

Editorial

The National Recovery Act and the Oil Chemist



The National Recovery Act promises real relief for the future, but its effect is certain to be more largely dependent upon the will of the industries and individuals affected than any other administrative act that this country has ever known. Enforcement machinery is being built up to guarantee that laggards will not benefit through non-compliance where their competitors are living up fully to the spirit of the Act, and we may rely upon public sentiment to assist enforcement—but real success can only be achieved if the industries affected enter whole-heartedly into cooperation with the government in support of the Act.

We feel sure that every American Oil Chemists' Society member is loyally with President Roosevelt and the Administration in working out the full spirit of this Act. Every member chemist would, and should, consider it his patriotic duty to support this Act even at a personal sacrifice, for chemists rarely choose their profession with the idea of considerable anticipated financial reward, and if they do so, they are generally disappointed.

Certainly there is no profession which contributes so largely to the success of industry and asks so small a financial reward in return.

The chemist is usually so preoccupied with working out his problems with fine exactitude that he gives very little consideration to "selling" himself and his work to the industries which he so ably serves.

Few industrial concerns which employ commercial chemists or consultants stop to consider the investment which these men have in training and experience. The cost of chemical work is very low, usually, and many industries are prone to value the services accordingly.

At the time of writing we have no idea what effect the National Recovery Act will have on the status of the chemist, but we are hopeful that it will result in bettering his condition financially. For the past few years the industry has not been able to absorb the crop of chemical graduates, and this, together with the unethi-

cal price cutting, which has forced the commercial and industrial laboratories to under pay their help, has placed many of our members in a sad predicament.

We trust that through this Act we may see an end forever to commercial laboratories accepting work at below the cost of time, materials, and a reasonable return upon their investment.

To every American Oil Chemists' Society member who is an employer we urge the strictest adherence to the spirit of the Act. To every member who is an employee, we urge cooperation through his company, and we urge that he help to see that his company lines up with the Act to the fullest possible extent.

And so, too, we believe that our society has been remiss in selling itself to the industries which it so ably serves. It should be our pleasure and our duty to better acquaint these industries with the extent of the services rendered to them in order not only that our society may gain recognition but so that it may serve these industries to the fullest possible extent.

John P. Harris.

What's In a Name

Chicago has always had a great appeal to the visitor because of its wonderful shopping district, its scenic drives along the lake shore, its boulevard system of over two hundred miles, the great universities located within its boundaries, and the possibilities for pleasure and amusement for those who are so inclined. These features have always brought a large number of visitors to the city throughout the year. They alone should be enough to make you decide to attend the Convention of the American Oil Chemists' Society, which will be held at the Congress Hotel on October 12 and 13.

In addition to the above Chicago offers its visitors this year a new and unique attraction in the form of its "WORLD'S FAIR." In looking back over the past thirty or forty years we find that there have been a number of "World's Fairs" at various times and places. All of these have had their points of interest. None of them have been built around the central theme which activates the present exposition in Chicago. Progress in all forms of industry are depicted in such a way that you are bound to carry away with you impressions that will last for many years to come. And so our "World's Fair" has rightfully been named "A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION."

It can safely be said that the phenomenal progress of the last century has been greatly due to the advancement of science and so it is fitting that the Science Building is one of the most interesting and popular of the entire exposition. Everybody visits the Science Building, even if they do not understand what it is all about. It is interesting to see the various models in operation, especially those which one can operate by pushing a button or lever. Here we may see, among other things, in the midst of a model oil refinery, fractionating columns made of glass, illustrating, by means of a work-

ing model, the improvement in yield obtained by cracking crude petroleum oils in the production of gasoline. The treatment of water for potable purposes is illustrated in a similar manner. A transparent man, in which it is possible to see the skeletal, nerve, vascular, respiratory, digestive and muscular systems is on exhibition. And so we could go on enumerating various individual items in the hope that one or the other may appeal to you and help you decide to spend some time in Chicago at our Convention.

Do you know how gas and steam engines and refrigerating systems operate; why drops of water and other liquids happen to be round; how sounds are produced and transmitted through the air? All of these things are explained and illustrated in the physics section of the Science Building.



Geological exhibits illustrate the origin and growth of the earth by means of operating models. The occurrence of petroleum in the earth and the amazing methods for locating it are shown in a series of exhibits.

Outside of the Science Building there are very many interesting scientific facts displayed in the Agricultural Building and the Horticultural Building, as well as in the Travel and Transport Building.

We hope that your curiosity has been sufficiently aroused so that you will decide at once and make your plans to come to Chicago and the Convention. Remember that it will not be possible to see A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION next year or any other year after this one. So make up your mind now and give us the pleasure of greeting you bright and early on October 12 at the Congress Hotel.

Fall Meeting, A.O.C.S., Congress Hotel, October 12 and 13, 1933

The plans of the Local Committee for the Fall Meeting have developed to the point where we can promise the best and probably the most largely attended meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society ever held.

The scientific program which is being prepared is not yet complete, but a glance at the preliminary program given below discloses that there will be many papers of interest on soap and soap products and vegetable oils and fats.

In addition to the scientific program the Local Committee has prepared an especially attractive program of entertainment, including the Annual Bowling Tournament, a write-up of which you will find elsewhere in this issue. There will also be a Golf Tournament on Friday afternoon if the weather permits. L. M. Tolman is chairman of this tournament and those desiring to play golf should get in touch with him promptly.

With the unusually fine scientific program, A Century of Progress, and the various forms of entertainment offered by the Local Committee this year, you cannot afford to miss this meeting. Come and bring your family.

Preliminary Program—Thursday, October 12, 1933

REPORTS:

1. Report of the Soap Analysis Committee, M. L. Sheely, chairman.
2. Report of the Glycerin Analysis Committee, J. T. R. Andrews, chairman.
3. Report of the Detergent Committee, J. G. Vail, chairman.
4. Report of the Paper & Ink Stability, L. F. Hoyt, chairman.

PAPERS:

1. Paper Processing for Package Purposes, T. Linsey Crossley.
2. Title unannounced, L. F. Hoyt.
3. Title unannounced, N. N. Dalton.
4. Wasted Time, John W. Hall.
5. Packaging Laundry Soaps, F. E. Joyce.
6. Chemical Warfare Service Training Film.
7. The Removal of Stearin from Fatty Oils with Liquefied Hydro-Carbon Gases, C. E. Adams, G. L. Parkhurst, V. Voorhess.
8. A Quantitative Estimation of Detergency, O. M. Morgan.

Preliminary Program—Friday, October 13, 1933

1. Recent Developments in the Vitamines of Oils and Fats, K. K. Jones.
2. Chemical Microscopy of Fats and Waxes, L. Wilson Greene.
3. Various Methods of Determining Iodine Values and Their Effect on the Results of Fat Analysis, A. D. Barbour.
4. Shortening Requirements for the Baked Product, C. J. Morison.
5. Butter, Its Commercial Aspects and a Diagnosis of Its Defects, F. W. Bouska.
6. The Accelerating Effect of Metals on the Development of Peroxides in Oils and Fats, A. E. King, H. L. Rothen, W. H. Irwin.
7. Progress Report of the Fat Analysis Committee, W. H. Irwin, Chairman.
8. Consumer Ideas of Oil Cookery, Mrs. Edith Shuck.
9. The Effect of Salt on Oil Spoilage, L. B. Kilgore.