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As one of Votator's field engineers, Fred Heina has the responsibility for checking out, starting up and testing every Votator deodorizing system that we sell, making certain that it operates precisely as it should.

Even more important, it's his job to work with your personnel . . . instructing them in the correct operation and care of the system to assure years of economical production and consistent product quality.

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• Local Section News

Northern California Section

The following is the text of an address delivered by AOC'S Secretary G. C. Caranough at the Northern California Section Meeting, Fresno, Calif., Oct. 22, 1966.

This Society now known as the American Oil Chemists' Society originated in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1909 as a committee of nine chemists associated with the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Among the charter members were David Wesson, Frank N. Smalley, Felix Paquin, Thomas Law, Edward Barrow and G. Worthen Agee. The originally chosen name was Society of Cotton Products Analysts with Mr. Paquin as first president.

This was a relatively new industry starting in earnest after the Civil War. In 1869 there were 26 oil mills in the United States. The industry expanded rapidly until about the beginning of World War I. In 1914 there were 882 cottonseed oil mills in the United States, employing 21,810 workers. Since this time the number of mills has decreased, but the size continues to increase.

The new Chemists' Society prospered in the lee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association and soon became a leading influence in the cottonseed industry. By 1913 the Society was strong enough to sever some of its connections with the parent organization and hold its meetings independently.

The Society's services to the fat and oil industry were and continue to be accomplished through its Standing Committees. One of the first of these was the Committee on Uniform Methods and Cooperative Work—later named the Smalley Committee in honor of Dr. Smalley who devoted his untiring efforts for much of his life to enhance the accuracy and dependability of chemical analysis.

Most of you are aware of numerous other contributions to our industry resulting from the untiring efforts of the numerous working committees. To those of you who feel that the image of the Society is changing too rapidly or in a manner not to your liking, I would suggest that you volunteer your services and ideas to the Society through active participation in committee work.

Another of the Society's functions that has contributed substantially to its prestige throughout the scientific world are the official publications of the Society. Originally the *Cotton Oil Press*, then the official publication of the *Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association*, printed Society business and technical articles in the "Chemists' Section," which first appeared in 1917 with G. Worthen Agee as Editor. In 1924 the Society issued a quarterly publication titled *Journal of the Oil and Fat Industries*. In 1926 a monthly publication was initiated. In 1932 the name was changed to *Oil and Soap* and, finally in 1947, to *The Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*.

January 1966 saw another milestone in the illustrious history of the Society and its service to the Oil and Fats Industry with the publication of the new journal, *Lipids*. *Lipids* is more fundamental, or academically oriented, than *JAOC'S* and publishes papers with subject matter as follows: 1) Basis metabolic experiments with lipids. 2) Nutritional and physiological responses to fats and other lipids. 3) Analytical methodology oriented toward research techniques rather than manufacturing process controls. 4) New information on the composition of natural lipids of plant or animal origin. 5) Biomedical studies on tissue lipids and their functions.

JAOC'S will continue to publish acceptable papers dealing with: 1) Industrial technology of fats. 2) Detergents. 3) Protective coatings. 4) Synthesis and/or separation of industrial fat products. 5) Industrially oriented analyses and methods. 6) Chemical alterations of processes for commercial fats and fatty acids.

Regarding these publications and also the papers presented at our National and Sectional meetings I have heard with increasing frequency the complaint from many of our members that they don't understand or have an interest in a fraction of the papers being read at meetings or

published in JAOCs. In all honesty, I must admit to voicing this complaint myself on numerous occasions.

Why should this occur in a Society founded on such lofty principles of service to industry? I would be presumptuous to try to answer this to everyone's satisfaction, but I would offer two thoughts for your consideration and reflection:

1) Progress and demand for products has pushed our industry into processing numerous and varied oleaginous source materials far beyond the cottonseed products oriented concept of the capable founding fathers of this Society.

2) As this industry becomes more specialized and competitive, the analytical and research people are less inclined to share their observations and discoveries with all of industry but prefer to keep certain things secret for whatever competitive advantage they may have. Furthermore, technical people in industry are so frequently pressed with the responsibilities of production schedules, quality control crises, staff meetings, and patent programs, to mention a few, that there remains little time to prepare and present good papers before the Society. This has been a common complaint of the Safety Committee, and also of organizers of technical symposia and of Short Courses dealing with plant operations. At this very moment a number of fine papers presented at a Short Course on processing and quality control of fats and oils await editing and reviewing before they are in a form satisfactory for publication in the Journal. There are numerous other comparable instances.

In effect, two papers may have to be written: one for oral presentation and one for publication in the Journal. I, for one favor a "hard-nosed" policy of not lowering the standards for publication in the Journal.

In summary, my advice to people who dislike the changing image of AOCS is: 1) Get busy on committees and make your voice heard. 2) If you don't find papers in the JAOCs to your liking, present one of your own at a Sectional or National meeting and take the trouble to edit it properly so that it can be printed with pride in the Journal. This is what University and Regional Research Laboratory personnel are doing.

G. C. CAVANAGH

• *Names in the News*

J. L. GALE (1963) has been named purchasing agent of the Baker Castor Oil Company, it has been announced by E. G. Orling (1956A), president of the company. Before joining Baker, Mr. Gale had ten years' experience in production and development work in the areas of specialty chemicals and fats and oils.

D. L. HENRY (1946) has been appointed general manager of AMSCO International, Inc., as announced by H. Dorn Stewart, Jr., Vice President, Marketing, of the American Mineral Spirits Company, a Division of Union Oil Company of California. AMSCO International, Inc., Mr. Henry joined AMSCO as a sales representative in 1959.

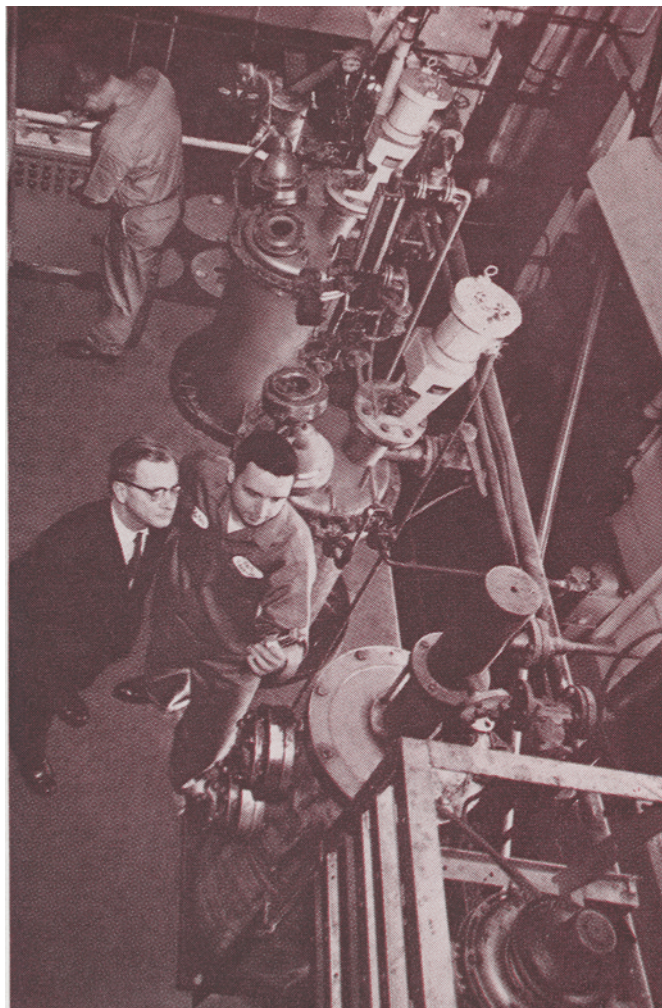
D. L. FIRESTONE (1953), of the Food and Drug Administration, is one of seven outstanding scientists and administrators named recipient of the Fellow of the AOAC Award. He was honored during the ceremonies at the 91st annual meeting of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Washington D.C., Oct. 9-12, 1967.

The Soybean Council of America announces the appointment of ENOCH LACHANIAN to the position of Country Director in charge of market promotion activities of the SBC Iranian Office located in the Taghinia Building, Saadi Avenue, Teheran, Iran.

R. G. POWELL (1965) has returned to the Northern Regional Laboratory (Peoria). He has been working with FRANK GUNSTONE (1967) in St. Andrews (Scotland) as Unilever Research Fellow.

W. W. CHRISTIE (1965), formerly of the Hormel Research Institute, who has also been working in St. Andrews, is taking up a post at the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Ayr, (Scotland).

G. M. HORNBY of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology is returning to Britain to join Dr. Gunstone's research group.



Our men work for you in our plant

Almost twenty years ago, A. E. Bailey, then Votator's director of Research and Development, led a group of engineers in the development of the Votator deodorizing systems. Today, as then, our engineers, skilled in process development and practical plant operations, continue to investigate deodorization processes and equipment. Their research and development activities can benefit you.

Votator deodorizers are not mass produced. They are individually engineered to meet your specifications . . . fabricated and assembled in our factory . . . guaranteed for capacity, economy of operation and product quality.

Votator engineers analyze your requirements . . . from feasibility study through pilot plant tests. Get the whole story on the many valuable services they can perform for you. Just phone or write us at Votator Division, Chemetron Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky 40201.

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