

see if the treasury can afford renting the music and paying the performance fee for a 60-piece orchestra. If a harpist is needed for a concert, Frank has to find the funds.

"It costs \$375 to rent a piano for one night," he exclaims. "That includes delivery, set-up and tuning,"

The Northwest Symphony plays four concerts a year. Rehearsals are once a week for two hours. On concert day, there may be four hours of rehearsal before the two-hour concert.

Income is derived from a number of sources. There are receipts from the concerts; there are sustaining members who donate funds, and occasionally there are grants to be sought (but seldom received).

If writing, consulting and music fail to keep Frank and Peg occupied, there are two grandsons and a granddaughter in nearby Western Springs who occasionally need baby-sitting. Has their son, Jim, picked up a love for music from his violin-playing father and piano-playing mother?

"We gave him a violin when he was 7 years old and let him know if he ever wanted to study, just to let us know, but we didn't pressure him," Frank says. "When he became 18, we gave up, pulled the violin out from under his bed and hung it on the wall for decoration."

Some of Frank's favorite moments are when guest artists from organizations such as the Chicago Symphony Orchestra appear with the amateur group. "There is a specific precedence in seating order in an orchestra, with the seat next to the audience holding more prestige," he says. "It's quite a thrill when one of these fellows comes to play with us and when you offer him the outside seat, he insists that you keep it."

Many AOCs folks would say that Frank Norris has well earned his outside chair. ●

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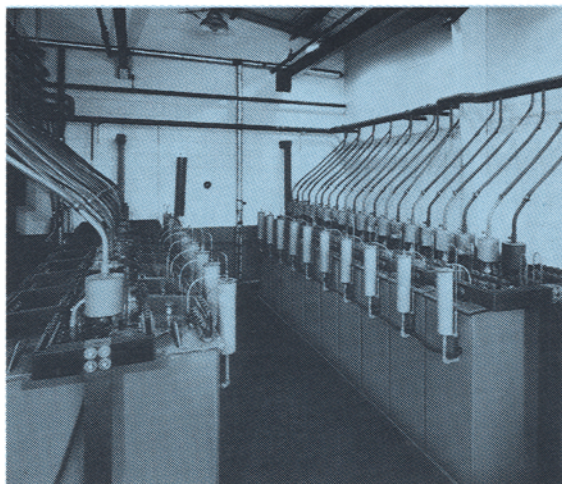
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Brazil changing quota system

Brazil plans to end its export quota system this year and begin a new policy to guarantee adequate soybeans, soy meal and soy oil for domestic markets, Edmond Missiaen, U.S. agricultural officer in Brazil, said in a report to USDA this past January.

The system of requiring specific authorization before exports was established to assure adequate domestic supplies. Precise machinery of the new system has not been determined, but Missiaen said the soybean crushers associations will divide the domestic supply quota among their members and police delivery of the quotas. After domestic quotas are filled, firms would be free to export all remaining oil and meal. The net result will be substantially less government involvement in the export marketing of soybeans and soy products, Missiaen said.

The short crop of 1978, estimated at 9.9 million metric tons, led Brazil to import 92,000 tons of soybeans for crushing and re-export as meal and oil during 1978-79 marketing year, he said. Estimated 1979 production is 13.7 million metric tons, Missiaen said, based on conditions in January. During the past three to four years, Brazilian farmers have been switching to earlier maturing varieties of soybeans which permit harvest to begin sooner and which also seem to yield better, he wrote.

While nominal soybean crushing capacity in Brazil is now 15 million tons (19 million tons if capacity mainly for cottonseed, castorbeans and peanuts is included), effective capacity is probably closer to 14 million tons.

If the 1979-80 crush is forecast at 10.75 million tons, that would utilize about 75% of the effective crushing capacity in Brazil, he said.

Missiaen estimated exports during the 1979-80 mar-

keting year, which ends Feb. 28, 1980, at two million metric tons of soybeans, 6.5 million metric tons of soybean meal, and 760 thousand metric tons of soy oil.

Major markets for soybean exports during 1978 were The Netherlands, West Germany and Spain. From January through October, European Community nations accounted for two-thirds of soybean meal exports, he reported, with Eastern Europe taking 19% and the Far East 9%. Principal markets for Brazilian soy oil were India, China, Iran and Pakistan. ●

DGF frying fat symposium in May

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fettwissenschaft (DGF) is sponsoring a symposium and round table discussion on frying oils May 4 and 5, 1979, at the Institute for Food Chemistry, University of Münster, Germany. Cosponsors are the Association Francaise pour l'Etude des Corps and the Societa Italiana per lo Studio delle Sostanze Grasse.

Registration deadline was April 1. The program for Friday, May 4, includes Frying Technology (market for frying fats; heat transfer and decay of frying fats; the change from frying fat to fried food), Past Experience with 1973 DGF Recommendations (investigative methods, practical experiences), New Methods To Determine Decay of Frying Fats (chromatographic methods; prismatic chromatographic methods; quick tests); discussion of present food chemistry knowledge and regulatory aspects in Germany, France, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden. The program for Saturday, May 5, includes New Results for the Food Physiology of Heated Fats (overview; foddering experiments with heated fats and fat fractions; removal of linoleic acid from fats and oils during frying), and a round table discussion on the study and criteria for judging used frying fats.

Further details are available from the DGF-Geschäftsstelle, Soester Str. 13, D-4400 Münster, W. Germany.

Soy utilization grants available

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Soybean utilization research proposals are being accepted by the American Soybean Association Research Foundation (ASARF) for funding in 1980. As part of the continuing efforts to support research dealing specifically with the utilization of soybeans, ASARF will award three-year grants with budgets of up to \$45,000 to a number of the proposed projects.

Utilization topics recommended for research this year are: a) physical or chemical methods of removing linolenic acid from soy oil, b) improved hull utilization and c) modifications of fatty acids in soy oil for greater industrial utilization.

Questions regarding the procedure for submitting research proposals should be sent to Dr. Keith Smith, Director of Research, ASA, PO Box 27300, St. Louis, Missouri 63141.

A Purdue University study that may allow scientists to increase the amount of either protein or oil in soybeans has been selected for a three-year research grant by the ASARF. Three researchers will determine the factors that regulate how oil and protein are formed in soybeans. With this information, plant breeders can better manipulate plants genetically to produce either more protein or more oil in soybean varieties.

The Purdue project will be funded \$44,562 over the next three years. It is one of four proposals funded by the Foundation this year. ●