L. C. King Wins Chemical Education Award

L. C. King of Northwestern University has won the $1,000 American Chemical Society Award in Chemical Education sponsored by the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association. The announcement was made at a general assembly of the Society's 156th national meeting.

L. C. King

Dr. King, internationally renowned lecturer and educator, has published 13 papers on chemical education and more than 50 technical papers. He also has contributed sections for books on chemistry and chemical education. He was a member of the U.S. delegation to the United States-Japanese Conference on Chemical Education in 1964 and again this year, and was in the U.S. delegation for the first Inter-American Conference on Chemical Education in 1965. He was a representative to the International Conference on Chemical Education in Secondary Schools for the Advisory Council on College Chemistry in 1967 and was a consultant to the India Project of the National Science Foundation, Agency for International Development, this year. He has served as a consultant in chemical education and has participated in numerous high school and college chemistry teacher institutes.

Born in Marysvale, Utah, Dr. King received the B.S. degree from Utah State University in 1936, the M.S. in 1938 and the Ph.D. in 1942 from Michigan State University. He joined the faculty at Northwestern University in 1942 and was named professor of chemistry in 1955.

In addition to being a member of the American Oil Chemists' Society, Dr. King is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Science Teachers Association, The Chemical Society (London), the professional chemistry fraternity Alpha Chi Sigma, and the honorary societies Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and Sigma Pi Sigma.

• *AOCS Past Presidents Series*

R. W. BATES 1960

Robert Wade Bates, the 52nd President of AOCS, was born on a farm near South Bend, Indiana, in March 1909. His roots in South Bend go back to 1830. His early education was in a one room country school house where he was the only student in his grade for seven years. In his graduating class at New Carlisle High School there were only 11 students. He received a B.S. degree from Purdue University in 1929.

R. W. Bates

Mr. Bates started his career at the Shell Petroleum Corp. and the Campbell Soup Co. In 1930 he was employed by Armour and Co. in Chicago, where he stayed until 1966. Mr. Bates held many positions at Armour, including Assistant Chief Chemist, Head of Fat and Oil Development, Research Associate and Quality Control Manager of the Kankakee Refinery.

When Armour sold their Shortening and Margarine plants, Mr. Bates joined the Chemical Division of General Mills, where he stayed nearly a year. He then went to Wilson & Co. for about a year, and is currently employed by the Dolton Manufacturing Co., subsidiary of the Sucrest Chemical Co.

Mr. Bates' activities in the AOCS include Chairman of the Smalley Committee 1946–60, Chairman of the Examination Board 1950–54, Secretary 1954–59, Nomination and Election 1952–53, Secretary of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws 1954–57, Committee on Local Sections 1957, Committee on Dues 1957–58, and is currently serving on the Education Committee and Examination Board.

Mr. Bates and his wife Rose have two children, Nancy (Mrs. Don Jacobs) of South Holland, Ill. and Bob, Jr. of Kankakee, Ill. They also have four grandchildren.

• *Industry Items*

A new chemical that adds soil release and water and stain repellency to suede leather was announced by PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORPORATION. In making the announcement, James McWhirter, Vice President-Chemical Operations, pointed out this new product called Pentel is another in a continuing series of fluorocarbon products developed by Pennsalt. Others previously announced were Kynar vinylidene fluoride resin and Tetran tetrafluoroethylene resin.

PROCEDYNE CORP., New Brunswick, N.J. announces the ultimate in low-priced, wide-range constant temperature baths. THERMOCAL reservoirs, using dry, safe, air fluidized solids as the heat transfer medium, are now available for injection of customer's coolant to achieve temperatures well below ambient. Same unit can be used up to 1000F with complete safety. Temperature uniformity is better than ±2F over full range. Wide range of bath sizes and temperature control capability is available. Thermocal Model TH—050 is shown.

Arkansas Grain Corporation has recently awarded a contract to Engineering Management (EMI) for a complete hydrogenation plant including tank farm for storage and blending of products. This plant will be an addition to the newly installed complete soybean oil refinery previously supplied by EMI.

CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION OF BLAW-KNOX COMPANY has received a contract from ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY for the engineering, procurement and construction of replacement facilities for the solvent extraction of soybeans at ADM's West Plant at Decatur, Illinois.

Blaw-Knox will install the bean preparation facilities; the extraction system including the desolventizer-toaster, with the meal being passed to customer's existing meal grinding facilities; and the distillation and solvent recovery. The crude oil will be forwarded to another Archer Daniels Midland plant for further processing.

The extraction system will utilize the Blaw-Knox Rotocel Extractor of the Model 37-T type with a capacity of 2,400 tons per day, making it the largest Rotocel Extractor built to date. The desolventizer-toaster unit will also be the largest of its type yet built.

The Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Company recently completed a soybean extraction processing plant for BUNGE CORPORATION at Destrehan, Louisiana. The plant is Bunge's first soybean processing facility in the United States. It has an initial capacity of 1,000 tpd but is equipped for a future increase in daily capacity to 1,200 tons. Blaw-Knox designed, procured and erected a Rotocel extractor, the desolventizer-toaster system and related accessories.

Bunge also operates a major grain terminal at Destrehan as well as grain terminals and facilities in major grain producing areas.