



## Meetings

### AOCS National Meetings

- April 23-26, 1972—Los Angeles, Calif., Los Angeles Hilton Hotel.  
Sept. 24-28, 1972—Ottawa, Canada, Chateau Laurier Skyline Hotel.  
April 29-May 3, 1973—New Orleans, La., Jung Hotel.

### Other Organizations

- Oct. 3-7, 1971—Tenth Annual Meeting of ASTM Committee on Chromatography, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.  
Oct. 4-7, 1971—26th Annual Conference of the Instrument Society of America, McCormick Place, Chicago, Ill.  
Oct. 9-10, 1971—Seminar on Castor Seed, Oil and Cake OTAI Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad 9, India.  
Oct. 11-14, 1971—85th Annual Meeting of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Marriott Motor Hotel, Twin Bridges, Washington, D.C.  
Oct. 12-13, 1971—20th Annual Meeting of Agricultural Research Institute, Stouffer's Riverfront Inn, St. Louis, Missouri.  
Oct. 12-15, 1971—21st Canadian Chemical Engineering Conference, CSChE, Hotel Bonaventure, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.  
Oct. 13, 1971—The Evaluation of Product Liability Claims in the Cosmetic and Fragrance Industries, Society of Cosmetic Chemists, New York, N.Y.  
Oct. 18-21, 1971—Fifth Materials Research Symposium, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.  
Oct. 18-22, 1971—Tenth National Meeting of the Society for Applied Spectroscopy, Monsanto Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
Oct. 18-20, 1971—Trends in Polymer Characterization, The Chemical Institute of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

## Fatty Acid Producers' Council Releases New Statistics

In their report of September 7, 1971, the Fatty Acid Producers' Council revealed that production of animal, vegetable and marine fatty acids totalled 39.1 million pounds in July 1971, down seasonally 14.7 million pounds from June. Inclusion of tall oil types raised the July production level to 69.4 million pounds compared with 89.0 million pounds for June.

Disposition of fatty acids amounted to 33.0 million pounds in July, down seasonally 15.9 million pounds from June. Including tall oil fatty acids July disposition totalled 64.8 million pounds compared with 91.8 million pounds in June.

Stocks of fatty acids other than the tall oil types amounted to 37.0 million pounds on July 31, down 0.2 million pounds from the end of June.

- Oct. 25-27, 1971—Pulse Radiolysis Symposium, Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Manitoba, Canada.  
Nov. 1-5, 1971—38th Annual Convention, National Renderers Association, Inc., Royal Sonesta Hotel, New Orleans, La.  
Nov. 8, 1971—Conversion of Waste to Profit Symposium, Seaway Towers Motor Hotel, Toronto, Canada.  
Nov. 10, 1971—German Industrial Fair of Berlin, Berlin Philharmonie, Berlin, Germany.  
Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1971—33rd Exposition of Chemical Industries, New York Coliseum, New York, N.Y.  
Dec. 13-14, 1971—Annual Meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Americana Hotel, N.Y.  
Feb. 7-11, 1972—International Clean Air Exhibition, Manchester, England.  
Feb. 14-16, 1972—13th International Symposium: The Use of Enzymes in Agricultural and Food Industries, The International Commission of Agricultural and Food Industries-Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry, Paris, France.  
Mar. 1, 1972—The Synergistic Effects of Nonionic Surfactants Upon Cationic Germicidal Agents, Society of Cosmetic Chemists, New York, N.Y.  
Mar. 6-10, 1972—23rd Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Cleveland Convention Center, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Mar. 21-23, 1972—Automatic Laboratory Techniques Exhibition (ALTEX), London, England.  
Apr. 17-21, 1972—Oil and Color Chemists' Association (OCCA) Technical Exhibition, London, England.

## Eric Jungermann Elected Vice President at Armour-Dial



Dr. Eric Jungermann

Dr. Eric Jungermann has been elected vice president of research and development for consumer products for Armour-Dial, Inc. Dr. Jungermann was previously technical director for the company's consumer products group. He joined Armour in 1957 as section head of organic and analytical research, became manager of soap research, and later director of household products research before his appointment as technical director in 1965.

Dr. Jungermann earned his college degrees from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and is a member of the American Oil Chemists' Society.

## Unemployed Chemical Engineers Get Local Help in Job Hunt

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers has taken a new step in its continuing efforts to help unemployed chemical engineers. The National Office of the AIChE now scans forty big city newspapers for job leads. Recruitment ads are reproduced and mailed daily to 22 "Employment Coordinators" in AIChE Local Sections. The local Employment Coordinator is a volunteer AIChE member who donates a corner of his office to an employment scrapbook where the daily job notices are filed. In this way the unemployed chemical engineer may learn of nationwide openings without the expense and trouble of buying dozens of newspapers.

# Olive Growers Meet to Consider Problem of Industry

Over 250 participants met to discuss 145 reports at the Third International Conference of Olive Technicians, June 14-17, 1971, in Torremolinos, Spain. The conference, a function of the International Federation of Olive Growers, was undertaken with the joint participation of technicians and tradesmen, whose intention was to submit guidelines to the countries for their future policy in this field. The papers presented reflected the growing concern of these olive growing countries to undertake studies of, and seek solutions to, problems by arranging for research and experimentation. Production, industry and trade sectors have, moreover, come to recognize that the profitability of olive production is becoming constantly more dependent on science and technique, and that these are the sources from which the assistance required by the groves may be obtained.

The problems of the conventional groves—which have

at times been attributed to the tree's characteristics—are, in fact, largely owing to the objectives pursued when cultivating this tree in the past, and to the errors and lack of foresight shown when it was being propagated. At the very foundation of such problems are to be found, for instance, the origin and the ecological and topographical location of most of the groves, continuous distribution of a scarcely improved vegetable material, and the advanced stage of old age owing to irrational cultivation methods. These and other factors lead to reduced and irregular crops and to the serious technological failings of the fruit themselves.

The Conference resulted in a series of recommendations to those in the areas of agronomy, technology, economy and marketing, with the purpose of correcting the lack of coordination which now exists in the olive industry.

## Deadline Nears for NSF Graduate Fellowship Applications

The National Science Foundation plans to award approximately 1500 Graduate Fellowships for the 1972-1973 academic year. Two thirds of these awards will be made as renewals or continuations of Graduate Fellowships now held; the remainder will be awarded to beginning graduate students for study or work leading to master's or doctoral degrees in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science.

National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowships will be awarded only to persons who (a) are citizens or nationals of the United States, (b) have demonstrated ability and special aptitude for advanced training in the

sciences, (c) have been admitted to graduate status by the institution they select or will have been so admitted prior to beginning their fellowship tenures, and (d) as of Fall 1972 will not have completed more than one year of full or part time graduate study.

Application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. The deadline for filing applications is November 29, 1971; an application form received in an envelope postmarked after that date will not be accepted.

## New System to Cope with Corn Leaf Blight Developed

A unique approach to producing corn seed resistant to the southern leaf blight which threatens millions of acres of corn was demonstrated for the first time by National Starch and Chemical Corp. at the headquarters of the Moews Company, a hybrid seed producer.

The new system, developed jointly by National and Moews is based on a new material which is rolled onto tassels after they appear on the stalk and prevents pollen from being released.

Last year's blight destroyed more than \$600 million worth of corn. To counteract the blight, seed companies switched to blight-resistant corns containing "N" or normal cytoplasm. However, this has a problem of its own: pollen release must be closely controlled to avoid self fertilization. If the corn fertilizes itself, it becomes useless to seed corn companies because it is not cross-fertilized to yield the highly desirable hybrid qualities.

Until now, the only way to stop corn from self-fertilizing was to remove the tassel either by hand or cutting just prior to pollen release. But detasseling is expensive and potentially hazardous to the plant.

The new method, called the Polin-8 system, solves the two most serious problems associated with detasseling. First, it allows the corn to be treated anytime between the time the tassel first appears and the time it is ready to release pollen. This gives the seed company anywhere from five to seven days rather than only one or two days. Second, the system eliminates the possibility of damage caused by cutting the leaves. Damage to the leaves can

significantly reduce yield.

The Polin-8 system has been tested in Texas and Florida during the last six months and has proven effective in coating the tassels, sealing the pollen into the tassels, and holding the pollen until the fertilization cycle has ended. The system is significantly faster than hand detasseling and as fast or faster than cutting. One machine can treat 60 to 80 acres of corn a day without injuring the plants.

Application equipment for the system has been developed by Hagie Manufacturing Company of Clarion, Iowa. So far, three preproduction units are in operation in Clarion and Perry, Iowa, and Granville, Ill.

Ray Hagie, president and owner of Hagie Manufacturing Co. explained how the system works: A high-clearance spraying machine has been specially adapted for the system. The product is pumped from the tank to three booms, each containing two application units. The booms are separately controlled hydraulically to match the height of the corn.

Each application unit consists of three rollers, 18 inches long and 5 inches in diameter which are mounted on shafts and driven by a small motor. The rollers receive the Polin-8 in controlled amounts through a series of specially designed spray nozzles. The machine treats six rows of corn with each pass through the field. Each row of tassels is directed through one of the six sets of rollers and coated with Polin-8.

## Hospitals Require Phosphates: NEHA<sup>1</sup>

Concern that legislative action banning phosphate detergents may adversely affect the quality of health care given to patients in hospitals and other institutions was formally expressed by the National Environmental Health Association during its 35th Annual Educational Conference in Portland, Oregon, June 26, 1971.

The Association, which is a professional society of

persons engaged in environmental health, has recommended a variance to legislative actions banning phosphate detergents in regard to health care institutions until such time as efficient substitutes are available.

<sup>1</sup>From "Water in the News," compiled by The Soap and Detergent Association, August 1971.