# NEWS

## Concurrent Sessions to Mark Technical Program of 54 Papers

CONCURRENT sessions will mark the 25th annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held October 8-10, 1951, at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, with C. E. Morris as general chairman and H. T. Spannuth as program chairman. Field trips are scheduled for Thursday, October 11, with R. W. Bates as chairman. Registration fee for members will be $4, for non-members $5, and for ladies, $5. The charge for stag supper and smoker will be $4, and for dinner dance, $7.

Monday morning G. L. Prichard will give the opening address, after which there will be a glycerine and detergency session, with E. M. James or E. W. Colt presiding. The afternoon detergency section will have Mr. Colt or E. R. Luckow as chairman, and the drying oils section will be in charge of Francis Scofield. Tuesday morning will be given over to the engineering and processing session, with J. G. Stockmann as chairman, and to the business meeting of the Society, scheduled for 11:30. There will be two afternoon sections, both general in character, with H. C. Black and Mr. Spannuth as respective chairmen. Wednesday's papers will all be general, with Mr. Morris as morning chairman and K. F. Mattil as afternoon chairman.

Thursday's choice of field trips will lie between the Food and Container Institute, Quartermaster Corps, in Chicago ($1.25) and the S. C. Johnson and Son plant in Racine, Wis. ($2.50). The former will have R. R. Allen as leader and be limited to 42, all of whom must be American citizens. The latter trip will be conducted by L. A. Goretta and limited to 37.

THE 25th fall meeting will be called to order by President A. E. Bailey, and the address of welcome will be given by Victor Conquest, who will be introduced by Mr. Morris.

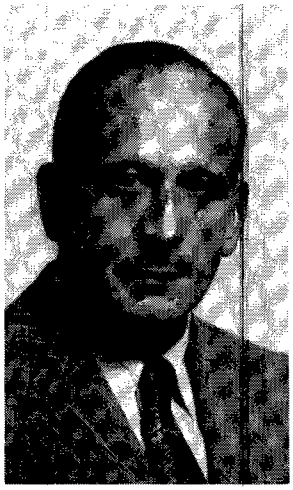
Mr. Conquest, a vice president of Armour and Company, Chicago, is general manager of the Research and Development Division, with an interest in such widely divergent fields as leather tanning, motor fuels, dairy products, and pharmaceuticals. A research team working under his direction has developed such new fat chemicals as the long chain alkyl, nitriles, amines, amine salts, ketones, and quaternary ammonium compounds. An exponent of human engineering, Mr. Conquest has consistently worked to raise the status of chemists and technologists and make them an integral part of modern management.

Additional exhibitors since publication of the list in the September issue, according to R. H. Rogers Jr., chairman, are as follows:

H. Reeve Angel Company, New York City
Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh
Coleman Instruments, Maywood, Ill.
De Laval Separator Company, New York City
Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York City
Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky.
A. S. LaPine and Company, Chicago
Publishers: Interscience Publishers Inc., Reinhold Publishing Corporation, and John Wiley and Sons Inc., all of New York City
L. A. Salomon and Bro., New York City
Schaar and Company, Chicago
Seedboro Equipment Company, Chicago

## SPEAKERS

Roman Pozorski



A. K. Schwartz

G. L. Prichard

H. T. Spannuth

The November issue of the Journal will carry a report of the fall meeting, and papers presented at the technical program will in most cases be published in full in future issues.

## New Members

### Active

John Franklin Brubaker, manager and chief chemist, Teneria La Iberia, Guayaquil, Ecuador
Franklin Alan Frick, chemical engineer, Monsanto Chemical Company, Norfolk, Va.
Charles R. Horton, assistant refinery superintendent, Western Cotton Oil Company, El Paso, Tex.
Eric Jungermann, chemist, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.
John Richard Sayers, chief chemist, Monsanto Chemical Company, Norfolk, Va.
Philip Coombe Whittier, chemist, The Battle Laboratory, Montgomery, Ala.
Robert S. Van Voorst, plant chemist, Borden's Soy Processing Company, Kankakee, Ill.

### Individual Associate

Donald Hayes Elliott, technical sales, Ross and Rowe Inc., Chicago, Ill.

## Sesame Research Looks Ahead To New Crop

EXTENSIVE basic and technological data on sesame seed and oil have been reported in 10 technical articles since January 1950 by chemists of the Department of Agriculture. This information will be of value to oilseed processors in the Cotton Belt in the event the crop is grown on a large scale as a supplement or alternate raw material for cottonseed.

The data are the result of investigations at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La. The work was part of a broad program of research being conducted by department agencies and State Agricultural Experiment Stations to develop varieties of sesame better suited to American farming and to obtain increased knowledge of the chemical composition and characteristics of the seed.

Sesame seed and oil are well known commodities in international trade, and quantities of both are imported into this country. But the seed has not been produced extensively, mainly because of harvesting difficulties, some of which are being met through the development of nonshattering varieties. Under good cultural practices the crop yields 800 pounds or more of seed per acre and more oil per acre than any other annual oilseed crop—per 100 pounds of seed 47 pounds of an edible oil equal or superior in quality to cottonseed and peanut oils.

Besides being rich in oil, sesame seed yields a meal which is a nutritious stockfeed, containing 45-55% of high quality protein. Also the seed has superior qualities from the standpoint of the processor. It requires no preparation other than cleaning before milling, and it is easily processed in conventional oil milling equipment.

In Southern Laboratory research oil was recovered from four varieties of seed by batch solvent extraction; physical and chemical analyses were made; and each oil was evaluated for use as a salad and cooking oil and for the production of shortening. The crude oil was low in free fatty acids and very light in color; had low refining losses and bleached well. Hardened to shortening consistency, the product showed great stability toward oxidative rancidity. This superior stability was shown to be due to sesamol, a unique component of the seed. A method for determining the free and bound sesamol was developed. Also worked out was a method of determining the amount of sesamin, another unique minor component of sesame oil.

The processing and utilization research on sesame oil at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory is the first systematic chemical investigation of the oil to be recorded. The publications on the work have aroused the interest of vegetable-oil manufacturing firms in almost every part of the world. The series of articles represent more than one-tenth of the technical literature in English on sesame oil. The reports include the most comprehensive review, 254 references, which has yet been made of the literature on sesame oil throughout the world.

Reprints of the articles may be obtained by writing the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee boulevard, New Orleans 19, La. The publications are entitled: Sesame Oil. I-VII: Properties of a Solvent Extracted Sesame Oil; Some Chemical and Physical Properties of the Oils from Different Varieties of Sesame Seed; Antioxidant Properties of Sesamol; Determination of Free and Bound Sesamol; The Stability of Sesame Oil; Determination of Sesamin; Optical Rotation and the Minor Components of Sesame Oil. The Chemical and Physiological Properties of Sesame Oil. Some Physical and Chemical Properties of Sesame Protein. Sesame—A New Oilseed Crop for the South.

---

DOROTHY NICKERSON, secretary of the Inter-Society Color Council, has been presented with an Award for Superior Service by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The citation reads thus: "for notable contributions to the development and application of the new automatic colorimeter for cotton, an invaluable aid in the grade classification and standardization programs, to the Department's cotton classers and researchers, and to industry."

---

INTERSCIENCE PUBLISHERS INC. announces the publication of the second volume of the series, "The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds," edited by A. Weissberger of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

### A.O.C.S. CALENDAR

**1951—Chicago, Edgewater Beach hotel, Oct. 8-10**
**1952—Houston, Shamrock hotel, April 28-30.**
**Cincinnati, Netherlands-Plaza hotel, Oct. 20-22**

## New Literature

Kimble Glass, Division of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has issued a new booklet entitled "The Care and Handling of Glass Volumetric Apparatus," containing basic information for scientific and clinical laboratories and for advanced students in chemistry. A total of 16 colored figures and six tables describes systems of weights and measure, cleaning, reading the meniscus, gravimetric and volumetric calibration, and the drainage time of burettes and pipettes.

❖

The May issue of Heat Engineering, published by Foster Wheeler Corporation of New York City, cnotains a shop view of two fat-splitting autoclaves which are to be used in conjunction with a fatty acid fractionating and glycerine processing plant designed and fabricated by them for export.

❖

A new class of cleaning compositions called solubilizing cleaners is described in a new bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Salt has just issued a new bulletin on hydrogen peroxide especially prepared for workers who need a compact, ready reference of a general nature. In addition to suggestions as to the application of this product, recommendations are also made on its use, handling, shipping, and storing.

## To Increase Nickel Production

Installation of emergency facilities by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, to increase nickel production by about 1,000,000 pounds per month, beginning before the year-end, was disclosed recently by John F. Thompson, chairman and president, at the annual meeting of shareholders at the Royal York hotel. Present production is at capacity of 20,000,000 pounds per month.

Reviewing the world nickel situation, Dr. Thompson said "the defense requirements of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States are supported by a supply of Canadian nickel which far exceeds the supply believed available to countries behind the Iron Curtain. In fact, it can be said that as a result of what the Canadian nickel industry has done in developing its mines and processes, the free world has overwhelming nickel superiority." Although all military requirements of the Western Nations are being met and deliveries are being made to national stockpiles, he said, the abnormal over-all demand has exceeded the current nickel supply.

The Office of Price Stabilization announces the appointment of John F. Corwin as chief of the resins, plastic materials, and adhesives section of the rubber, chemicals, and drugs division. He is on loan from the Chemical Division of the KOPPERS COMPANY, Pittsburgh.