Smalley Awards 1970-1971

A list of the annual "Smalley Awards" to participating chemists for High Proficiency Ratings on analytical work performed in various Check Sample Series offered by the Smalley Committee during 1970–71 follows. In making the Awards, Series having 20 or less collaborators were given first, second and third place certificates; Series having more than 20 collaborators were awarded certificates for first place and exceptionally high ratings falling within specified percentage groups as indicated by the listings.

The Smalley Cup for highest combined proficiency on the Moisture—Oil—Nitrogen determinations on the Oilseed Meals Series and the Barrow-Agee Cup for highest proficiency on Cottonseed Analysis, together with the respective first place certificates were awarded at the Awards Luncheon, May 6, 1971, at the close of the annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society.

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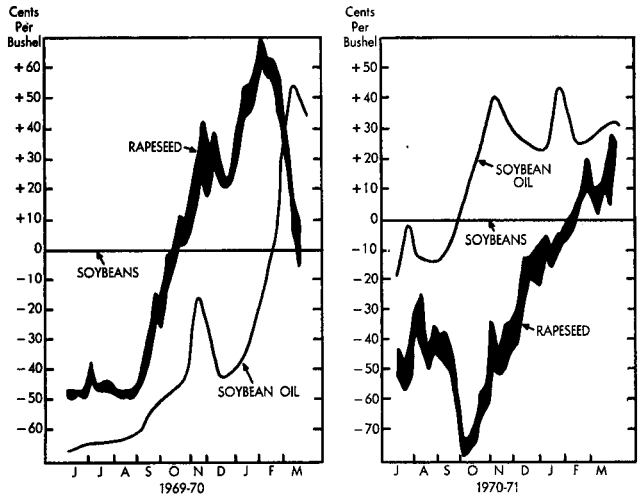

FIG. 4. Rapeseed futures vs. soybean futures March contract.

then prices broke sharply when the plot was uncovered. The other was in 1966–67 when the price of August 1966 soybeans reached $3.98, soybean meal went to $108.50, and soybean oil went to 14.58 cents in a late season tightness which was strictly a U.S. supply situation. Then as U.S. prices retreated with new crop supplies, the rapeseed market had more stability and the spread narrowed.

Additional Comment

As one views these charts it should be kept in mind that futures trading in soybeans terminates ahead of rapeseed in any given month. The last trading day in soybeans is the eighth business day prior to the end of the month, while rapeseed futures continue trading until the last business day of the month. Therefore, our spread charts obviously stop when soybean trading expires. In some years it will be seen that the charts have a trend reversal near the end, which is associated with the final trading liquidation which is sometimes strong and sometimes weak.

It also should be mentioned that total supply of either rapeseed or soybeans in some of these years was not representative of actual free market supply. In Canada there has been a delivery quota system for rapeseed, which at times did not work smoothly, and therefore created a market tightness which had no connection with total supply. In the U.S. the price support loan program has sometimes stimulated production in excess of demand which depressed prices to a level that the surplus was lodged in government hands or was held by farmers under a loan arrangement.

Currently, both of these situations are in more proper perspective to respond to real market influences. Canada is allowing more freedom of movement of rapeseed to terminal positions. The U.S. government supply has been exhausted and loan inventory is low.

Therefore, the 1971–72 season should see the two oilseeds responding to real market influences of supply and demand. As this is written, it looks like all the oilseed producing countries of the world will increase production if weather permits, because the oil markets have been strong in recent months reflecting significant shortages. This suggests that soybean prices will primarily respond to protein demand.

1. *Drying Oils Series.* 11 Collaborators, 6 samples.
   First place (Final grade of 94.75): J.W. Thomas, Superintendence Company, Inc., New Orleans, La.
   Second place (Final grade of 94.50): D.E. Britton, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
   Third place (Final grade of 93.75): V.F. Bloomquist, Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

2. *Edible Fat Series.* 68 Collaborators, 5 samples.
   First place (Proficiency index of 0.598): B.R. Boynton, Swift Edible Oil Co., Forth Worth, Tex.
   Exceptionally high rating: upper 10% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.598 to 0.897):
   George Payne, Humko Products, Memphis, Tenn.
   T.C. Bond, Swift & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
   B.G. Koiner, Safeway Stores, Inc., Denison, Tex.
   C.W. Woodger, Swift Edible Oil Refinery, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
   N.J. Simon, Armour & Company Food Research Division, Oakbrook, Ill.

3. *Gas Chromatography Series.* 35 Collaborators, 6 samples.
   First place (Final grade of 98.61): Ragnar Olson, AB Karlshamns Oljefabricker-Research Laboratory, Karlshamn, Sweden
   Exceptionally high rating: upper 15% of collaborators (Range of grades: 98.61 to 97.70):
   George Payne, Humko Products, Memphis, Tenn.
   R.P. Choi, Hunt Foods & Industries, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
   Paul Weidinger, Lever Brothers Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
   Peter Wiertz, Vereidigter Handelschemiker, Fachlaboratorium II, Hamburg, Germany

4. *Cellulose Yield Series.* 11 Collaborators, 10 samples.
   First place (Final grade of 95.5): W.J. Johnson, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis, Tenn.
   Second place (Final grade of 93.0): R.M. Fox, Texas Testing Laboratories, Inc., Dallas, Tex.
   Third place (Final grade of 92.5): D.J. Dowling, Jr., Buckeye Cellulose Corp. (Jackson Avenue Plant), Memphis, Tenn.

5. *Tallow and Grease Series.* 67 Collaborators, 5 samples.
   First place (Final grade of 100.00): R.W. Klein, Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
   Exceptionally high rating: upper 10% of collaborators. (Range of grades: 100.00 to 99.53):
   K. Hayashibe, Nippon Yuryo Kentei Kyokai, Yohahoma, Japan
   J.G. Laird, Canada Packers, Ltd., St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada
   W.B. Sizer, Superintendence Company (Canada), Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., Canada
   W.L. Price, Lever Brothers Company, Baltimore, Md.
   E.R. Hahn, Hahn Laboratories, Columbia, S.C.
   Frank Bullrard, Lever Brothers Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

6. *Cottonseed Series.* 34 Collaborators, 10 samples.
   First place (Proficiency index of 0.509) and winner of the Barrow-Agee Cup: E.R. Hahn, Hahn Labora-

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• *Smalley Awards . . .*

(Continued from page 282A)

tories, Columbia, S.C.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 15% of collaborators. (Range of proficiency indices: 0.509 to 0.778):

R.M. Fox, Texas Testing Laboratories, Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Melba V. Rodgers, Texas Testing Laboratories, Inc., Lubbock, Tex.

A.C. McConnell, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., North Little Rock, Ark.

B.L. Keating, K-Testing Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.

7. *Copra Series.* 13 Collaborators, 4 samples.

First place (Proficiency index of 0.460): M.L. Valletta, Superintendence Company, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Second place (Proficiency index of 0.659): Nippon Yuryo Kentei Kyokai, Kobe, Japan

Third Place (Proficiency index of 0.779): Peter Wiertz, Vereidigter Handelschemiker, Fachlaboratorium II, Hamburg, Germany

8. *N.I.O.P. Fats and Oils Series.* 19 Collaborators, 5 samples.

First place (Proficiency index of 0.578): M.L. Valletta, Superintendence Company, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Second place (Proficiency index of 0.662): W.B. Sizer, Superintendence Company, (Canada), Inc., Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Third place (Proficiency index of 0.712): Peter Wiertz, Vereidigter Handelschemiker, Fachlaboratorium II, Hamburg, Germany

9. *Safflower Series.* 13 Collaborators, 7 samples.

First place (Proficiency index of 0.568): Nippon Yuryo Kentei Kyokai, Kobe, Japan

Second place (Proficiency index of 0.688): J.E. Allan, Pacific Safflower (Australia) Pty., Ltd., Gladesville, NSW, Australia

Third place (Proficiency index of 0.886): R.C. Miller, George W. Gooch Laboratories, Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.

10. *Peanut Series.* 16 Collaborators, 7 samples.

First place (Proficiency index of 0.715): C.R. Jenkins, Deep South Laboratories, Montgomery, Ala.

Second place (Proficiency index of 0.767): R.M. Fox, Texas Testing Laboratories, Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Third place (Proficiency index of 0.769): Stephen Prevost, Law & Company, Wilmington, N.C.

11. *Soybean Series.* 40 Collaborators, 10 samples.

First place (Proficiency index of 0.518): A.C. McConnell, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., North Little Rock, Ark.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 15% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.518 to 0.686):

Nippon Yuryo Kentei Kyokai, Kobe, Japan

W.D. Simpson, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., Wilson, Ark.

E.H. Tenent, Jr., Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.

R.M. Fox, Texas Testing Laboratories, Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Robert Hein, Dawson Mills, Inc., Dawson, Minn.

12. *Soybean Oil Series.* 75 Collaborators, 4 samples.

First place (Proficiency index of 0.299): Noal Wood, Lever Brothers Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 10% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.229 to 0.662):

N.G. Baldschun, Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.

J.W. McEwan, Central Soya Company, Inc., Decatur, Ind.

Vera Pierce, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Tex.

Robert Hein, Dawson Mills, Inc., Dawson, Minn.

W.J. Howard, Jr., HumKo Products, Champaign, Ill.

B. Lee Keating, K-Testing Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.

13. *Cottonseed Oil Series.* 54 Collaborators, 4 samples.

First place (Proficiency index of 0.474): W.B. Jacks, Wesson Division, Hunt Foods & Industries, Inc., Gretna, La.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 10% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.474 to 0.719):

Albert Reynard, Charles V. Bacon, Inc., Marrero, La.

P.L. Phillips, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Jackson, Miss.

L.D. McClung, CPC International, San Francisco, Calif.

B.G. Koiner, Safeway Stores, Inc., Denison, Tex.

14. *Oilseed Meals Series.* 154 Collaborators, 15 samples.

(a) Combined moisture-oil-nitrogen:

First place (Proficiency index of 0.450) and winner of the Smalley Cup: J.E. Williams, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., Clarksdale, Miss.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 5% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.450 to 0.636):

Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.

A.C. McConnell, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., North Little Rock, Ark.

Robert Hein, Dawson Mills, Inc., Dawson, Minn.

H.J. Fischer, Technical Services Division, C.&M.S., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas City, Kan.

E.S. Prevost, Law & Company, Wilmington, N.C.

E.R. Hahn, Hahn Laboratories, Columbia, S.C.

(b) Moisture:

First place (Proficiency index of 0.390): A.C. McConnell, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., North Little Rock, Ark.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 5% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.390 to 0.555):

J.E. Williams, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., Clarksdale, Miss.

Arlin Van Kley, Big 4 Division of FRC, Sheldon, Iowa

H.J. Fischer, Technical Services Division, C. & M.S., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas City, Kan.

Robert Hein, Dawson Mills, Inc., Dawson, Minn.

E.S. Prevost, Law & Company, Wilmington, N.C.

Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.

Diane J. Fomby, Southern Testing Laboratories, New Orleans, La.

(c) Oil:

First place (Proficiency index of 0.345): W.D. Simpson, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., Wilson, Ark.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 5% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.345 to 0.495):

A.C. McConnell, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., North Little Rock, Ark.

Diane J. Fomby, Southern Testing Laboratories, New Orleans, La.

E.R. Jackson, Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory, State College, Miss.

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History of the Uniform Methods Committee

Address delivered at opening session, 62nd Annual Meeting of the AOCS

The morning of May 20, 1909, a small group of nine chemists attending the 13th annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association in Memphis, Tennessee, met on the steps of the Gayoso Hotel and adopted tentative plans to organize an association designed for the development and advancement of analytical methods for cottonseed products. The late Felix Paquin was elected the first president of the young organization, and the late E.R. Barrow and G.W. Agee were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for presentation to the group the following year at the Marion Hotel when the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association met in Little Rock, Arkansas. During the year, the original group of chemists increased to 20, and these gentlemen became charter members of the organization which was known as the Society of Cotton Products Analysts which was a part of the Interstate Association. Within a few years, the Society and its members had gained sufficient prestige and were enabled to sever some of their connections with the Interstate Association and to hold meetings independently. The group set up three standing committees: the Governing Committee, the Membership Committee and the Committee on Uniform Methods and Cooperative Work. The latter committee was actually the origin of the present Smalley Committee though it was several years later before the name was permanently established.

At the beginning of AOCS, the banding together to find mutual support to gain knowledge of the fats and oil industry and to produce methods of analysis for this industry were the prime objectives. The importance of Uniform Methods was so foremost in their minds that the committee responsible for this work was charged with this responsibility in the By-laws of the Articles of Incorporation of the society. Over the years the concept of this responsibility has not changed. The group has expanded in members, and methods have been produced to meet the changing requirements and to utilize the advances in equipment and techniques.

Members of the Uniform Methods Committee do very little in the development of methods themselves. Their duties lie with administration. This does not mean that members of the Committee do not participate in the work of developing methods in the various technical committees but this is a moonlighting participation, so to speak, and of course much desired by all.

To give you an idea how a method comes about, first a request must originate. Requests come from many places. Each member of the society may request that a method be developed, updated or replaced, and he can make this request to the president, Executive Secretary, Uniform Methods Committee, or the Technical Committee that operates in this field. The best place to make a request is to the Uniform Methods Committee. Each Technical Committee Chairman has the responsibility to update the methods under his supervision, to make changes and produce needed methods. Trade societies may requests for methods to the society just as a member may. Many of our members serve on technical committees of these trade organizations and requests originate with them.

A requested method or method change is studied for need and applicability before being submitted for development. A request may seem very much needed from one viewpoint but study may bring out a conflict or undesirability that must be weighed before it can be applied. In this light I might say that it is a policy of the Uniform Methods Committee to avoid multiple methods for a determination since this causes problems for the trade organizations in handling their agreements and misunderstandings by the chemists who use them. I also might add that we are cautious not to substitute a new method, without study, for an old one since this may disrupt the standing monetary value of a product of commerce. So that you do not get an idea that we do not make changes, let me quickly add that every effort is made to make changes where changes are needed. After study and acceptance, a requested method is submitted to a technical committee for development. Here again the purposes and applicability of the method are discussed by the members of this committee.

Development of the method is guided by instructions presented in section M of the methods. Section M gives detailed instructions of the principles to be followed in development and presentation of a method to be given to the Uniform Methods Committee for consideration. On final approval the editor is notified and requested to publish the new method for insertion in the book of methods.

Other societies are producing methods similar to the AOCS methods. The major ones are the Cereal Chemists, AOAC and ASTM. We are members of an intersociety relations committee who act as a liason with these organizations and where we plan to work on a problem that we believe they may be working on also, we are able to form an intersociety committee that will cause the same method to be used in all of the societies' published methods. This is a most helpful application.

It is most desirable that all members become interested in our methods and play an active part in their development. All committee meetings of the technical committees, as well as the Uniform Methods Committee are open to the members and we welcome your suggestions in or out of the meetings.

• *Smalley Awards . . .*

(Continued from page 307A)

Robert Hein, Dawson Mills, Inc., Dawson, Minn.
W.J. Johnson, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis, Tenn.
R.W. Woods, Technical Services Division, C. & M.S., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Ill.

(d) Nitrogen:

First place (Proficiency index of 0.290): J.E. Williams, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., Clarksdale, Miss.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 5% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.290 to 0.516):
Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.
A.R. Myrom, Wilson-Sinclair Co., Albert Lea, Minn.
Horace Keith, Paymaster Oil Mill Co., Lubbock, Tex.
W.D. Simpson, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Inc., Wilson, Ark.
W.J. Johnson, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Memphis, Tenn.
B.O. Pattison, Pattison's Laboratories, Harlingen, Tex.

(e) Crude Fiber:

First place (Proficiency index of 0.370): D.A. Bradham, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Greenville, Miss.

Exceptionally high rating: upper 5% of collaborators (Range of proficiency indices: 0.370 to 0.474):
H.J. Schulze, New Jersey Feed Laboratories, Trenton, N.J.
Robert Hein, Dawson Mills, Inc., Dawson, Minn.
R.L. Erickson, Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory, State College, Miss.
E.R. Hahn, Hahn Laboratories, Columbia, S.C.
Leonard Gerhart, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Decatur, Ill.
H. de Lambilly, Laboratoire Duquesne-Purina, Mont-Sur-Risle, France