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From Associated Press reports

Shamir new Israeli PM

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Shamir was sworn in as Israel's seventh prime minister Monday and pledged to follow the course charted by Menachem Begin in Lebanon and the occupied West Bank.

Shamir won a 60-53 vote of confidence with one abstention in Parliament.

Communist deputy Charlie Biton was ejected for screaming insults when Finance Minister Yoram Aridor was at the podium. Several other leftists walked out of the chamber in protest.

Shamir said he would remain foreign minister, a portfolio he has held since 1980, and offered no signs of a change in foreign policy. He also made no changes in the 19-minister Cabinet bequeathed to him by Begin, who resigned on Sept. 15.

Shamir's first test is a financial crisis that has threatened the banking system. Rumors of an imminent devaluation of the shekel last week triggered big public dumping of bank stocks and a run on hard currency.

American wins Nobel

STOCKHOLM — Barbara McClintock, an 81-year-old American whose pioneering research in genetics went largely unrecognized for 30 years, won the 1983 Nobel Prize in medicine Monday.

McClintock, who still works at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, N.Y., becomes the first woman to receive the prize in medicine for work she did alone.

The faculty of Sweden's Karolinska Institute cited Miss McClintock for her discovery of "mobile genetic elements" in research on Indian corn. Her work has a bearing on research concerning viruses that carry disease.

"I was overwhelmed at receiving the news of the Nobel committee's decision this morning," McClintock said in a telephone interview. "It might seem unfair, however, to reward a person for having so much pleasure over the years, asking the maize plant to solve specific problems and then watching its response."

Love Canal case settled

LOS ANGELES — A proposed multimillion-dollar settlement in the Love Canal toxic contamination case was reached between Occidental Petroleum and 1,345 residents whose homes were built on a chemical dump site, the com-

pany and attorneys for the residents said Monday.

The tentative accord would resolve 94 percent of the claims against Occidental Petroleum, Occidental Chemical Corp., the city of Niagara Falls, N.Y., the county of Niagara and the Niagara Falls School District, said Gordon Reece, spokesman for the Los Angeles-based Occidental Petroleum.

The Love Canal Homeowners Association was notified of the tentative agreement by mail over the weekend, and residents, although pleased, had some reservations, said Joanne Hale, a spokeswoman for the group.

"There's been false hope in Love Canal before," she said. "How can you get excited about knowing we can pay for our kids' leukemia down the line?"

Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp., a subsidiary of Occidental, dumped more than 20,000 tons of chemical wastes into Love Canal for a decade before abandoning the dump in 1953, when it was sold to the Niagara Falls Board of Education. A school and a housing development were built on the clay-capped dump.

Love Canal became a toxic-waste disaster in August 1978 when state health officials ordered the evacuation of pregnant women and children because of possible contamination of the community by leaking chemicals from a dumpsite.

Hooker said it had no responsibility after selling the property to the Niagara Falls Board of Education in 1952. Hooker also said chemicals did not leak from the dump until after the city of Niagara Falls broke the clay seal that had been placed on top of the dump.

The settlement "is not an admission of any negligence on the part of the company and should not be viewed or interpreted as such," said Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum.

No nukes on their street

PORTLAND — Residents of Portland's Brooklyn street declared their neighborhood a "nuclear free zone" in much of a symbolic gesture.

State Sen. Rod Monroe and Rep. Shirley Gold joined forty-one residents Sunday at the home of Paul and Sharon Ciri for the unveiling of a sign that Paul Ciri had made the day before.

The two democrats representing the district and the neighbors paraded from the Ciri's house to 35th Avenue with a paper banner that read "Give Peace a Chance."

Neighbors applauded when Ciri unveiled a white metal sign with red letters. The sign looked as official as the Neighborhood Watch sign right above it. "Nuclear Free Zone," it read.

Adrienne Stacey said the

declaration was one more step in creating "a movement that goes beyond a need for war."

Anesthesia sans needles

ATLANTA — A new drug, potent enough to anesthetize a human when applied with a cotton swab to the nose or mouth, could remove the need for needles in cardiac surgery and relieve patients' anxieties, two researchers say.

The synthetic narcotic is called carfentanil, and it has a much higher safety ratio than drugs currently used in anesthesia, said Dr. Theodore Stanley of the University of Utah Medical Center's Department of Anesthesiology, who has collaborated with Utah scientist J. David Port in researching the drug.

Stanley, visiting Atlanta on Monday for the annual meeting of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, learned of the drug on a trip to Europe and has studied it for three years, using it in animal studies with the Utah Wildlife Resources Department.

Stanley said the drug had never been used on humans, but has been experimented with on African and North American animals.

But can you blow bubbles?

MOSCOW — After announcing the invention of an "anti-nicotine gum" for smokers who want to kick the habit, the Soviet Union said with regret Monday that it hasn't been able to find a factory that can manufacture the gum commercially.

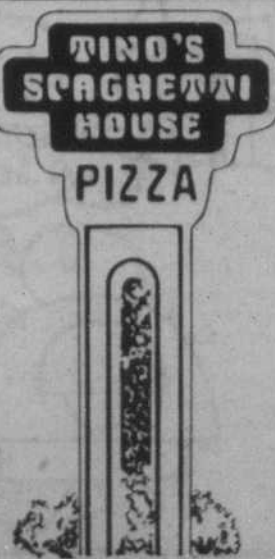
Everyone agrees the gum invented by Vitaly Talapin of Byelorussia is a terrific idea, the government newspaper said, but it won't be in production for years.

"We have received requests from the entire country to send the Talapin gum. But where can we get it? The first experimental batch was produced at the candy factory Kommunarka. But for more, we need a special facility," N. Savcjenko, Byelorussian Health Minister, said. "In our field there is none."

Izvestia then went to Byelorussia's minister of food production, N. Mityakin, who oversees candy factories. But he offered no hope.

"In coming years we can't produce anti-nicotine gum," he said. "For this we need a special enterprise. We can't close a candy factory for the sake of gum."

In September 1982, the newspaper Sovietskaya Kultura announced that Talapin had invented a gum that helped 90 percent of a group of smokers quit smoking.



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