. He knows those aren't the great-est reasons in the world to vote for someone. Now, he wants to show people they did the right thing, even if they did it for the wrong reasons. Even before the current session began, Anderson was learning about practical politics—during the day he stood on unemployment lines until his first legislative check came through, while at night he went to law school.

w school.

"The last three months," he says,
I was on unemployment. People

would come up to me on line and say,
'Aren't you the guy on Channel 2?
Man, what are you doing on the line?
"I'd tell them, I got fired. I'm just like you, running out of money.'
They'd tell me why they were out of work, and how they were looking for new careers, and how they felt about it.

"It was a good lesson for me—not to mention the \$153 a week saved me. When you first get on the line, you rationalize. You tell yourself, well, I've been paying money into the sys-tem, and now I'm just collecting what I paid into it.
"But it is empharassing. You get

"But it is embarrassing. You get these bureaucrats who tell you, 'You filled out the form incorrectly; you'll have to come back in the morning'— after you've been waiting for four

He smiles a little sardonically at

He smiles a little sardonically at the memory.
"I'd come back in the morning," be says, laughing, "and I'd stand in line reading law books. I figured it'd impress people. But I'd look around and find three other people in line reading their law books."
He is still going to University of Baltimore law classes at night. Twice, he says, he's fallen saleep in class following long days at the Gen-

eral Assembly.

For a freshman legislator, the initial panorama of life here can be not only exhausting, but bewildering and overwhelming. Anderson says he will keep his mouth closed for a while, lest he place a wayward foot into it.

"I don't intend to make any speeches for a while," he says. "I don't want people to get the wrong impression, that I'm arrogant or anything. Plus, I don't want to make a fool of myself."

This is the sound of a serious man talking, He is on the House Ways and Means Committee. He is reading, and conferring, and listening end-lessly, and trying not to step on any talking, and trying not to step on any cannot be supported to the step of the s

Already, the freshman legislator is learning how to take sides on the difficult issues.

Inside

On Environment

Easy as '1-2-3'

Truckers endorse strike

Anti-fraternity move

A zoning bill to restrict fraternity and sorority houses to certain areas of College Park is being considered by Prince Georges County Council .B8

Weather B2 Obituaries B6.7



Solitary sprint

As the sun poked its way through the skyline of the Key highway shipyard yesterday morning, a runner pounded the Inner Harbor pavement in solitude. At 6 a.m., the sky was gray and

it stayed that way for most of the day. Baltimore residents can expect more of the same today, along with showers and temperatures ranging between 32 and 44 degrees.

Helen Stegman dies; taught in city schools

Helen M. Stegman, who was a teacher, principal and administrator in the Baltimore public school system for nearly 50 years, died Friday after suffering a stroke at her residence in Homewood. She was 95.

Services for Miss Stegman will be held at 11 am. tomorrow at the First English Lutheran Church, Charles and 39th streets. She was superintendant of Sunday school classes here for more than 60 years.

Born in Baltimore, she graduated from Western High School and then received a bachelor's degree from the Johns Hophins University. Miss Stegman began het reaching career in public schools of Baltimore in Served She was a teacher and vice principal at School No. 1—the Edgar Allan Poel Elementary, School, formerly located at Fayette and Greene streets.

She recalled in 1956, at the time of her retirement, that during the early years of her career she had taught Catonsville registration

Catonsville registration

Catonsville Community College will hold late registration for the spring semester from 1 to 7 p.m. January 24 through 27 and from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. January 28 in the Sturdens Services Building, 800 South Roll. Services Paulding, 800 South Roll. Services will be service from the service from the

classes which largely comprised immigrant children and first-generation

Americans
"The parents of one of my Chinese
students sent him back home to pick
out a wife the year after I had taught
him," she said.
From 1926 to 1930 Miss Stegman
was supervisor of mathematics for
junior high schools and high schools.
She served as the principal of the
Edgar Allan Poe Elementary School
for one year.

Edgar Allan Poe Elementary School for one year.

At the close of the 1931 school year Miss Stegman was named administrative assistant to the city school superintendent, a position she held for the next 25 years.

Miss Stegman was chairman of a school campaign during World War II which raised large sums in savings bonds and stamps in support of the war effort. She also served as director of the youth division of the American Red Cross.

She was vice chairman of the Jun-

tor of the youth division of the American Red Cross.

She was vice chairman of the Junior Red Cross for three years after her retirement.

She was a former member of the Roland Park Women's Club, the Johns Hopkins University Club and the Sherwood Forest Club.

Miss Stegman is survived by mices and nephews. They have suggested that memorial contributions may be made to the First English Lutheran Church, Charles and 39th streets.

O'Neill
Judge Charles J. Kelly, the District Court's administrative judge, said of the Aberdeen commissioners:
"I don't know what they expect. It all depends on the facts. I think I give them a sentence commensurate with what is proper. Most of them get a taste of jail." The Sun of the sentence of the

what is proper, most or them get a taste of jail.

A review by The Sun of the cases
A review District Court last year
showed that detendants convicted of prostitution received sentences ranging from a few days to a year in jail, with most prostitutes having the major portions of sentences suspended and being placed on probation for periods of up to two years. About 75 percent of the women accused of prostitution appear from court records to be first-time offenders in Harford county.

percent of the women accused we prostitution appear from court records to be first-time offenders in Harford county.

The town commissioners also have met with District Court and Circuit Court judges to impress them with the gravity of other crimes brought by prostitution activity, primarily drug violations and assaults.

Chief Porter explains: "If it was use prostitution, I could deal with it. But it's a problem because of its combination with assault and battery and drugs."

Aberdeen seeks tougher sentencing laws to combat prostitution prostitutes] away. If they gave them the maximum, they would not be coming both. But the judges disagree, expressing doubt that mandatory sentences will act as a deterrent to prostitution. They need discretion, they say, to treat each case on an individual basis. "We have been giving sentences in those cases where they are deserved," says District Court Judge Harry St. A. O'Neill. Judge Charles J. Kally the Discretization.

PROSTITUTION, from B1

PROSTITUTION, from B1
been working on the commissioners'
request for tougher sentencing, says
she will ask for tougher penalities.
Underlying the town's push for
stronger sentencing is the fact that
than elsewhere in Harford county.
During 1981. 33 prostitution arrests were made countywide, at least
26 of them in Aberdeen, State Police
statistics show. In 1982, Aberdeen police records show more than 35 such
arrests in the town; countywide
statistics have not been compiled.
Activity by prostitutes on The
Strip is so obvious in the summertime, town officials say, that countians are known to drive to the area
just to watch.

ume, town otilicials say, that countians are known to drive to the area just to watch.

"During a summer night there are 20 to 25 prostitutes, some from nearby states and Baltimore, walking The Strip," says Aberdeen Police Chief Lenuel E. Porter, Jr. He estimated that four or five times that many spectators may be watching, "For a small town, 150 people—including spectators and customers and prostitutes—walking around and watching, that's a lot," the chief said.

Joseph I. Cassilly, the Harford county state's attorney, expresses concern that customers of "legitimate businesses" along The Strip are annoyed by prostitutes trying to solicit customers.

"The sheer gall they have," Mr. Greetlit—" "Im."

it customers.
"The sheer gall they have," Mr. Cassilly said. "They are out there flagging people down. They know the GIs and they flag the customers

Richard Smith, manager of a Gino's restaurant on The Strip, said last week that "I think I've lost a lot of family trade" because of the activity.

He also says he believes that the

town's push to stop prostitution, twinks has included new foot patrols in the area by police, has improved the situation. Several other businessmen in the area agree.

"But it's in the back of my mind," Mr. Smith adds. "I'm worried about the summer."

"It's a problem; it's going to take a lot of patience," says George Englesson, owner of the New Ideal Diner and an incorporator of a civic group aimed at improving the town's "moral climate."

"In the wintertime, people say," Soy, it's better,' but in the warm weather, you see them [prostitutes] coming out of the woodwork," he said.

Prostitution once was concentrat-

coming out of the woodwork," he said.

Prostitution once was concentrated elsewhere in town, on West Belair avenue. It moved after a movie thearer that showed X-rated films was demolished to make way for a bank and after a fire destroyed a newsstand that had an adult book section. A combination of factors attracts prostitution to Aberdeen. Foremost is the Army has ewith its 6,000 soldiers, an attraction for such activity the U.S. 40 provide fast travel from the Baltimore. Philadelphia and Wilmington areas.

Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wil-mington areas.

Mr. Cassilly claims that Susan's Go-Go, the nightclub that features nude dancers. "acts as a magnet" in drawing men who are possible clients for prostitutes to The Strip.

It's a belief also held—but rarely said for attribution—by others in the town.

town.

It's also a belief that Susan Avery, an owner of the six-year-old club and nightly performer in it, pointedly denies. She even sued the town commissioners for slander in 1981 because of allegations that her business attracted undesirable individuals. She



"The judges are not doing enough to put [prostitutes] away. If they gave them the maximum, they would not be coming back."

-Jerry A. Nolen



"You can't point a finger at me not a single

[prostitution arrest] was on my

—Susan Avery, Susan's Go-Go owner

withdrew the suit before it was argued in court.
""You can't point a finger at me," she said last week, asserting that "not a single one" of the prostitution arrests in Aberdeen last year "was on withdrea".

a single one" of the prostitution arrests in Aberdeen last year "was on
my place."
While Mr. Cassilly acknowledges
that may be literally true, he sticks to
his assertion, drawing on knowledge
gained during more than five years as
an assistant state's attorney who
prosecuted some prostitution cases
and knows about others.
Ms. Avery, on the other hand, challenges any of the town commissioners
"to come in unannounced and point
out a convicted prostitute." She adds
that if she recognizes women in her
club who have been convicted of prostitution, she makes them leave.
Another factor in The Strip's being
an attraction for prostitution, Police
Chief Porter shot.

The Hendrix Motel at U.S. 40 and
Warren street is at The Strip's south
end. Its owners acknowledge that
some people in the town believe it

plays a role in prostitution on The Strip.

plays a role in prostitution on The Strip.

Although one of those owners was charged in November with violating a town ordinance requiring registration slips to show the names of all guests using a room in what police claim is a prostitution-related case, the motel does not have an extensive record of such charges. Police say a woman charged with prostitution lived in a room registered only to a man for two weeks. The case is scheduled for court March 9.

Cowmer Joyce Dunivant contends that this type of thing occurs at other hotels and motels and that it is one of the pitfalls of the lodging business.

ness.

Mrs. Dunivant said that as long as people registering there show the identification required by town ordinance, 'you can't ask them if they are using it for prostitution.'

Noting that 'our motel is the closest one' to The Strip, she asked, 'Unselses they give you a problem or a disturbance, how are you not going to rent to them?'

Mrs. Dunivant and her husband, Charles Ray Dunivant, have other recent legal problems. Both were charged October 1 with possessing heroin with intent to distribute and are awaiting a jury trial that has been tentatively scheduled for late April

are awaiting a jury trial that has been tentatively scheduled for late April.

Mr. Dunivant also is free on ball awaiting a separate April trial on another drug charge—possession of a controlled dangerous substance—in connection with a police search of the motel December 1.

Lester V. Jones, who is the Hendrix Motel's lawyer and also sometimes represents women charged with prostitution, contends that prostitution has not increased as much in the past five years as Aberdeen's commissioners believe.

"What is happening is the local town fathers are bringing more pressure in the last year," he said. "It think they're policing it [prostitution] more now."

Mr. Jones said he thinks "the town

now."

Mr. Jones said he thinks "the town fathers have done more in the last year to create the problem" by talking so much about its existence. "They've done more for ... prostitution than any advertising you can but "

tion that my
The leader of the movement to rid
Aberdeen of prostitutes—and the
most outspoken critic of what he feels
are inadequate prison terms—is
Jerry A. Nolen, a 69-year-old retired
Army colonel and former Proving
Cound civilina employee.

Army colonel and former Proving Ground civilian employee. He and his fellow commissioners have tried to interest the Army in joining the town police force in patrolling The Strip. Mr. Nolen, who visited the Proving Ground commander two years ago with Commissioner Raymond Warfield, said the Army declined, citing a federal law that prohibits use of military police for civilian law enforcement.

tary police for civilian law enforcement.

When the Proving Ground was asked last week about the town's prostitution problem, an Army spokesman replied:

"The Army and the Proving Ground are very concerned about the image of service members within the public domain."

Henry Paulick, the spokesman pointed out that while the Army checks each day with local police departments to see it soldiers have been involved in crimes off base, it has no "police jurisdiction outside the boundaries of the installation."

A town commissione for the last seem of the installation of the last seem of the public publi

bination with assault and battery and drugs."

He estimates that 8 of every 10 prostitutes are on drugs.
"So the only way to get it is to go and hustle," he said. "The pimps order them out. The pimps shove them out in the street and involve them in the rolling [robbing] of people when they get back to the room. You don't get complaints from people who are rolled except when they're beaten bad, and then they don't even want to get warrants."

bad, and then they don't even want to get warrants."

Firips rarely are implicated by the prostitutes because of fear, he said.

Mr. Casili, who was elected last November, says he would like to see changes in the law to provide increased penalties so as to "make it costly to get arrested and keep [prostitutes] off the streets."

"It's a tough thing to come up with a solution," he said. "The biggest thing you can hope is that customers fol businesses along The Strip] won't be bothered any more."

Sewage project priorities focus of Shore meeting

By Mary Corddry
Eastern Shore Bureau of The Sun
Salisbury—Why is a \$10 million
shop and maintenance building for
Baltimore's Back River sewage plant
ahead of about 20 small Eastern
Shore wastewater treatment systems
on the state's priority list for limited
federal construction money?
The \$10 million allotted to the single Back River project "would take
care of every project on the Shore,"
Harold M. Miller, Jr., a Cambridge
engineer, suggested to Earl Quance,
who heads the construction grants
and permits program for the state's
Environmental Health Administration.

tion.

The question came up at a three-state conference here last week on in-novative methods of wastewater treatment that might be used by small, rural communities on the Delmarva Peninsula.

It is a subject that has attracted interest here recently in the face of steady growth in some parts of the peninsula, the growing need for community sewer systems and the Rea-

gan administration's pending cutback of the federal share in sewer projects of the projects classified as small, only 6 are listed for financing small, only 6 are listed for financing out of 71 found eligible. In the states in small, only 6 are listed for financing small, only 6 are listed for financing out 71 found eligible. In the states in small, only 6 are listed for financing small, only 6 are listed

new list.

The current state priority list will stand through the fiscal year ending September 30. Projects below the cutoff line will move up the list if the state determines that a priority project is "not proceeding in a timely manner," Mr. Quance said.

The priority list is based on \$70.5 million now available in basic federal funds. On the list of big projects, 12 are given priority out of 44 "phat are

composting facility in Montgomery county.

Ranking 23d, well below the cutoff line for 1938, is financing for a \$5.8 million sewage-collection system for West Ocean City that has been planned, debated and revised for about 10 years.

Norman R. Connell, the Worcester county sanitary district engineer, said last week that the West Ocean City project cannot proceed until a new environmental impact statement is completed, but he has been assured by officials of the state and the federal Eavironmental Protection Agency that it will be approved in time for the full 75 percent federal financing.

An EPA spokesman said Priday that "there is still a chance for state revisions of the oriority list which

will include West Ocean City." Also left out of the 1983 list of bigscale projects are expansions and im-provements for Easton, Crisfield and Cambridge.

Left off the priority list of small projects are proposed and eligible projects for about 20 rural Short cowns—places such as Deal Island and Marion in Somerset county Goldsboro, Ridgely, Federalsburg, Bethlehem and Preston in Caroline county; Royal Oak in Talbot, and Chestertown and Fairlee in Kent.

The conference on alternative wastewater treatment, sponsored here last week by the Delmarva Advisory Council, tackled the problem of wastewater treatment and pollution control from a direction other than dwindling federal help.

Participants, who included engi-neers and local and state sanitary of-ficials, talked about innovative sys-tems now being developed that can be used more economically than conven-tional systems in small, rural com-munities.

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