

North Central Section — Season's 1st Meeting



Dave Erickson and Dr. Frank Norris



Dr. John Hetrick



Herbert Miller

The North Central Section held its first meeting of the season on September 18, at the Swedish Club of Chicago. Frank Norris presided the dinner meeting, which was highlighted with pre- and post-dinner speakers.

During the pre-dinner session, Herbert Miller of the De Laval Separator Company discussed Refinery Waste Water Pollution Control. Mr. Miller emphasized the long- and short-term dangers of waste water pollution. He also discussed pollution control programs being set up by various commissions, and the problems that will be encountered by people involved with refinery of waste waters.

John Hetrick, of the University of Illinois, Department

of Food Science, was the after dinner speaker. An outstanding dairy chemist, Dr. Hetrick spent 20 years directing industrial research before joining the faculty at the University of Illinois. Dr. Hetrick delivered an extremely stimulating lecture on Imitation Dairy Products and their significance in the past, present and future.

Speakers for the November 20 meeting were announced by Dave Erickson, Program Chairman. The pre-dinner program will feature Percy D. Polin, Vesicol Company, discussing The Effect of Normal Processing on Pesticide Content of Edible Oils. The after-dinner lecture, Food Proteins: An Over-view, will be given by Roy Martin of Swift and Company.

ISF Approves Chicago Congress Lundberg Elected President

The Xth Congress of the International Society for Fat Research (ISF) was held in Rotterdam, Netherlands, September 16 to 21, 1968, with more than 500 members from 30 countries attending.

The president of the Society, J. Boldingh, presided the business session, calling Frank Bradley, secretary-general, to report on the current status of the Society. Dr. Bradley was unanimously selected by the members to serve another term as secretary-general.



W. O. Lundberg

W. O. Lundberg ('44) AOCs Past President and current editor of Lipids was named the new president of ISF, to succeed Prof. Boldingh. Dr. Lundberg is Executive Director at the Hormel Institute and Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Minnesota.

ISF was invited by AOCs President, J. C. Cowan, to hold a joint meeting in Chicago, September 27 to October 1, 1970.

This proposal had been suggested at the ISF meeting in Hamburg, Germany, in 1964, by A. R. Baldwin, AOCs Past President and current Director of Publications and Editor of JAOCS.

An especially prepared brochure giving preliminary information on the 1970 joint meeting was distributed to all members of the Congress. Copies of the brochure will be sent to persons interested in participating in the joint meeting and further information will be regularly issued.

Approximately 40 AOCs members attended the Rotterdam Congress, including 20 members from the United States. Among other AOCs official representatives were Governing Board members Mrs. Lois Crauer and R. T. Holman.

World Trade Increase vs. Import Restrictions

The American Soybean Association, favoring increased world trade, took a position firmly opposing legislation creating additional import restrictions that could result in retaliation by other countries causing a reduction in U.S. soybean exports.

ASA Vice President Seeley Lodwick stressed the point before the House Committee on Ways & Means.

Soybeans and soybean products sold abroad have averaged over \$1 billion each of the past four years, making soybeans the leading export crop, Lodwick said. This fact should not be forgotten when considering "the dollar drain, one of the major issues facing this country," he emphasized.

Lodwick pointed out that "substitutability" makes soybeans and soybean products particularly vulnerable to any further trade barriers foreign nations might erect. A half dozen different oilseeds are being aggressively marketed by several nations in competition for the same food market as U.S. soybeans. "If foreign countries erect higher hurdles for soybeans, producers will have an even more difficult time selling soybeans and generating soybean-oriented economic activity in the U.S."

Lodwick mentioned that soybeans create jobs and wealth, not only for hundreds of thousands of farmers, but for a wide variety of people in the machinery, supply, transportation and processing industries. A favorable export policy is an asset to domestic farm policy. With all major crops under government restrictions, soybeans have taken up the slack to the tune of millions of acres. "Had it not been for the soybean, either we would have a greater surplus of other crops with a higher storage bill, or we would have a greater diverted acre subsidy bill."

The ultimate purpose of import restriction legislation is to protect domestic prices. With farmers major buyers of basic items of production such as combines, fuel and chemicals such legislation could prove to be a double-barreled assault on the farmer's net profit. On the one hand the farmer would pay more for necessary items of production and on the other hand he would see markets for his major export crop curtailed by retaliatory action.