

УСЛОВИЯ ЖИЗНИ И ЗДОРОВЬЕ

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О ПОРАЖЕНИИ ПЕЧЕНИ И ЖЕЛЧНЫХ ПУТЕЙ У РАБОЧИХ, ЗАНЯТЫХ В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ НЕКОТОРЫХ ВИДОВ ПЛАСТМАСС¹

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В связи с быстрым развитием производства пластических масс изучение заболеваемости рабочих этой важнейшей отрасли труда является весьма актуальным.

В данной работе представлен анализ поражения печени и желчных путей у рабочих, занятых в производстве некоторых видов пластмасс (фено- и аминопластов, полихлорвинилового пластика, ацетилцеллюлозы и винилбутилового эфира), по материалам Свердловского завода пластмасс за 1957—1960 гг. В разработку взято 350 рабочих основных цехов завода и для сравнения 170 рабочих вспомогательных цехов, проработавших на заводе не менее 3 лет.

Санитарные условия труда указанных производств отличаются рядом особенностей. В цехе по производству фено- и аминопластов воздух рабочих помещений загрязнен парами фенола, формальдегида, аммиака и некоторых других химических веществ, а также пылью фено- и аминопластов; в производстве полихлорвинилового пластика — парами хлористого водорода, дибутилфталата, а также пылью исходных компонентов (дибутилфталата, полихлорвинила и стеарата кальция); в производстве ацетилцеллюлозы — парами уксусной кислоты, уксусного ангидрида; в производстве винилбутилового эфира — парами бутилового спирта, винилбутилового эфира и ацетилена.

Кроме того, на некоторых участках производства отмечаются неблагоприятные метеорологические условия (повышенная температура, влажность и др.). При выполнении некоторых вспомогательных операций применяется ручной труд.

Представляют интерес некоторые литературные данные, указывающие на поражение и функциональные изменения печени в связи с воздействием на организм человека различных исходных химических веществ и самих пластмасс в производственных условиях и эксперименте.

С. Л. Трибук с соавторами выявили у 15 из 48 рабочих, занятых в производстве полихлорвиниловых пластмасс, изменения печени в виде более или менее выраженных гепатитов, сочетавшихся у 2 обследован-

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ПУТЕЙ У РАБОЧИХ,
ТОРНЫХ ВИДОВ

вердловского

ва пластических масс
и отрасли труда яв-ления печени и желчных
торых видов пластмасс
астиката, ацетилцеллю-
м Свердловского завода
о 350 рабочих основных
могательных цехов, про-роизводств отличаются
фено- и аминопластов
фенола, формальдегида,
в, а также пылью фено-
илового пластика —
также пылью исходных
и стеарата кальция);
кусной кислоты, уксус-
го эфира — парами бу-
тилена.водства отмечаются не-
вышенная температура,
вспомогательных опера-рные данные, указыва-
ния печени в связи с
с исходных химических
их условиях и экспери-48 рабочих, занятых в
менения печени в виде
хся у 2 обследован-

й годичной научной сессии

ных с явлениями холецистита. Признаков желтухи при этом авторы не наблюдали.

Г. Г. Захаров исследовал состояние печени у 57 пострадавших при остром отравлении уксусной кислотой. Автор клинически находил умеренное и кратковременное увеличение печени (на 1—2 см, реже на 3—4 см), сочетавшееся у 32 обследованных с изменением консистенции и болезненностью. Интересно, что признаки функциональной неполноценности печени автор наблюдал и в отдаленном периоде после интоксикации (через 16 месяцев и даже 5 лет).

Б. А. Агранович, А. С. Архипов, Н. С. Соринсон, С. М. Ковалерова, Н. В. Лазарев (цит. М. П. Чекунова) указывают, что клинические наблюдения за действием на организм хлорированных нафталинов и дифенилов, применявшихся ранее в качестве пластификаторов полихлорвинила, а также экспериментальные данные свидетельствуют о токсическом влиянии их на паренхиматозные органы и прежде всего на печень, аналогичном действию хлорированных углеводов жирового ряда.

Н. В. Городнова и И. Г. Расовская обнаружили нарушения пигментного и углеводного обмена печени у значительного числа рабочих, занятых в производстве винилбутилового эфира.

Углубленное изучение поражаемости печени с временной утратой трудоспособности среди рабочих основных цехов завода пластмасс за 3 года (1957—1959) с учетом возрастного-полового и профессионального состава, а также в сравнении с контрольными цехами позволило выявить некоторые особенности.

Уровень заболеваемости рабочих основных цехов выше такового в контрольных цехах: соответственно 4,6 и 1,1 больных и 54 и 21,2 дня нетрудоспособности на 100 работающих.

Рабочие и работницы основных цехов завода по болезням печени и желчных путей дают довольно большой процент (4,3) дней нетрудоспособности по отношению ко всей заболеваемости с временной утратой трудоспособности. Однако заболеваемость как по числу больных, так и по числу дней нетрудоспособности у женщин значительно выше, чем у мужчин (соответственно 5,6 и 1,5 больных и 66,7 и 16,9 дня нетрудоспособности на 100 работающих), что согласуется с выводами многих авторов.

Выявлена зависимость заболеваемости болезнями печени и желчных путей от вида производства пластмасс. Наиболее высокие показатели заболеваемости обнаружены у рабочих, занятых в производстве полихлорвинилового пластика, наиболее низкие — у работающих в производстве фено- и аминопластов (рис. 1). Самая высокая заболеваемость отмечается в основной производственной группе, самая низкая — в группе инженерно-технических работников (рис. 2).

Наиболее значительная частота заболеваний печени и желчных путей наблюдается у вальцовщиков.

На зависимость заболеваемости печени и желчных путей от профессии указывают М. И. Чаплюк и И. Г. Лаврова, которые при изучении заболеваемости среди рабочих Дорогомиловского химического завода выявили наиболее высокие ее показатели у сушильщиц.

Отмеченные особенности подтверждаются результатами периодических медицинских осмотров рабочих, проводившихся на протяжении 3 лет (1958—1960). На этих осмотрах патологические изменения печени обнаружены у 8,2% обследованных рабочих основных цехов, тогда как в контрольной группе этот показатель составил только 2%.

Среди рабочих, занятых в производстве полихлорвинилового пластика, заболевания печени и желчных путей при врачебном обследовании, проведенном за 3 года, выявлены у 15 из 100 обследованных, среди рабочих, занятых в производстве ацетилцеллюлозы, — у 12,7,

винилбутилового эфира — у 9,4, фено- и аминопластов — у 3,6 больных. Такие высокие показатели в 1-й группе можно, очевидно, объяснить тем, что продукты распада полихлорвинила (хлористый водород, хлорированный углерод и др.), выделяемые в период горячего вальцевания при открытом способе получения полихлорвинилового пластика, оказывают неблагоприятное влияние на печень и желчные пути. Высокая заболеваемость болезнями печени и желчных путей среди рабочих этого производства связана, по-видимому, также с неблагоприятным влиянием дибутилфталата, который в последнее время часто применяется в качестве пластификатора полихлорвинила. Однако его токсические свойства изучены недостаточно.

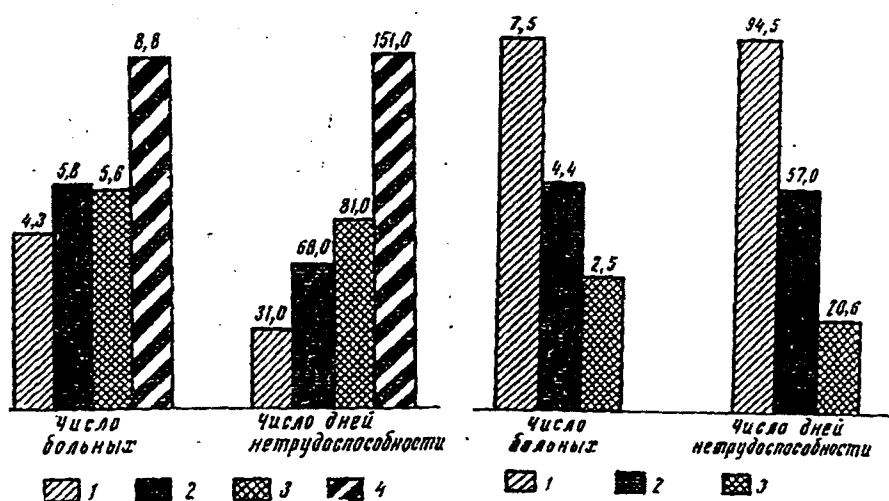


Рис. 1. Заболеваемость болезнями печени и желчных путей с временной утратой трудоспособности в отдельных видах производства пластмасс (на 100 работающих). Средние данные за 3 года.

Рис. 2. Заболеваемость болезнями печени и желчных путей с временной утратой трудоспособности в отдельных производственных группах (на 100 работающих). Средние данные за 3 года.

Наибольший процент лиц с заболеваниями печени выявлен среди основной производственной группы работающих (8,1%), на втором месте стоят инженерно-технические работники (7,9%) и на третьем — подсобно-вспомогательные рабочие (5,2%).

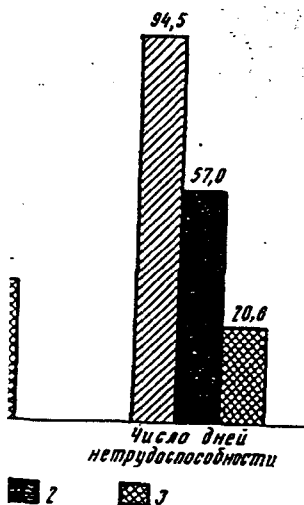
Клиническая картина заболеваний соответствовала хроническому эпителиальному гепатиту. Почти у всех больных отмечалось некоторое увеличение печени (на 1—2 см) и ее болезненность при пальпации.

У 9 из 23 больных гепатитом последний сочетался с хроническим гипацидным или анацидным гастритом. У 15 человек выявлены функциональные нарушения центральной нервной системы, у 7 — нарушения функции щитовидной железы и у 1 — гипохромная анемия.

Биохимическое исследование позволило обнаружить у больных сдвиги в показателях функционального состояния печени: увеличение содержания билирубина, снижение уровня сахара, у некоторых больных положительные результаты реакции Таката—Ара, пробы Квика и др.

Характерно, что клиническая картина гепатита была довольно сглаженной, заболевания протекали без явлений желтухи. Только у 2 больных отмечена некоторая иктеричность склер и мягкого неба. У ряда больных гепатит протекал скрыто и был диагностирован лишь при специальном клиническом обследовании.

ластов — у 3,6 больно, очевидно, объяс (хлористый водород, риод горячего вальце-орвинилового пласти-чень и желчные пути. чных путей среди ра-какже с неблагоприят-следнее время часто орвинила. Однако его



лезаемость болезнями пе-ных путей с временной ут-способности в отдельных нных группах (на 100 ра-Средние данные за 3 года.

печени выявлен среди (8,1%), на втором ме-), и на третьем — под-

говала хроническому отмечалось некоторое ть при пальпации. етался с хроническим товек выявлены функ-темы, у 7—нарушения я анемия.

аружить у больных я печени: увеличение а, у некоторых боль-Апа, пробы Квика и др. была довольно желтухи. Только клер и мягкого неба. диагностирован лишь

Большая С., 39 лет. Диагноз: хронический гепатохолецистит; функциональное расстройство центральной нервной системы; тиреотоксикоз. С 1945 по 1954 г. работала в цехе по производству ацетицеллюлозы в должности начальника смены, с 1954 г. — контрольным мастером отдела технического контроля в цехе по производству винил-бутилового эфира.

В клинику Свердловского научно-исследовательского института гигиены труда и профпатологии поступила с жалобами на боли в сердце, одышку при ходьбе, приступы головных болей (чаще во второй половине рабочей смены), боли в правом подреберье, общую слабость, плохой аппетит, повышенную потливость. За последний год потеряла в весе 3 кг. Считает себя больной с 1958 г. Болезнью Боткина не боле-ла. С 1950 г. страдает тиреотоксикозом.

Язык чистый, влажный, живот мягкий, при пальпации безболезненный. Печень пальпируется у края реберной дуги.

При рентгенооскопии грудной клетки изменений в легких не определяется; в серд-це умеренно-сглаженная талия, учащенная пальсация средней амплитуды.

В крови повышенное содержание билирубина (1,87—3,74 мг%). Сахар крови 73 мг%. Белок крови 8,19 г%. Реакция мочи на уробилин слабо положительная. Тром-боцитов 160 000, ретикулоцитов 0,7%; РОЭ 10 мм в час. Формула крови без особен-ностей. В порциях А и В дуоденального содержимого обнаружено немного слизи. Методом радионидикации выявлено повышение функции щитовидной железы.

У других больных картина заболевания была примерно такой же.

В профилактике заболеваний печени в условиях производства пла-стических масс решающее значение имеет комплекс санитарно-оздоро-вительных и лечебно-профилактических мероприятий. Из первой груп-пы мероприятий наибольшее значение имеют снижение загрязненности воздуха рабочих помещений токсическими веществами, внедрение комплексной автоматизации и механизации, улучшение герметизации производственных процессов, усовершенствование технологии производ-ства, замена токсических веществ в исходном сырье менее токсически-ми, из второй — диспансерное наблюдение, трудоустройство вне воз-действия токсических веществ, диетическое питание, способствующее восстановлению функции печени (диета № 5 по Певзнеру), санаторно-курортное лечение, а также тщательное клиническое обследование (с анализом крови на билирубин) лиц, длительно работающих в усло-виях воздействия токсических веществ, с целью выявления скрытых ге-патитов.

Многие авторы (Л. А. Горячева и Е. С. Парфенова, и др.) в каче-стве средств специфической терапии токсических гепатитов рекомен-дуют применение витамина В₁₂, липоканна, метионина, холинхлорида на фоне диетического питания (диета № 5 по Певзнеру).

Выводы

1. Поражения печени у рабочих, занятых в производстве пласт-масс, обнаруживаются значительно чаще, чем у рабочих контрольной группы. Клинически они протекают по типу хронического эпителиаль-ного гепатита.

2. Наиболее высокие показатели заболеваемости болезнями печени и желчных путей выявлены у рабочих, занятых в производстве поли-хлорвинилового пластика, а среди профессий — у вальцовщиков.

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PVC producers see good business ahead

Optimism for polyvinyl chloride based on tight market, high plant utilization, increasing production, and firm prices

"Everything's tight. You can't buy monomer. You can't buy polymer. I'm afraid to answer my phone because I can't fill any more customer orders. And most other producers don't even have product to swap at market prices." That's how one polyvinyl chloride product manager sums up his view of the business.

Although the tight supply-demand balance is bringing some operational problems, it does, nevertheless, indicate that the 1969-70 business outlook for PVC producers is shaping into the healthiest one of the past three years. Assuming continuing growth in the nation's economy, the PVC outlook runs like this:

- The supply-demand balance will remain extremely tight through 1969 and moderately tight through 1970.

- Utilization of plant capacity will average 90% or more this year and next.

- Production will be up at an annual rate of 12%, to about 2.66 billion pounds in 1969 and 3.0 billion pounds in 1970.

- Price structures are generally firm and producers will likely announce price increases this fall for general-purpose resin now selling at 10.5 cents a pound in bulk.



PVC REACTOR. Firestone worker adjusts valve on 3500-gallon reactor in which vinyl chloride monomer is polymerized at company's Pottstown, Pa., plant

Polyvinyl chloride markets are more diverse than any other large-volume thermoplastic

Market	Consumption (per cent)
Calendering	18%
Extruded products	14
Wire and cable	12
Calendered flooring	10
Film and sheet	6
Paper and textile coating	5
Sound records	5
Plastisols	5
Protective coatings and adhesives	4
Injection and blow molding	3
Coated flooring	2
Other domestic uses	11
Exports	5

Given such good business conditions after the 1967-68 period of overcapacity and price cutting, producers are optimistic, but cautiously so, about the near-term outlook. Union Carbide's Gordon P. Bigelow, product manager of vinyls, expresses what seems to be the industry's mood: "There's a little life on the horizon . . . but there are indicators that the economy might slide."

Even if consumer demand for vinyl products is weakened for a short time, the resin outlook is still good, because the current shortage of monomer is the really critical factor in today's tight supply-demand balance. This shortage is limiting the production of polymer and will continue to limit it until mid-1970, according to all monomer producers. What will relieve this shortage about mid-1970 will be new monomer capacity, in particular Dow's 800 million pound-a-year Oyster Creek, Tex., plant, which the company began to bring on stream in June and will continue to

increase to full capacity stepwise into next year.

The monomer shortage is somewhat puzzling, though, in view of what appears to be an industry overcapacity. A C&EN check of all monomer producers shows that their average operating capacity for 1969 is 4.0 billion pounds (excluding the Dow startup). At best, monomer production will approach 3.0 billion pounds this year, of which 90%—2.7 billion pounds—will go to domestic PVC makers, and 10%—300 million pounds—will go to currently strong export markets. Based on these figures, plant utilization for 1969 would be only 75%.

Monomer producers, however, claim that they're operating their plants all out. They estimate plant utilization this year at about 90%. This means that the effective operating capacity for 1969 must be lowered from 4.0 billion pounds to 3.4 billion pounds to arrive at the 90% figure. This is quite a drop from nameplate

capacity, but conceivable nevertheless, as producers continue to phase out acetylene units and overstate capacity to discourage competition.

The tight supply-demand balance for monomer is supporting the market selling price of 4.5 cents a pound in tanks on long-term contracts. One downward pressure on this selling price is coming from the Federal Trade Commission's 1967 consent order which requires that Continental Oil make available for five years one third of its vinyl chloride production to non-integrated PVC producers at the lowest price offered any other customers. Another downward pressure is the forecast for lower-cost ethylene at less than 3.0 cents a pound, even though prices for chlorine, which constitutes nearly 60% of the polymer weight, have recently moved up incrementally.

Slight discrepancy. While producers figure that plant utilization will be about 90% for 1969, there is a slight discrepancy between nameplate capacity and estimated production for 1969. A C&EN inquiry of all 23 PVC producers shows that the industry claims a year-end 1969 capacity of 3.7 billion pounds and an average operating capacity for the year of 3.2 billion pounds. These figures appear overstated, as do the monomer figures. It's likely that with production estimated at 2.66 billion pounds this year, average operating capacity will be about 3.0 billion pounds.

During the first four months of 1969, polymer production increased 13% over the same period last year, with some changes in the polymerization mix. Suspension homopolymer accounts for 68% of production so far this year, up from 63% last year. Suspension copolymer accounts for 18% so far this year, down from 23% last year. Dispersion (paste) resins remain unchanged at 14%. In spite of the generally good outlook, producers still have problems which average they're worried about.

Wide mix. B. F. Goodrich, which makes about all types and grades of PVC resins, indicates concern about having to produce such a wide product mix.

Hooker's Bill Daly, business manager for chemicals and polymers, says that his company is worried that its three fastest growing markets—rigid specialties, packaging sheet, and casting—might slow down with the overall economy.

And about pricing, Dick Kulick, vice president of marketing for Tenneco's plastics division, comments that even with last January's price increases and with good growth this year, the company feels there should be more of an increase in the average selling price for its homopolymer resin mix.

Vinyl chloride monomer capacity will total 4.8 billion pounds at the end of 1969

Producer	Location	Capacity (millions of pounds)
Allied Chemical	Geismar, La.	300
American Chemical	Watson, Calif.	175
Continental Oil	Lake Charles, La.	600
Dow Chemical	Freeport, Tex.	180
	Oyster Creek, Tex.	800*
	Plaquemine, La.	300
Diamond Shamrock	Deer Park, Tex.	100
Ethyl Corp.	Baton Rouge, La.	300
	Houston, Tex.	200
B. F. Goodrich Chemicals	Calvert City, Ky.	1000
Monochem	Geismar, La.	300
PPG Industries	Lake Charles, La.	300
Tenneco	Houston, Tex.	255
Union Carbide	Texas City, Tex.	150**
		Total 4,810

* Dow just started up part of its Oyster Creek plant in June and is making shipments.

** Union Carbide will phase out its Texas City plant by early 1970 and purchase merchant monomer.

Polyvinyl chloride capacity will total 3.7 billion pounds at the end of 1969

Producer	Location	Capacity (millions of pounds)
Airco	Calvert City, Ky.	120
Allied Chemical	Painesville, Ohio	200
American Chemical	Long Beach, Calif.	70
Atlantic Tubing	Cranston, R.I.	100*
Borden	Illioopolis, Ill.	
	Leominster, Mass.	250 (combined total)
Continental Oil	Aberdeen, Miss.	155
Diamond Shamrock	Deer Park, Tex.	
	Delaware City, Del.	240 (combined total)
Escambia Chemical	Pensacola, Fla.	50
Ethyl Corp.	Baton Rouge, La.	150
Firestone Tire & Rubber	Perryville, Md.	115
	Pottstown, Pa.	125
General Tire & Rubber	Ashtabula, Ohio	75
B. F. Goodrich	Avon Lake, Ohio	
	Henry, Ill.	
	Long Beach, Calif.	
	Louisville, Ky.	
	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	
	Pedricktown, N.J.	630* (combined total)
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	80
	Plaquemine, La.	40*
Great American Plastics	Fitchburg, Mass.	40
Hooker	Burlington, N.J.	70*
Keysor Chemical	Saugus, Calif.	60
Monsanto	Springfield, Mass.	150
Olin	Assonet, Mass.	125
Pantasote	Passaic, N.J.	
	Pt. Pleasant, W.Va.	120 (combined total)
Stauffer	Delaware City, Del.	80*
Tenneco	Burlington, N.J.	140
	Flemington, N.J.	75
Union Carbide	Texas City, Tex.	
	South Charleston, W.Va.	320 (combined total)
Uniroyal	Painesville, Ohio	135
		Total 3,715

* Atlantic Tubing's capacity is out of operation as the result of a fire but the company plans to rebuild capacity—how much is still uncertain.

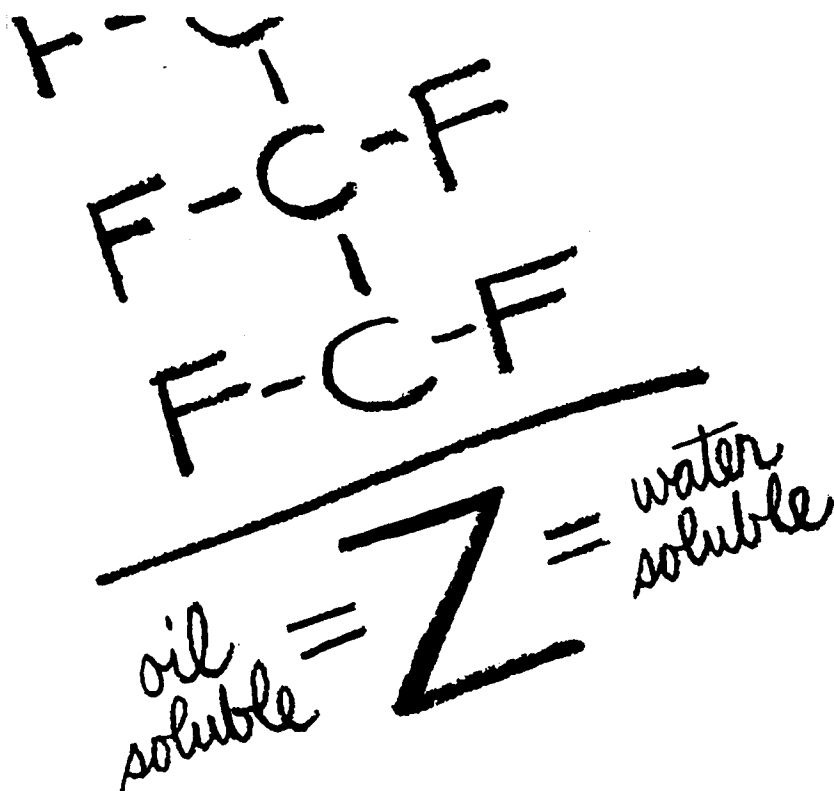
* Goodrich will have the Pedricktown plant on stream by the end of 1969.

* Goodyear will expand the Plaquemine plant to 80 million pounds a year in late 1970.

* Hooker will expand the Burlington plant to 120 million pounds a year in 1970.

* Stauffer will expand the Delaware City plant to 150 million pounds by the end of 1970.

Note: Dow Chemical will shut down its Midland, Mich., plant, rated at 60 million pounds a year, by the end of 1969 and thus end its PVC operations.



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Foreign licenses make more, satisfy less

A rich type of decline may be underway in U.S. companies' granting licenses to foreign firms. A survey of 191 companies on the subject by the National Industrial Conference Board accents pessimism on the future of the license, much used by U.S. chemical companies (C&EN, May 28, 1968, page 62).

The outward signs seem roiling enough. Far more U.S. companies are licensing abroad than did a decade ago. Licensing income has swelled from \$420 million in 1961 to \$780 million in 1967, the latest year for which figures are available. Net income from licensing is often extraordinarily high; 40% of the responding companies told NICB they clear more than 75% on their gross returns. Fully 75% of the companies report satisfaction with returns from foreign licensing activity. And government sources sing praises for the licensing royalties' effect on the balance of payments.

Shifting ground. The corporate ground is shifting under this surface, however. NICB cites a study by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, an international consulting firm, showing that the number of new licensing agreements has declined nearly 60% since 1961. These agreements made up only 19% of companies' foreign business activities in 1967 (the rest being investment and expansion), compared with 29% six years earlier.

Furthermore, NICB breaks down the Department of Commerce data on licensing income from 1961 to 1967, which show that the biggest increase came in licenses to companies' own subsidiaries, affiliates, and branches. The rise in income from independent foreign firms has been smaller, from \$263 million to \$348 million.

Priorities change. Behind these bits of evidence, NICB finds a major change in company priorities in doing business abroad. "About half the companies indicate that they are, as a matter of policy and practice, moving away from licensing and toward joint or wholly owned ventures overseas," the survey points out. "Because of the progressive mingling and integration of licensing with other types of foreign operations . . . licensing is gradually losing its identity as a separate way of doing business overseas."

Flat dissatisfaction. A quarter of the companies in the survey stated flat dissatisfaction with returns of licensing programs abroad. In addition, many companies pleased with licensing had quibbles. For example, one

chemical company declares: Our policy is that licensing is the last resort in most instances. We prefer joint ventures in order to have a partner rather than a competitor at the expiration of a licensing agreement."

NICB says that the results seem to warrant the conclusion that there is a "strong preference for equity control or equity participation, even among U.S. licensing companies that have no real complaints about their foreign licensing experience."

More explanation for this turning away from an apparently lucrative operation is the relative size of the proceeds. Although licensing makes up over half of foreign income for about one company in five, more than half the other companies get less than 10% of their total foreign revenues from licensing.

The corporate status assigned for foreign licensing is also slight. Only 19% of companies put a full-time licensing coordinator or manager in charge of this activity. Fewer than half the companies consider foreign licensing a separate operating and income-generating activity.

"Only a small minority of U.S. licensors," the report states, "apply to their licensing activity the same profitability yardsticks that they apply to other operating activities."

Chemical licenses. In this backburner position, chemical licenses have done relatively well. The Booz, Allen & Hamilton survey ranks them fourth in number behind machinery, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment licenses from 1961 to 1967. At 150, chemical licenses make up 9% of 1745 total licenses in the consultant's survey. Other relevant categories include textiles with 74, scientific instruments with 57, paper and allied products with 45, rubber and plastic products with 45, and petroleum with 13.

The character of licensing firms has changed considerably in the decade, according to Booz, Allen & Hamilton. The contribution of large companies (those with more than \$500 million sales) has climbed from 13 to 25% to offset the traditional dominance of the field by smaller companies.

Prime target. The prime target for licenses has been Europe. In 1957, total receipts from all types of direct investment abroad (including management fees and service charges) ran \$238 million, with only \$41 million from Europe. The European contribution 10 years later had soared to \$473 million out of a total of \$1.1 billion. For royalties, license fees, and rentals in 1967, Europe was by far the major factor with \$244 million out of a total of \$438 million.

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2,2-Dimethylpropane	■	□	□	2-Methylpentene-1	■	■	■
Isopentane	■	■	□	2-Methylpentene-2	■	■	■
Normal Pentane	■	■	□	Hexene-1	■	■	■
2,2-Dimethylbutane*	■	■	■	cis-Hexene-2	■	■	■
2,3-Dimethylbutane*	■	■	■	Hexene-2	■	■	■
2-Methylpentane*	■	■	■	mixed Hexenes-2 and 3	■	■	■
3-Methylpentane	■	■	■	Heptene-1	■	■	■
Normal Hexane*	■	■	■	cis-Heptene-2	■	■	■
2,4-Dimethylpentane	■	■	■	Heptene-2	■	■	■
Normal Heptane*	■	□	■	Heptene-3	■	■	■
3-Methylhexane	■	■	■	2,4,4-Trimethylpentene-1	■	■	■
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane*	■	□	■	2,4,4-Trimethylpentene-2	■	■	■
2,3,4-Trimethylpentane	■	■	■	Octene-1	■	■	■
Trimethylpentanes	■	■	■	cis-Octene-2	■	■	■
Dimethylhexanes	■	■	■	Octene-2	■	■	■
Normal Octane	■	■	■	mixed Normal Octenes	■	■	■
2,2,5-Trimethylhexane	■	■	■	Nonene-1	■	■	■
Normal Nonane	■	■	■	Decene-1	■	■	■
Normal Decane	■	■	■	Undecene-1	■	■	■
Normal Undecane	■	■	■	Dodecene-1	■	■	■
Normal Dodecane	■	■	■	Tridecene-1	■	■	■
Normal Tridecane	■	■	■	CYCLOLEFINS	■	■	■
Normal Tetradecane	■	■	■	Cyclopentene	■	■	■
Normal Pentadecane	■	■	■	Cyclohexene	■	□	■
CYCLOPARAFFINS				1-Methylcyclohexene-1	■	■	■
Cyclopentane*	■	■	■	mixed Methylcyclohexenes	■	■	■
Methylcyclopentane*	■	■	■	4-Vinylcyclohexene-1	■	■	■
Cyclohexane*	■	□ 99.5	□ 98	Cyclooctadiene-1,5	■	■	■
Methylcyclohexane*	■	■	■	DIOLEFINS	■	■	■
cis-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane	■	■	■	Butadiene-1,3	■	□	■
trans-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane	■	■	■	2-Methylbutadiene-1,3	■	□	■
mixed-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexanes	■	■	■	Pentadiene-1,3	■	■	90
Ethylcyclohexane	■	■	■	AROMATICS	■	■	■
Isopropylcyclohexane	■	■	■	Benzene	■	■	■
OLEFINS				Toluene	■	■	■
Ethylene	■	□ 99.8	■	Ethylbenzene	■	■	■
Propylene	■	□	■	ortho-Xylene	■	■	■
Isobutylene	■	□	■	para-Xylene	■	■	■
Butene-1	■	□	■	meta-Xylene	■	■	■
trans-Butene-2	■	■	■	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	■	■	■
cis-Butene-2	■	■	■	Isopropylbenzene	■	■	■
Butene-2	■	■	□	n-Propylbenzene	■	■	■
2-Methylbutene-1	■	■	■	Isobutylbenzene	■	■	■
3-Methylbutene-1	■	■	■	sec-Butylbenzene	■	■	■
2-Methylbutene-2	■	■	■	tert-Butylbenzene	■	■	■
Pentene-1	■	■	■	n-Butylbenzene	■	■	■
cis-Pentene-2	■	■	■	1-Phenylbutene-2	■	■	■
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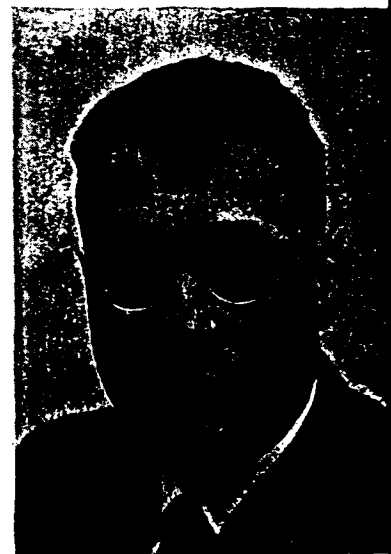
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Confidential employment service gets larger test

Beyond their primary purpose of transmitting the latest in chemical research, development, management, and marketing techniques, ACS national meetings are attended by those contemplating job changes. Next month's 158th ACS National Meeting in New York City should prove no exception. One somewhat new wrinkle, however, is ACS's Confidential Employment Finders' Service. CEFS will be tried out for the second time—but with a major change.

What's changed is that the applicant's identity will not be revealed unless he decides to contact an interested employer. The system will now work this way: The applicant first fills out an application form in which he does not identify himself and specifies those employers whom he doesn't want to see the form. Employers then review the forms at the meeting and indicate to the CEFS staff those applicants they'd like to contact or interview at the meeting. CEFS will not identify the applicant at this point as it did at the 157th ACS National Meeting in Minneapolis—but will contact the applicant and inform him of the company's interest.

Vulnerability. "The way the service worked in Minneapolis," says ACS personnel officer Damon N. Cordom, "left the applicant somewhat vulnerable." Companies surveyed after the first trial in Minneapolis tend to agree. Six specifically suggested changing the original plan to the current form. One company official observed that location and background information got too much away in some cases, and



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Employer data

Total number of participating companies 67
Number of companies making inquiries 34
Total number of inquiries made 223
Range in number of applicants requested by individual companies 1-24

Companies	Applicants requested
8	1
2	2
1	3
3	4
7	5
4	6
3	7
4	10
1	19
1	20
1	24

he asked that location data be deleted to avoid embarrassing the applicant.

Another company official said that to avoid browsing through applicant identifications, employers should be obliged to contact all applicants identified, or explain any exception to CEFS.

The confidential nature of CEFS might be similarly abused by employment agencies or management consultant firms. "Our fear is that should such firms get a man's name, they might market it in any way they see fit," ACS's Cordon points out. But CEFS experienced no such trouble at the Minneapolis meeting, he says, and he hopes that the New York meeting will be no different in this respect.

More contacts. The New York meeting will be different, however, in that more chemists, chemical engineers, and representatives from companies and academic institutions will be attending than at the Minneapolis meeting. Thus New York City should provide a larger test of the service. Mr. Cordon projects two to three times the response seen in Minneapolis—50 applicants and 67 employers registered—although he observes that this projection may be overly optimistic because of the soft job market for chemists right now. New York City is also a larger and different metropolitan area than is Minneapolis.

CEFS also differs from the National Employment Clearing House conducted by ACS at national meetings. NECH is primarily designed for those just out of college or graduate school, or without jobs, or employed but unconcerned whether their current employers find out they are looking for new jobs. NECH makes no charge to employer or applicant for registering. CEFS, on the other hand,

BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES

By DAVID M. KIEFER, Senior Editor



The stake for business in looking beyond tomorrow

What will our world be like in 1980? Or the year 2000? What corporations will still be in business? What products will they make? What problems must their managements cope with?

Nobody really knows, of course. But interest in long-range forecasting and planning is spreading. This interest has been spawned during the past decade or so largely in several think tanks—private, independent consulting and research centers oriented toward broad studies of technological, economic, and social change. Now, however, it is increasingly spilling over into government and business.

Just last month, President Nixon set up within the White House his own in-house think tank, as it were: the National Goals Research Staff. This new group has been "charged with the long perspective." Among its functions are forecasting future social developments and their consequences as far out as the year 2000 and evaluating the possible goals or choices that lie before us. A week later the President focused on a specific but highly significant aspect of the future when he proposed that Congress establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, responsible for studying the course of demographic change between now and the year 2000 and how such change will affect government activities and public policy.

Despite this apparent official stamp of approval, however, much of the business world remains skeptical of any such long reach into the future. And not without reason, certainly. Long-range forecasting still has a considerable aura of the imaginary, the unscientific, and the irrational about it. One man's guess might seem as good (or bad) as another's. Businessmen, to be sure, have become convinced of the worth of a carefully constructed plan looking forward two, three, or five years; this encompasses the time required to design and build a new plant or to carve out the market for a new product. Plans extending out to 10 years, too, are now increasingly common. Such plans, though, tend to be rather nebulous; the paths to such a distant goal remain obscure and ill-defined.

Yet long-range forecasting and planning is being done—and will be done even more in the future. The techniques it employs admittedly are "still crude. Technological forecasting, although increasingly in vogue, is a discipline little more than a decade old and is as roughhewn today as economic forecasting was half a century ago. Political and sociological forecasting are at an even more primitive stage. Nevertheless, the foundations of a theory and a methodology for meaningful long-range forecasting are starting to emerge.

And it would be short-sighted indeed for business organizations to ignore them or to relegate them solely to the nonprofit research organizations, the foundations, the universities, or the Federal Government. Businessmen, like most of the rest of society, long were willing to treat science and technology as a bountiful cookie jar into which they could dip at will to use or reject whatever goodies they found there. Now, however, technological progress more and more is a directed effort. Society asks for inventions and technological developments—the atomic bomb, a lunar landing, pollution control—on a made-to-order basis. Rather than accepting passively what God hath wrought, it is drawing up specifications and decreeing what shall—or shall not—be wrought. Corporations have preferred to determine for themselves what products they should produce, and where, and how—with little thought for their relation to national goals or their technological or sociological impact on the national environment. This may no longer be good enough in a changing climate. The company that continues to do so, therefore, may find itself, the day after tomorrow, technologically sophisticated, managerially astute—and prematurely obsolete.

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