ity 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[1]

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1. **Introduction.** Suppose that K is a k-dimensional compactum in the interior of a topological q-manifold Q, $q-k\geqq 3$. Following Hempel and McMillan [3], we say that K is *locally nice* in Q if $Q-K$ is 1-ULC. Similarly, an embedding $f: K\rightarrow \text{Int } Q$ 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 Int Q, where Q is a PL q-manifold, is ϵ-tame whenever $q\geqq 5$ and $2k+2\leqq q$. 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, $q\geqq 5$, and $q-m\geqq 3$, and $f: M\rightarrow \text{Int } Q$ is a locally nice embedding. Then f is ϵ-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, $q\geqq 5$, and M is a compact PL m-manifold in Int Q, $q-m\geqq 3$, such that $M-P$ is locally tame. Then M is ϵ-tame.*

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