

2004-051-517X

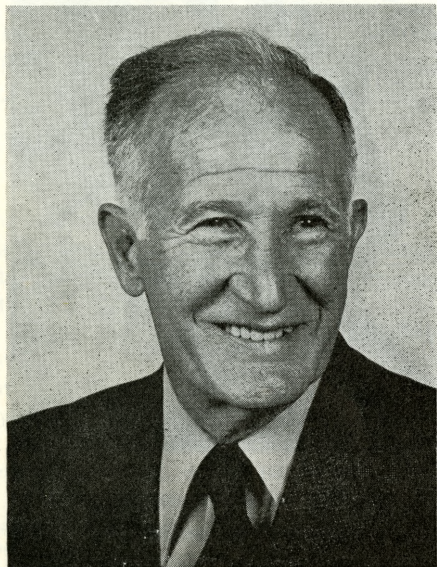


WATER DEPARTMENT NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPRING, 1973

DEPARTMENT CUTS YEAR FROM PLAN TO BUILD NEW WASTEWATER PLANTS



CALVIN B. SASSE

WHY IS THE MAN AT LEFT SMILING?

Because he completed 21 years without taking a day of sick leave. He is one of 11 Water Department employees to do so. Read their remarkable story on pages 4 and 5.

If Uncle Sam provides federal funds in time, the Water Department will speed up the expansion of its "water pollution control" plants.

This involves knocking a year off the completion dates for new facilities at the Southwest and Southeast Plants. Expansion of the Southwest Plant would be finished by December 31, 1975, and that at the Southeast one year later.

At the same time, an entirely new plant will be built at Northeast. This will be ready by December 31, 1975, while improvements to the existing facilities will be completed two years afterwards.

The total cost for all this expansion will be \$233.1 million. The City will be eligible to receive 75% of this from the Federal Government. The construction time table, of course, is dependent on the rate of flow of federal funds to each plant.

An Agreement

Both time table and costs were fixed in an agreement last June, signed by the City, the State, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, and the Delaware River Basin Commission.

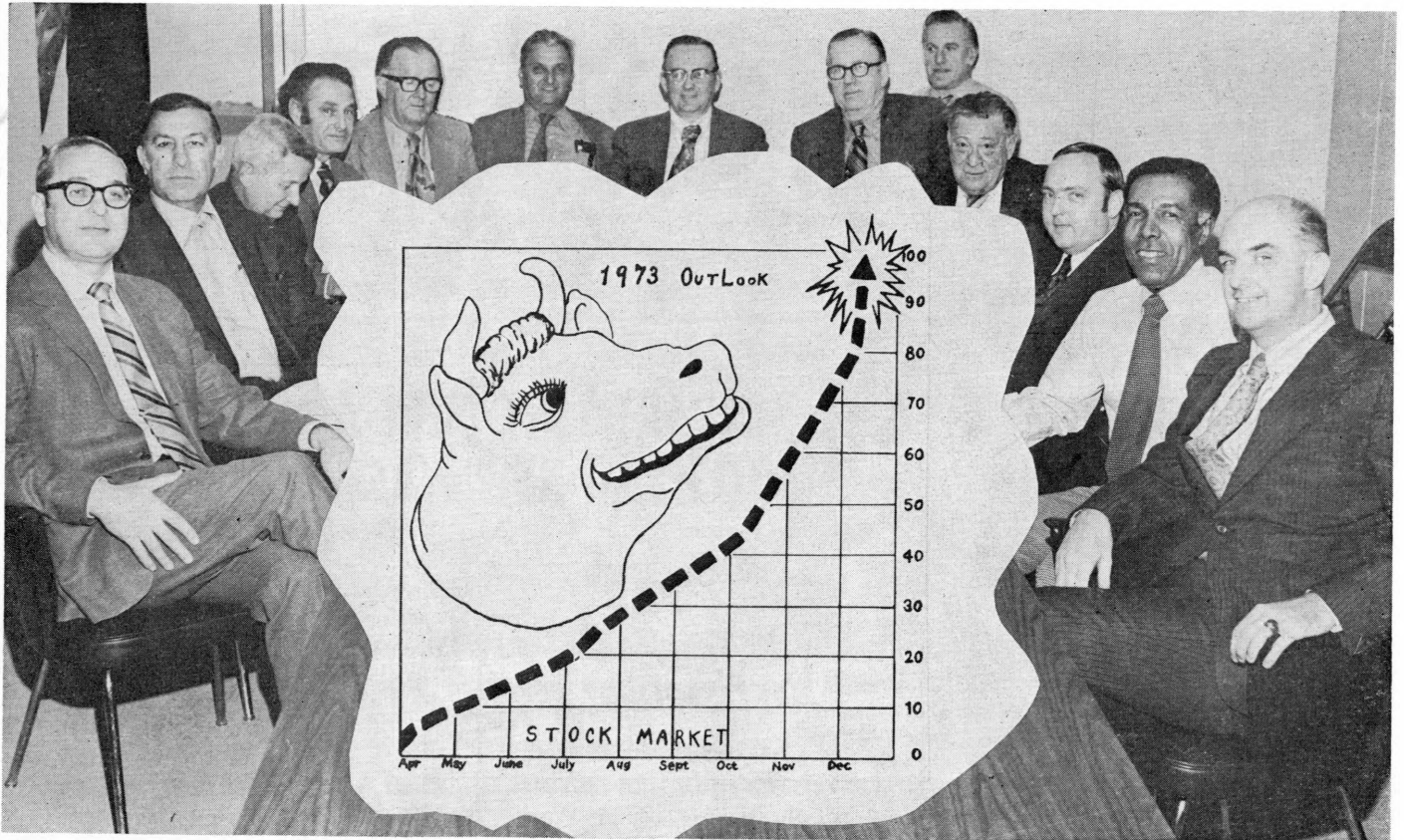
Plant expansion will cut the percentage of pollution in City effluents that enter the rivers. Removals of biochemical oxygen demand from wastewater will rise from the present 45% to 92% or better at the Southeast and Southwest Plants. Both of these "primary" treatment plants will become "secondary."

At Northeast, B.O.D. removals will climb from 65% to 92%.

These changes will help the city cope with future growth of wastes as population and industry expand. They will thus assure cleaner streams.



FOREMAN CHARLES TONGUE is an expert rose breeder and is winning every show ribbon in sight. Story on page 6.



CHEER UP, ALL YOU INVESTORS! THERE'S A BULL MARKET AHEAD. Knowledgeable members of the Investment Club look so confident that we tried to guess their thoughts. The happy vision above resulted. Left to right, Kenneth Zitomer, Richard Mariani, James Daly, Harry Mallick, Joseph Thompson, Ernest Ferrero, Joseph Radziul, Vincent Hughes, Richard Starr, Barney Palmer, James Coleman, Walter Clark, and Daniel McCusker.

HAPPINESS IS LOSING MONEY WITH A SMILE (Says Investors Club)

Unknown to many employees, the Water Department has a small Investment Club that maintains a keen interest in the stock market.

Recently, we caught up with Joseph Radziul, assistant treasurer, and asked him how the club was doing. His reaction was typical of investment club officers.

"We are losing money more slowly than any other club in the country," he noted.

"How do you do it?," we asked.

"By being scientific and legal," he emphasized.

He then pointed out that the club was formed four years ago as a partnership under the laws of Pennsylvania. It is limited to 25 members, who put up \$10 apiece each pay day to buy a diversified portfolio, ranging from blue chips to fly-by-nights.

A standing investment committee constantly reviews the club's port-

folio and contacts brokers for advice. Then the members meet once a month after hours to pool their knowledge, using the SWAG method. SWAG stands for "Scientifically Wild Asinine Guessing," and it is based on the laws of chance.

Sometimes things go wrong.

"We have been known to dispose of some of our best investments at lowest values, and acquire some of our worst investments at peak values," says Mr. Radziul, smiling the banker's smile of confidence.

Despite periodic losses, Mr. Radziul notes that the club has several strong points—

1. "We have a great deal of fun obtaining tax write-offs for the club's losses."

2. "We become better Water Department employees, because we begin to understand one another better when we talk about money."

Many decisions to buy stocks result from "side bar" conferences among two or three members at the monthly meeting, and these then persuade the other members to go along with them. "As a result, we have stocks for which there is no market," comments Mr. Radziul.

Perhaps, the best thing about the club, according to Assistant Treasurer Radziul, is its emphasis on congeniality. This is proved by the fact that the annual installation of officers always takes place at a night club. There was some difficulty, however, in installing officers at the Middle East Club, because belly dancers upset the proceedings.

New officers for 1973, installed in January, include: President, Joseph Thompson; vice president, Edward Shervin; secretary, James Daly; treasurer, Harry Mallick. Mr. Radziul,

(Continued on Page 3)

WATER DEPARTMENT NEWS

Published Periodically by
THE WATER DEPARTMENT

Mayor, Frank L. Rizzo

Managing Director, Hillel S. Levinson

Deputy Man. Dir., Thomas C. Piccoli

Commissioner, Carmen F. Guarino

EditorRaymond J. Harris

Assistant Editors

FeaturesRosemary Rosenthal

RecreationEdward Boyajian

INVESTORS CLUB

(Continued from Page 2)

who was 1972 president, now collects all investment funds as assistant treasurer. This is considered a promotion.

Besides Water Department employees, eager investors include several employees of other City departments who joined the club.

Does the club have any advice for outsiders who want to buy stocks?

"If anyone wants to make money," states Assistant Treasurer Radziul, "he should buy what we sell and sell what we buy."

If you want to test your memory try to remember what you were worrying about one year ago today.



EDWARD LEWIS DEBUTS AS GUEST CARTOONIST

Drawing cartoons is a hobby for Edward Lewis, a young City employee with an original sense of humor. A management trainee in the City Personnel Department, Ed forgets the daily grind by knocking off a cartoon or two at home.

The News is fortunate to present several "Ed Lewis" cartoons, on pages 2, 3 and 6. And we hope to have more in the future.

Desirous of becoming an illustrator, Ed is currently taking evening courses at the Philadelphia College of Art. He is a 1970 graduate of Temple University with a B.S. in communications and journalism.

COLLEGE OFFERS COURSES IN CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

City employees who have a yen for building things can now learn how to do it. Open to them is an unusual program at the Philadelphia Community College.

Organized and directed by the Department of Streets, the program offers courses in "construction engineering technology." It leads to an associate degree and is intended to prepare City employees for future jobs as construction technicians. The only admission requirement is a high school diploma or the equivalent.

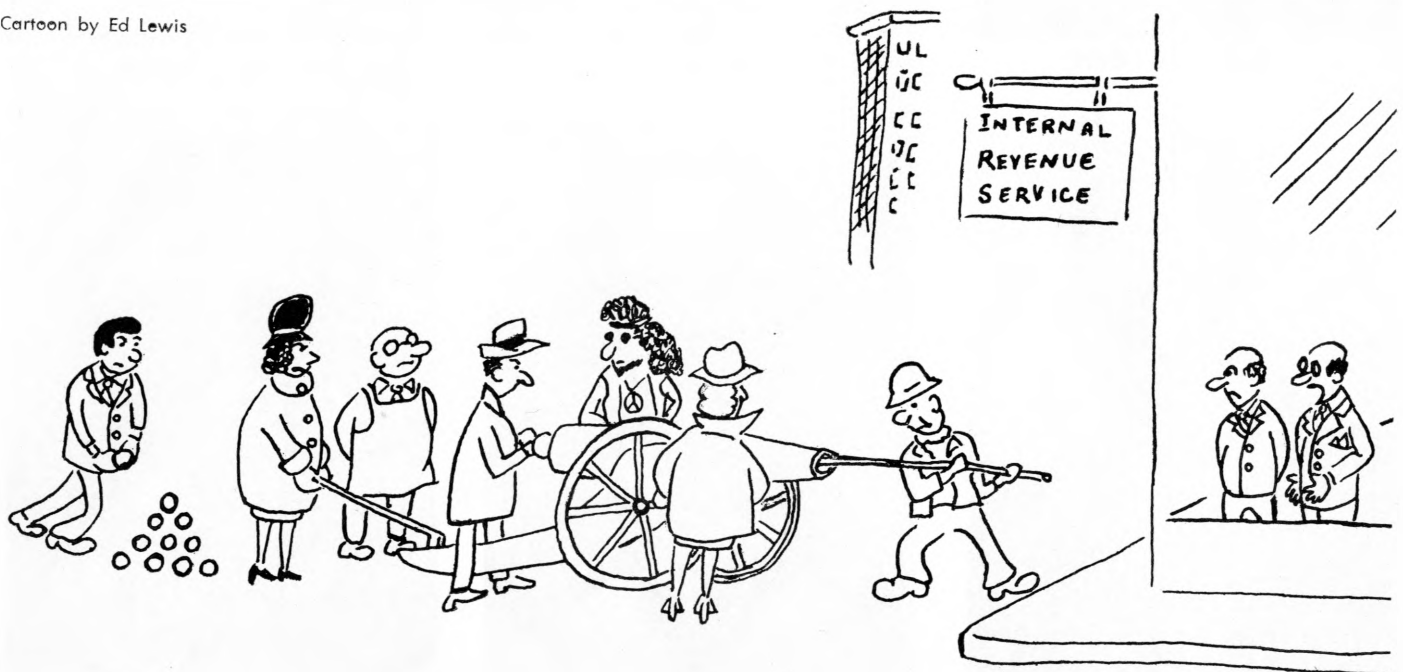
Among members of the faculty are two Water Department employees—Walter H. Clark, chief of the Construction Branch, and Faulkner Edmonds, chief of Drainage Information.

More than 100 students are currently enrolled in the various courses. Costs are nominal: \$5 for a semester registration fee and \$20 for each course. There are two semesters, autumn and winter.

Current courses include engineering computations, construction contracts and specifications, surveying, strength of materials, engineering drafting, and design of steel structures.

You can enroll for future courses by contacting Michael McNelis, Streets Department personnel officer, tel. ext. 5484.

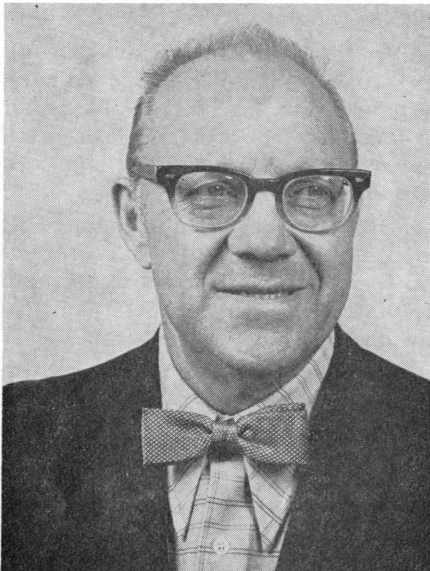
Cartoon by Ed Lewis



"Of course, I've heard of the tax rebellion, but this is ridiculous!"



CHARLES KESSLER



EDWARD S. POTTS



LYLE W. JACOBSON

CITY CITES 14 "SUPER" EMPLOYEES ELEVEN WERE NEVER OUT SICK IN 21 YEARS

Eleven Water Department employees may be healthier than Olympic stars.

Despite rain and snow and flu epidemics, these employees made it to work every day for 21 years. They took no sick leave from January 1, 1952 through December 31, 1972.

Three other employees have made perfect attendance records for more than 19, 17, and 14 years, respectively.

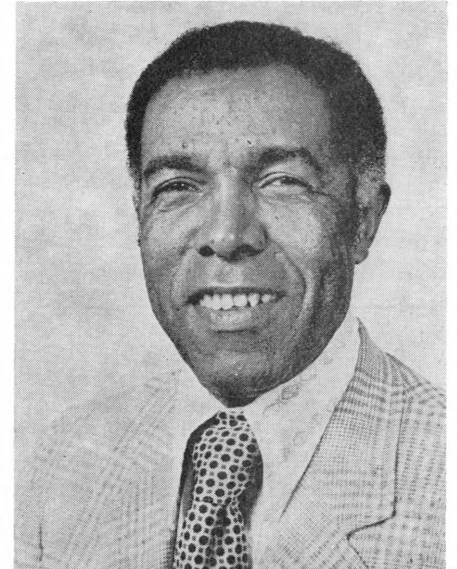
The reward for such good health, or such conscientiousness, came recently when Deputy Managing Director Thomas C. Piccoli presented engraved desk sets to the 14 employees at a luncheon in their honor at the Philadelphia Engineers' Club. Though modest, the gifts were symbolic recognition of the thousands of man hours which the employees have saved the City.

Several employees, indeed, are reported to have more than the 21 years of perfect attendance with which the department has officially credited them. Among them are Victor A. Pagnotto, chief of Load Control, with 26 years, and Foreman Frank T. Minnich, of Water Distribution, with 27 years.

Four from Construction

Other employees with at least 21 years of "no sick leave" include:

Construction: Branch Chief Walter H. Clark, Electrical Inspector William M. Powers, and Chief Surveyor Clemens J. Kasperowicz.



WALTER H. CLARK

Water Pumping: Oiler Charles Kessler, Station Operator Calvin B. Sasse, and Station Engineer Lyle W. Jacobson. Mr. Jacobson retired last December 31.

Central Stores: Equipment Operator Robert C. Harris, Jr.

Northeast Plant: Maintenance Supervisor Edward Potts.

Meter Shop: Foreman Edward J. Staats.

Other employees include:

Belmont Plant: Electrician Rocco

(Continued on Page 9)



CLEMENS J. KASPEROWICZ

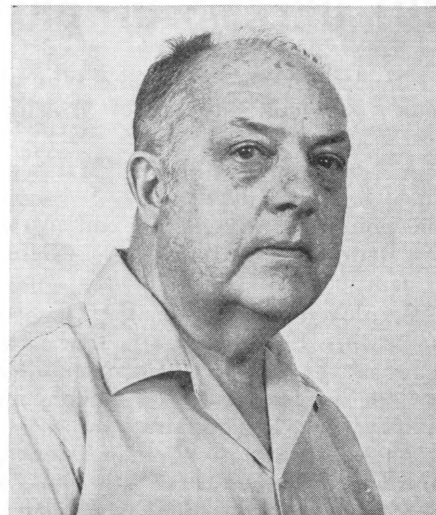


ROCCO D. GUERRIERO

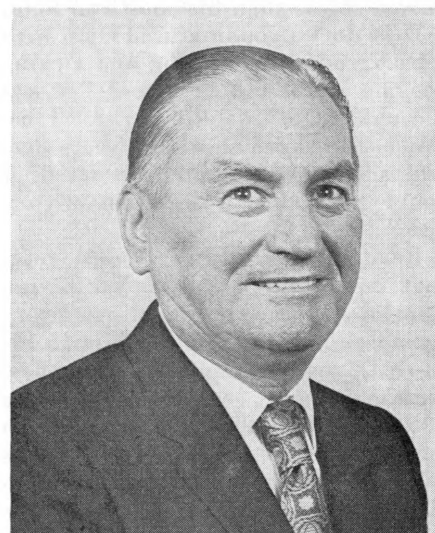
PAGES 4, 5 A SICK LEAVE GALLERY OF HONOR



DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR Thomas C. Piccoli (left) congratulates Victor A. Pagnotto, chief of Load Control, who completed 26 years without taking a day of sick leave. Pagnotto holds gift box, containing pen set and holder, awarded by the Water Department.



WILLIAM M. POWERS



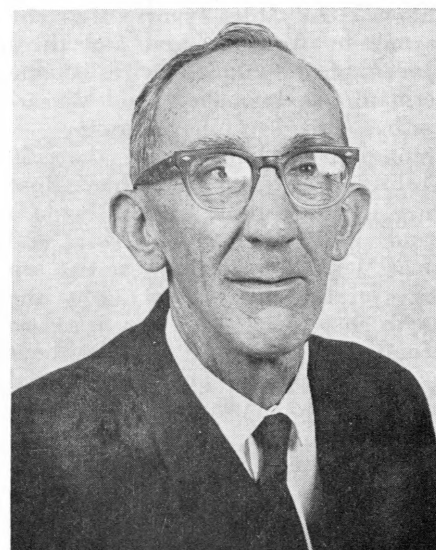
FRANK T. MINNICH



ROBERT C. HARRIS, JR.



EDWARD J. STAATS



JOHN H. BERNINGER

CHARLES TONGUE WINS STACKS OF RIBBONS BUT DREAMS OF BREEDING \$200,000 ROSE

Charles Tongue is not the type of man you would suspect of growing roses.

A foreman in Building Maintenance, he is six feet two and weighs 200 pounds of muscle. He can toss a fire hydrant or valve around as lightly as a feather.

Employed by the Water Department since 1955, Charles Tongue does a lot of rugged work. He dismantles boilers, loads heavy equipment, installs piping, and repairs pumps.

There is more to Charlie Tongue, however, than muscles. He has a special flair. He is one of Philadelphia's most talented growers of prize roses, and he has won more ribbons at rose shows than his chest can hold.

How does a good natured chap with a background in welding and rigging become interested in roses? "It was the challenge," states Charlie. "I began visiting rose shows 17 years ago, and suddenly I wanted to see if I could grow finer roses than anyone else."

Reading everything about roses that he could lay his hands on, Charlie began experimenting. Every spring and summer found him in his garden, removing petals from new buds, snipping anthers, collecting pollen, and pollinating stigmas, to develop improved qualities in his roses. In some years, he raised up to 500 seedlings to obtain a few prize winning roses.

Won Queen of Show Prizes

Soon Charlie Tongue was collecting ribbons. Only five years after he started, he won the first and third "Queen of the Show" prizes at the Germantown Rose Show, and his success has spread to other shows.

Competing against more than 50 exhibitors at the Burholme Rose Show in June, 1971, Charlie made a grand sweep. He won the Gold and Silver Medal Certificates (the two top prizes of the entire show), plus the fourth show prize, plus five first, two second, and two third prize ribbons in various classes. The Gold Medal Certificate was awarded him for a magnificent light pink rose of the "Royal Highness" type.

At the larger Philadelphia Rose Show, which attracts exhibitors from several states, Charlie recently won four first prizes, two third prizes, and



CHARLES TONGUE notes the fine points in one of his specially bred roses. A winner of top medals at rose shows, muscular Charles Tongue is an ex-marine who bosses a maintenance crew for the Water Department.

one honorable mention, in different classes. Much to the consternation of New Jersey residents, he has carried off nine or 10 ribbons at a time from the West Jersey Rose Show.

To win a ribbon at a rose show is not easy. Roses are judged on color, vigor, fragrance, substance, stem, and amount of bloom, among other things. The competing rose, if it is to have a chance, may not be deficient in any of these qualities, and it must have class. "A really fine show rose has to be symmetrical, with its petals unfurling from a high center," comments Charlie, who has developed an eye for such things.

Although he "likes the competition" at shows, Charles Tongue admits that he is gunning for more than ribbons. He notes that some hybridizers raise as many as 10,000 seedlings to get one perfect rose from which other roses can be grown. One such prototype rose may be worth up to \$200,000 on the market.

"Last year I thought I had a bud of that quality, because of its symmetry and color," said Charlie, "but the stem proved to be too weak." He is now trying to develop a better stem from seedlings of that promising bud.

Charlie may or may not grow a \$200,000 rose, but meanwhile he is receiving a lot of admiration. Among admiring neighbors is Tony Zecca, Deputy to Mayor Rizzo. Mr. Zecca frequently brings his guests over to see Charlie's roses.

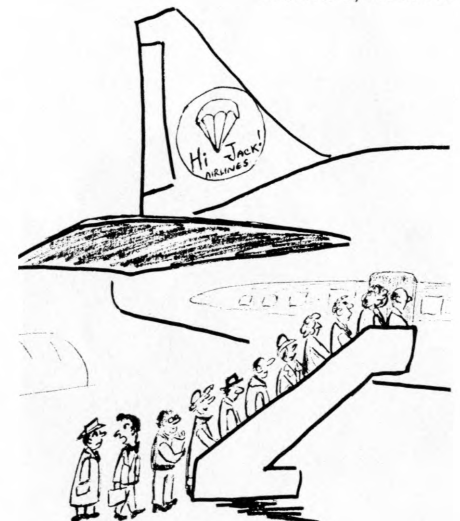
Charlie, it seems, is in roses with his neighbors. At home, however, there is less enthusiasm for his long hours in the garden. "My wife complains that I am married to my roses," he grins.

PLAN CANCER TALKS

Cancer education sessions for 7,500 male employees of the City are being held this spring. The 100 sessions are sponsored by the City Health Department and the American Cancer Society.

Employees will be able to attend a one hour session, that will include a film viewing and a talk by a physician.

Cartoon by Ed Lewis



"Probably the only safe airline in the country. It's owned and operated by sky jackers."



POPULAR SAMUEL COSTELLO, retiring after 43 years, gives farewell embrace to co-worker, Mrs. Marion Redfield, in Construction. Costello was assistant division engineer.

CHESS WAR BREAKS OUT - SURVIVORS TO GET SPOILS

The chess war has come again to City departments, and Bobby Fischer didn't start it.

City employees are now battling it out, five games per person, to decide who will go into the semi-finals. The employees are enrolled in three different competitive classes, "fair," "good," and "excellent", according to their own estimate of their abilities.

Five lucky persons in each class will go into the semi-finals to determine the winner for each class. Trophies will probably be handed out late this spring.

The chess competition is sponsored by the City Employees' Recreation Council. An interdepartmental committee, which includes John Spitko and Edward Boyajian from the Water Department, is directing the contest.

43 WORKERS RETIRE — ZEHNDER HAD 45 YEARS

Many familiar faces are vanishing from the Water Department as employees reach retirement age. In less than a year, the department has lost 43 employees.

Among more recent retirees is Carl Zehnder, who holds the record (45 years) for length of service in this group. Mr. Zehnder, who is 66 years old, was a station engineer in the Water Pumping Division.

Closely following him in point of service were Samuel Costello, assistant division engineer, Construction, and Robert A. Pogue, 65, a storekeeper in Central Stores—both with 43 years. Mr. Pogue died soon after retirement.

Two 38-year employees were Harry T. Leeser, 64, a pumping station engineer, and Samuel Cirelli, 64, Torresdale filtration supervisor.

In the Design Branch, Michael Rocco, the affable assistant chief of that branch, hung up his slide rule after 34 years. Mickey studied civil engineering at Drexel University and was a registered professional engineer.

Other retirees, listed by approximate length of service, are:

33 Years: Michael DiGuglielmi, 57, a water pumping station operator.

32 Years: Harry W. Ridge, 69, a civil engineer II in Construction.

29 Years: Anthony DiStefano, 64, a water pumping station engineer;

and Harry Schmitt, 62, an equipment operator I at the Northeast Plant.

27 Years: Joseph T. McKenna, 64, a public works inspector II in Construction; and Francis O'Keefe, 64, a water pumping station operator.

26 Years: Arthur J. Jones, 55, a heavy equipment operator I in Inlet Cleaning; Henry T. Fields, 62, and Joseph Boston, 57, both equipment operators II in Distribution.

25 Years: Joseph Bottino, 62, a watchman at the Northeast Plant; Anthony Piscitello, 58, a clerk II at the Meter Shop; Eugene Vicario, 57, an electrician in Building Maintenance; and Harry P. Catiline, 62, a filter plant mechanic II at the Torresdale Plant.

24 Years: Archie J. Reeves, 66, a public works inspector I and David W. Humphreys, 62, a public works inspector II, in the Construction Branch; Morris Pirolli, 56, a foreman in Distribution; and Charles D. Leidy, 62, a heavy equipment operator I in Inlet Cleaning.

23 Years: Lyle Jacobson, 66, a water pumping station engineer.

22 Years: David Bowman, 64, a trades helper, and Augustine Coppola, 63, a painter II, in Building Maintenance.

21 Years: George W. Scott, 62, an automotive driver for the Materials

Testing Laboratory; John Harley, 57, an equipment operator I in Distribution; and John E. Nottingham, 57, a laborer at the Queen Lane Plant.

20 Years: Allen Benson, 67, of the Southeast Plant, and Raymond F. Finnen, 62, of the Queen Lane Plant, both treatment plant operators I.

19 Years: James Colquitt, Jr., 62, an equipment operator I, and Peter A. Flood, 59, a field representative, both in Distribution; and Ernest Minor, 58, a custodial worker I at the Northeast Plant.

18 Years: Robert Huebner, 55, a clerk-typist II at the Northeast Plant; and John V. Flanagan, 64, a maintenance foreman at the Southeast Plant.

17 Years: Lloyd Coleman, 47, a custodial worker I, and Thomas H. Landenberger, 67, an operator I, at the Belmont Plant; and Herbert Courtney, 64, a mechanic helper at the Queen Lane Plant.

12 Years: John B. Webb, 55, an operator I at the Torresdale Plant; and Zed T. Black, 49, an equipment operator I in Sewer Maintenance.

Donald R. Randall, sanitary engineer II and former superintendent of the Northeast Plant, retired last autumn after a long illness. He died soon afterwards. Mr. Randall had completed more than 20 years of municipal service.

WOMEN'S LIBBER IS DEVOTED ARCHITECT

Gloria Steinem — Betty Friedan — Bella Abzug. These people come to mind as we speak with Marilyn Kagan, who supports the women's liberation movement. Marilyn is an engineering aide III in our Design Branch, but stresses the fact that she is actually an architect—not an engineer—and please, don't confuse the two.

Marilyn was born in Providence, R.I., and studied liberal arts for two years at the University of Rhode Island, then spent another two years at the Rhode Island School of Design. Later she moved to Philadelphia and started Drexel night school—graduating after nine years, last June. She was awarded a bachelor of science degree, with a major in architecture.

Marilyn worked as an architectural draftsman and designer for George M. Ewing Company, Vincent G. Kling and Associates, and Urban Engineers. She was also employed by the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority for 10 years, doing map drafting, field surveys, design, etc., and then took a job at \$40 a week less, just to get more experience.

Marilyn came to the Design Branch over a year ago, after winning first place among 22 persons who took the Engineering Aide III test. After a full day at the office and attending night school at the same time, there were many nights she did not get to sleep at all, because she was busy preparing drawings for architectural juries.

Studied Sewer at Night

She started in sewer design, and it was typical of her eagerness to learn, that when Pine Street (where she lives) was torn up and a new sewer built, she would go outside in the evening with her scale and study the sewer and check its progress. Inevitably the neighbors would gather around and ask her questions.

One of Marilyn's hobbies is to travel and to look at and study buildings; she also tries the foods of different lands and then tries to duplicate them when she returns home. In 1969 she went to Istanbul and then to Greece and was enthralled with the Acropolis. She has also visited Israel, Vienna, Switzerland, and taken a sketching trip through Italy. She paints portraits and landscapes.

Our Career Women



BARBARA SETKOWSKY



MARILYN KAGAN

Marilyn attends the American Institute of Architecture meetings and belongs to the National Organization of Women for Professional Women.

She recently lost two cats, who died at ages 13 and 15. Were they male or female? We didn't ask.

Rosemary Rosenthal

EX-MODEL WIELDS SMART SLIDE RULE

She's only been with the Design Branch—as an engineering aide I—for less than a year, but in that short time her loveliness, charm and beauty shone through enough for her to be chosen as the Water Department representative for United Fund's "Miss Torch."

Barbara Setkowsky graduated from High School in Newtown, Bucks County, has majored in art, and also went to night school for four years, taking up carpentry. There was only one other girl in the class, but Barbara is very good with her hands and carpentry is still her hobby. She works with unusual woods, making very unusual ornaments that she gives away as gifts to special friends.

Barbara also attended the Philadelphia Career School, where she learned modeling; later modeled clothes herself and then taught other girls how to model. It all became too hard for her—plus other demands made on her that she didn't approve of, so she stopped modeling.

Beauty Contest Runner-up

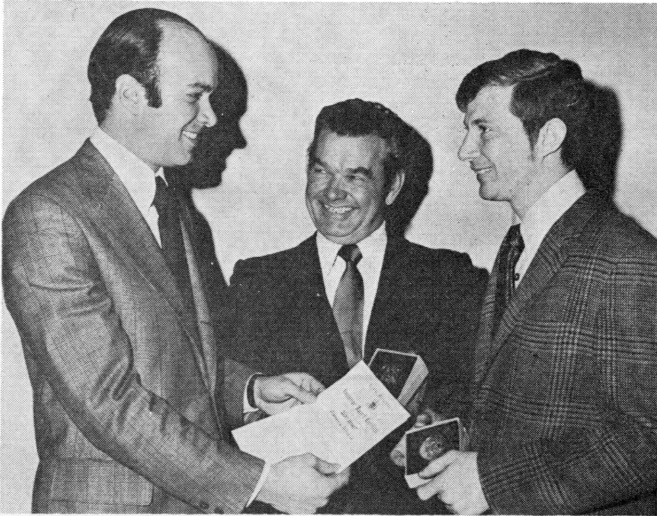
In 1970, Barbara was first runner-up in the Miss Philadelphia contest. She also tied for first place for a Miss Lithuania contest. She contends she will not enter any more beauty contests as it is too much of a let-down being a runner-up and it means nothing. She also was runner-up for Miss U.F. Torch for the City.

With all her talents and athletic prowess, she also has a "green" thumb and has a real vegetable garden on the window sill at her office. They once had a string bean party with all the string beans she "harvested," and she has also grown watermelon, carrots, beets, etc., etc.

Barbara is just 23 years old—has no boy friends at present—they also are too self-centered and demanding, but it is her ambition to be an EA III in art and design, and with her many attributes, we know that someday some fine Prince Charming will come along and make a good and rewarding life for her that is better than any beauty contests.

Rosemary Rosenthal

A nickel goes a long ways these days—you can carry one for days before finding something it will buy.



MANAGING DIRECTOR Hillel S. Levinson (left) presents medals and certificates to two City employees for efficiency-improving suggestions. Torresdale Plant employee John Horger (right) received a \$25 check. At the same ceremony, Walter Stewart (center), of the Recreation Department, received \$250 for a \$5,000 labor-saving idea.

EASLEY AND HORGER WIN CASH \$\$\$ FOR IDEAS THAT BETTER OPERATIONS

Because of a couple of good ideas, John Easley is \$60 richer and John Horger \$25 better off. Managing Director Hillel S. Levinson presented the checks to them in a City Hall ceremony.

Through the City's suggestion system, John Easley, a foreman at the Southwest Plant, offered an idea that solved a recurring problem.

Mr. Easley had long worried about the hand gates that are used to regulate the flow of sewage into and out of tanks at the Southwest Plant. Opening the gates meant pulling them out of their slots and laying them on a catwalk between tanks. Sometimes the gates fell into the tanks, damaging equipment; they could be recovered only by draining the tanks.

Mr. Easley suggested a method for pulling up the gates, tilting them and locking them into place in the slots. All it took was a plate and some nuts and bolts. Results: \$600 a year saved at the three water pollution control plants.

John Horger, an instrumentation technician II at the Torresdale Plant, suggested that the "loss of head" indicators on the filter consoles be painted red (instead of black) to distinguish them from the "rate of flow" indicators. This simple idea has made it easier for the plant operator to take readings.

SICK LEAVE RECORD

(Continued from Page 4)

D. Guerriero, with 19 years.

Water Distribution: Equipment Operator Leonard H. Moss, with 17 years.

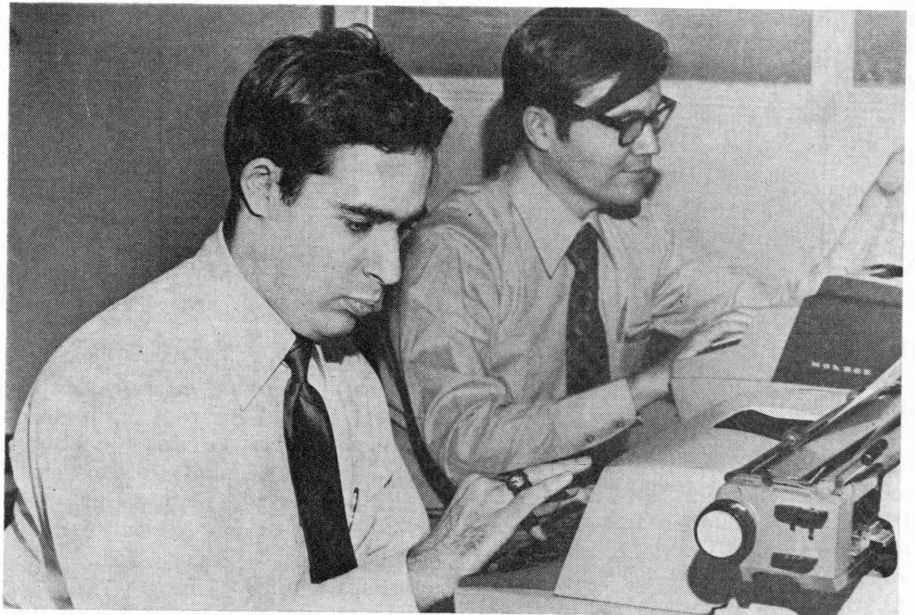
Construction: Engineering Aide John H. Berninger, 14 years.

PROMOTIONS

(Continued from Page 11)

H. Isaac, from chemist I to II.

Others: Gabriel J. Morelli, from trades helper to maintenance mechanic I, Plant Maintenance; Isaac Albright, from laborer to semi-skilled laborer, Building Maintenance; Perry Wallace, from serviceman to trades helper, Automotive Maintenance; Joseph G. McAdams, from water meter repairman I to II, Meter Shop; John Terembula, from field Inspector I to field representative, Customer Service; Andrew Peters, from electrical engineer II to staff engineer I, Load Control; and Frances Bruchbocker, from engineering aide II to III, Water Operations (main office). Patrick Cairo, of Research and Development, won a two-step promotion from graduate engineer to sanitary engineer II.



NEW MATHEMATICIANS AID STREAM AND OCEAN STUDIES

The Research and Development Unit has recently obtained some timely help. It has hired two young mathematicians to help it with its studies of engineering models, river parameters, oceanic sites, new plants, automation, and other complex mathematical problems.

One of the new mathematicians is

Michael Pence, shown left above. Mike is a remarkable young man, who can do the most complex mathematical problems on the typewriter.

Mike is a June, 1972, graduate of the University of Illinois, with a B.S. in mathematics.

Peter McLoone (in background above, took his B.A. in mathematics at LaSalle College in 1970. He received an M.S. in mathematics at Drexel University last year.

NAME WARREN BUSH SEWER COORDINATOR AS 94 WATER EMPLOYEES ARE PROMOTED

Welcome promotions have been won by 94 employees, both veterans and freshmen, since last spring.

Typical of the hard working veterans are Warren Bush and Domenic Guglielmi.

Warren Bush, who has been with the department for 18 years, has been named coordinator, or assistant chief, of the collector system. Under his watchful eye will come sewers and inlets throughout the city.

Warren brings much experience to his job. He worked his way up through the department's civil engineering ranks, has received "outstanding" civil service ratings, and is an engineering graduate of the U.S. Army Air Corps (World War II). He has taken engineering courses at West Virginia, Wesleyan and Drexel Universities.

Domenic Guglielmi, who reports to Warren Bush, will keep 75,000 sewer inlets free and flowing. Noted for his past abilities in doing this, he has been promoted from public works inspector II to inlet cleaning superintendent. He has been with the City since 1956.

Typical of the earnest younger employees is William Wankoff, who jumped from civil engineer I to sanitary engineer II. Although barely 27 years old, Bill Wankoff supervises the Northeast Plant, one of the biggest wastewater plants in the country.

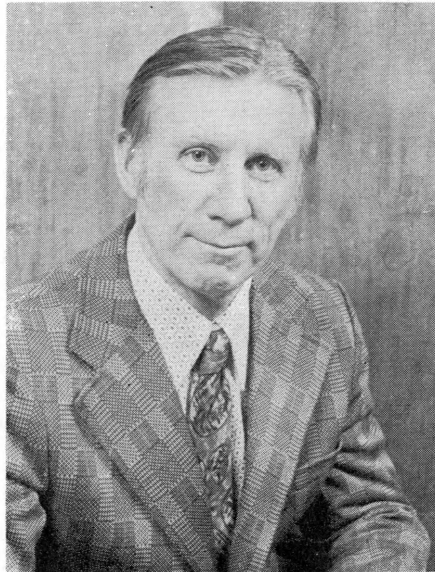
Bill holds two degrees from Drexel University, a B.S. in civil engineering (1968) and a master's degree in environmental engineering (1970).

Another promotion was that of John Catalano, who won a department commendation last June for his timely aid to flooded industries and businesses. Mr. Catalano, a 15-year employee, was promoted from assistant supervisor to supervisor in Distribution.

Space unfortunately allows the *News* to list only the names of the many other deserving employees who have been promoted.

List of Promotions

Design: Thomas J. Hickey, III, from mechanical engineer I to II; Gerald T. Hyams, from graduate engineer to electrical engineer I; Zafar Ali Khilji, Thomas Weber, and Kenneth Cox, from graduate engineer to civil engineer I; Edward Vernick,



WARREN BUSH
Asst. Chief, Collectors

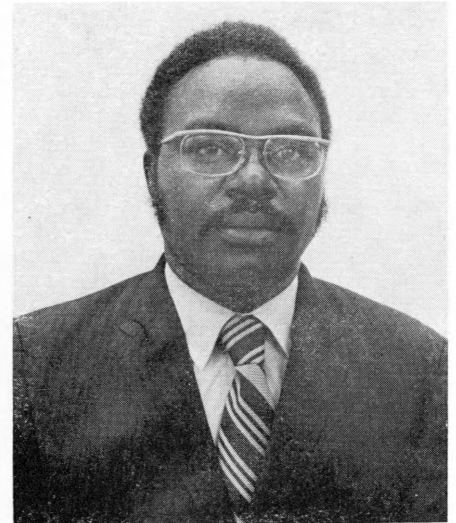
Joseph Graci, and Kevin Nomenee, from civil engineer I to II; and Joseph Carter, from engineering aide I to II.

Construction: Erwin L. Huber and James R. Gallagher, from civil engineer II to construction engineer I; Albert Kerns, from mechanical equipment inspector to construction projects technician III; and William O'Meara, from public works inspector II to construction projects technician III.

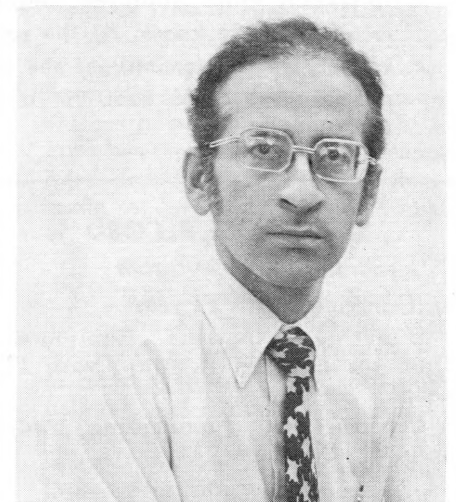
Water Pollution Control Administration: Stephen E. Schuyler and Michael B. Maher, from graduate engineer to sanitary engineer I; Thomas F. Healey, from sanitary engineer I to II; Bernard Brunwasser, from management trainee to administrative services officer I.

Inlet Cleaning: Charles Slaughter, from excavation foreman to assistant superintendent; Douglas McCoy, from heavy equipment operator I to inlet cleaning supervisor; Richard Wiggins, from labor foreman II to inlet cleaning supervisor; Claude Brown, from labor foreman I to II; Samuel L. Jenkins and Mervin Moye, from labor sub-foreman to labor foreman II; William Price, from equipment operator I to labor foreman I; Thomas Council and Harvey Caldwell, from laborer to equipment operator I.

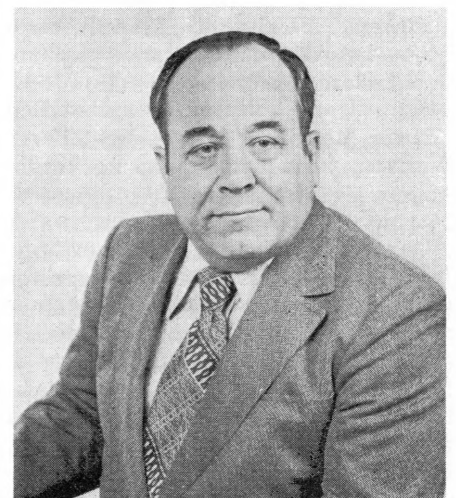
(Continued on Page 11)



CLAUDE BROWN
Labor Foreman II



SHELDON H. ISAAC
Chemist II



DOMENIC GUGLIELMI
Supt., Inlet Cleaning

94 PROMOTED*(Continued from Page 10)*

Sewer Maintenance: Paul D. Sojourner, from custodial worker I to laborer; Huey L. Pigford, Edward J. Fisher, and Wayne G. Hill, from automotive driver to equipment operator I; George Wright, from laborer to equipment operator I; and Cyrus Gordon, from laborer to semi-skilled laborer.

Water Pollution Control Plants: Emanuel Johnson, from engineering aide I to labor sub-foreman at Southeast Plant, and all the following at Northeast Plant—Maurice Cameron, from mechanical engineer II to staff engineer I; Robert Serpente, from graduate engineer to mechanical engineer I; Henry Cosby, from plant helper I to treatment plant operator I; Bernard C. Burse, from labor sub-foreman to foreman I; and John J. Hoeffler, from maintenance mechanic I to II.

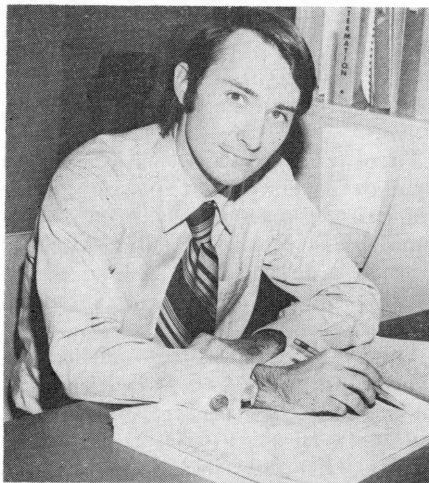
Water Treatment Plants: John A. Rossi and Francis Coulter, Jr., (Belmont), from graduate engineer to sanitary engineer I; Nance D. Kunz (Queen Lane), from graduate engineer to sanitary engineer I; and Earl Jenkins (Queen Lane), from mechanic helper to treatment plant operator.

Water Pumping: William P. Spittle, from stationary fireman to station engineer; and Henry W. Rielly, from maintenance mechanic I to electrician.

Distribution: Elijah Neuson, from maintenance mechanic I to welder; Kathleen Fain, from Clerk I to II; Bobby Moore, from equipment operator I to heavy equipment operator I; Willis Robinson, equipment operator I to II; Vincent Wright and James Donovan, from semi-skilled laborer to equipment operator I; Eddie Reed and Ervin McDuffie, from laborer to equipment operator I; Edward S. Sarin and Charles Sparks, from emergency repairman to foreman; Arthur Lee and Stephen Adamof, from repairman to foreman; Clarence Driggins and Mack Little, from repairman to emergency repairman; Clinton Zeigler, David Williams, Jr., William Miller, John Tartt, and John Miller, from repairman helper to repairman; Ralph Mongelluzzo, from foreman to assistant supervisor; Alfonso Fortune, from custodial worker I to repairman helper; Lewis Willis, Joseph Sellers, and Arthur Gaines, from laborer to repairman helper;

Move Up

SAMUEL L. JENKINS
Labor Foreman II



PATRICK CAIRO
Sanitary Engineer II

and John Rhines, from equipment operator I to water main equipment mechanic.

Engineering Computer Center: Sandor Kovacs, from mechanical engineer II to engineering supervisor I; and Marcia Wagner, from sanitary engineer I to II.

General Administration: Michael Augustyn, from social worker welfare trainee to management trainee; and Dorothy Hammond, from clerk-typist I to II.

Materials Testing Laboratory: Thomas Wilson, from custodial worker I to automotive driver; Barbara McGough, from laboratory technician to chemistry technician; and Sheldon

(Go Back to Page 9)

BRAVE ADVENTURERS SHOOT RIVER RAPIDS

The Youghiogheny River near Ohiopyle, Fayette County, was the scene of a true-life adventure last August as a group of fearless Water Department employees and their friends took on some of the wildest white water in this part of the country. The expedition, under the direction of Sir John Spitko, forewent the usual custom of self-reliance and entrusted itself to a group of native guides claiming to have full knowledge of this treacherous but beautiful river.

Sir John, of the Torresdale Quality Control Laboratory, made the first known Water Department passage of this river with a band of R & D engineers in the Fall of '71. Since that time, plans for a second expedition had been underway. This second epic journey, lasting a gruelling six hours, was undertaken by the same seasoned boatmen/engineers from the R & D Unit and by several chemists/biologists from the Torresdale Laboratory.

No Casualties

The beauty of the scenic Youghiogheny was not the sole breath-taking experience during the journey. Fearless courage and sheer endurance were the by-words as the crew, battered in their rubber boats, were spirited through rapids and swept over falls. Miraculously, but as foretold by the native guides, there were no casualties, and the 7-1/2 mile trip was termed a "striking success" by the Manayunk Geological Society. Surely, names such as Spitko, McGuire, Sullivan, Silver, and Weber are emblazoned upon the Youghiogheny Valley for years to come.

Those interested adventurers among us can now follow the exciting route of John Spitko. Professionally guided tours regularly shoot the Youghiogheny in four-man rubber boats while the avid sportsmen challenge the raging river in white water canoes. If you're seriously interested in taking a raft trip down this wild, natural river, explore the many state and private facilities near Ohiopyle. Inquiries can be directed to the Fayette County Development Council, 74 East Main Street, Uniontown, Pa. 15401 (412-438-3522).

Edward Boyajian

Ancient Water Systems

By Editor Ray Harris

I shall never forget the thrill I got, when standing outside the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, I asked my guide about some perforated stone blocks. "Oh, those formed part of the aqueduct built by King Solomon," he replied.

The blocks were squarish, with round holes in the middle and recessed joints. Measuring about 2 ft. high x 2 ft. wide x 1 ft. long, they were so short that it would have taken thousands of them to form an aqueduct.

The next day I saw another of these blocks in a small Moslem cemetery alongside Rachel's tomb near Bethlehem. I learned that there were many such blocks scattered between Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

Unhappily, the blocks had not been made by King Solomon. They had been used (I later learned) by the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, to reinforce a pipeline which he had laid from a high reservoir near Hebron to Jerusalem.

This aqueduct was one of the famed siphon pipelines which the Greeks had invented. Atmospheric pressure at the water source forced the flow over intervening hills and valleys until it reached 2,500-ft. high Jerusalem. Because the pipeline ran straight and true, the water pressure in the valleys was tremendous. To keep the pipe (which may have been of lead) from bursting or moving, it was encased at valley crossings in stone reinforcing blocks.

The aqueduct entered Jerusalem along the western ridge of the city and may have supplied the palace and gardens of deceased King Herod. One may still climb a great tower of

Herod's palace and look across the roof tops of the city to the Temple Mount and the golden Dome of the Rock.

The pipeline of Pontius Pilate has long since been broken and scattered. An older aqueduct, however—centuries older, it is reported—still brings water from the Pools of Solomon at Bethlehem to fill the basins around the Temple Mount. Could Solomon have built that aqueduct? No one can say.

Cisterns of Masada

My bus took me south through the green hills of Judea, past Bethlehem and Hebron, and then through a wasteland of broken rock, and finally into the great flat plain of Beersheba. The fertile brown acres stretched for miles in every direction, with a little patch of green here and there. In the spring, I thought, the plain must be a riot of green color with growing wheat.

Turning eastward, we passed through country that became drier and drier, relieved only by an occasional black tent of the Bedouin. We climbed a dusty hill to Avdat, where lay the ruins of an ancient Nabatean town.

The Nabateans, who flourished for a thousand years, first as independent traders and then under Roman rule, had survived in this desert by catching every drop of rain and leading the water skillfully over their fields. Inside Avdat, a city of paved streets and fine public buildings, were deep cisterns into which the inhabitants had channeled the rainfall. Wandering through the ruins, I noticed a clay house sewer—evidence of advanced drainage methods.

Turning eastward again, the bus moved into the mountains, which were brown and forbidding and where scarcely a blade of grass grew. The heat rose with each mile. Even though it was November, this country could spell death for the lone traveler.

At last the bus emerged on the western side of a mountain, and there across a deep valley was the flat-topped mountain of Masada, set against the blue waters of the Dead Sea. Even at that distance, one could see the ruins on top of Masada and the great earthen ramp which the

Romans had thrown up on its western side. On the northwest face of Masada were some curious square holes.

From the foot of the earthen ramp, Masada looked even more dizzying in height. Its top was 2,400 feet above the Dead Sea, and several hundred feet above the western ravine. The climb up the ramp, however, is an easy one for most tourists, and when one emerges on top the cool breezes make the spot pleasant.

From the top of Masada, the view is so breath taking—across the waters of the Dead Sea to the hazy blue hills of Moab and the anvil-shaped peninsula of the Lisan, that one almost forgets the purpose of the visit.

Masada was King Herod's winter resort and his place of refuge. He built two fine palaces on top, one of which hangs in three tiers for 100 feet down the northern cliff. In the northern palace, some of the columns and the brightly decorated plaster walls are still partially intact. There were large storehouses and the top was ringed by a casemate wall (two walls partitioned into sections).

It was to Masada that Herod frequently invited high-placed Roman guests. For their comfort and his own, he constructed a swimming pool and elaborate Roman baths.

The steam bath was of special interest. Hot air from an oven was conducted beneath a mosaic floor, supported by short columns of round bricks, and then the air passed up square pipes (or flues) of clay, set in the walls, and escaped through vents into the room. Steam was created by throwing water on the floor. This principle of radiant heating was afterwards applied by the Romans to their villas in Britain to keep them warm in the winter.

The flat top of Masada is brown and austere today, but Herod cultivated a garden which made it green and pleasant.

How did Herod obtain water for his baths and his garden in a desert where the sea is salty and less than an inch of rain falls each year?

Herod's engineers took advantage of a simple fact of nature. Though it rains seldom around Masada, the rain pours rapidly from the naked mountains, collecting in "wadies" (or gulleys) and building up into raging floods.

The engineers, therefore, built dams in the wadies on the north and south sides of Masada, cut apertures



KING HEROD built this aqueduct to bring water to Caesarea.

(Continued on Page 13)

ANCIENT WATER SYSTEMS

Continued from Page 12)

into the northwest face of the mountain, and hollowed out great cisterns inside the mountain. When flash floods hit the dams, the water rose until it spilled into open stone channels that led to the apertures. Within a few hours, the cisterns were brimming with more than 10 million gallons of water. Afterwards, the water was carried by donkey or man to a set of upper cisterns.

Water Tunnel of Megiddo

There were no tours to Megiddo in November, and so I caught a bus in Haifa which took me around to the back of Mt. Carmel. I almost overshot the ancient ruins, but a blue-eyed Druze, the descendant of some Christian crusader, told me where to alight.

Megiddo rises 70 feet above the surrounding plain, an artificial hill that slowly grew as 20 cities rose and fell on the site. Situated at the head of a mountain pass, the city commanded the road that came up from the coast to the Valley of Jezreel and the hills of Galilee. So many mighty battles were fought for the city, that the Book of Revelation predicts that the last battle of Armageddon will take place there.

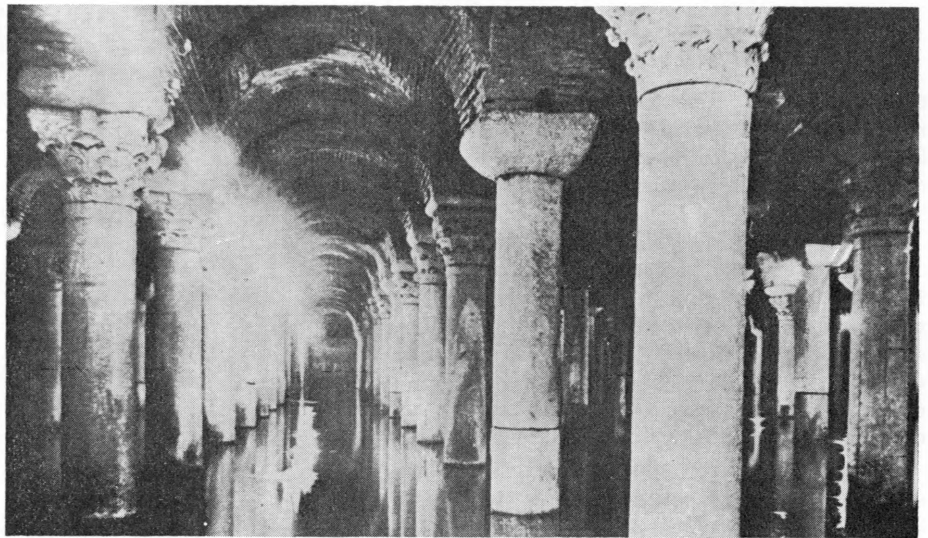
I thought little of Armageddon, as I caught the view from the top. To the east stretched the green, fertile Valley of Jezreel, which the Israelis have turned into a garden after centuries of neglect. To the northeast were the high hills of Galilee. It was one of the loveliest sights.

After 3,000 years, Megiddo ceased to exist as a city about 300 B.C. In this century, many archeologists have worked over the site and made remarkable discoveries.

There are gateways and walls, some from the days of King Solomon . . . the remains of a large governor's palace . . . and, in a deep cut, the remnants of three temples dating to the second millenium B.C. Much excellent ivory work has been removed to museums.

Megiddo was one of King Solomon's chariot cities. Walking across the top, I came upon stone pillars that supported the roofs of stables and doubled as hitching posts. There were also limestone managers, and nearby a stone-lined granary set deep in the rubble.

Two large groups of stables, housing 450 horses, have been uncovered at Megiddo. Thus the city must have fielded over 200 two-horse chariots.



THIS COLUMNED reservoir in Istanbul held 30 million gallons of water for the palace of the Byzantine emperors.

The stables date to the time of King Ahab in the 9th century B.C.; those of Solomon have disappeared.

There was plenty of water at Megiddo for thirsty horses and inhabitants. At the west side of the mound is a vast crater. This is the shaft that goes down 120 feet to an ancient water tunnel.

The Israelis have thoughtfully lighted and ventilated the tunnel and built a wooden walkway through it. They have also thoughtfully posted a sign at the top of the shaft, indicating the number of steps down (about 200) and the number of steps up the other side (about 80).

I descended and found an egg-shaped tunnel cut out of the living rock. About 11 feet in diameter, it reaches for 215 feet to a point beyond the city wall. In ancient times, it brought water from a hidden spring to a cistern inside the city. As city succeeded city, however, the staircase to the tunnel became deeper.

There are signs that the tunnel was cut by two work gangs from opposite ends. When they came together, their tubes were only a few inches off line vertically (it is reported) and two feet laterally. The tunnel dates to the 9th century B.C. Under King Solomon—a century earlier—the inhabitants walked to the spring through a sloping shaft.

Aqueducts of Istanbul

The bellboys at the Istanbul Hilton must have thought me extravagant, for I kept them running to my room with five-cent bottles of "pure spring" water.

Had I been visiting Istanbul in

ancient times, I would not have insisted on bottled water. Constantinople (as Istanbul was then called) had one of the finest water systems in the Roman world.

My first glimpse of this system came when I passed through the great land walls of the city, on my way from the airport. The walls, built in 413 A.D., stretch for more than four miles from the inlet of the Golden Horn to the Sea of Marmara. Behind these walls and their massive towers lived a half-million inhabitants in the sixth century.

My taxi moved through the walls and through the maddening traffic of the city. Thousands of old cars (some of them museum pieces) were belching smoke, tooting horns, and sending pedestrians scrambling for their lives. My driver smiled proudly at this "modern" traffic, but even more proudly when a tall Roman aqueduct loomed across the avenue. This was the stone aqueduct built by Emperor Valens in the latter part of the fourth century.

Valens' aqueduct started in the distant hills and ran underground until it passed the city walls. In the midst of the city it emerged from the hill on which the Church of the Holy Apostles stood, and continued as a channel supported by stone arches. Rising in two tiers to a height of 100 feet, the arches continued for 700 feet to another hill where they emptied their flow into great open cisterns.

Constantinople had other aqueducts. Most Roman aqueducts were of the gravity flow rather than

(Continued on Page 14)

ANCIENT WATER SYSTEMS

(Continued from Page 13)

the siphon type. The Romans preferred to lead water down gradually from the hills to prevent channel erosion and to keep pipes from bursting.

The aqueducts of Constantinople distributed water to many public fountains and to innumerable underground cisterns in houses, monasteries, and public buildings. The water supply was so plentiful that the city offered a "free" bath once a week to certain types of foreign visitors.

Much water, of course, was consumed in the imperial section of the city. There were located the hippodrome, the church of Santa Sophia, the senate house, and the many buildings and gardens of the palace.

Of all these public monuments, Santa Sophia (or Aya Sofya) is almost the only one still intact. Built by the Emperor Justinian in 532-37 A.D., the church stands today at the eastern end of a flowered park.

Though touched by time, the high dome and golden mosaics of Santa Sophia still fill the visitor with the breath of beauty. I wandered repeatedly through the vast basilica, where graceful columns from Ephesus, with lacework capitals, support the upper balconies, and inscriptions from the Koran (placed there by Moslems) speak of a later past.

Close by Santa Sophia, at a busy intersection, is a public work that would delight the heart of any water works engineer. A staircase leads down to it, and I followed it to the depths. There I came out on a lighted platform.

Glistening in the light and receding gradually into the darkness was a great reservoir. Its roof of bricks, shaped into graceful vaulting, was supported by 336 marble columns, most of them taken from ancient temples. The columns, with their ornate capitals, make this one of the most elegant reservoirs ever built by man.

Constructed by Philoxenus for Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, the reservoir received water from the aqueducts of Valens and Hadrian. Its 30 million gallons provided an emergency supply for the palace in time of siege. Today the reservoir is filled with sediment and rain water swept in by storms.

Gone is the Byzantine palace which the reservoir supplied. Only a few windows of white stone and wall

THE RECREATION SCENE

By Edward Boyajian

STRETCH THAT DOLLAR BILL BY JOINING RECREATION ASSN.

One of the best "buys" around is being offered again this spring by the Water Department Employees' Recreation Association. This buy, for just one dollar, is membership in WDERA.

Last year the association had 625 members.

Despite devaluation, a dollar buys a lot of things in WDERA. Here are some of the recent savings which non members have missed:

- March 23 Dinner at Liberty Bell Clubhouse (\$9.75)
- April 15 Phillies-Mets baseball (\$4.25 seats at \$4)
- April 28 Banquet with Louis Prima at Palumbo's (dinner, wine, drink, tax and tip for \$11.50 and up)

Because of its large membership, WDERA is able to arrange these and other group savings, including discounts on theater tickets, the year around.

More than savings, however, WDERA offers Water Department employees an opportunity to participate in a variety of City-sponsored team sports - softball, basketball, bowling, golf, chess, and many more.

fragments of brick still peer across the Sea of Marmara.

I have read that at the other end of the flowered park, near the ancient hippodrome, is another columned reservoir. Its waters once slaked the thirst of sweating horses and charioteers. Today the surface of the hippodrome lies beneath a tree lined, elliptical drive. Only a few stones and three historic columns still witness to its triumphs.

Beside the hippodrome is the monument of another age—the Blue Mosque of the Sultan Ahmed. Looking like a vision from the Arabian Nights, the mosque rises dome above dome, surrounded by six minarets. Its interior walls are covered with blue tiles, and stained glass windows look toward Mecca.

I took off my shoes and entered the mosque with the other tourists, while the faithful washed their hands at the sacred fountain.

INDIANS DEFY "BIG CHIEFS" TO PLAY SOFTBALL MAY 5

Management could lose its scalp on Saturday, May 5. The Water Department Indians have challenged the Chiefs to a softball game.

This challenge was easy to foresee. Ever since the short-handed Chiefs crushed the Indians (3-0) in a football game last October, the Indians have been plotting revenge. An Indian recently stated, "We can assure you Chiefs that this humiliating defeat hasn't been forgotten."

It is expected that the Chiefs will show up in force for the softball game . . . spurred on by overconfidence. The Indians are counting on that.

Teams are now forming. You can sign up for either team by calling Edward Boyajian, ext. 7885.

::

TOURIST WITH MOST MILES CAN WIN \$10 CASH AWARD

The Water Department Employees' Recreation Association is sponsoring a "Great Mail Contest." All you do to win is to mail in a copy of the *Water Department News* from the most distant point on the earth.

Entrants must sign the *News* and enclose it in an envelope with an uncancelled stamp from the country of origin. Postmarks will be the deciding factor for distance. Entries must be received by Editor Ray Harris, 1180 M.S.B., by August 1, 1973. Of course, you don't have to go abroad to win.

The grand prize will be \$10.



"I am sorry, Miss Jones, but you don't seem to meet the specifications for a City job."

SPEND \$17.5 MILLION TO IMPROVE SERVICE

Next to good water, progress is the Water Department's most *constant* product.

In calendar 1972, the Water Department spent over \$5 million to create new facilities for its water system, and \$12.5 million on wastewater (sewerage) improvements. Current capital outlays for water and sewer projects average \$1 million to \$2 million monthly.

Thanks to this, the department's customers will be even better served in the future.

Water System

Perhaps, the most tangible change will be tasted (or not tasted) by Philadelphians this summer. This will involve the application of ammonia to the finished water at the Torresdale and Queen Lane Plants. The ammonia will combine with chlorine to form a tasteless, odorless, longer lasting disinfectant. Gone will be the chlorinous tastes and odors.

For this purpose, ammonia equipment is being installed at the Torresdale Plant under contracts totaling \$259,000, while new, but hitherto unused, equipment at the Queen Lane Plant is being modified. The Belmont Plant has been applying ammonia since 1967.

New Reservoir: Customers supplied by the Queen Lane Plant are already enjoying the benefit of a new covered reservoir. The second half of this reservoir went into service last September, and automatic controls for it were finished in January.

Holding 50 million gallons of purified water, the reservoir will help the plant meet peak demand on hot summer days and during busy hours. It was formed from old filter beds at a cost of \$3.5 million.

Water Tunnel: Sometime this summer, water from the Schuylkill River will flow to the Queen Lane Plant through a new tunnel. Extending for 6,000 feet, the tunnel will carry up to 150 million gallons daily. Though completed last autumn, the 8-ft. tube awaits a connecting pipeline loop at the river end. The tunnel and loop will cost \$3.4 million. For the Queen Lane Plant, the tunnel will assure a reliable supply of river water to meet growing future demand.

Water Pumps: Two new pumps, with a combined capacity of 80 mil-



MOTOR SCOOTER is driven by Commissioner Carmen F. Guarino through a 6,000-ft. tunnel that will supply river water to the Queen Lane Plant. With him on inspection tour are Deputy Managing Director Thomas C. Piccoli (white rain coat), Deputy Commissioner Kenneth Zitomer (seated left) and Construction Chief Walter H. Clark.

lion gallons daily, went into service at the Lardner's Point Station in 1972. Station capacity increased from 210 to 240 M.G.D., thus guaranteeing a steady supply for consumers on warm summer days.

Water Mains: In calendar 1972, the department laid approximately 19 miles of new water mains. Many of these mains replaced old lines; others reinforced supply or provided service for new housing. In addition, over 11 miles of old mains were cleaned and cement lined. Both of these programs are still going strong.

Wastewater System

Stream protection has been much in the minds of Water Department planners. Besides planning a \$233.1 million expansion of the water pollution control plants (described on page 1 of the *News*), they have been making a number of changes in the plants.

In the past year, new pumps, valves,

and controls have been installed at the plants. Most important, however, are grease burner buildings.

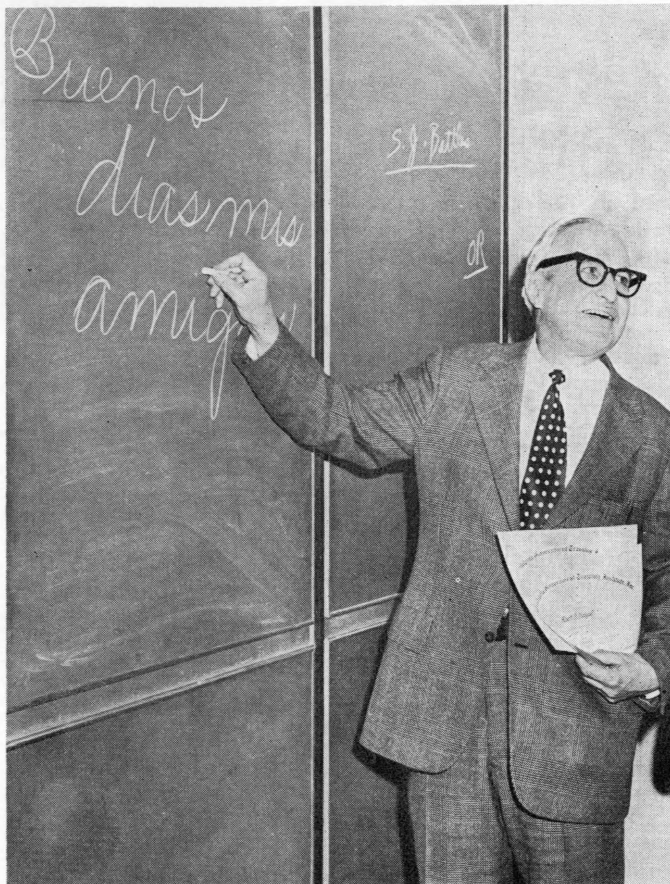
Grease Burner Buildings: Plant odors and other problems will be greatly reduced when incinerators are completed at the Southwest and Southeast Plants. Now under construction, the incinerators will burn each hour a combined 6,000 lbs. of grease and oil skimmed from wastewater. Their cost will be \$1,847,750.

New Sewers: In calendar 1972, the department constructed 13 miles of sewers to replace old lines, service new homes, and relieve insanitary conditions. Several more miles are currently being built.

Outlying Flows: As part of its good neighbor policy, the city agreed to accept up to 1.5 million gallons of wastewater daily from two Delaware County authorities. The Water Department built a sewer to receive this flow.



FIVE WATER EMPLOYEES receive certificates from Commissioner Carmen F. Guarino, for completing courses in the Philadelphia Government Training Institute. L. to r., Timothy Waterman, Christopher Wingert, Frances Bruchbocker, Commissioner Guarino, Albert Raiguel, and William McKenzie.



ALBERT RAIGUEL, who studied Spanish in the Philadelphia Government Training Institute, explains how to say a friendly word when in Mexico. PGTI teaches City employees new skills, ranging from basic supervision to data processing.

FORTY-SEVEN FRESHMEN TO JOIN QUARTER CENTURY CLUB MAY 8

The Water Department's Quarter Century Club will take in another batch of freshmen on May 8.

Forty-five employees who have just completed 25 years of City service, will be inducted into the club at a dinner to be held in the Middle East Restaurant. Commissioner Carmen F. Guarino and other officials will welcome the new members.

The freshmen will increase the roll of living members to approximately 275. It is rumored that both old and new members will enjoy a sparkling program at the dinner.

The new inductees will include:

Construction: Thomas Durkin, Clemens J. Kasperowicz, George Lott, Charles Mager, Harry Mallick, and William O'Meara.

Design: Rocco P. Giannini, George Gimborn, Allen Stackhouse, and Louis Benoff.

Distribution: Roger M. Broley, Richard W. Connelly, Benjamin DiTore, Nadine Eskridge, Julius Fuller, Edward Parrish, Murray E. Roane, Robert E. Sullivan, Richard A. Supplee, Albert A. Tyman, and Angelo J. Varrella.

Fiscal: Edith Archibald and John Briggs.

Pumping: Michael F. Barrett (ret.), James P. Brady, George H. Devlin, Steve Gagajewski, Charles McKeever, Stephen J. Miller, Joseph F. O'Neill, and Loretta C. Walsh.

Water Treatment: Robert Henry, James Johnson, John Mansfield, Charles McBride, Charles I. Pierce, and Rodnor Rogers.

Others: George Miller, Automotive Maintenance; Eugene Vicario (ret.), Building Maintenance; Anthony Piscitello (ret.), Meter Shop; John Del Vecchio, Plant Maintenance; James A. Moran, Industrial Wastes; Edward Potts, Northeast Plant; Howard B. Millner, Southeast Plant; and Anthony A. Miami, Water Operations Analysis; Robert Miller and Edwin Kirk, Survey.