

## Toronto Meeting Looms as Major World Assembly



ON OCTOBER 1, The American Oil Chemists' Society will convene its 36th Fall Meeting—its 89th technical assembly—in Toronto, Ontario. Over the span of a half-century, this Society has twice each year drawn back the curtain of the present, and exposed the many paths that were to be followed in the multi-faceted field called "Fats and Oils." In modern times, these assemblies have consistently assumed an international character. Not only has there been participation by scientists from various foreign lands, but the results of these meetings are awarded a common interest throughout the world. Yet, this coming Fall Meeting looms before us as a new image—not a Continental Meeting with foreign participation, but an International Meeting with appropriate participation. This Commentary is not designed to explain this phenomenon. It was essentially beyond anticipation, and will doubtless be the subject of considerable thought and discussion in the future. The matter might, however, be summarized as follows. Scheduling of the Fall Meeting outside the United States has sparked an interest that is not to be satisfied with simply reviewing the results.

A two-fold consequence has evolved.

First, the Meeting, and its parent Society, have been vividly characterized in their true light—international by their very nature. The impact of this image has never been universally personified in a single event. A far-flung intimacy has been thereby created, resulting in the most geographically remote interest. This closer relationship has prompted the motivation to directly participate. Indeed, the results of this scientific assembly will demand an unprecedented interest. Yet, such is far more an effect than a cause.

Secondly, the general format of these meetings, solidified and buttressed by years of precedent, has suffered a substantial jolt. This change, evidenced by a technical program encompassing an extremely broad field of interest, is quite erroneously characterized as a "broadening of the base." The base has not changed, nor will it. Any deviation from representation of the whole, no matter how well established, is unnatural to this Society. A piece of steel may be given a new shape. Yet, introduce a severe shock, and it will seek its original form. So may meetings change the surface form of an organization. Introduce a strong motive, and the proper forum will result.

This latter of the two consequences is spontaneous only to the extent that the motivation can not be controlled. The

correct format must be carefully planned. The Toronto Assembly will evidence this great care in planning.

Thus, we look forward to a Fall Meeting that is destined to be a pinnacle to those who will compare it to the past, and a pioneer to those looking into the future. At this writing—early in July due to publication dates—three papers are scheduled for presentation by delegates from Great Britain, one from Japan and a number from Canada. Poland and Germany will also be represented. Spontaneous inquiries or affirmative response have come from the Soviet Union, Sweden, Holland, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and Mexico. It is hoped that several of these will result in attendance and participation. Due to the date of this report, the list is, of course, not complete.

By July 10, two and one-half months before the Meeting, sixty papers had been accepted and scheduled.

Presentations centered about the many aspects of application and production will compliment a program already swelled by a greatly diversified emphasis upon the basic sciences. Increased interest from the United States has insured an enviable depth in subject matter.

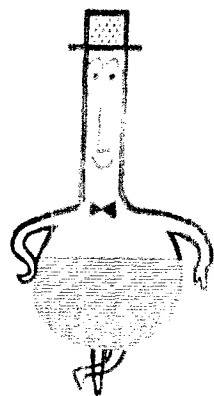
Throughout this issue, articles are to be found which are devoted to the coming assembly. The reader will note that this technical program *par excellence* is to be supplemented by interesting plant trips; special arrangements to encourage student attendance; many interesting exhibits, displaying the newest of products, processes and equipment; social functions that could result only from the most patient planning; and a complete program for the ladies; to say nothing of the thrill of travel to a city of deeply-refined culture in a land of natural beauty beyond compare.

The September issue will carry a detailed review of the technical program. Yet, if advantage is to be taken of this opportunity, plans must be made now. In a matter of days, A.O.C.S. Members will receive complete information on registration. It is being forwarded to non-members on request.

Take careful note of the information elsewhere in this issue regarding border crossing, the Canadian money system, and the many things that await the visitor in the land to the north. Prepare to join your colleagues in Toronto, where the American Oil Chemists' Society will vividly exemplify its world leadership in the fats and oils field.



*Canada is Calling!*



## Meetings

### A.O.C.S. National Meetings

- 1962—Toronto, Royal York Hotel, October 1-4
- 1963—Atlanta, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, April 22-24  
Minneapolis, Radisson Hotel, September 30-October 2
- 1964—New Orleans, Roosevelt Hotel, April 19-22  
Chicago, Pick-Congress Hotel, October 11-14
- 1965—Houston, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, April 25-28  
Cincinnati, October 11-13
- 1966—Los Angeles, Statler Hilton Hotel, April 24-27  
Philadelphia, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, October 4-6
- 1967—New Orleans, Roosevelt Hotel, May 7-10  
Chicago

### A.O.C.S. Section Meetings

- \*Northeast—October 2, at Whyte's Restaurant, 141 Fulton Street, New York. December 4, same location
- \*Southwest—September 13, Los Angeles

### Other Organizations, 1962

- Aug. 27-31—Sixth Annual Infrared Spectroscopy Institute, Canisius College, Buffalo, New York
- \*Aug. 30-31—The Chemical Institute of Canada, Organic Chemistry Division Conference, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
- \*Sept. 5-7—Canadian High Polymer Forum, The Chemical Institute of Canada, Windsor, Ont., Canada

- Sept. 8-16—Fifth International Food Congress and Exposition, New York Coliseum. For information write James Muckell, Secretary, 527 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
- Sept. 17-29, 1962—International Course on Chromatographic Methods, Milan, Italy
- Sept. 18-21—First International Congress of Food Science and Technology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England. Address: Francis J. Griffith, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1, England
- Sept. 20-30, 1962—Seventeenth International Exhibition of Preserved Food and Packaging Materials, Parma, Italy
- Sept. 26-28—American Society for Testing and Materials general meeting on "The Practice of Gas Chromatography," at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, Michigan State University.
- Sept. 30-Oct. 5—Pacific Area Meeting of ASTM, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Oct. 3-5—Gas Chromatography comprehensive course, West Haven, Conn.
- Oct. 15-17—International Congress on Plastics and Problems of Choice, Amsterdam
- Oct. 15-17—Federation of Societies for Paint Technology Annual Meeting, Chase-Park-Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
- \*Oct. 15-18—VI Italian Congress on Fatty Materials, Societa Italiana Sostanze Grasse, Arezzo.
- Oct. 16-19—Annual Meeting of the American Council of Independent Laboratories, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- \*Oct. 22-24—12th Canadian Chemical Engineering Conference, The Chemical Institute of Canada, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada
- \*Jan. 1963—Biochemistry Division, The Chemical Institute of Canada, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada

\* Additions to previous calendar.

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### • Report on Fats and Oils

## The Inflexible Yield

MANY INDUSTRIES can adjust, within limits, the output of end products to meet the shifting demands of the market. A severe winter might result in a big demand for heating oil and a poor demand for motor fuel, and to some extent a petroleum refiner can respond to such conditions. Not so the soybean industry. Crushing soybeans yields roughly 11 pounds of oil and roughly 47½ pounds of meal. This ratio is almost inflexible and therein lies a recurrent market problem. Both domestic and world demands for soy protein and soy oil change relatively to each other from season to season and from month to month.

Under ordinary conditions of competition one would expect that the result of this would be for oil to drop to somewhere near its equilibrium price when meal was the "hero" and for meal to do the same when oil was the "hero." This would allow stocks of the unwanted item to clear. Oil plus meal total compared to bean cost plus some margin would then determine whether or not the soybeans would be crushed. Unfortunately, this is not the way it has been working lately. There has been all sorts of institutional interferences in the interplay of soybean and product prices. Most obvious and probably the biggest source of headache has been an unjustifiably high bean loan. Under this circumstance, in order for the total package to return bean cost plus charges, meal prices had to be

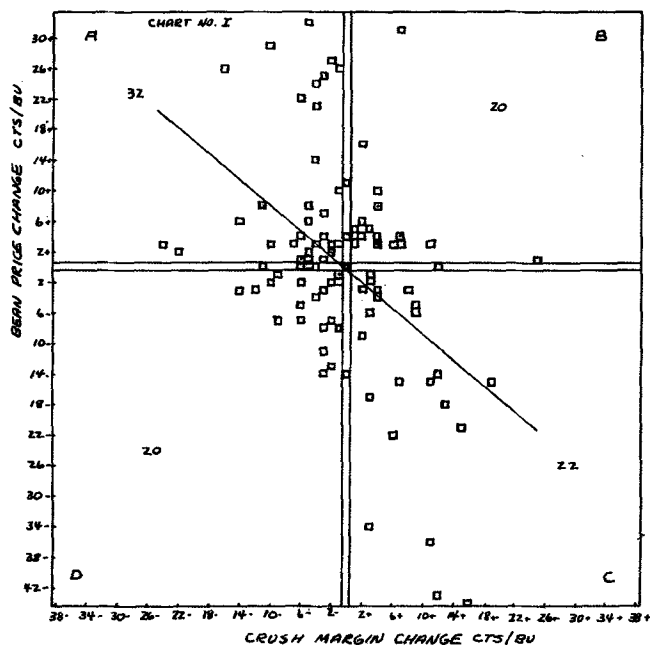


CHART I. Month to month increase/decrease census mill meal stocks versus U.S.D.A. version of Illinois crush margin September-October, 1957 to March-April, 1962. (Plots on zero line not counted.)