



Meetings

AOCS National Meetings

- Sept. 16–19, 1973—Chicago, Ill., Pick Congress Hotel.
Apr. 28–May 1, 1974—Mexico City, Mexico, Maria Isabel Sheraton Hotel, Aristos Downtowner.
Sept. 29–Oct. 2, 1974—Philadelphia, Pa., Sheraton Hotel.
Apr. 27–30, 1975—Dallas, Tex., Statler Hilton.
Sept. 28–Oct. 1, 1975—Cincinnati, Ohio, Netherland Hilton.

AOCS Conference

- June 17–20, 1973—Analysis of Lipids and Lipoproteins, Ramada Inn, Champaign, Ill. Contact: James Lyon, Executive Director, 508 S. Sixth, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Other Organizations

- May 3–4, 1973—Society of Cosmetic Chemists Technical Seminar, Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Contact: Harry F. Hess, Society of Cosmetic Chemists, 50 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
May 10–13, 1973—Symposium on Shampoos and Foam Bath Products, German Society for Cosmetology, Kurhotel, Bad Pyrmont, West Germany. Contact: G.A. Nowak, D-345 Holzminden, West Germany, Dr. Lehmann-Weg 12.
May 11, 1973—IFT Longhorn Section Spring Symposium on Plant Proteins for Food Systems, North Park Inn, 9300 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Tex. 75231. Contact: Ralph Sand, technical chairman, Anderson Clayton Foods, P.O. Box 63, Richardson, Tex. 75080, for program; or Jean Bailey, Rizer; Tarpley, Shearer, Covey, Davis, Inc., 279 Meadows Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75206, to register.
May 21–24, 1973—Oil and Colour Chemists' Association 25th Technical Exhibition, Empire Hall, Olympia, London, United Kingdom.
May 21–25, 1973—18th Summer Institute in Water Pollution Control, "Biological Waste Treatment Mathematical Modeling of Natural Water Systems," Manhattan Col-

- lege, Bronx, N.Y. Contact: Donald J. O'Connor, Environmental Engineering & Science Program, Manhattan College, Bronx, N.Y. 10471.
May 23–24, 1973—First National Polyvinyl Chloride Conference, Chicago. Contact: William A. Kulok, NYU, 600 Third Ave. 37 NR, New York, N.Y. 10016.
June 3–6, 1973—American Institute of Chemical Engineers 75th National Meeting, Detroit Hilton and Sheraton Cadillac Hotels, Detroit, Mich. Contact: F.J. Van Antwerpen, executive secretary, AIChE, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
June 4–6, 1973—56th Canadian Chemical Conference and Exhibition, Chemical Institute of Canada, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal. Contact: CIC, 151 Slater St., Rm. 906, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3, Can.
June 5–6, 1973—First National Polymer Characterization Conference, New York, N.Y. Contact: William A. Kulok, NYU, 600 Third Ave. 37 NR, New York, N.Y. 10016.
June 7–8, 1973—Study Days on Modification of Structure, Contamination and Environment, Association Francaise pour l'Etude des Corps Gras, University of Provence, Marseille. Contact: M.-Th. Juillet, secretary general, Societe de Chimie Industrielle, 80, Avenue du 18 Juin 1940, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison, Paris, France.
June 10–13, 1973—33rd Annual Meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists, Miami Beach Convention Hall, Miami Beach, Fla. Contact: E.H. Hoffman, IFT, Suite 2120, 221 N. LaSalle, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
June 11–15, 1973—Short Course on Use of Radioisotopes (Special Feature: Liquid Scintillation Counting), Liverpool Polytechnic, Liverpool, U.K. Contact: Head, Chemistry Dept., Liverpool Polytechnic, Byrom St., Liverpool, L3 3AF, U.K.
June 11–15, 1973—Gordon Research Conference on Lipid Metabolism, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H. Contact: Alexander M. Cruickshank, director, Gordon Research Conferences, Pastore Chemical Lab., University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I. 02881.
June 11–15, 1973—Short Course on Advances in Emulsion Polymerization and Latex Technology, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. Contact: Gary Poehlein, Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. 18015.
June 18–20, 1973—Seventh General Assembly of the International Union of Independent Laboratories, Wiesbaden, Germany. Contact: A. Herzka, Ashbourne House, Alberon Gardens, London, NW11 0BN, United Kingdom.
June 18–23, 1973—First Perfumery and Cosmetics Industries Intertrade Show, Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, Paris, France. Contact: SIPEC, 80 Route de Saint-Cloud, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison, Paris, France.
June 19–20, 1973—First National Joining Plastics Conference, New York. Contact: William A. Kulok, NYU, 600

CALL FOR PAPERS

AOCS 47TH ANNUAL FALL MEETING

The Technical Program Committee has issued a call for papers to be presented at the AOCS Fall Meeting, September 16–19, 1973, in the Pick Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Papers on lipids, fats and oils, and all related areas are welcome.

Submit three copies of a 100-300 word abstract with title, authors and speaker to L.H. Wiedermann, Swift & Co., Research & Development Center, 1919 Swift Dr., Oak Brook, Ill. 60523. The deadline for abstracts is June 1, 1973.

- Third Ave. 37 NR, New York, N.Y. 10016.
- June 19–23, 1973—Eastbourne Conference “Towards 2000,” Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, United Kingdom. Contact: Oil and Colour Chemists’ Association, Wax Chandlers’ Hall, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AB (01-606 1439), United Kingdom.
- June 20–27, 1973—Alchema ’73 and the European Meeting of Chemical Engineering, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.
- June 25–26, 1973—First National Urethane Conference, New York. Contact: William A. Kulok, NYU, 600 Third Ave. 37 NR, New York, N.Y. 10016.
- June 25–29, 1973—MIT Summer School Program on Enzymes and Their Use in Analysis and Clinical Diagnosis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Contact: Director of the Summer Session, Rm. E19-356, MIT, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.
- June 27–28, 1973—Understanding Plastics, New York University. Contact: William A. Kulok, NYU, 600 Third Ave. 37 NR, New York, N.Y. 10016.
- July 1–7, 1973—International Union of Biochemistry Ninth International Congress of Biochemistry, Stockholm International Fairs and Activity Center, Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: The Secretariat, Ninth International Congress of Biochemistry, c/o Svenska Kemstsamfundet, Wenner-Gren Center, 6 tr, S-113 46 Stockholm, Sweden.
- July 2–6, 1973—Second Conference of the Association Internationale de la Couleur, University of York, England.
- July 9–13, 1973—Short Course on Dispersions of Pigments and Resins in Organic and Aqueous Media, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. Contact: Carl J. Knauss, Chemistry Dept., Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.
- July 17–20, 1973—XVIth International Conference on the Biochemistry of Lipids, University of Nottingham, Nottingham. Contact: D.N. Brindley, Dept. of Biochemistry, University of Nottingham Medical School, Nottingham NG7 2RD, England.
- July 17–28, 1973—NATO Advanced Study Institute on Generic Techniques in Systems Reliability Assessment, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, U.K. Contact: E.J. Henley, University of Houston, Houston, Tex. 77004.
- July 22–28, 1973—Fifth Inter-American Congress of Chemical Engineering, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Contact: Jean-Michel Charrier, Dept. of Chemical Engineering, McGill University, Box 6070, Montreal 101, Can.
- July 25–26, 1973—Understanding Plastics, New York University. Contact: William A. Kulok, NYU, 600 Third Ave. 37 NR, New York, N.Y. 10016.
- Aug. 12–17, 1973—ISA Short Courses on Process and Environmental Analytical Instrumentation and on Sampling and Sample Systems for Process and Environmental Instrumentation, Temple Buell College, Denver, Colo. Contact: Instrument Society of America, Education Dept., 400 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
- Aug. 27–29, 1973—National Soybean Processors Association Annual Meeting, Tan-Tar-A Resort & Golf Club, Osage Beach, Mo. Contact: Robert Wilbur, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- Sept. 2–7, 1973—Instituto Tecnológico Metalurgico “Emilio Jimeno” First International Congress on Mercury, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain. Contact: Primer Congreso Internacional del Mercurio, Instituto Tecnológico Metalurgico “Emilio Jimeno” de la Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Barcelona. Barcelona, 14, Spain.
- Sept. 9–12, 1973—Fourth Joint Meeting of the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C. Contact: CSChE, 151 Slater St., Rm. 906, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3, Can.
- Sept. 10–13, 1973—International Microwave Power Institute Eighth Annual Microwave Power Symposium, Loughborough University of Technology. Contact: (Americas and Asia) R.A. Peterson, Raytheon Co., Microwave and Power Tube Division, Foundry Ave., Waltham, Mass. 02154; (Europe) R.B. Smith, School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Bradford, Bradford 7, Yorkshire, United Kingdom.
- Sept. 23–26, 1973—National Forum on “Growth with Environmental Quality?” Assembly Center, Tulsa, Okla. Contact: Bruce Carnett, manager, public relations, Metropolitan Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, 616 S. Boston Ave., Tulsa, Okla. 74119.
- Sept. 25–28, 1973—FILTECH 73 (International Filtration and Separation Exhibition), Olympia Hall, London, U.K. Contact: F. Wells, Shoemaker, Eaton-Dikeman, P.O. Box 126, Mount Holly Springs, Pa. 17065.
- Sept. 27–29, 1973—Third International Symposium: Metal-Catalyzed Lipid Oxidation, Institut des Corps Gras, Association Francaise des Techniciens des Corps Gras and Ecole Supérieure d’Application des Corps Gras, Paris, France. Contact: ITERG, 5 Boulevard de Labour-Maubourg, 75007 - Paris, France.
- Oct. 9–12, 1973—Association of Official Analytical Chemists 87th Annual Meeting, Marriott Hotel, Twin Bridges, Washington, D.C. 20001. Contact: L.G. Ensminger, executive secretary, AOAC, Box 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.
- Oct. 16–19, 1973—10th (Jubilee) Symposium on Colouristics, Eger, Hungary. Contact: Hungarian Chemical Society, 1368 Budapest 5, P.O. Box 204, Hungary.
- Oct. 24–25, 1973—Symposium on Environmental Chemistry: Know-How and Chemicals in 1973-78, Brussels, Belgium. Contact: i.b./c.c. Administration, Nieuwelaan 65, B-1820 Strombeek, Belgium.
- Oct. 25–28, 1973—Third International Symposium on Atherosclerosis, Kongresshalle, West Berlin, Germany. Contact: Kongressgesellschaft für ärztliche Fortbildung e.V., 1 Berlin 41, Wrangelstrasse 11-12, Germany.
- Oct. 29–Nov. 2, 1973—Fourth International Conference on Atomic Spectroscopy, Toronto, Ont., Can.
- Nov. 11–15, 1973—American Institute of Chemical Engineers 66th Annual Meeting, Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Contact: F.J. Van Antwerpen, executive secretary, AIChE, 345 East 47th St., New York.
- Nov. 14–16, 1973—Joint Eastern Analytical Symposium and National Meeting of Society for Applied Spectroscopy, Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York. Contact: Michael W. Miller, NL Industries, P.O. Box 420, Hightstown, N.J. 08520.
- Nov. 14–17, 1973—51st Annual Meeting and 38th Paint Industries’ Show, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Contact: Dennis A. Bergren, De Soto, Inc., 1700 South Mt. Prospect Rd., Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
- Nov. 19–21, 1973—Symposium on Water Quality Parameters—Selection, Measurement and Monitoring, Analytical Chemistry Div., Chemical Institute of Canada, Burlington, Ont., Can. Contact: S. Barabas, Analytical Methods Research Div., Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Burlington, Ont., Can.
- Dec. 10–12, 1973—Second Joint Conference on Sensing of Environmental Pollutants, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact: Philip N. Meade, Instrument Society of America, 400 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222. ■

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• Fats and Oils

PERFECTION OF PREPARATORY PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT OF SUNFLOWER SEED WITH HIGH OIL CONTENT. P. Macuk et al. (V.N.I.L.Z.). *Trudy V.N.I.L.Z.* 28, 32-40 (1972). The sunflower seed with high oil content cannot be decorticated with good results on the equipment normally used for sunflower seed of low oil content. The construction of a new decorticating machine is described in this paper. Model A1-MRC was examined with sunflower seed in which oil content was 47.36-48.98%, moisture 5.10-10.76%. The results obtained are very good; the content of oil lost in the hull is greatly diminished. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

AMINO ACID AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF SUNFLOWER, SOYBEAN, PEANUT AND SESAME SEEDS. D.I. Kuznetsov et al. (Inst. of Nutrition Med. Science Academy USSR). *Maslozhir. Prom.* 1972(6), 8-9. In this paper, data about protein and oil content, amino acid and fatty acid composition are given for different oilseeds. Sunflower Armavirskij 3497, soybean Nepolegajuscaja 2, peanut Adyg and sesame VNIIMK-76 are examined. From the results, it may be seen that sunflower, peanut, and sesame contain more than 50% oil and 20-25% protein; soybeans contain 22.6% oil and 36.9% protein (calculated on dry matter). (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

ECONOMY OF THE SUNFLOWER CULTURE AND ITS PRODUCTION. J. Jensma (Unilever Research Duiven, Zevenaar, Benelux). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 629-31 (1972). In this paper, the author discusses the price of sunflower oil on the international market. The price of sunflower seed is very unstable and varies from \$92 to \$198 per ton. This price is calculated from the price of sunflower oil and meal. The author thinks that the price of seed shouldn't be more than \$150 per ton. In this case, he feels that there will be a further increase of sunflower oil production in the future.

ABOUT WIDE-LINE NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE USE FOR STUDYING MARGARINE CONSISTENCY. E. Sambuc, G. Reymond and M. Naudet (Lab. National Matières Grasses (ITERG), Univ. Provence-Marseille). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 613-27 (1972). Wide-line NMR is a simple and rapid technique for determination of solid content of plastic fats. The results are as reproducible as those obtained by dilatometry and DTA after a suitable thermal treatment. However, after crystalline form stabilization, the NMR values are lower than those obtained by dilatometry.

MODERN TECHNOLOGY OF TABLE MARGARINES. L. Faur (Astra-Calvé-Asnières). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 599-611 (1972). This paper describes technological problems of margarine manufacture, especially that packed in plastic pots. Table margarines are discussed in relation to the new EEC regulations and at the same time to the production of a good, new-type of product. Different types of fat mixtures used for margarine production and the quality of obtained margarine are described. The use of interesterified blends is discussed as are some new additives.

ANIMAL FATS: SINGLE OR MIXED INTERESTERIFICATION. R.

Duterte (Soc. Ind. Oléagineux, Saint-Laurent-Blangy, 62002 Arras). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 587-97 (1972). Types of interesterification are described in the paper, especially regarding the improvement of the physical properties of fats prepared by this process. In single interesterification attention is directed, mostly, to prime steam lard (random and directed transesterification). In combined transesterification, mixtures of hydrogenated lard and tallow are transesterified with edible vegetable oils. The influence of interesterification on the chemical changes of fats and oils and their nutritional values are discussed. Until now in France, interesterified lard is allowed only in the industrial production of biscuits; the state of legislation in EEC is also specified.

SOME ASPECTS OF ANIMAL FAT REFINING DEVELOPMENT. P. D. Droste (Société Hyfran, 31 Boussens). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 575-86 (1972). Technological aspects of animal fats refining processes—degumming, neutralization, bleaching and deacidification by distillation—are discussed. Different factors for and against deacidification by distillation versus classical neutralization are investigated. Quality of resulting refined fat and fatty acids is given. Operating conditions for these processes are given and causes for the bad quality of fatty acids in some cases are discussed. The data are given about the quality of the fatty acids distilled from tallow at different plants.

QUALITY OF SUNFLOWER SEED OIL DEPENDS ON THE TEMPERATURE IN THE CAKE DURING PRESSING. L. P. Zozulja et al. (Polytech. Inst. of Krasnodar). *Izv. vuzov. Pishchevaya Tehnol.* 1972(5), 69-71. To see how the temperature during the pressing influences the quality of sunflower oil, experiments were done at the pressing temperatures from 70 to 105°C. The material had a hull content of 7-8%, moisture content before heating of 7.5-8.5%, and before pressing of 4.5-5.5%. The results obtained showed that oil derived from the pressing at 75-80°C had half the oxidative changes found in oil obtained 200-105°C. The same results hold true for the wax and phosphatide contents. The oil obtained by pressing at 70-80°C had no more than 0.3% phosphatides, while the oil obtained at 100-105°C had 0.45-0.49%. By pressing at 75-80°C, the oil content in the cake was a little higher. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

RAPESEED OIL HYDROGENATION WITH NICKEL CATALYST ON A SUPPORT. I. Kaganowicz. *Tluszczce jad.* 16, 248-54 (1972). The supported catalyst, RCH 55/5, was studied for rapeseed oil hydrogenation. This catalyst is selective; in hydrogenated fat the difference between softening and solidification point was 1.8-6.3°C, average 4.3. The only exception was an oil hydrogenated to a softening point of 36.9°C, where the difference from the solidification point was 7.7°C. The industrial hydrogenation was done with 632 tons of rapeseed oil, using 0.253 kg of RCH catalyst per ton of oil. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

CHANGES IN THE CONTENT OF SULFUR AND PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS DURING INDUSTRIAL TREATMENT OF WINTER RAPESEED. K. Babuchowski et al. *Tluszczce jad.* 16, 238-47 (1972). During the refining process used in the oil industry, about 98% of the sulfur compounds and about 95% of phosphorus compounds are eliminated, compared to the quantity of these compounds present in crude, extracted oil. The fatty acid composition is not changed at all during the refining processes. The sulfur and phosphorus compounds remaining in the oil after refining, make the hydrogenation of rapeseed oil difficult. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

KINETICS OF EXTRACTION OF ACCESSORY SUBSTANCES FROM RAPESEED. IV. COLORING MATTER AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF OIL FRACTIONS OBTAINED BY THE EXTRACTION. A. Katzer. *Tluszczce jad.* 16, 227-37 (1972). Moisture content of the raw material has no influence on the quantity and velocity of carotenoid extraction. Moisture accentuates the extraction of the chlorophyll group of pigments. When the seeds are very humid, the quantity of extracted chlorophyll pigments is several times higher than when the extraction is done on seeds of low moisture content. The temperature has an influence on the extraction of pigments; with the rising temperature, the quantity of extracted pigments is higher. Temperature has less influence on carotene than on chlorophyll extraction. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

METAL CORROSION IN THE HIGHER FATTY ACIDS. T. Ostrowska. *TSPK Pollena* 16, 9-12 (1972). Because fatty acids change

Referee Certificates

Applications are now being received for referee certificates.

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