NEW ORLEANS MEETING SCHEDULE

Committee Meetings

	Baronne Room	Red Oak Room	Southern Pine Room	Orleans Room
SUNDAY, MAY 7				
9:00–10:00			Lipids Advisory Bd. and Ed.	
10:00–11:00		Exam. Bd.	Lipids Advisory Bd. and Ed.	
11:00–12:00		Exam. Bd.	Lipids Advisory Bd. and Ed.	
1:00– 2:00		Gov. Bd.	Biochemical Methods Comm.	
2:00– 3:00		Gov. Bd.	Biochemical Methods Comm.	
3:00– 4:00		Gov. Bd.	Biochemical Methods Comm.	
4:00– 5:00		Gov. Bd.	Biochemical Methods Comm.	
5:00– 6:00		Gov. Bd.		
6:00– 8:00	MIXER			
MONDAY, MAY 8				
9:00–10:00		Neutral Oil Loss Sub.	Blood Lipid Determ. Sub.	
10:00–11:00	Hydrog. Oils Subcomm.	Feed Grade Fats Sub.	Blood Lipid Determ. Sub.	
11:00–12:00	Fatty Nitrogen Subcomm.		Blood Lipid Determ. Sub.	
1:00– 2:00	Drying Oils Subcomm.	Membership Comm.		
2:00– 3:00	Adv. Comm.	Aflatoxin		
3:00– 4:00	Adv. Comm.	Aflatoxin	Color Standards Sub.	Honored Student Program Comm.
4:00– 5:00	Epoxidized Oils Subcomm.	Aflatoxin	Instrumental Techniques Comm.	Education Comm.
5:00– 6:00		Internat'l Relations Comm.	Instrumental Techniques Comm.	Education Comm.
TUESDAY, MAY 9				
8:00– 9:00		Journal Comm.		
9:00–10:00	Dibasic Acid Sub.	Journal Comm.		
10:00–11:00		Com'l Fatty Acids Sub.		
11:00–12:00	Polymerized Acids Sub.			
1:00– 2:00	Local Section Liaison Comm.	Cellulose Yield Sub.		Uniform Methods Comm.
2:00– 3:00		Cellulose Yield Sub.	Bleaching Methods Sub.	Uniforms Methods Comm.
3:00– 4:00		Seed & Meal Analysis Comm.	Nat'l Meet. Plan. Comm.	Uniform Methods Comm.
4:00– 5:00	AOAC Detect. of Animal Fats	Seed & Meal Analysis Comm.	Nat'l Prog. & Plan. Comm.	Com'l Fats & Oils Anal. Comm.
5:00– 6:00	AOAC Detect. of Animal Fats		Nat'l Prog. & Plan. Comm.	Com'l Fats & Oils Anal. Comm.
6:00–10:00	ANNUAL BANQUET			
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10				
8:00– 9:00			Indus. Oils & Derivatives Comm.	
9:00–10:00		Standards Comm.	Indus. Oils & Derivatives Comm.	
10:00–11:00		Standards Comm.	Smalley Check Sample Comm.	
11:00–12:00	Water Soluble Protein Comm.	Safflower Seed Anal. Comm.	Smalley Check Sample Comm.	
1:00– 3:00	AWARDS LUNCHEON			
3:00– 6:00		Gov. Bd.	AOAC-AOCS Comm. on Aflatoxins	

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A total of 8 mongrel dogs was bled 56–65% of calculated blood volume at rates of 5–14 ml/min. At the end of 60 minutes in hypovolemia the animals were treated experimentally in the following manner: 1) 3 dogs were given no infusion; 2) 2 dogs were infused with an emulsion containing no fat; and 3) 3 dogs were infused with an emulsion containing fat (15% cottonseed oil). The infusions were administered in a volume equivalent to the volume of blood withdrawn. Dogs which received no intravenous infusion died within 3½ hours after massive hemorrhage. Animals infused with an emulsion containing no fat recovered from the experimental hemorrhage but were not physically active within the first week of the posthemorrhagic period. Dogs infused with complete emulsion recovered rapidly after massive hemorrhage and accepted food and water within a few hours after regaining consciousness. These animals were fairly active during the first week after massive hemorrhage and recovered without event within two weeks. All dogs receiving infusions lived longer than 4 months.

REMOVAL OF FATTY ACIDS FROM SERUM ALBUMIN BY CHARCOAL TREATMENT. R. F. Chem (Lab. of Tech. Dev., Nat. Heart Inst., Bethesda, Md.). *J. Biol. Chem.* **242**, 173–81 (1967). The fatty acid contents of 26 different serum albumin preparations representing different species and obtained from various commercial sources have been determined. Some samples had surprisingly little fatty acid contamination, but it was found that other samples contained between 2 and 3 moles of acid per mole of protein, in confirmation of earlier reports. Treatment of these samples with charcoal at low pH resulted in the virtually complete removal of fatty acids. The conditions for such treatment were investigated as a function of the type of fatty acid, pH and the amount of charcoal required. Acid-charcoal treatment is a much more rapid method of removing lipid impurities than other methods previously described.

• Drying Oils and Paints

DEGRADATION OF PAINT FILMS. III—INFRARED SPECTRAL CHANGE OF DRYING OIL FILMS ON OUTDOOR EXPOSURE. T. Takeshita, N. Miyauchi and R. Imai. *J. Jap. Soc. Col. Mat.* **39**, No. 4, 188–96 (1966) (in Japanese, with long English summary).—Films of linseed oil and polymerised Chinese tung oil were coated on polyethylene film (20 μ thickness) at about 25 μ thickness, then dried for 1 week. The films were exposed for 8 weeks outdoors, then I.R. spectra were recorded using a double-beam type spectrophotometer with reference to uncoated polyethylene film. Changes in weight, hardness and gloss of the films (on glass) after exposure were noted. The results are reported and discussed. (Rev. Current Lit. Paint Allied Ind. No. 295.)

NATURAL EPOXY FATTY ACIDS. Anon. (U.S.D.A.). *Paint Manuf.* **36**, No. 4, 44 (1966). A new natural source of epoxy fatty acids is under investigation. Only two wild plants from among several thousands examined were found to yield significant quantities of epoxy fatty acids. *Euphorbia lagascae*, related to castor and tung, and *Vernonia anthelmintica*, a cousin of the sunflower, are now being grown by the U.S.D.A. for seed and seem adaptable to culture on southern U.S. corn (maize) and cotton lands. The yield of oil from *Euphorbia* is 40–50%, about double that from *Vernonia*. Although the latter is richer in epoxy acids, the high oil content of *Euphorbia* seems more promising. Processing, which is necessary for full epoxidation, is said to be faster and cheaper than full epoxidation of the more usual oils. The products show promise in imparting flexibility and heat- and sunlight-resistance to polyvinyl chloride. They are expected to produce good drying oils. (Rev. Current Lit. Paint Allied Ind. No. 295.)

PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PAINT INDUSTRY. M. Guillemonat. *Double Liaison* 1966, No. 129, 621–4. The possibilities of further development of paint media are examined. The classical organic polymers contain mainly or exclusively C, H and O, but chlorinated rubber is already on the market. Substitution of Cl by F seems to be very interesting owing to the high stability of the C-F bond. Silicone resins are improved if the simple radicals (methyl, ethyl or phenyl) bound to the Si are replaced by more elaborate organic chains. Once more, the introduction of F atoms increases thermal and chemical stabilities. Researches using B, P and S derivatives are reviewed. The introduction of metallic atoms in the organic macromolecule has also been studied by many authors. These metallic atoms are either bound to the Si-O chain or complexed

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