

MONEY WRAP

Greenwood Racing announces new CEO

The parent company for Parx Casino and Philadelphia Park Racetrack has a new president and CEO.

Greenwood Racing Inc. Tuesday announced the appointment of Leonard DeAngelo, former president of the Hilton Casino Beach Resort and the Sands Hotel and Casino in Atlantic City.

DeAngelo replaces Bill Hogwood, who will now serve as deputy chairman of the company. "Len DeAngelo will be a tremendous asset to our organization," said Bob Green, chairman of Greenwood Racing.

The privately held company based in Bensalem also owns the Atlantic City Race Course, the Freehold Raceway in New Jersey, and Pennsylvania-based Turf Clubs.

EUSA Pharma grants rights to Japanese firm

Specialty pharmaceutical company EUSA Pharma has granted the Japanese development and commercialization rights to its oncology therapy Erwinase to Ohara Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.

The agreement is the first product partnership in Japan for EUSA, which is headquartered in Middletown. Under the deal, Ohara will be responsible for any late-stage development required by Japanese authorities, and will pay EUSA an upfront fee and royalties on future sales.

Financial seminar offered for young adults

The Indian Valley Family YMCA will host a free financial planning seminar for young adults at 2 p.m. July 18. The seminar, "Money Management for 20-Somethings," will be presented by Crest Financial Services. It will focus on financial independence, budgeting, managing loan payments and planning for the future.

For more information, contact Alicia Fergus at 215 723-3569 Ext. 118, or visit the YMCA membership desk at 890 Maple Ave. in Harleysville. Indian Valley is a branch of the North Penn YMCA.

Toyota knew about Lexus problem

Toyota knew two years ago about the engine problem behind its latest Lexus recall, even changing the spring part to correct it, but did not think a recall was warranted until recently, a company official said Tuesday.

Toyota Motor Corp. started Monday a global recall over engine defects in its Lexus luxury models sold around the world, as well as the Crown sold in Japan, moving to repair some 270,000 vehicles to replace valve springs — crucial engine components that are flawed and could cause vehicles to stall.

In August 2008, Toyota changed that spring part, making it thicker, to prevent the problem, spokesman Hideaki Homma told The Associated Press. That is why the latest recall does not affect vehicles produced after August 2008.

BP says no plans for share issue

BP PLC said Tuesday it has no plans to issue new shares to help pay for the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, giving its shares a further boost amid rumors of interest from sovereign wealth funds.

BP spokesman Mark Salt said that BP "is always happy to welcome new shareholders or existing shareholders who wish to increase their shareholdings, but there's no current plans to issue new equity to anyone."

EU suggests raising retirement age to 70

The European Union's executive says Europeans should not retire before 70 to save cash-strapped state pension funds.

In a paper to be published today, the European Commission says four workers' contributions to state pensions currently help support two retirees.

The growing older population would require the average retirement age to rise to 67 in 2040 and 70 by 2060 to maintain the current pension system, it says.

China's AgBank raises \$19.23 billion in IPO

The Agricultural Bank of China's initial public offering has raised more than \$19 billion in what could turn out to be the largest IPO ever.

The last of China's big four state-owned banks to go public, AgBank is selling 25.41 billion shares in Hong Kong and 22.24 billion shares in Shanghai.

Dow breaks seven-day slide

By TIM PARADIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average broke a seven-day slide Tuesday after traders sifted through the market for beaten-down stocks.

The Dow rose 57 points, or 0.6 percent, after dropping 7.3 percent in just the past two weeks and reaching its lowest level since October. Traders were looking to pick up stocks while they're still cheap, but the buying was selective and there were more losing stocks than gainers on the New York

Stock Exchange. The Dow rose as much as 172 points in morning trading but also fell into the red by mid-afternoon.

"There are pockets of opportunity out there. There are some areas with good valuations," said Aaron Reynolds, senior portfolio analyst at Robert W. Baird in Milwaukee.

High-tech and oil service companies were among the market leaders. But retailers slumped amid downbeat comments from analysts and ahead of reports later in the week on June sales. Investors are concerned that a weakening of the economic recovery will keep cautious consumers out

of stores. Macy's Inc. fell 2.5 percent, while Home Depot Inc. lost 1.5 percent.

The Institute for Supply Management, a trade group of purchasing executives, said its index tracking service-oriented companies slid to 53.8 last month from 55.4 in May — the highest point since the recovery began.

A reading above 50 indicates expansion. June's reading is well above the 37.2 low in November 2008. But it's far below the pre-recession high of 67.7 in 2004.

The index was broadened in January 2008 to consider four areas of information: business activity, employment, supplier

deliveries and new orders. Before that, it only looked at business activity.

A robust service sector, which accounts for about 80 percent of U.S. employment, is crucial to keeping the economy expanding and adding jobs. Service-oriented jobs include those in hospitals, shops, restaurants, airlines, schools, construction, banks and consulting firms, among others.

The decline in service-sector growth may force some economists to revise their expectations for growth in the second half of the year. "Everyone is kind of pausing, looking at

See **STOCKS**, Page A9

High-tech clean



ART GENTILE / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Benedict Bugajewski (right) started Bugajewski Facility Services in Warrington in 2004. The company, including Elliot Hesselton (left), CFO, and 40 employees, is focusing on building its local client base. He is using the latest in cleaning equipment like this non-detergent floor cleaner that uses just water with an electrical charge.

Keeping it local

Bugajewski Facility Services made a name for itself cleaning for large national retail chains. Now its founder wants to build his local customer base.

By CRISSA SHOEMAKER DEBREE
STAFF WRITER

Benedict Bugajewski has been on the road quite a bit over the last 20 years.

As a salesman for several companies dealing in specialty chemicals and cleaning supplies — and later, as owner of a company that cleaned for large national retail chains — Bugajewski has been all around the United States.

But nowadays, the Doylestown Township resident is staying a little closer to home as he builds his company's local client base and positions his company for future success.

"Rather than have all these air miles, I get to sleep in my own bed," Bugajewski said.

Bugajewski founded his commercial cleaning service in 2004, after two decades in sales for companies that made disinfectants and other cleaning products. During that time, he said he learned a lot about the cleaning process — and how to do it correctly.

"It was an eye-opener," Bugajewski said. "You saw a lot of

trically charged water to clean floors.

YMCA executive director Pat Edwards said Bugajewski replaced a company that members had complained about.

"We're very pleased with them," she said. "They came in and really got things back up to par in a hurry. It was just a week or so, and everything looked so much better. And they're maintaining their quality of service."

Bugajewski said he's not afraid to invest in equipment, like the floor scrubber, which allows the company to clean floors quicker and reduces the number of times a floor needs to be stripped and refinished. That saves time and money — for both the client and the company, whose workers can get more done in less time.

"We try to do things that are cost-efficient," Bugajewski said. "You can't clean these big square footages without equipment."

For Bugajewski, a clean reputation is everything. And not just clean — sparkling and germ-free.

"There's a big difference going through the motions and doing things the right way," he said. "People have to see the difference."

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Sam's Club will offer small business loans

By MAE ANDERSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — Wal-Mart's Sam's Club chain is teaming up with a lender to offer loans of up to \$25,000 to its small business members.

The program is one of several moves the retail giant has made to offer bank-like financial services to customers, in part to help them spend. It also comes as the retailer tries to improve profitability at its warehouse-club chain.

The division of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., which is based in Bentonville, Ark., is testing a program with Superior Financial Group, one of 13 federally licensed nonbank lenders, and will offer \$5,000 to \$25,000 loans to members who qualify. They don't have to spend the money at Sam's Club.

Sam's Club says 15 percent of its business members reported they were denied a loan in a November survey. That's up from 12 percent in April 2009.

The program will focus on minority-, women- and veteran-owned businesses.

Sam's Club members who apply for a small business loan during the pilot will receive \$100 off the application fee, a 20 percent discount and a discount on interest rates.

Businesses can pay \$35 for a membership to Sam's Club that includes three annual membership cards that allow them to shop at 600 Sam's Clubs in the U.S. Sam's Club offers other memberships to consumers and businesses that cost as much as \$100 annually, depending on the features included.

Although the economy has grown for three straight quarters, tight credit remains a problem for many consumers and businesses.

"Access to capital is a major pain point for our members," said Catherine Corley, vice president, membership at Sam's Club.

The loan program isn't Wal-Mart's first attempt to offer financial products. In 2007 it tried to establish a bank, but dropped the bid after heated debate over whether the world's largest retailer should be allowed to gain the added financial power of a federally insured bank.

In June, the company took a 1 percent stake in Green Dot Corp. Green Dot has provided Wal-Mart's MoneyCard, a prepaid debit card, since 2007.

Wal-Mart earlier this year cut 11,200 Sam's Club jobs when it turned over in-store demonstrations to an outside company. Sam's also closed 10 underperforming stores, which cost another 1,500 jobs.

Shares rose 57 cents, or 1.2 percent, to close at \$48.57 Tuesday. The stock has traded between \$47.35 and \$56.27 over the past year.

States do better job inspecting oil wells on land

By JEFF DONN AND MITCH WEISS
ASSOCIATED PRESS

While federal regulators have ignored abandoned oil wells in the Gulf of Mexico, at least 25 states have been busy sealing their old wells. On land, leaky old wells aren't so easily forgotten.

In Indiana, Mary Estrada, manager of the state's abandoned wells program, has seen crude oil from an old well oozing up toilets and sinks in a home.

Last week, she inspected a Posey County oil well abandoned in 1975. It had been used to pump salt water into the ground to stimulate other wells, but the salt water has now polluted a drinking water aquifer.

The company "just walked away from it," Estrada said. At another home, oil from an abandoned well is seeping into a family's front yard. "It looks like there's grass on it, but when you walk into it, you sink into that heavy crude stuff that has been sitting there for years."

The owner claimed the well was plugged in 1975, but Estrada suspects otherwise.

While most leaks are slow at abandoned wells, they have been known to burst in the kind of powerful blowout seen at BP's Deepwater Horizon well on April 20. For example, an abandoned well blew out in February 2000 in Caldwell County, Texas, that state's Railroad Commission reports. No one was hurt.

States from Pennsylvania to California have developed special programs to raise money and seal old wells before they contaminate fresh water with oil, gas or brine from underground. The states correct faulty plugging or seal wells where companies just abandoned them, mostly at inland wells but sometimes in near-shore state waters.

Commercial oil drilling dates back to the second half of the 19th century, when owners simply walked away from old wells, perhaps covering them with a metal sheet, a

See **OIL**, Page A9