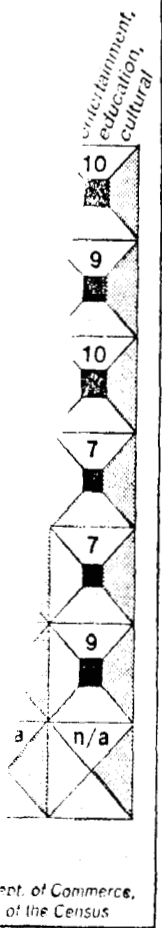


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significantly changed their time. On average, men in the 1975 survey spent 33.5 hours a week for 1975, down from 34.8 hours a week for 1965, the comparison. In 1975, men averaged 38.5 hours for sleeping, 54.7 hours for sleeping,

for various groups, the changes are striking. Single men spent 51.4 hours a week for pay in 1975, down from 51.4 hours in 1965. They spent 144.9 hours of leisure time in 1975, down from 144.9 hours in 1965. Married men spent 30.1 hours a week for pay in 1975, down from 38.4 hours in 1965. They spent 144.9 hours of leisure activities, up from 144.9 hours in 1965.

Robert Merton, a sociologist who is the author of the 647-page book "The Structure of Social Theory: The Reason for the Structure of the Social Sciences," suggested that the increasing number of working hours of able married men to 1975, and that leisure

time may be up for both sexes partly because smaller families—3.4 persons in 1975 as compared with 3.7 in 1965—require less care.

More free time may, or may not, mean greater happiness. In one poll, 67 percent said they were very happy in their marriage. But between 1953 and 1974, the number of divorces a year increased 2.5 times.

Lighting Up? Bounced Out

Last week Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano Jr. said he would soon announce "the most vigorous and hard-hitting program against cigarettes that this country has ever had."

It can't hit much harder than the program recently launched by the Fire Department in Alexandria, Va. Under a new departmental regulation, applicants will not be hired unless they sign a statement promising not to smoke either on or off duty. Recruits who are smokers have 14 weeks, until the end of rookie training, to quit.

According to Fire Chief Charles Rule, a pipe smoker for 23 years until he stopped last summer, the goal is to protect both the firefighters' health and the city's purse.

Under the state's Heart and Lung Act, firefighters who retire with heart or lung disease get larger-than-average pensions because their ailments are assumed to be job-connected. The rationale behind the new regulation is that in particular cases, illness might be due to smoking rather than to the special hazards of firefighting. "It's a beautiful law, and we shouldn't abuse it," Chief Rule said.

The Alexandria regulation is probably a first among fire departments, but there is a precedent in the asbestos industry. Asbestos workers who smoke are 92 times more likely to die of lung cancer than nonsmokers in the industry, and in 1976 Johns-Manville decided to ban smoking by employees who were working with asbestos or had been exposed to it in the past. Initially, union members objected, and when the issue was arbitrated, the ban was struck down at one of the corporation's plants but upheld at another. The company says that since then, the union has cooperated in enforcing the no-smoking rule and that no further protests are expected.

The Johns-Manville regulation differs from the Alexandria rule in one important respect: It does not apply to off-duty employees.

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