# Northeast Section 11th Annual Symposium features environmental control

### Seven present papers to 80 participants

The AOCS Northeast Section conducted its annual Symposium at the Hotel Robert Treat, Newark, N.J., on April 11, 1972.

Eighty participants listened to seven papers concerning various phases of environmental control. In addition to the technical papers, two luncheon speakers presented a coordinated picture of "Industry's Obligation to Protect the Environment."

Frank White, Chairman of the Symposium Committee, arranged the following program, which was enhanced by a question and answer period following each talk. (1) "A Roadmap to Plant Pollution Control," J. Kirby Holcombe, The Research Corp.; (2) "A Subjective Approach to Odor Control and Measurement," Andrew Dravnieks, ITT Research Institute; (3) "Odor Measurement Techniques in the Lipid Industry," Gregory Leonardos and Frederick Sullivan, Arthur D. Little, Inc.; (4) "Systems for Odor Abatement for Edible and Inedible Fat and Oil Plants and Their Economics," Michael R. Beltran, Beltran Association; (5) "Recovery and Reuse of Liquid Wastes Streams," Robert Casparian, Carver Greenfield; (6) "Phosphate Free Detergents," Warner M. Linfield, USDA; and (7) "The AOCS Committee on Environmental Control," Clifford Haysley, Glidden-Durkee.

## Harry Salomon named library trustee

Harry G. Salomon, past president of the Northeast Section, was recently elected to a 5 year term as trustee of the Port Washington Public Library, Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y.

### **Don Bolley retires**

Don Bolley, technical director of the Baker Castor Oil Co. and a past president of the Northeast Section, retired as of July 1, 1972. He will remain affiliated with the Baker Castor Oil Co. in a consulting capacity.

# • International Association of Seed Crushers . . .

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meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats and was much impressed by the importance attached to trade liberalization by developing countries and the hopes expressed that the multilateral tariff negotiations planned to be held under the auspices of GATT in 1973 would be beneficial. EEC oil tariffs are already among the lowest in the world while oilseeds and meals enter duty-free. Last year the EEC reduced its tariff on palm oil from 9% to 6% and our host country has introduced further liberalization measures in recent months.

At the same time there are areas in which the producing countries themselves can take action often with the support of the industrialized countries. There is considerable scope for increasing agricultural efficiencies and thereby increasing their competitiveness on world markets. An inadequate production level of copra in recent years must, for





Above left: Wendell R. Inhotter, Chief Engineer, Panoic Valley Water Commission, delivers luncheon address; J. Kirby Holcombe discusses right: plant pollution control; right: Andrew Dravnieks, whose presentation con-cerned odor control and measurement. Right: Clifford Haysley informs participants about the AOCS Committee on Environmental Control. Below right: Robert Casparian discusses liquid waste streams; center: G. Leonardos presents his paper, "Odor Measurement Techniques in the Lipid Industry"; and left: Theodore A. Schwartz, former Deputy Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, delivers the second luncheon address.







Left to right: Frank Naughton of Baker Castor Oil Co., Don Fritz of Woburn Chem. Corp., Joyce Kern of the Fatty Acids Producers Council, and August Rossetto of L.A. Salomon & Bro., Inc.

example, have been a contributory factor in the permanent loss of markets to synthetics. The setting up of crushing plants in developing countries also adds to the value of the domestic oilseed crops, but it is important that such enterprises should be economically viable with adequate transport, storage and marketing facilities. What should not happen anywhere is that uneconomic plants become supported by overt or hidden subsidies. I believe our industry thrives in a freely competitive environment, but it must also be fair competition.

Finally, we should note that developing countries which import oils and fats are of growing importance in this market. Over the past 10 years, these countries have doubled their imports from about one million tons to two million tons although much of this has been the result of US aid shipments. However recent FAO projections up to 1980 point to the very large potential for further growth in these markets in contrast to very slow growth expected in industrialized countries. In these circumstances the fostering of trade in oils and fats between developing countries may ultimately provide the only realistic solution for developing countries seeking wider outlets for their oils and for those developing countries seeking to raise fat consumption levels. I am aware of the sizeable difficulties involved in the development of such trade, but efforts devoted by individual countries and by international organizations to overcoming such difficulties could well (Continued on page 279A)