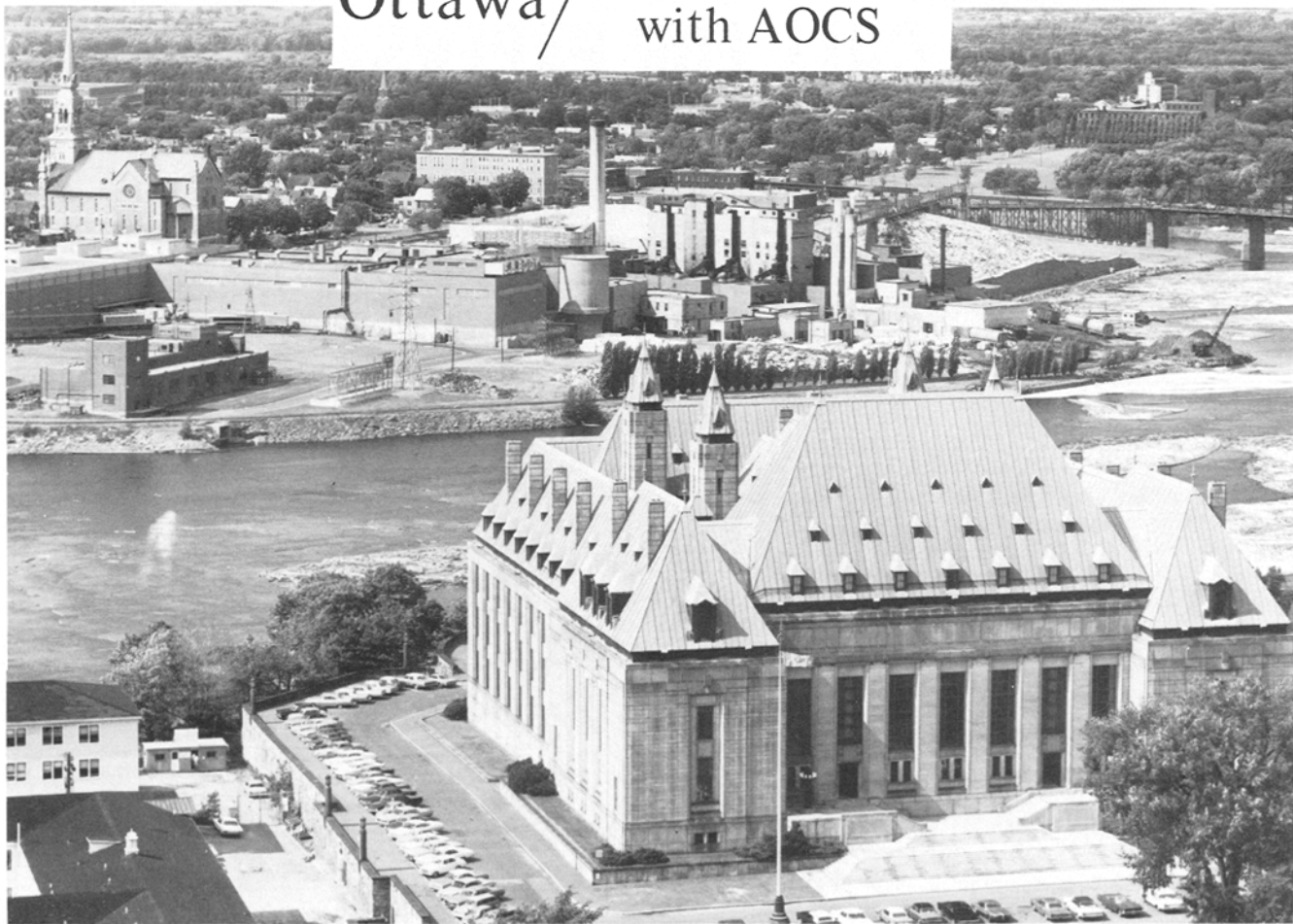




Ottawa / come to Canada
with AOCS



Program Committee announces key speakers for technical sessions

Neil H. Tattrie and the members of his scientific program subcommittee have lined up several key speakers for the technical sessions at the AOCS 46th Annual Fall Meeting, to be held in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, September 24-28.

Among these speakers will be the following: (1) Fred Mattson, Procter and Gamble Co., "Nutritional Value of Fats"; (2) Carter Litchfield, Rutgers University, "Lipids of Dolphins, Porpoises and Whales"; (3) Bert Craig, National Research Council, Canada, "Effect of Environment and Genetics on Erucic Acid in Commercial Canadian Rape-seed"; (4) J.R. Sargent, Institute of Biochemistry, Scotland, "Marine Biosynthesis of Lipids in the Marine Copepod"; (5) Jean Himms-Hagen, University of Ottawa, "Lipid Metabolism in Relation to Absorption, Transport, Storage and Mobilization of Pesticides in Mammals"; (6) Stuart Patton, Pennsylvania State University, "Origin of the Milk Fat Globule"; (7) Ed Lutton, Retired (Procter and Gamble Co.), "Origin of the Milk Globule"; (8) R.C. Ackman, Canada Department of Fisheries, "Wax Esters of Dolphins"; (9) Orville Privett, Hormel Institute, "The Effect of Dietary Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids on Hypophysectomized Rats"; and (10) Lloyd Smith, University of California at Davis, "Milk Lipids."

For complete program listings and abstracts of papers to be presented, see the 46th Annual Fall Meeting Technical Program in this issue.

Fall Meeting participants urged to prolong stay in Canada

By now, members should all have received a copy of *Canada—the Big Holiday Land*, which was mailed directly by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in Ottawa.

As Canada enters its second century as a nation, it has never had so much to offer the vacationer; the local committee suggests that members plan to take a few days holiday in conjunction with the Fall Meeting and explore at least a part of Canada.

With each copy of *Canada—the Big Holiday Land*, a business reply card was included. By returning the card, more information may be obtained.

Pictured on the opposite page, top, the new National Library and Archives Building in Ottawa, Ontario, was opened in June, 1967, and houses a priceless collection of historical maps, manuscripts, pictures and other exhibits. Located on Wellington Street, 5 minutes' walk from the Parliament Buildings, it is one of several fine national museums in Canada's capital. Below, the architectural dignity of the Supreme Court of Canada building in Ottawa, Ontario, contrasts strangely with the utilitarian design of a pulp and paper plant across the Ottawa River. Contrast of this sort is a part of Ottawa's charm: gothic government buildings and airy skyscrapers, busy freeways and flower-lined parkways, scarlet-coated guardsmen and the gray-suited businessmen of a great and growing city.

• International Association of Seed Crushers. . .

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the dramatically changing nature of the lauric oil market. Over the past 10 years, world lauric oil supplies have ranged between 1.4-1.7 million tons. With rising copra production in the Philippines and increasing palm kernel supplies, future world exports seem likely to range between 2.0-2.3 million tons. At these levels, lauric oils will have to find markets in competition with the whole range of oils and fats. Whatever the past situation, it is unlikely to be possible for lauric oils to be considered in isolation in the future. It would seem, therefore, that international commodity agreements should not be the direction in which to seek to help developing countries in the oils and fats market.

I also believe that it would be undesirable to seek solutions which involve levies on oils and fats imported into developed countries to provide additional aid. These would most clearly be a negation of the progress being made towards a greater liberalization of world trade. Such proposals in essence involve a particular sector of industry financing increased foreign aid and for countries to contribute according to their level of imports of oils and fats rather than in accordance with their ability to pay. I am strongly convinced that the provision of foreign aid is properly the responsibility of governments to be financed nationally and not by imposts on particular industries. One must certainly hope that suggestions of discriminatory levies against developed country exporters can now be firmly ruled out. As we saw last year, there lies in this direction all the familiar dangers of trade wars and lapses into protectionist policies in which all countries—both developed and developing—would be losers.

In seeking alternative solutions it is important to recognize the position of developing countries in this market and identify their specific problems. The developing countries in fact account for less than a half of the world oils and fats market, and the countries involved largely comprise the peanut and palm producers of West Africa and the copra and palm producers in Asia. In total, this is not a great number of countries in relation to the total oils and fats market. This suggests that any proposed solution which involves the total oils and fats market will carry the risk that efforts and resources will be dissipated on schemes of doubtful value. Instead, the greatest benefit to developing countries in this market is likely to be achieved at least cost by recognizing that measures need to be directed to the specific problems of a relatively small group of countries. The most direct approach is through enlarged foreign aid programs by Governments of industrialized countries, and we can be sure that the UNCTAD Conference will have been pressing such countries to meet their aid targets. Perhaps there should also be a flexible element in such programs in the nature of compensatory finance arrangements which would permit aid to be increased to tide a country over a period in which its exchange earnings are being adversely affected by the international environment. There are other possibilities, but what is required is likely to differ from country to country, and clearly this is not the occasion to consider all the complexities of the specific problems in specific countries. Indeed the considerations involved are more wide ranging than our market. At the UNCTAD Conference, a list of 25 most needy countries was prepared, but very few of these are significant exporters of oilseeds, oils and fats. It is important to us in considering solutions for developing countries of special concern, that there is no discrimination against those not involved in our market with equally legitimate claims to their share of available aid resources.

As an Association we should also be ready to endorse trade liberalization measures. I recently attended the FAO

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