Rice University Offers Beautiful Location for AOCS Course on Quantitative Gas-Liquid Chromatography

Rice University in Houston, Texas, will be the site of the AOCS Short Course on Quantitative Gas-Liquid Chromatography, July 31–Aug. 4, 1967. Houston offers a multitude of interesting places for the visitor ranging from the much talked about domed stadium to the San Jacinto Monument, site of the brief battle with which Texas won her independence from Mexico. The famed Texas Medical Center is only a short walk from the Short Course location.

Rice University, situated on a beautifully wooded 300 acre campus just three miles from the center of Houston, is a privately supported co-educational institution with an enrollment of 2,000 undergraduate and 700 graduate students. When the school opened in 1912 it firmly established traditions of academic freedom and high scholastic standards which have made possible the attraction of an outstanding faculty and an undergraduate student body which today includes one of the highest percentages of National Merit Scholars of any university in the country. Its reputation for strong fundamental education in physics, chemistry, mathematics, history and English is credited by some with the fact that a greater percentage of Rice premedical applicants are accepted by medical schools than any other college or university in the nation.

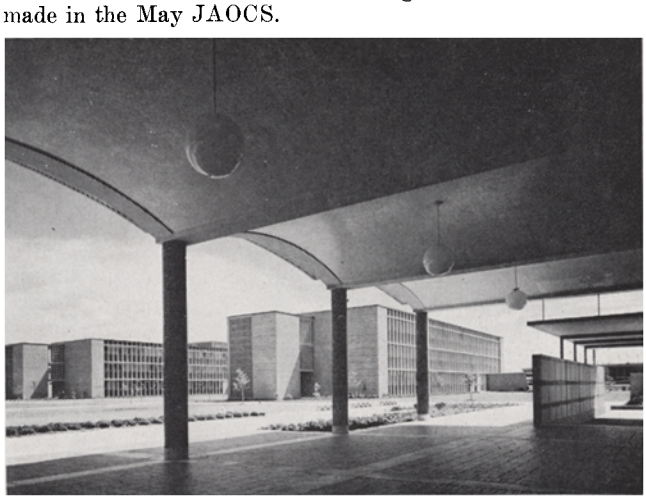
K. S. Pitzer, an internationally recognized chemist and educator, and member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, the Council of the National Academy of Sciences, and Trustee of the Rand Corporation, has been President of Rice since 1961. Under his leadership the first Space Science Department in the United States was established at Rice; a joint effort by Rice scientists and engineers and physicians at the Baylor Universtiy College of Medicine was initiated to develop an artificial heart; anthropological expeditions have been sent to Iran; architectural planning projects have been carried out in Chile; Austrian History publications have been established, a major ten year effort to collect and edit the writings of Jefferson Davis was begun and an International Center for the Study of Social Change and Economic Development was set up on the campus.

We are indeed fortunate to have such a beautiful location for the GLC Short Course. Chairman Gerald Feldman and his committee have assembled an outstanding program with topics of interest in all aspects of GLC that will appeal to both the industrial and academic chemist. One of the highlights of the course is a special program on automated gas chromatography, bringing together experts on automatic injection, automatic quantitation and computer interface for the systematic survey of the fatty acid composition of fats and oils. These topics are particularly timely. We are all faced with an increasing analytical work load and as the suitability of GLC analyses becomes more highly developed, this load will increase even more. GLC readily lends itself to automation with accompanying benefits of faster analyses, greater sensitivity and a marked reduction in cost.

The need for greater analytical productivity is not the only problem that the chemist faces. He is also required to obtain more structural data. Gas chromatography is also useful for this purpose and a wide variety of approaches to the problem will be presented. These include Robert Ackman's system for fatty acid identification based on retention data, Morton Beroza's procedure of analysis by a combination of hydrogenation, ozonolysis and hydrogenolysis, the application of mass spectrometry of GLC affluents by James McClosky and many others.

Further announcements concerning the course will be made in the May JAOCS.

Rice Memorial Center and Chapel, Rice University, Houston, Texas.



M. D. Anderson Biological Laboratories and Keith Weiss Geological Laboratories.