M. R. McCorkle

J. H. GARDNER, President of Armour Industrial Chemical Company, has announced the appointment of M. R. MCCORKLE (1947–56, 1959) as a Vice President of this division of Armour and Company. He will continue in his present capacity as technical director.

Dr. McCorkle joined Armour in 1938 as a research chemist. He became assistant chief chemist for the former Armour Auxiliaries in 1945 and was named technical director of Armour Industrial Company in 1952.

Simultaneous announcement was made of the appointment of K. M. BIERMAN as a Vice President of this division of Armour and Company. Mr. Bierman will continue in his present capacity as director of marketing.

On December 2nd, the Board of Directors of Armour and Company elected E. W. WILSON, Vice Chairman of the Board; E. J. MCADAMS, President; and C. R. OREM, Financial Vice President and Controller.

R. H. HARTIGAN has been named President of the Research and Development Division of National Dairy Products Corporation, it was announced recently by J. H. WETENHALL, Chairman of the Board of National Dairy.

Stockholders of Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation unanimously elected all incumbent directors, plus a newcomer to the Board, W. S. POWELL, President and Director of Hexcel Products, Inc., of Berkeley, Calif.

Three promotions and one appointment are announced by the Girdler Catalysts Unit of Chemetron Chemicals Division of Chemetron Corporation, Louisville, Ky. FRANK O'HARA has been named assistant to the technical director; CLAY CORNELIUS, JR., has been promoted to research and development supervisor, analytical section, and BILL MASTERS has been named research and development supervisor, evaluation section. WEN-HWA YEN has been appointed technical service engineer.

N. M. MOLNAR (1964), President of Fine Organics, Inc., Lodi, N. J., announces the appointment of R. B. Aron as Sales Manager of its Organic Chemical Division.

W. E. MYERS (1958), is now Project Manager in the Public Relations Department of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and is responsible for the PR programs in the company's Chemical, Metallurgical, Sylcor and Commercial Electronics Divisions.

J. C. HECKER has been selected President and General Manager of Distillation Products Industries, a division of Eastman Kodak Company. He succeeds the late G. C. Mees in the office of divisional president.

WALTER SWEET will assume the post of Sales Engineer for Quickfit Reeve Angel, of Clifton, N. J. He will be responsible for the sale of all company products, which include TLC apparatus, and the QRA Steady State Distribution Machine.

E. M. TOBY, President of American Mineral Spirits Company, announces that THOMAS BARKER (1950) has been named Director of Domestic Marketing, Solvents and Chemicals. Mr. Barker joined the company in 1950 as a sales representative in the Southern region. In 1963 he was elected Vice President and named Manager of Midwest Marketing.

R. V. HINMAN, Vice President, has been appointed Sales Manager, Domestic Marketing, Solvents and Chemicals.

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PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE SYNTHESIS IN AGROBACTERIUM TUMEFACIENS. S. I. Sherr and J. H. Law. (J. B. Conant Lab., Harvard Univ. Cambridge, Mass.). *J. Biol. Chem.* 240, 3760–65 (1965). Utilization of choline for lipid synthesis in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* has been studied. Experiments *in vivo* indicated that although some direct incorporation of choline into phosphatidylcholine takes place, the major route for incorporation of choline carbon involves oxidation of choline to 1-carbon compounds and glycine. No enzymatic pathway for direct incorporation of choline into phosphatidylcholine could be demonstrated in extracts of the bacterial cells. The cytidine diphosphate-diglyceride pathway for the enzymatic synthesis of phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylethanolamine was demonstrated, as well as the enzymatic oxidation of choline to betaine. The uptake of choline by *A. tumefaciens* was inhibited by the presence of L-methionine and L-serine in the medium. Several species of bacteria were found to be incapable of utilizing choline from the growth medium.

EFFECT OF INSULIN IN HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA. G. Schlierf and L. W. Kinsell (Inst. for Met. Res., Highland-Alameda County Hos., Oakland, Calif.). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 120, 272–4 (1965). Infusion of insulin to hyperglyceridemic subjects results in decreased plasma glyceride levels as compared to control infusions. Protamine can prevent this insulin-induced decrease. It is tentatively concluded that insulin accelerated removal of glycerides from the plasma by peripheral tissues.

INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BIOLOGICAL OXIDATION MECHANISM, SERUM LIPIDS AND THE SERUM IRON TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN THE RAT. R. R. Roehm and Helen L. Mayfield (Montana State Univ., Agr. Experiment Sta., Bozeman, Montana). *J. Nutr.* 87, 322–330 (1965). This study was made to investigate the interrelationships in hemoglobin formation, the iron-transport system, serum protein, lipid metabolism and succinic dehydrogenase activity (SDH) of heart, liver and kidney of rats fed diets known to be hypercholesterolemia-inducing. These diets were fed with and without 1% added cholesterol and with and without sufficient iron. Control rats were fed a chow diet. Hemoglobin, hematocrits and serum iron of rats fed the 3 experimental diets were lower and serum protein higher, than those for control rats. Serum cholesterol was higher in all 3 groups and serum triglycerides markedly increased in the iron-deficient rats. Heart weights of iron-deficient rats increased and kidney weights of the 3 experimental groups were lower than those of controls. The SDH activity of the heart was not affected by feeding the experimental diets. Liver SDH per gram of rat decreased in rats fed the 3 experimental diets and appeared related to the hypercholesterolemic effect of the diet and not to its effect of lowering the hemoglobin level. The kidney SDH was lower in rats fed the experimental diets and appeared related to the lowered hemoglobin level, for rats fed the iron-deficient diet had significantly lower SDH than those with somewhat higher hemoglobin levels.

LIPID ANTIOXIDANTS IN PLANT TISSUE. D. E. Pratt (Dept. of Foods and Nutr., Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis. 53706). *Food Sci.* 30, 737–41 (1965). The antioxidant activities of several flavone glycosides and cinnamic acids were determined in lipid-aqueous systems. Flavone glycosides, except rutin, possessed approximately the same antioxidant activity as their respective aglycone, quercetin. Quercetin derivatives were the only glycosides isolated from green onions, green-pepper pods, green-pepper seeds, and potato peels. Green-onion tops also possessed a glycoside of myricetin. Caffeic acid was an effective antioxidant but chlorogenic acid had no antioxidant activity.

GLYCEROL METABOLISM IN THE HUMAN LIVER: INHIBITION BY ETHANOL. F. Lundquist, N. Tygstrup, K. Winkler and D. B. Jensen (Dept. of Biochem. A, Univ. of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark). *Science* 150, 616–17 (1965). Glycerol is metabolized predominantly in the liver, the first step presumably being phosphorylation to α-glycerophosphate. When ethanol is present in the blood, the rate of glycerol uptake by the splanchnic organs is reduced to about one-third of the control value. At the same time glycerophosphate accumulates in the liver. Hepatic blood flow and oxygen consumption are not influenced by the combined infusion of glycerol and ethanol. The phenomenon may be connected with the increased concentration of the reduced form of diphosphopyridine nucleotide present in the liver during ethanol metabolism.

REGULATION OF CHOLESTEROL CATABOLISM BY BILE SALTS AND GLYCYRRHETIC ACID *in vivo*. M. J. Lee, D. V. Parke and M. W. Whitehouse (St. Mary's Hos. Med. School, London, England). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 120, 6–8 (1965). Tritiated choles-