It and t independence of the operator $P(x, D)$. This permits $P$ to be a quite general operator. Finally, if $P_1$ and $P_2$ reduce to initial value problems, a similar argument is applicable. In this case, conditions on the known function $u(x, t)$ (or $v(x, t)$) can be imposed on the unknown function $v(x, t)$ (or $u(x, t)$). With no boundary conditions on $u$ and $v$, it is no longer necessary to require that $\phi(x)$ satisfy a boundary condition.

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LOCALLY NICE EMBEDDINGS IN CODIMENSION THREE

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Communicated by O. G. Harrold, October 16, 1967

1. Introduction. Suppose that $K$ is a $k$-dimensional compactum in the interior of a topological $q$-manifold $Q$, $q - k \geq 3$. Following Hempel and McMillan [3], we say that $K$ is locally nice in $Q$ if $Q - K$ is 1-ULC. Similarly, an embedding $f: K \to \text{Int} \ Q$ is said to be locally nice if $Q - f(K)$ is 1-ULC.

In [1] the authors showed that a locally nice embedding of a compact $k$-dimensional polyhedron $K$ into $\text{Int} \ Q$, where $Q$ is a PL $q$-manifold, is $\varepsilon$-tame whenever $q \geq 5$ and $2k + 2 \leq q$. In this announcement we outline the proof that the same is true for embeddings in codimension at least three if $K$ is a compact PL manifold. Specifically, our main result is

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that $M$ and $Q$ are PL manifolds of dimensions $m$ and $q$, respectively, with $M$ compact, $q \geq 5$, and $q - m \geq 3$, and $f: M \to \text{Int} \ Q$ is a locally nice embedding. Then $f$ is $\varepsilon$-tame.

The following two corollaries serve to demonstrate the usefulness of Theorem 1 as applied to some special locally nice embeddings.

**Corollary 1.1.** Suppose that $P$ is a locally tame $(q - 1)$-complex in the PL $q$-manifold $Q$, $q \geq 5$, and $M$ is a compact PL $m$-manifold in $\text{Int} \ Q$, $q - m \geq 3$, such that $M - P$ is locally tame. Then $M$ is $\varepsilon$-tame.

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1 This research was supported in part by NSF grant GP-5458.