

## CHICAGO SECTION NEWS

THE ANNUAL PRESIDENT'S NIGHT meeting was held on November 13, 1956. President George Kolar spoke on "Looking Into the Future," a prediction of what the future has in store in the way of products for the cosmetic industry.



Officers for 1957, Chicago Section, left to right: Seymour Kornblau, Lady Esther Cosmetics, Chairman-Elect; Theresa Bianco, Marcelle Cosmetics, Inc., Secretary; Gustav Carsch, Lanolin Plus, Inc., Chairman; and Don Laiderman, The Toni Co., Treasurer.

The installation of the following officers for 1957 was also made at this meeting. Gustav Carsch, Chairman, Seymour Kornblau, Chairman-Elect, Theresa Bianco, Secretary, and Donald Laiderman, Treasurer.

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## NEW YORK SECTION NEWS

THE NOVEMBER meeting of the New York Chapter of the SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS was held on November 28, 1956. This was the President's Night and the guest speaker was George Kolar, President of

the National Society of Cosmetic Chemists. After duly installing the newly elected officers, namely, Warren B. Dennis as Chairman, Harry Isacoff as Chairman-elect, Vincent DeFeo as Treasurer and Maria V. Wiener as Secretary, Mr. Kolar spoke on "Looking Into the Future" of the cosmetic industry. He predicted enormous growth and improved changes in the cosmetic industry for the next twenty years.

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## THE SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

AT A MEETING of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain held on November 2, 1956, at the Royal Society of Arts the subject of "Silicones in the Cosmetic Industry" was introduced by T. W. Watson, B.Sc. The President R. T. Dobson opened the proceedings by greeting Dr. P. H. Witjens, a member visiting from Hilversum, who was warmly applauded by the members.

Mr. Watson declared it his aim to present an account of the many special properties of the silicones which had proved of unique value in many industries and to invite cosmetic chemists to examine these properties in the light of their special requirements, so that, by selecting the appropriate type of silicone, advantages might accrue to the cosmetic industry as they had already done in many others. As a general introduction showing the methods of manufacture of different types of silicones, their exceptional properties and the remarkable services they perform in many industries, the lecturer provided a 30-minute talking colour film entitled "What's a Silicone?"

After the film Mr. Watson discussed the synthesis of different types and outlined their special properties which might suit them for application in the cosmetic industry. The liquids, for example, are water-white oily substances with viscosities ranging from values less than that of water to extremely viscous fluids. They have low volatility and their relatively low surface tension enables them to spread well on the skin to form a thin invisible continuous film which is water repellent. Thus protection may be afforded against contact with soap and other detergents, acids, alkalis and organic solvents and protective properties may be given to emollient creams, ointment bases and so on.

In later developments the original dimethylpolysiloxane structure has been modified, for example, by introducing terminal salicyl or fatty alcohol groups and these influence solubility and other properties depending upon the number of siloxane units in the molecule. The salicyl derivatives ab-