tinuing joint program under way to sponsor and coordinate cuphea research. Cuphea oil is amazingly like coconut oil, but it will take long hard work before we can realize a viable crop from this South American native.

Jojoba, meanwhile, appears destined to remain a high-priced, low-volume specialty crop here in Arizona for some time to come.

I don't know why the government's recommendation was confined only to winter rapeseed as certainly the spring types dominate in Canada. A winter rapeseed that could be grown as an alternate to winter-planted wheat would be a welcome crop in many areas. It's being tried in the U.S. in both the South and the Pacific Northwest as a source of high erucic acid. This is not a huge market, however, either in the U.S. or abroad. Canola types won't get the chance to be a specialty in the U.S.; the proximity of cheap, extensive supplies of oil from Canada or from Europe will prevent this. If it is to be produced here, it will have to make it as a commodity.

Meadowfoam is a short, native wildflower of the Pacific Northwest that has been studied for the last 30 years as a potential source of longer chain fatty acids. The Oregon Meadowfoam Growers Association has released domesticated varieties over the past 10 years, and it believes a potential market exists for 100 million pounds of meadowfoam oil as an industrial intermediate at a 50-cent-per-pound price. A program to fund further research much like the cuphea program has been proposed.

Lupins or so-called sweet lupins perhaps are a more promising crop in terms of volume for the U.S. than any of the crops on the USDA list. Lupins are native to much of the western U.S. They don't have any toxic problems to get rid of nor do they require cooking to make their protein available. They can be handled with conventional farm equipment and seem to yield well. The oilseed types of lupin presently are poorer in yield per acre than the protein types so maybe we won't see lupin become a crop handled by U.S. oil mills. However, certainly lupins with 40% protein after only a simple dehulling process offer a significant challenge to soybean or cottonseed meals as a source of feed protein and longer-term, as a food source.

Australia produces about 900,000 metric tons from one million hectares annually. In the U.S., much of the interest has been in looking at lupins as a food source. This may come; it is almost ready now as a feed source.

I don't mean to be critical of work on new crops. We must continue this search, but we must also be careful to husband our resources. Too much of our research dollar gets wasted on programs that are politically attractive or designed to sell stock, but which are economically unsound. This requires more planning at the national level. In recent years, the patent office and the courts have been leaning much more toward the patenting of plant and animal materials. Playing the patent game is requiring larger and larger amounts of money either to get the patent, to defend a patent or to overthrow a patent. Forcing people to go this direction in agriculture cuts down on the freedom of scientists to speak freely with each other in a meeting such as this; this produces much duplication of effort by various parties working in secret to be first with something new and makes it much harder for the single innovator or underfinanced public institution to compete.

Our legislators need to look at the entire phenomenon quickly and in depth before it's allowed to go too far. I believe a moratorium on the issuance of any further seed or animal patents is called for, so that a commission can study the problem and issue recommendations to Congress for better definitions of future patent laws. The patent law is quite short and simple in describing what can and cannot be patented. Interpreting this has become increasingly difficult. The knowledge explosion we have seen in the past 10 years has overwhelmed the U.S. Patent Office. Congress needs to give it relief in the form of more informed personnel, better ways of determining state-of-the-art, and better defined guidelines for future patent policy.

Fats & Oils News

China venture

Central Soya Co. Inc. has formed a joint venture with China Export Bases Development Corp. that will give the Fort Wayne, Indiana, company access to the Chinese animal feed market.

The agreement calls for the construction of animal feed and premix manufacturing plants in Weifang, Shandong Province, China. The plants are scheduled to be operational in October 1988.

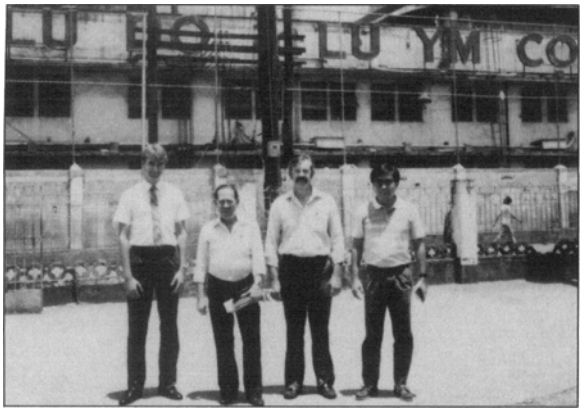
Central Soya's investment will be through Jip Hong International (H.K.) Ltd., a Hong Kong trading company in which Central Soya owns majority interest. The China Export Bases Development Corp., a state-run enterprise, is the largest producer and exporter of broiler chickens in China and is a large swine and shrimp producer.

The joint venture will form a new company called Weifang Zhongji Animal Feed Co. Ltd., which will manufacture complete feeds, nutritional and medicated premixes, base mixes and concentrates for sale in Shandong and other provinces, and for export.

Philippine plant

Lu Do and Lu Ym Corp. of Cebu City, the Philippines, has announced plans to expand and modernize its coconut oil processing facility from 600 metric tons (MT) per day capacity to 1,000 MT.

The plant expansion and modernization have been



Team members for the Lu Do and Yu Ym Corp. project are (from left) Tim Kemper of the French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Lu Do and Lu Ym's Mike Sarthou, French's Gary Sass and Gilbert Rosales of Lu Do and Lu Ym.

approved by the Philippine Board of Investments and the contract for the oil mill machinery placed with the French Oil Mill Machinery Co. of Piqua, Ohio.

The new equipment includes four flaking mills, two Enhanser presses, one pellet cooler, and a new solvent extraction plant with a countercurrent DTDC and stationary basket extractor.

The new machinery will be shipped in August 1988, with completion scheduled for June 1989.

Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Fat and Oil Chemists group, a separate section of the Czechoslovak Chemical Society, has elected officers for 1988-89. They are: J. Souček of Prague, president; J. Zajíc of Prague, vice president; J. Pokorný of Prague, scientific secretary; B. Sova of Prague, honorary treasurer; E. Volhejn of Ústí nad Labem and V. Kvasnicová of Bratislava, members-at-large. W. Schwarz serves as chairman of the Fats and Oils Group, M. Bareš serves as chairman of the Detergents and Surface Active Agents Group and E. Hlásna chairs the Cosmetic Chemistry Group.

The association held its annual meeting on fat and oil technology and analysis May 11-13, 1988. It has scheduled a meeting on the chemistry, technology and analysis of surfactants and detergents during November in Žilina. It also will hold a meeting on the evaluation of cosmetic preparations and raw materials in Piešťany in November.

Proceedings of its 1987 meeting were published as a separate volume and selected papers were published in the journal *Průmysl Potravin* (Food Industry). Journal papers included Detergent Chemistry in Czechoslovakia, Recent Progress on Fats and Oils in Human Nutrition, Rapeseed Quality and First Experience on Acceptance Procedure Rationalization, Influence of Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids in the Diet for Ischemic Heart Disease Risk Prevention, Continuous Bleaching of Rapeseed Oil, Hydrogen Production on Molecular Sieves, Olefinsulfonates as Ecologically Suitable Surfactant Types, and Determining Phosphate Content and Composition of Detergents.

Cargill expands

Cargill Inc. plans to increase its capacity to produce refined soybean oil by building one plant and expanding capacity at another.

Cargill has announced it will build a soybean oil refinery adjacent to its soybean processing plant in Sidney, Ohio. Also, the company will increase its hydrogenated soybean oil capacity at its Gainesville, Georgia, facility.

John K. Yarger, vice president of Cargill's refined oils department, said the Sidney refinery will have an annual capacity of more than 300 million pounds of edible oil for use by food processors in mayonnaise, salad dressings and other edible products.

Both projects are scheduled to begin operation in the second quarter of 1989. Yarger said the additional capacity will offset the loss caused by the closing of refineries in Hartsville, South Carolina, and Chicago, Illinois. The Sidney plant will be Cargill's sixth vegetable oil refinery.

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Meanwhile, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) said Cargill is scheduled to have an $18-million cottonseed crushing plant in operation in Shandong Province, China, sometime next year. The annual cottonseed crush capacity is estimated at 100,000 metric tons. It will also crush soybeans, peanuts and rapeseed, according to USDA.

In other news at Cargill, Hershel Austin has been appointed vice president of the company's domestic soybean processing division, and Ron Christenson has been named vice president of its international oilseed processing division.

Fat substitutes

Experience Inc., a Minneapolis-based agribusiness consulting firm, has developed a study to assess the potential impact of olestra and other noncaloric fat substitutes on the food, oils and fats industries.

The study covers the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) status of fat substitutes, consumer and food industry reactions to the products, and market potential and constraints. It also discusses the potential impact fat substitutes will have on ancillary industries.

For more information, contact Raymond Dull, Experience Inc., 1200 Second Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55403, telephone 612-338-7844.

Zapata Haynie

Davis Allen has been named president and chief executive officer of Zapata Haynie Corp., a leading producer of fish meal and edible fish oil. Allen previously served as vice president for planning and development of Zapata Corp., the parent company of Zapata Haynie.

Allen succeeds Charles W. Beck, who has left the company.

In other appointments, George A. Brumfield has been named vice president of manufacturing, with responsibility for the company's Gulf Coast operations. He previously was general manager of Zapata Haynie's Moss Point, Mississippi, processing plant.

Brumfield was succeeded as general manager of the Moss Point plant by Pryor G. Bailey, an employee of Zapata Haynie since 1973.

Headquartered in Hammond, Louisiana, Zapata Haynie Corp. conducts commercial menhaden fishing and processing operations that produce fish meal, used in livestock feed, and edible oil, which is exported to Europe for use in margarine and as a cooking oil.

R.C. Lassiter, chairman and chief executive officer of Zapata Corp., noted that the prices of fish meal and fish oil are expected to continue to rise during 1988. Fish meal averaged $375 a ton, and fish oil sold for $280 a ton during the second quarter of fiscal 1988, compared with $306 a ton and $179 a ton, respectively, during the second quarter of 1987.

Maurice E. Stansby (center) receives the President's Medal from Secretary of Commerce William Verity (left), while NOAA Administrator William Evans holds the certificate.

Stansby honored

AOCS member Maurice Stansby, a Seattle, Washington, scientist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), has received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service for his research on the health benefits of fish oil in the human diet.

Stansby's federal career began in the 1930s. Although he retired in 1975 after 44 years of service, he continues to conduct research on a voluntary basis at NOAA's Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center.

In the late 1950s, during his tenure as director of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Technological Laboratory in Seattle, he began a program of fish oil research. His efforts furthered the knowledge that certain polyunsaturated fatty acids found in fish oil lower cholesterol levels and reduce the risk of heart disease. From 1967 until his retirement, he concentrated on developing an understanding of the chemistry and biochemistry of polyunsaturated fatty acids and their metabolic pathways in marine animals and man.

Stansby is the author of several books and over 100 research papers in lipid chemistry and biochemistry. He was instrumental in obtaining funds for 13 national research projects. As a result of these studies, some of the basic knowledge of how fish oil functions in alleviating coronary and inflammatory diseases was determined.

Turkish project

Yagcilar Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., an established producer of ginned cotton and olive oil in Turkey, has announced plans to install a 120-metric-ton-per-day solvent extraction plant to process cottonseed in the rich agricultural region near Soke, Turkey.

The new plant is being purchased from the French Oil Mill Machinery Co. of Piqua, Ohio. The system includes French's stationary basket extractor, distillation equipment, pneumatic meal cooling system and laboratory equipment for quality control testing.

The new oil mill, which will crush cottonseed produced at the company's recently expanded ginning operations, is being installed in two phases. The first phase, already completed, included use of second-hand screw presses. In the second phase, expected to be completed in mid-1988, the company will install the new solvent extraction plant and convert the screw presses to pre-presses.

News briefs

AOCS member **Anthony J. Montana** has been named director of the central analytical department at **M&T Chemicals Inc.** in Rahway, New Jersey. He previously was manager of analytical and informational services at **Henkel Corp.** in Morristown, New Jersey.

R. Carl Hoseney, professor of grain science at Kansas State University, has been elected president-elect of the **American Association of Cereal Chemists (AACC)**. Also, **Julie Miller Jones**, assistant professor of the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, Minnesota, has been elected to AACC's board of directors.

Leatherhead Food R.A., Leatherhead, England, has appointed **Michael Saxby** business development manager and **Sara Cooper** section manager of Leatherhead Food's Analytical Chemistry Section.

Nancy Fogg-Johnson has been appointed vice president of technology assessment and acquisition at the **Campbell Institute for Research and Technology**, Campbell Soup Co.'s research and development division.

Borden Inc. has acquired three major snack lines: Sooner Snacks Ltd., a British producer of potato chips and other snacks; Nuschelberg, a West German chain of retail bakeries; and the Crane potato chip brand name, a line produced by Illinois Snack Foods Inc. Borden also has signed an agreement with the **Di Giorgio Corp.** to acquire the latter's Serv-A-Portion division, which manufactures and markets individual serving portion products for restaurants, institutional cafeterias and other outlets in the food service industry.

The boards of directors of **DNA Plant Technology Corp.**, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, and **Advanced Genetic Sciences Inc.**, Oakland, California, have approved the terms for a merger between the two companies.

George G. Kett has been elected a vice president of **The Foxboro Co.** and will be responsible for the company's worldwide manufacturing operations.

S. Hayano, professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo, has been nominated president of the **Japan Oil Chemists' Society**. Other JOCS officials include **S. Yoshikawa, Y. Izawa, M. Okahara, H. Seino, K. Meguro,** and **K. Yoshitomi**, director.

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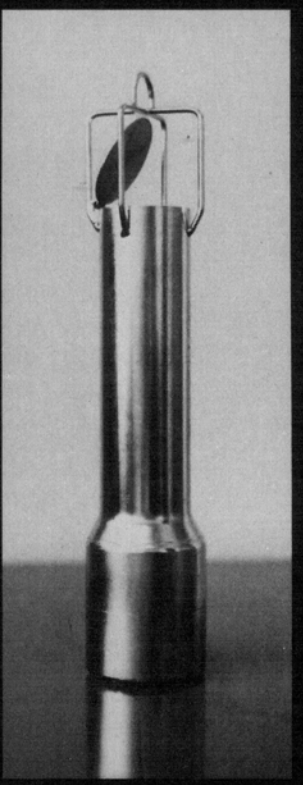

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