

CIS 76-778 Substances hazardous to health - Toxicological and occupational medical criteria for MAC values (Gesundheitsschädliche Arbeitsstoffe - Toxikologisch-arbeitsmedizinische Begründung von MAK-Werten). Henschler D. Verlag Chemie GmbH, Postfach 1260/1280, 6940 Weinheim, Germany (Fed.Rep.), 3rd supplement 1974. 141p. 600 ref. Price: DM.42.00. (In German)

With the 3rd supplement, this collection of material underlying the German MAC values (CIS 322-1973, *Gzt Oem 1610.11*) now covers 77 industrial substances. Among those added are benzene, chloropicrin, 1,2-dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, decaborane, pentaborane and methyl bromide. Each monograph gives toxicological data, human experience, experimental findings in animals, and the arguments for the establishment of the MAC value. (105040)

CIS 76-779 Phosgene formation during welding in air contaminated with perchloroethylene. Andersson H.F., Dahlberg J.A., Wettström R. *Annals of Occupational Hygiene*, Oxford, United Kingdom, Sep. 1975, Vol. 18, No.2, p.129-132. Illus. 7 ref. (In English)

Perchloroethylene (PCE) is commonly used in workshops for degreasing and cleaning, and can thus contaminate the air around welders. Formation of phosgene caused by short-wave radiation from welding arcs in PCE-contaminated air was studied experimentally, and the results compared with theoretical calculations. There was some agreement between the methods, especially for MIG welding of carbon steel. Welding in PCE-contaminated air is more hazardous than when the air contains trichloroethylene or methylchloroform, and should be avoided. (105043)

CIS 76-780 Mortality study of workers in a polyvinyl-chloride production plant. Duck B.W., Carter J.T., Coombes E.J. *Lancet*, London, United Kingdom, 13 Dec. 1975, Vol.2, No.7946, p.1197-1199. 5 ref. (In English)

Age-standardised mortality rates for 2,100 male workers at a factory in South Wales, exposed to vinyl chloride for up to 27 years, showed no excess of total or cause-specific mortality. One death from angiosarcoma of the liver, not dealt with in the present article, has since been identified. There was no suggestion of an increased frequency of deaths from the more common malignant diseases. (105048)

CIS 76-781 Acute respiratory distress following formalin inhalation. Porter J.A.H. *Lancet*, London, United Kingdom, 27 Sep. 1975, Vol.2, No.7935, p.603-604. 8 ref. (In English)

Little has been reported concerning the effects of inhaling formaldehyde, and this letter to the Editor reports self-observations during the course of an acute pneumonitis following heavy exposure to formalin vapours. Clinical and laboratory findings are given. Pulmonary function tests on the 2nd day after exposure yielded a forced vital capacity of 4.26l, a 1-sec forced expiratory volume of 2.97l, and maximal mid-expiratory flow of 1.88l/min. All improved markedly by the 24th day. The patient was known to be atopic to a wide range of allergens. (105049)

CIS 76-782 Exposure to trichloroethylene - Evaluation of absorption, excretion and metabolism in human subjects (Exposition au trichloroéthylène - Bilan de l'absorption, de l'excrétion et du métabolisme sur des sujets humains). Fernandez J.G., Humbert B.E., Droz P.O., Caperos J.R. *Archives des maladies professionnelles*, Paris, France, July-Aug. 1975, Vol.36, No.7-8, p.397-407. Illus. 21 ref. (In French)

Results of experiments carried out in 3 healthy volunteers, aged between 17- and 29, exposed for 8h to concentrations of 54 and 97ppm trichloroethylene. Pulmonary retention of this substance was between 70.8% and 78%, whereas pulmonary clearance was on the average only 8% of the quantity absorbed during exposure. Furthermore, although 90% of the trichloroethylene was metabolised, only 50.4% of the quantity absorbed was excreted in urine in the form of trichloroacetic acid (17.7%) and trichloroethanol (32.7%). The cumulative excretion by way of respiratory and urinary tract totalled, on the average, only 58.7% of the solvent absorbed, leading to the suggestion that there are other metabolites or other paths of excretion. (105052)

CIS 76-783 Some aspects of industrial fluorosis in Switzerland - I. The industrial hygienist's viewpoint; II. Radiology and bone fluoride (Preliminary study) (Quelques aspects de la fluorose industrielle en Suisse - I. Le point de vue du médecin du travail; II. Radiologie et fluor osseux (Etude préliminaire)). Maillard J.M., May P., Boillat M.A., Dettwiler W., Rouget A., Curati W., Demeurisse C. *Archives des maladies professionnelles*, Paris, France, July-Aug. 1975, Vol.36, No.7-8, p.409-420. Illus. 14 ref. (In French)

The first part of this study describes the industrial process for obtaining aluminium and shows how fluorine concentrations in the work environment are produced; 61 cases of industrial fluorosis were identified in Switzerland up to 1973. A TLV of 1.5mg/m³ has been fixed by the Swiss National Accident Insurance Institute (Schweizerische Unfallversicherungsanstalt), as compared to the U.S. TLV of 2.5mg/m³. In the second part, the radiographs of 20 workers exposed for an average of 29 years to high fluorine concentrations in the working environment are compared with those of 20 controls. The workers' radiographs show considerably increased heterotopic osteogenesis, a greater incidence of periosteal appositions and a lesser frequency of osteoporosis

than the controls. The adverse radiological findings increase with the rise in bone fluoride content. (105053)

CIS 76-784 Methods for the determination of the atmospheric concentration of oil mist. Institute of Petroleum Occupational Hygiene Subcommittee. *Annals of Occupational Hygiene*, Oxford, United Kingdom, Dec. 1975, Vol. 18, No.4, p.293-297. 1 ref. (In English)

The Subcommittee's review of some of the methods currently used for the evaluation of oil mists has led to the compilation and presentation of the general features of known satisfactory methods for the sampling and analysis of mineral oil mists in the droplet state at concentrations approaching the present TLV of 5mg/m³; the comments and recommendations are not applicable to the evaluation of oil vapour in the gaseous state. The information given covers more particularly sampling methods and the analysis of air samples. (105056)

CIS 76-785 Occupational exposure of petrol pump workers. Pandya K.P., Rao G.S., Ohasmana A., Zaidi S.H. *Annals of Occupational Hygiene*, Oxford, United Kingdom, Dec. 1975, Vol. 18, No.4, p.363-364. 9 ref. (In English)

Environmental and biochemical tests were carried out in 21 filling stations and among 51 filling station attendants in the Lucknow area in India to determine the risks attached to the handling of petrol in hot weather in a tropical country. The findings are compared with those of similar surveys conducted in temperate countries. It is concluded that exposure to benzene (the petrol contained 10-17% benzene) is hazardous in hot weather and that the workers concerned should be informed of the toxic nature of petrol vapours and the need to avoid inhalation. (105060)

CIS 76-786 Airway disease caused by phenolic (phenol-formaldehyde) resin exposure. Schoenberg J.B., Mitchell C.A. *Archives of Environmental Health*, Chicago, USA, Dec. 1975, Vol.30, No.12, p.574-577. 12 ref. (In English)

Pulmonary function tests and a questionnaire survey were carried out in 48 previous and present production-line and 15 other workers. Acute symptoms of fume exposure and lung function after the Monday and Friday work shifts are described. Lower FEV₁/FVC and maximum expiratory flow 50%/FVC ratios were found in those exposed for more than 5 years (15 workers) although they smoked less. In spite of a high proportion of subjects reporting acute respiratory symptoms (included a slight excess of chronic cough and sputum production), only small decreases in lung function over the work day and work week were found. Certain limitations in the design and conclusions of the study are recognised (small number of subjects, Saturday work, lack of accurate information on exposure). (105062)

CIS 76-787 Erythrocyte protoporphyrin test for occupational lead exposure. Tomokuni K., Osaka I., Ogata M. *Archives of Environmental Health*, Chicago, USA, Dec. 1975, Vol.30, No.12, p.588-590. Illus. 23 ref. (In English)

Erythrocyte protoporphyrin (EP) was determined by photofluorometry in microsamples of blood from 65 workers exposed to lead in a PVC plant. The log of the EP level (range: 58-557µg/100ml) was closely related to blood lead. The results suggest that the test is especially useful for estimating toxic effects in workers exposed to mild concentrations of lead over a long period of time. The cost per analysis is much less than that of any other laboratory test. The result is however influenced by iron deficiency and by intake of alcohol. Determinations of both ALAD and EP in blood can distinguish between blood lead levels and iron deficiency. (105064)

CIS 76-788 Tritiated methylmercury in the brain of squirrel monkeys - Cellular and subcellular distribution. Berlin M., Blomstrand C., Grant C.A., Hamberger A., Trofast J. *Archives of Environmental Health*, Chicago, USA, Dec. 1975, Vol.30, No.12, p.591-597. Illus. 20 ref. (In English)

Tritiated methylmercury (MeHg) hydroxide - the method of synthesis from tritiated methyl iodide is described - was administered orally in a single (non-toxic) dose of 0.8mg/kg and weekly for 6 weeks. This dose was chosen as being realistic from the point of view of human toxicology. The MeHg distribution in the brain was studied by microautoradiography and by fractionation of brain tissue into cellular and subcellular fractions. Part of the brain MeHg was in water-soluble form. MeHg was found mainly in the neuropile of the cortex. With the subtoxic dose, more protein-bound radioactivity was found in the glial than in the neuronal fraction, although both were high. With toxic doses the protein-bound fraction in the neurons was significantly increased. Autoradiography showed the presence of MeHg in damaged but not in undamaged neurons. (105065)

CIS 76-789 Antibody suppression by cadmium. Koller L.D., Exon J.H., Roan J.G. *Archives of Environmental Health*, Chicago, USA, Dec. 1975, Vol.30, No.12, p.598-601. Illus. 14 ref. (In English)

Mice were given 3 or 300ppm cadmium for 10 weeks. Both primary and secondary immune responses to inoculation of antigen (sheep red blood cells) were depressed. (Graphs show both responses to administration of antigen during and 1, 7, 14 and 42 days after exposure to cadmium). The most signifi-

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MEAT-WRAPPERS ASTHMA AMONG PACKING HOUSE WORKERS CALLED SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM:

Exposure of packing house workers to fumes produced by cutting plastic films made of polyvinyl chloride with a hot wire during the process of wrapping meat with plastic constitutes a serious and widespread occupational health hazard, compounded by smoking among the exposed workers.

A report on an epidemiological study of meat wrappers asthma was presented to the American Public Health Association meeting by Dr. Carl J. Johnson, formerly with the Seattle-King County Health Department and now Director of Health in Jefferson County Health Department, Lakewood, Colo. Co-author was Herbert W. Anderson of the Seattle-King County Health Department.

The studies were conducted in Washington State packing house workers and those employed in meat markets. Symptoms among the workers affected included respiratory (cough, chest pain, breathlessness), systemic (headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, fever and myalgia). Smokers experienced more severe effects than non-smokers.

The manufacturer reportedly conducted an investigation of the respiratory symptoms associated with the fumes produced in the meat-wrapping process and had concluded that those fumes did not present any hazard to meat wrappers, Dr. Johnson said. He commented:

"In view of other recent reports of illness in meat wrappers exposed to fumes from this source, and other reports concerning the carcinogenic effect of polyvinyl chloride, and the lack of sufficient laboratory studies of the acute and chronic effects of the pyrolysis products of this type of film, the conclusion that the fumes are not hazardous would seem to be unwarranted. The systemic nature of some of the symptoms reported as a result of exposure to these fumes would appear to indicate that the effects of exposure may be more than transient."

Although allergy has been suggested as a cause for the symptoms of meat-wrappers asthma, the presence of such powerful irritants as hydrogen chloride (HCl) and perhaps trace amounts of phosgene seem to make a better case for direct chemical injury to the respiratory system, Dr. Johnson said. Persons who smoke cigarettes apparently experience a synergistic or additive effect with the combination of pyrolysis products of tobacco and plastic, he said.

"The nature of the effects of the fumes requires that the fumes be adequately exhausted from the working area at the point where they are generated," Dr. Johnson said. "In addition, the working area should be provided with adequate ventilation, despite the fact that this may be difficult to do, since in many packing plants the packaging operation is done in a refrigerated room. Perhaps an improved method of cutting and sealing the films can be used in which the film is sealed without pyrolysis and then cut with a sharp edge. If effective control of the fumes is not achieved, employees who smoke or have respiratory disease should be transferred to another location.

"Apparently the use of this film and the use of the thermocutting and thermosealing process for packaging food and other items is widespread. This would seem to indicate that exposure to these fumes is a significant occupational health problem which requires further and more detailed investigation."

Occup. H. & S. Letter, Nov. 8, 1974 p. 4
AFL-CIO BLASTS OSHA PROPOSAL ON MIGRANT WORKERS, ASKS PUBLIC HEARINGS:

The AFL-CIO has denounced proposals by OSHA to "weaken" Federal standards governing employer-owned housing for migrant farm workers as "atrocious" and asked that public hearings be held.

George H.R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, urged that at least three field hearings be held in different regions so that those affected by proposed amendments to OSHA rules on "employment related housing" can testify.

Taylor said that witnesses for the AFL-CIO and United Farm Workers of America would show at such hearings that:

the staff conclusions, a not unintended result.

Some advisory board members, for example, demur on the emphasis the report puts on energy conservation. Indeed, the report makes a strong point in this regard, setting out four main policy recommendations for achieving slower energy growth:

- Adopt minimum fuel economy performance standards for new cars—aiming for at least 20 miles per gallon by 1985.
- Encourage more efficient space heating and cooling.
- Shape government programs to encourage technological innovation for saving energy.
- Set prices to reflect full cost of producing energy.

Cancer link closes PVC plant in Norway

Norsk Hydro, Norway's big petrochemicals producer, has temporarily shut down its 60,000 metric-ton-per-year polyvinyl chloride plant at Heroya. The decision was taken on the basis of a regulation issued recently by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration to lower the level of U.S. worker exposure to vinyl chloride to 1 p.p.m. (C&EN, Oct. 7, page 5).

The Norwegian plant will be shut for several weeks while an independent team of doctors and other experts evaluates the situation there. What will likely happen is that the plant will restart with a limit of vinyl chloride exposure lower than the 20 to 30 p.p.m. now in effect. However, the consensus is that the Norwegian authorities won't follow OSHA's regulation. And the workers themselves have expressed the desire to resume production.

Management at Norsk Hydro is particularly sensitive about the safety aspects of its PVC operation because of the death in 1972 from angiosarcoma of one employee. The 600 workers at the PVC plant currently are undergoing intensive medical tests.

Should Norsk Hydro decide to pull out of PVC production, however, it will affect a plan, arrived at earlier this month, to make 300,000 metric tons per year of vinyl chloride at nearby Rafnes. Continental Oil will provide technical assistance toward setting up that unit and will take some of the product when it comes on stream in 1977.

Other PVC makers throughout Europe are keeping a close watch on developments in Norway. In the

U.K., for instance, a tripartite group established earlier this year by the Chemical Industries Association, the Trades Union Congress, and the Department of Employment is preparing a code of practice to control public health risks of the chemical. But members of the association's vinyl chloride committee take the position that technology isn't available to enable a plant to operate at an exposure level of 1 p.p.m., although attempts are being made to reduce concentration in the working environment well below the 25-p.p.m. limit now in practice.

Likewise, in West Germany the recommended 50 p.p.m. vinyl chloride maximum that appeared in the "maximum working place concentrations list" issued by a commission of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft—a government group concerned with safety among chemical workers—was withdrawn three weeks ago. A revised limit will be issued shortly which, one observer believes, "will be much lower."

Senate passes science policy bill

The Senate hastily has approved, without a dissenting vote, an omnibus federal science policy bill that among other things calls for establishing a White House Council of Advisers on Science and Technology.

However, there's virtually no chance that the House will act on the measure in the lame-duck session after the elections. One reason is that Rep. Olin E. Teague (D.-Tex.), chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, has indicated to the committee staff that he intends to continue with earlier plans to hold a third round of hearings on the federal science apparatus next spring.

The Senate bill, S. 32, the "National Policy and Priorities for Science and Technology Act of 1974," contains remnants of an earlier version of S. 32, the "National Science Policy and Priorities Act" introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) as well as of S. 2495 and S. 1686.

Among other things, S. 32 sets as national policy that there must be a continuing federal investment in science and technology adequate to the needs of the nation and that the national capabilities for technological planning and policy formulation must be strengthened.

Major provisions of the bill to accomplish these objectives include:

- Establishing a three-member White House Council to advise the President on federal policies, plans, and programs in science and technology. The chairman of the council would serve as the Science and Technology Adviser to the President and as chairman of a new interagency Federal Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology (FCCST).

- Replacing the existing Federal Council for Science and Technology with a new entity (FCCST) that would have statutory authority to coordinate federal science and technology.

- Establishing in the National Science Foundation an Intergovern-



Kennedy: needs of the nation

- mental Science and Technology Advisory Committee to foster state use of science and technology. NSF would make grants of up to \$100,000 to each state to set up an Office of Science and Technology.

- Funding an 18-month, \$1.5 million NAS study of the federal organization for civilian science and technology. The report is to include recommendations for improving federal science and technology organization.

- Requiring the President to submit an annual science and technology report to Congress.

Finally, the Senate bill would make several changes in NSF programs and policies. For instance, within 90 days of enactment of the bill, NSF is to initiate a program of continuing education in science and engineering to enable scientists and engineers who have been working for at least five years to acquire new knowledge, techniques, and skills in their special fields or in other fields. The bill also provides for the development of special curriculums and educational techniques and the award of fellowships to scientists and engineers.

Goodrich Unit's PVC Facility in Quebec Has Had 9 Deaths Due to a Rare Cancer

By BARRY KRAMER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

A Canadian plastics plant, with nine deaths so far, has gained the grim distinction of having more known fatal cases of a rare liver cancer caused by occupational exposure to vinyl chloride gas than any other single plant in the world.

A spokesman for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. in Cleveland confirmed that nine deaths due to angiosarcoma of the liver had occurred over past years among former workers at the B.F. Goodrich Canada Ltd. polyvinyl chloride plant in Shawinigan, Quebec. Both are units of B.F. Goodrich Co., Akron.

Angiosarcoma was first linked early last year to long-term exposure to vinyl chloride gas, which is used to make polyvinyl chloride plastic, or PVC. Including the Canadian cases, 46 workers around the world exposed to vinyl chloride in PVC plants have developed liver angiosarcoma. Almost all are dead. Seven other cases of angiosarcoma also have been linked to exposure to the chemical.

First Cases Discovered

The first cases of vinyl-chloride-linked angiosarcoma were discovered in January 1974 at the B.F. Goodrich PVC plant at Louisville, Ky. That plant currently has recorded eight angiosarcoma deaths, with a ninth case still living.

Three cases have been uncovered at the Union Carbide Corp. plant at South Charleston, W.Va., and another three at the Good-

rich Tire & Rubber Co. in Niagara Falls, N.Y. One case each as occurred at a Goodrich plant in Avon Lake, Ohio, and at a Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plant in Pottstown, Pa., according to records kept by the government's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in Cincinnati.

Abroad, five cases have been reported from PVC plants in West Germany, three from France, two each from Czechoslovakia, Britain, Italy and Yugoslavia, and one each in Norway, Sweden and Japan. Other cases of occupational exposure to vinyl chloride that resulted in liver angiosarcoma include two each in the U.S. and Canada, and one each in Britain, Italy and Sweden.

Death Records Used

Goodrich Canada announced in a news release last December that four cases of liver angiosarcoma had been uncovered from death records of former Shawinigan workers, with the earliest occurring in 1968. Goodrich purchased the plant from Gulf Canada Ltd. in 1972, and the company noted in the December release that only one of the deaths had occurred while Goodrich owned the plant.

The plant, formerly known as Shawinigan Chemical Ltd., employs about 200 workers. The U.S. parent company said in its annual report issued last spring that the Shawinigan angiosarcoma toll had climbed to eight deaths. And it recently reported to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health that the total had reached 10 deaths.

But a company spokesman said yesterday that one of the deaths on further examination had turned out not to be angiosarcoma.

All of the angiosarcoma deaths were discovered by Dr. Fernand Delorme, a pathologist at the Maurice Central Regional Hospital at Shawinigan Sud. Both Shawinigan and Shawinigan Sud are about 80 miles northeast

of Montreal, about midway between Montreal and Quebec city.

The Shawinigan plant was built in 1941 and is, like the Goodrich plant in Louisville, one of the oldest PVC plants in the world.

Goodrich said that after the first cases of angiosarcoma were uncovered at Louisville it "greatly accelerated" a plant modernization program at Shawinigan and that worker exposure to vinyl chloride gas has been drastically reduced.

The company said the province of Quebec hasn't set occupational standards for vinyl chloride exposure, but the company adheres to standards set by the province of Ontario. (Occupational safety is a provincial matter in Canada, unlike the U.S. where the federal government sets standards.)

In the U.S., federal standards require

PVC plants to prevent worker exposure to levels of vinyl chloride of more than one part per million parts of the air they breathe. The Ontario standards allow a maximum exposure of 10 parts per million averaged over eight hours, although Goodrich said exposure levels at the Shawinigan plant were currently averaging between two and three parts per million.

...division
...Charles O. Galvin,
...Methodist University
...to discuss the sit-
...school
...reviews of 25
...the American Bar As-
...that at least 10 probably
...more than their fair share
...Previously the ABA had
...about one a year. But the
...become "enough of a problem
...look for it when inspecting
...says R. W. Nahstoll, chairman of
...arm that surveys the schools.

Rule of Thumb
ABA rule of thumb says universities
take 16% to 23% of law school re-
sults depending on whether they pick up
buildings' heat, light and maintenance
law school budgets generally include
es, library costs and equipment; uni-
ties usually handle bonded debt. Legal
tion suffers if more is taken, the ABA
ains.

...Frederic Ness, president of the
...of American Colleges, says the
...and problems (of switching funds)
...old as the hills." He adds, "It wasn't
...ago that law schools were scram-
...for money and willing to be underwrit-
...although he can't cite specific in-
...ces."

Universities couldn't survive if single
...ments and colleges had to make it all
...own," Mr. Ness says. "The practice
...to be looked at broadly, in terms of total
...fit to the university."

Most of the best universities stay within
...bounds to assure quality programs.
...ard University Law School, like other
...ard colleges, operates on what it calls

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Business Schools Also Get The Business, They Gripe

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

Law schools aren't the only schools
complaining that hard-pressed universi-
ties take too much of their revenue.
Business schools, which like law schools
are low-budget operations currently at-
tracting students in droves, say they are
in the same fix.

American Association of Collegiate
Schools of Business, St. Louis, flagged
the problem at its annual meeting in
May, when at a panel discussion several
deans said they were "feeling pressure"
about money, says Louis D. Volpp, for-
mer dean of Columbia University Grad-
uate School of Business Administration.

Mr. Volpp resigned last year, shortly
after the university said it would take
\$17 million of the business school's \$49
million in tuition and state-aid revenue
this year. The take is up from \$12 mil-
lion last year and \$750,000 two years
ago. Mr. Volpp said he didn't mind the
unprofitable business school supporting
other educationally vital but deficit-rid-
den schools on campus. But he says all
schools should do their best to pare
costs, "and others haven't done as
much as they could."

Delmarva Power and General Atomic ended contracts for nuclear systems and fuel. General Atomic, owned by Gulf Oil and a Royal Dutch-Shell unit, will reimburse Delmarva \$125 million.

(Story on Page 14)

Consolidated Edison's net rose 17% in the third quarter to \$91.3 million. Arthur Hausburg was promoted to president, succeeding Charles F. Luce, who remains chairman.

(Story on Page 12)

Amrep Corp., two units and seven officers and directors were indicted on charges of defrauding customers in more than \$200 million of land sales.

(Story on Back Page)

First Mortgage Investors' 9% senior debenture holders approved a debt restructuring, but they refused to waive their right to immediate payment as the trust had wanted.

(Story on Page 15)

Herzog & Co. confirmed plans to move to Jersey City to escape New York's increased stock-transfer tax.

(Story on Page 6)

A plan to let Lockheed shield the identities of its payoff recipients from public disclosure was rejected by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(Story on Page 7)

More big oil companies listed lower third quarter profits declines —of 36% for Gulf, 32% for Atlantic Richfield and 7.8% for Cities Service.

(Story on Page 13)

Venezuela's offer of about \$1.1 billion appears to be acceptable to foreign oil companies whose properties would be nationalized.

(Story on Page 5)

Avis's profit hit a record \$6.2 million in the third quarter, a 44% jump. Colin M. Marshall was named president; he succeeds Winston V. Morrow Jr., still chairman.

(Story on Page 18)

W.T. Grant's chairman, senior vice president and all outside directors resigned.

(Story on Page 8)

Markets

Stocks: Volume 17,060,000 shares. Dow Jones industrials 851.46, up 12.98; transportation 166.54, off 0.21; utilities 82.66, up 0.22.
Bonds: Dow Jones 40 bonds 68.51, up 0.16.
Commodities: Dow Jones futures index 281.10, off 0.28; spot index 299.08, off 0.61

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A moratorium on forced busing to desegregate schools was urged by James Coleman, a Chicago sociologist who spotted the practice in the '60s. He told a Senate hearing that busing results in more segregation through white flight to the suburbs. But Coleman, unlike another witness, Kentucky Gov. Julian Carroll, opposed antibusing constitutional amendments the panel is considering.

A single polyvinyl-chloride plant in Shawinigan, Quebec, owned by a B. F. Goodrich Co. subsidiary has had nine deaths from angiosarcoma, a liver cancer, among its workers. Goodrich said employee exposure to the chemical has been greatly reduced at the plant.

The Federal Maritime Administration has permitted the Soviet Union to buy for \$1 million ship technology that was developed under U.S. subsidy, while refusing the U.S. Navy free access to the technology, the staff of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee charged. The maritime agency said it couldn't give the ship specifications to the Navy because they belonged to the developer.

A bill to let states issue up to \$38 billion of bonds to finish the 87%-complete interstate highway system has been introduced in the Senate, cosponsored by the head of the committee with highway jurisdiction. The U.S. pays 90% of the interstate system's cost, but restricted funding has slowed construction.

Promotion of an Air Force general who was involved in unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam in 1972 was confirmed by the Senate, 49-43. Maj. Gen. Alton Slay, who was Maj. Gen. John Lavelle's deputy for operations when Lavelle ordered the raids, will become a lieutenant general and Air Force deputy chief of staff.

Cambodia wants peaceful coexistence with Thailand, Ieng Sary, foreign-affairs chief of the new Communist government in Phnom Penh, said as he arrived in Bangkok.

A ban on sex bias in granting credit takes effect today, although some of the Federal Reserve's specific rules to bar discrimination have later effective dates. New Fed regulations also permit surcharges on credit-card purchases if they are disclosed as finance charges. But a bill to ban credit-card surcharges and permit unlimited discounts for cash purchases was cleared by a House subcommittee yesterday.

Turkey and the U.S. opened negotiations in Ankara on the status of 25 U.S. bases Turkey closed in July because of the weapons embargo. But a right-wing party in the Turkish coalition government said it won't consider the outcome of the talks binding because the U.S. has only partially lifted the embargo. The bases are important to the U.S. for monitoring Soviet activity.

Died: Georges Carpentier, 81, French heavyweight fighter who was knocked out by Jack Dempsey in 1921, of a heart attack, in Paris.

Most of these sham marriages with an "arranger" who, much as \$1,000, will find a spouse, orchestrate the marriage and file the visa application.

The use of a marriage to get into the U.S. is particularly common among Filipinos and Puerto Ricans, people say. But Mexican closeness to the U.S. is another reason for year 13,099 Mexicans entered the U.S. in 1972. Inflation and a high as 35% in some Mexican cities are making more Mexicans look for a better life.

Trying to get in by means is tough for many. In 1965 the U.S. didn't limit Mexican immigration. A new immigration law set limits on immigrants annually for each hemisphere.

Getting into the U.S. to do business. It can be Mexican to prove to the U.S. he won't take a job away or won't end up on welfare. These requirements he must meet for 2½ years for his visa.

Waiting in the Yard. In the tiny U.S. consular office across the Rio Grande from El Paso, inquiries have quadrupled now are streaming in all day. Kirk-Patrick Kotula in Juarez, complains that he is even waiting for him to get home at night. Vice-consul Irene Barber is the only one left.

All of this can be by an American. With a man hand the usual rigors avoided and a foreigner fast as the State Department papers, which usually take six weeks.

These days immigrants viewing all visa applications as a marriage. Applicants are likely to be questioned. Sin-riages seldom involve a long list of questions. What normally would be a marriage: "Does he have no one else would know her favorite food?" "Did you see together?"

It was questions like Miss Jacques's husband's U.S. visa in El Paso given a suspended sentence in Mexico.

But that leaves Mr. Jacques, in difficult stances because she is and will now have to be annulled. She recalls "husband in a dance hall in Juarez. He asked me she says. 'I decided, times it looks simple to me. And then you think me and you'll be happy. Love.'"

Her husband got a visa. Please Turn to Page 21, Column 2

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