Call for Nominations for Ninth AOCS $2500 Award in Lipid Chemistry

Sponsored by Applied Science Laboratories

In April 1964 the Governing Board of the American Oil Chemists' Society established an Award in Lipid Chemistry under the sponsorship of the Applied Science Laboratories Inc., State College, Pa. Previous awards were presented as follows: Erich Baer, August 1964; Ernest Klenk, October 1965; H.E. Carter, October 1966; Sune Bergstrom, October 1967; Daniel Swern, October 1968; H.J. Dutton, October 1969; E.P. Kennedy, September 1970; and E.S. Lutton, October 1971.

The award consists of $2,500 accompanied by an appropriate certificate. It is now planned that the ninth award will be presented at the AOCS Fall Meeting in Ottawa, Canada, September 24–28, 1972.

Canvassing Committee Appointees

Policies and procedures governing the selection of award winners have been set by the AOCS Governing Board. An Award Nomination Canvassing Committee has been appointed. Members are: T.J. Weiss, Chairman; B.A. Greenwell; R.H. Purdy; Dorothy M. Rathmann; and G. Sumrell. The function of this committee is to solicit nominations for the ninth award. Selection of the award winner will be made by the Award Committee whose membership will remain anonymous.

Rules

The rules prescribe that nominees shall have been responsible for the accomplishment of original research in lipid chemistry and must have presented the results thereof through publication of technical papers of high quality. Preference will be given to individuals who are actively associated with research in lipid chemistry and who have made fundamental discoveries that affect a large segment of the lipid field. For award purposes, the term "lipid chemistry" is considered to embrace all aspects of the chemistry and biochemistry of fatty acids, of naturally occurring and synthetic compounds and derivatives of fatty acids, and of compounds that are related to fatty acids metabolically, or occur naturally in close association with fatty acids or derivatives thereof. The award will be made without regard for national origin, race, color, creed or sex.

Letters of nomination together with supporting documents must be submitted in octuplicate to T.J. Weiss, USDA-ARS-DPL, 14th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250, before the deadline of April 15, 1972. The supporting documents shall consist of professional biographical data, including a summary of the nominee's research accomplishments, a list of his publications, the degrees he holds, together with the names of the granting institutions, and the positions held during his professional career. There is no requirement that either the nominator or the nominee be a member of the American Oil Chemists' Society.

Remember the DEADLINE, April 15, 1972

• *Abstracts . .*

(Continued from page 30A)

PERMEABILITY OF MODIFIED ALKYD RESIN FILMS. P.H. Gedam, R. Vittal Rao, M.A. Sivasamban and J.S. Aggarwal. *Paint Manuf.* 41 No. 3, 23–5 (1971). Water vapour permeability of free films of alkyd resins modified with refined sardine oil and upgraded sardine oil has been compared with that of alkyd resins of similar oil lengths but modified with linseed, soybean, safflower and dehydrated castor oils. The permeability of upgraded sardine oil alkyd films was the lowest among the long oil length alkyds. In medium oil length alkyds, linseed oil alkyd was the least permeable. Medium oil length alkyds had much lower water vapour permeability than their long oil counterparts. (World Surface Coatings Abs. No. 351)

ANOTHER LOOK AT OITICICA OIL. A.E. Rheinbeck and P.R. Sampath (North Dakota State Univ.). *J. Paint Technol.* 43(560), 89–97 (Sept., 1971). Analyses of the fatty acid composition of oiticica oil revealed a much lower concentration of licanic acid than previously reported. Based on these analyses, products were prepared by incorporating acrylic copolymer resins through reactions involving the keto acid. A number of products exhibited definite improvements in film properties. These properties were significantly influenced by the amount of oiticica oil in the copolymers. With less than 25% oil, the products gave hard and brittle films. Soft and tacky films were obtained from products containing 50% or more oil. The latter products, however, were found to yield good films upon baking.

ALKYDS OF UNSATURATED DIBASIC ACIDS, POLYOLS, AND UNSATURATED FATTY ACID ESTERS. L.O. Cummings (Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp.). *U.S. 3,620,989.* A distinctive alkyd is made by reacting an unsaturated dibasic acid or anhydride (*e.g.*, maleic anhydride or fumaric acid) with an unsaturated fatty acid ester which has been alcoholized with a polyol (*e.g.*, ethylene glycol). This alkyd can then be emulsion copolymerized with various monomers (*e.g.*, vinyl acetate, styrene) to produce a high molecular weight polymer which is thermosetting and forms tough homogeneous films.

• Detergents

SOAP COMPOSITIONS. F. Lancashire (Procter and Gamble, Ltd.). *U. S. 3,536,628.* Soap compositions having improved curd-dispersing properties are described which consist essen-

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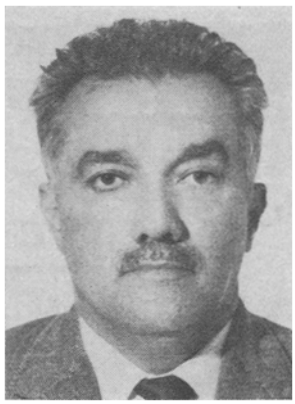
EMI Appoints Sales Representative for Mexico



A.G. Flores

EMI Corporation, Des Plaines, Ill., has announced the appointment of Desarrollo Industrial-Ingenieros, S.A., of Mexico City as exclusive representative in Mexico for the sale of EMI systems and plants for solvent extraction of oil seeds, production of edible proteins, and refining of fats and oils. A. Gonzalez Flores, pictured above, general manager of Desarrollo Industrial Ingenieros, S.A., is a member of the AOCS and the American Institutes of Chemical and Mechanical Engineers. He has 15 years experience in the supply of engineering and technical service to the vegetable oil industry in Mexico.