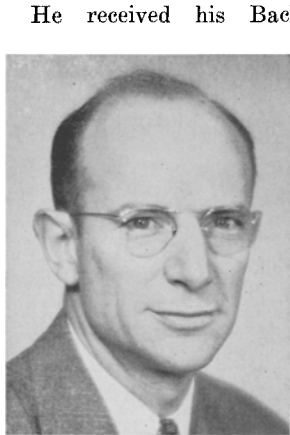


## • A.O.C.S. Past President Series

HOWARD C. BLACK, 1957

Howard C. Black was born near Warsaw, Indiana, September 20, 1912 and was the first Hoosier to become the Chief Executive Officer of the Society.



Howard C. Black

He received his Bachelor's Degree from DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1934. He took his Master's Degree at the University of Illinois in 1935 and the Ph.D. at the same institution in 1937. He started with Swift & Co. shortly after and has been there ever since. He started as a research chemist and is now Director of Research.

Howard's Society activities have been extensive, viz.: Chicago Convention, 10 years, Public Relations, three years, Oil Seed Analysis, six years, Editorial Advisory Board, three years, Membership, Local Sections, National Program, Fatty Acid Award Committee, Nominating and Election.

Several significant changes were made during his administration. The services of the Advertising Manager, Mr. Harley Ward, were terminated which resulted in the AOCs Office handling the advertising. This move proved to be a fortuitous one later. Also, during Howard's administration smooth plans were laid for the retirement of Mrs. Lucy Hawkins who had served the Society faithfully for a number of years and her ultimate replacement by Mr. Carl Hauber.

Howard and his wife Mary Ellen were boating enthusiasts until recently and vacations found them in the wilds of Canada or other remote and interesting places. However, with Swift's new R & D Center in the western suburb of Chicago, they have moved away from Lake Michigan to be near the new laboratory and plan to take up golf and bridge.

## Second Annual Particle Characteristics Conferences Scheduled

The second annual Particle Characteristics Conferences sponsored by Coulter Electronics and Micrometrics Instrument Company will be held in Schiller Park, Ill., adjacent to O'Hare Airport, Sept. 9-11, 1968, and in Union, N. J., near Newark Airport, Sept. 16-18, 1968. As during last year's conferences, meetings will be conducted by leading lecturers of the Chemical Engineering Department of Loughborough University of Technology in Great Britain. In addition, Clyde Orr of Georgia Tech and C. N. Davies of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene will also be participating lecturers.

The site of the first lecture series will be Schiller Park, Ill., and the second is scheduled for Union, N. J. Fees are \$92 per person, which includes lunches for all three days.

The conferences will be similar to the Particle Characteristics short courses held in England by Loughborough over the last three years but will incorporate a change in emphasis from last year's Coulter Conferences in the United States. The emphasis will be on pure measurements, aerosols and applications.

To permit sufficient time for discussion, each course has been limited to 150 participants. For complete information, including specific locations, programs, fees and application blanks, write: Coulter Electronics, Industrial Division, 2601 Mannheim Road, Franklin Park, Ill. 60131. Phone: 312-455-7712.

## • New Books . . .

(Continued from page 380A)

prism material, angle of incidence, and polarization. A set of general rules for use of ATR and MATR is given. The overall impression given by this chapter is that ATR and MATR may be useful techniques for certain samples but that it appears not to be a tool for routine use. For this reason, anyone who wishes to use this technique regularly would be well advised to keep a copy of this book within easy reach. A brief chapter describes what can be done with polymers by pyrolyzing them and using infrared spectra to identify the pyrolysis products. One chapter reviews several schemes for recovering micro samples from gas chromatography and from thin-layer chromatography. There is also a review of published work on the use of water as a solvent in infrared spectroscopy, with emphasis on compounds of biochemical interest. The section on dipeptides in aqueous solutions presents several infrared curves which form an excellent demonstration of the importance of knowing the ionic state of any amino acid derivative when examining its spectra.

Group frequency assignments are re-examined for typical compounds containing C-O, O-O, and O-H. For example, it is the author's opinion that frequencies of peroxides and hydroperoxides do not differ from those of the related alcohol, ether, acid, ester, etc., except for modification by resonance and inductive effects. The book concludes with a brief chapter on the value of routinely using Raman spectra along with infrared spectra, as a result of the advent of laser Raman spectroscopy.

The book is liberally illustrated, and contains numerous literature references. It is useful to have all this information available between one pair of covers, summarizing in one place a quantity of material that would require a great deal of time to gather from the literature if each researcher had to do it for himself.

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MICROBIAL TECHNOLOGY, Henry J. Peppler, (Reinhold Publishing Company, 454, 1967, \$14.00).

This book deals with the technological aspects of the following major areas; mass production of microbial cells, production of organic acids and solvents, and microbial production of pharmaceuticals. The area of mass cultivation of microorganisms is included in several chapters dealing with the technology of production of yeast, *Rhizobium* cultures, bacterial starter cultures, mushrooms and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* concentrates. Production of organic acids (citric, itaconic, gluconic, lactic, acetic and amino acids) as well as organic solvents (dihydroxyacetone, ethyl alcohol and acetone-butyl alcohols) are covered in several chapters. The industrial processes of production of pharmaceuticals (antibiotics, steroids and vitamins) are included in chapters 10 and 11. Other chapters deal with interesting and relatively novel fermentations. Chapter 7 covers microbial insecticides, chapter 15, microbial enzymes and chapter 16, biosynthesis of microbial polysaccharides. At the end of each chapter, references are cited. In some cases, many of these references are of historical value. Perhaps, the only chapter which is basically theoretical is the discussion on theory and design of aerobic fermentations. In general, the book is well-written. The articles on microbial insecticides, production of amino acids and therapeutic compounds are of high quality and written by experienced and well qualified scientists.

In summary, the book is mainly intended to the industrial microbiologists. The readers of JAOCs may be interested in the articles on steroids, pigments and vitamins.

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