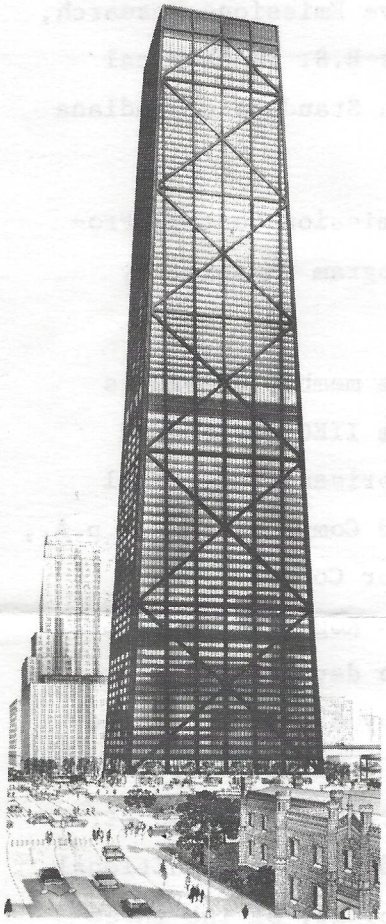
NEWSLETTER

MARCH
1971

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS



CHICAGO SECTION

MARCH MEETING — March 10, 1971

PLACE: Vogel's Restaurant
1250 Indianapolis Blvd. (U.S. 41)
Whiting, Indiana

PRE-DINNER PROGRAM: At Vogel's
"Report of Inter-Industry Emission Control Program". Mr. Harold R. Taliaferro, American Oil Company.

DINNER AND TALK: At Vogel's
"Practicality of 'Steam' Powered Automobiles". Mr. T. O. Wagner

TIME:
Pre-Dinner Program. . . . . 5:00 p.m.
Cocktails . . . . . 6:00 p.m.
Dinner . . . . . 6:30 p.m.

COST: $6.00

HOST: AMERICAN OIL AND AMOCO CHEMICALS

American Oil Company and Amoco Chemical Company are subsidiaries of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). They represent, respectively, the long-established petroleum operation which serves as a base for Standard's vast operation and the relatively new business in plastics and chemicals which typifies Standard's ventures into new fields and markets.

Both companies have major operations in the Chicago area. American Oil, whose modern refinery at Whiting has a daily capacity of 295,000 barrels of crude oil, is the leading petroleum marketer in the midwest. In the 15 midwestern states, American Oil markets under the Standard name, but elseshere the same familiar torch and oval emblem carries the American name.

Amoco Chemicals has a large manufacturing facility at Joliet, Illinois. The plant produces aeromatic acids and esters, including pereth thalic acid and dimethylterephthalate, which are used to make polyester synthetic film and fibers. This

plant also produces much of the companies yearly output of 170 million pounds of polystyrene.

The engineering functions for Amoco are presently housed in Loop offices, while those for American are at Whiting. Included in American's planning and engineering departments are the engineering staff which were formerly part of Service Pipeline Company and American Products Pipeline Department.

Both American and Amoco conduct research in the Chicago area. These operations are being moved to a new research complex located in Naperville and called Standard Oil Research Center. For the present, American's research remains at the research laboratories in Whiting, but much of Amoco's research is already at the new site.

SPEAKERS AND TOPICS:

Mr. H. R. (Hal) Taliaferro is currently the Coordinator of Automotive Emissions Research, R & D Department, American Oil Company. Mr. Taliaferro obtained his B.S. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Kansas in 1938. He has been with Standard of Indiana since 1940.

Mr. Taliaferro will introduce the film, "Report of Inter-Industry Emission Control Program", and will answer questions regarding the film and the IIEC program immediately following the showing.

The film presents a brief description of the R & D activities of the member companies involved in the Inter-Industry Emission Control Program (IIEC). The IIEC was formed by Ford Motor Company and Mobil Oil Corporation in 1967; it now comprises Ford, Mobil and nine other companies -- American Oil Company, Atlantic Richfield Company, Fiat S.p.A., Marathon Oil Company, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. (Datsun), The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Sun Oil Company, and Toyo Kogyo Company, Ltd. As of January 1, 1971, IIEC had spent almost $10 million on R & D to develop a low emission car. Emission targets originally selected were reduction by 85 to 90% of the three major auto pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and unburned hydrocarbons. At this time, three systems have been developed which, in the research stage, demonstrate capability of meeting these goals. The IIEC Program has been extended for an additional year during which attention will be directed to improving the reliability of the three control systems and developing improvements necessary to meet the standard established by the 1970 air standards act.

Mr. T. Q. (Ted) Wagner is currently a Research Associate in the Fuels Research Division of American Oil's Research and Development Department at Whiting, Indiana. Ted received his BS and MS degrees from the University of Kansas. He taught thermodynamics and