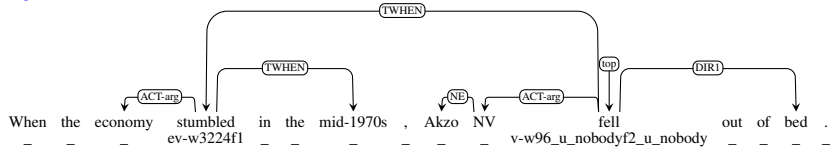
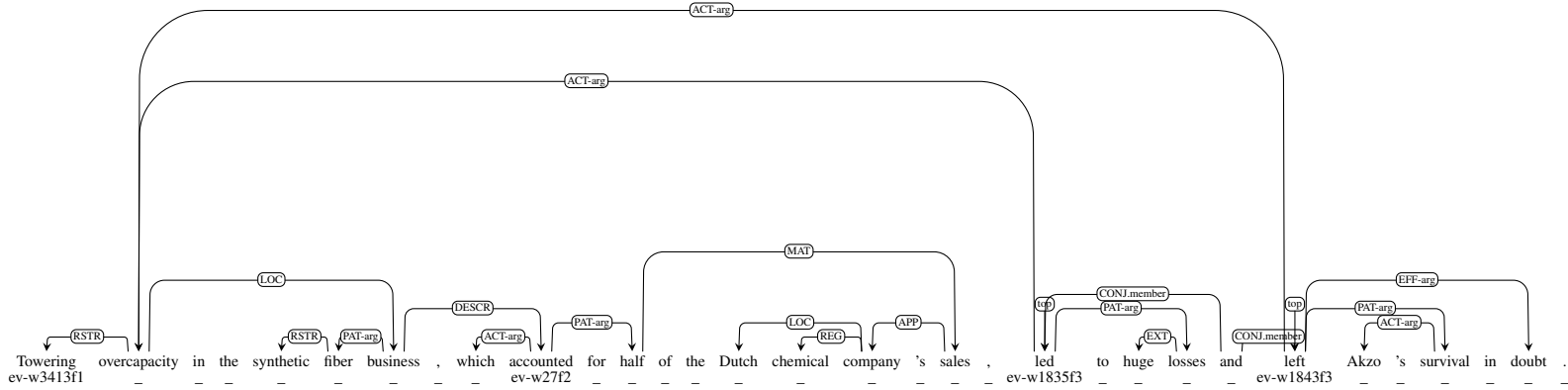


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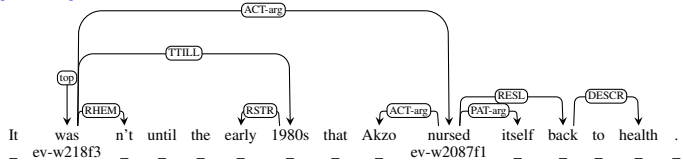
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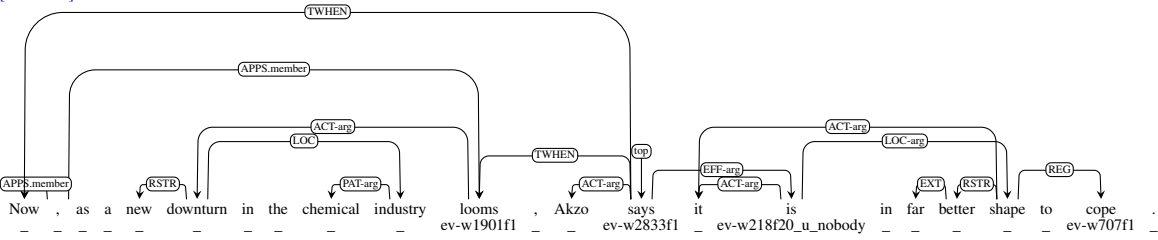
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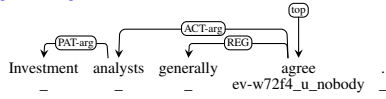
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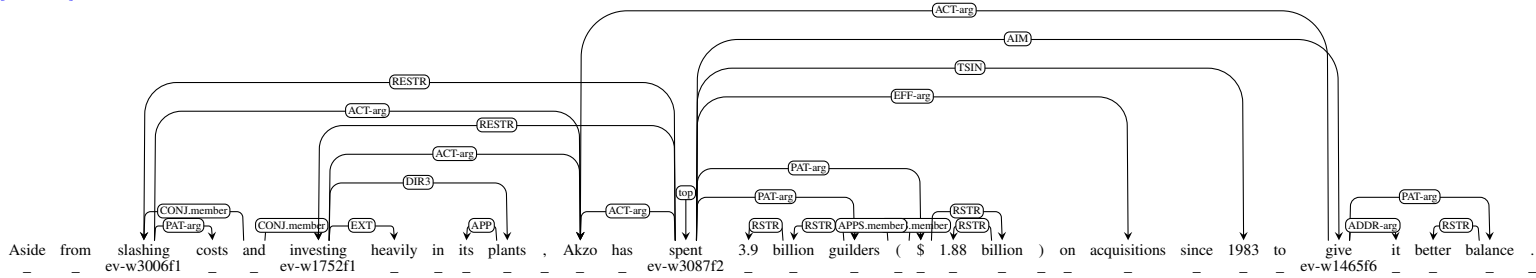
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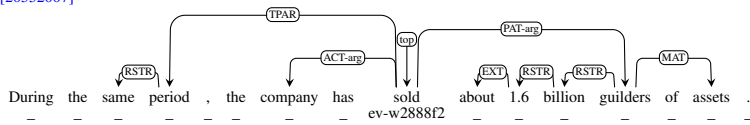
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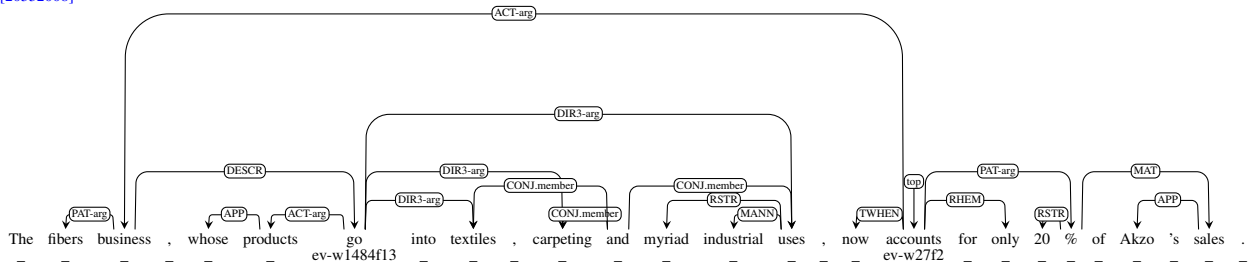
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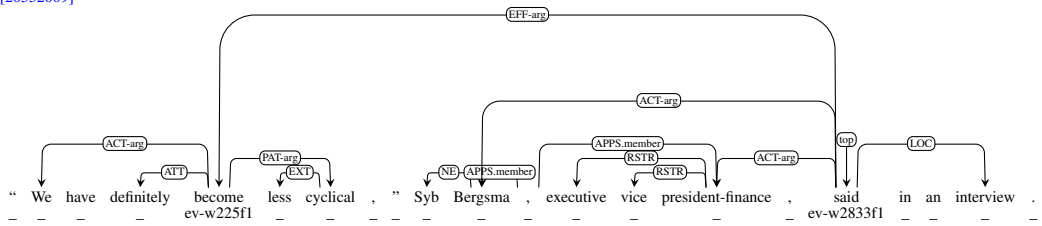
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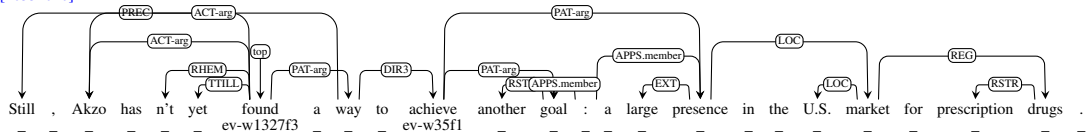
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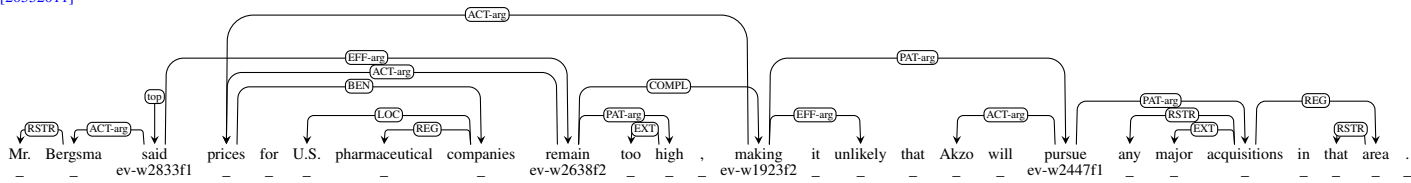
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[20552010]



[20552011]



[20552012]

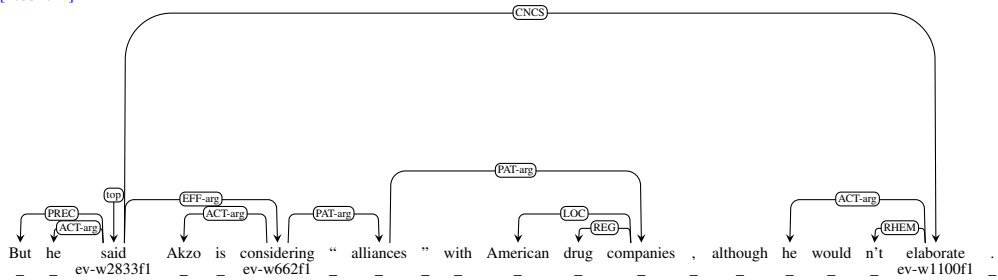


Figure 10: A sentence with multiple clauses. The sentence is: "An indication of Akzo 's success in reshaping itself will come Thursday when it reports third-quarter results .". The diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with the root node being the sentence itself. The sentence is divided into two main parts: "An indication of Akzo 's success in reshaping itself will" and "come Thursday when it reports third-quarter results .". The first part is further divided into "An indication of Akzo 's success in" and "reshaping itself will". The second part is divided into "come" and "Thursday when it reports third-quarter results .". The diagram uses arrows to show the flow of information from the root node to the individual words and phrases.

Figure 1 illustrates a dependency parse tree for the sentence: "Analysts expect the company to show profit of about 225 million guiders up 9% from 206.3 million guiders a year earlier." The tree structure shows how words are grouped into phrases and how these phrases relate to each other. Key groups identified include:

- ACT-up**: Analysts
- expect**: expect
- PST-up**: the company to
- show**: show
- profit**: profit
- of**: of
- about**: about
- 225**: 225
- million**: million
- guiders**: guiders
- up**: up
- 9%**: 9%
- from**: from
- 206.3**: 206.3
- million**: million
- guiders**: guiders
- a**: a
- year**: year
- earlier**: earlier

The tree also shows dependencies between these groups, such as "Analysts expect the company to show profit of about 225 million guiders up 9% from 206.3 million guiders a year earlier."

[illegible]

Figure 10. The syntactic structure of the sentence in (9) in the *Ev*-w2833f1 condition. The structure is based on the analysis in (10) in the *Ev*-w3269f1 condition. The structure is based on the analysis in (10) in the *Ev*-w2833f1 condition.

Figure 1. The parse tree for the sentence "He figures Akzo is likely to be one of the few major chemical companies to show profit growth next year".

[illegible]

At James Capel & Co. in London , analyst Jackie Ashurst notes cv-w208112 that Akzo is less exposed cv-w12511 than many of its rivals to the most volatile chemical products .

For example, Akzo has ev-156663 only minor petrochemical operations, it is small in plastics and does not n't make ev-92366 fertilizers.

[illegible]

Thus, while Akzo profited less than many rivals from ev-w2400f1

The company is exposed to bulk chemicals, however

Figure 1: A diagram showing the structure of the adversarial attack. The top part shows a sentence "Thus, while Akzo profited less than many rivals from ev-w2400f1" with tokens highlighted in boxes: "Akzo", "ev-w2400f1", "less", "than", "many", "rivals", "from". Arrows indicate the flow of information from these tokens to a "PNT-att" block. The bottom part shows a sentence "The company is exposed to bulk chemicals, however" with tokens highlighted in boxes: "The", "company", "is", "exposed", "to", "bulk", "chemicals", "however". Arrows indicate the flow of information from these tokens to a "PNT" block. The "PNT" block is connected to the "PNT-att" block, suggesting a relationship between the two models.

Although bulk-chemical prices have begun falling in the U.S., they are generally stable in Europe, Mr. Bergsma said.

A decline may come in the first half of 1990, he said, but the market does n't appear on the verge of a severe downturn.

To reduce the danger of such pricing cycles, Akzo has invested heavily in specialty chemicals, which have highly specific industrial uses and tend to produce much higher profit margins than do bulk chemicals.

Akzo's biggest move in this area was the 1987 acquisition of Stauffer Chemical Co.'s specialty chemical business for \$ 625 million.

In a less glamorous field, Akzo is the world's biggest producer of industrial salt, used as a raw material for the chemical industry as well as for such tasks as melting ice.

Akzo also makes products derived from salt, such as chlorine and caustic soda.

In the fibers division, profit remains weak, largely because of persistent overcapacity.

But Akzo is still slimming down: It recently announced plans to eliminate about 1,700 fiber-related jobs in the Netherlands and West Germany.

Although the polyester and rayon markets remain mostly bleak, Akzo has high hopes for some emerging fiber businesses, such as carbon fibers and aramid, extremely strong fibers used to reinforce tires and metals and to make such products as bullet-proof vests.

Akzo's Twaron aramid fiber is a distant second to Du Pont Co.'s Kevlar, which dominates the market.

Mr. Bergsma said world-wide industry sales of aramid fibers are expected to total about \$ 500 million this year.

Sales growth of 10 % a year seems possible, he said, and Akzo expects its Twaron business to become profitable in 1990.

Akzo also has spent heavily on acquisitions in paints, auto finishes and industrial coatings.

In August, for example, it completed the \$ 110 million acquisition of Reliance Universal Inc., a U.S. maker of industrial coatings for wood, metals and plastics, from Tyler Corp.

[20552037]

