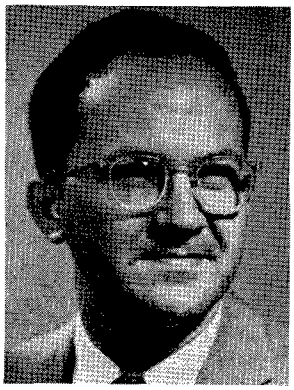
• *Names in the News*



Edwin Frankel

EDWIN FRANKEL (1956) has been granted a post-doctoral fellowship by the Department of Chemistry, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa. Starting September 26, he began a year of work in collaboration with Professor Michael Cais.

Dr. Frankel joined the staff of the Northern Laboratory in 1956, after receiving his PhD degree in agricultural chemistry from the University of California at Davis.

L. W. LUPO has joined Reeve Angel as their new technical representative. With headquarters in Clifton, N. J., he will represent the midwestern and southwestern regions.

C. G. GOEBEL (1946) has been promoted to corporate technical director of Emery Industries, Inc., as announced by D. R. HINKLEY, President. H. F. OELSCHLAEGER (1952) has been promoted to director of research for Emery's Organic Chemicals Division, succeeding Dr. Goebel.

J. W. Lederer has been elected president of Cindet Chemicals, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., succeeding the late R. A. BRUCE. MRS. HELEN BRUCE has been elected chairman of the board. Mr. Lederer remains as president of Cindet Chemicals, Inc.

M. D. MCVAY, vice-president of Cargill, Inc., and head of the company's oil division, has announced three promotions: PHILLIP ST. CLAIR has been named manager of the company's newest soybean plant in Gainesville, Ga.; ADRIANUS BLANKESTIJN, formerly of Renkum, Holland, will replace Mr. St. Clair as manager in Memphis; THOMAS VEBLEN returns to Cargill from a Washington, D. C. post to be administrative assistant to Mr. McVay.

The Glidden Company's Durkee Foods Group has created the position of marketing manager—Industrial Products and has named three new regional managers and two sales managers for its industrial division, headquartered in Chicago. W. A. HAGEN has been appointed marketing manager responsible for all industrial division marketing operations; L. J. HEBEL has been named midwest regional manager in Chicago, succeeding Mr. Hebel; R. W. WOLFE becomes western regional manager, with offices in Berkeley, Calif.; J. W. BREMER, JR., has been appointed eastern regional manager in New York; E. E. LAND, JR., becomes industrial sales manager for the eastern region and L. C. WOODS for the midwest.

The Gillette Company has named R. E. REED as President and Director of Research of Harris Research Laboratories, Inc., in Washington, D. C. Mr. Reed served in various research capacities before joining Gillette's Toni Division in 1947.

G. W. BREGAR, 21-year veteran of Dicalite sales and research work, has been named assistant sales manager of the International Division of GREFCO, Inc. Bregar will cover Canada, assisting agents in the sale and promotion of products, and he will also be in charge of technical correspondence with all GREFCO International sales agents.

(Continued from page 479A)

the failure of ethionine to reduce intestinal ATP concentrations since with low activating enzyme levels in the intestine relatively little adenine would be trapped in the form of S-adenosylethionine. It is suggested that the inhibitory effect of ethionine on intestinal protein synthesis must involve a mechanism unrelated to reductions in cellular ATP levels.

CARCINOGENICITY OF EPOXIDES, LACTONES AND PEROXY COMPONDS B. L. Van Duuren *et al. J. Nat. Cancer Inst.* 31, 41–55 (1963). Attention is focused on epoxides, lactones, hydroperoxides and peroxides as carcinogens, as possible carcinogenic intermediates in the metabolism of aromatic hydrocarbons, and as environmental carcinogens. Available information about the carcinogenicity of these compounds is reviewed. To ascertain their carcinogenic activity, 14 compounds in acetone or benzene solutions were tested by skin painting on mice. Five epoxides, styrene oxide, 1-ethyleneoxy-3,4-epoxycyclohexane, 1,2-epoxybutene-3, and *dl*- and *meso*-1,2,3,4-diepoxybutane, and one hydroperoxide, 1-hydroperoxy-1-vinylcyclohexene-3, showed carcinogenic activity. Some aspects of the relationship between structure and carcinogenic activity are discussed. (Rev. Current Lit. Paint Allied Ind., No. 288).

PROTEOLISATES FROM OLEAGINOUS CAKES. A. Balath and R. J. Estola. *Informaciones sobre Grasas y Aceites (Buenos Aires)* 10, 28–33 (1965). Argentinian produced oleaginous cakes from soybean and sunflower and were studied for their application in the production of proteolisates. The analysis and nutritional values in chicks of proteolisates obtained using *Torulopsis utilis* and baking yeast are presented.

NOTES ON THE INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL OF ALFLATOXIN. Anon. *Informaciones sobre Grasas y Aceites (Buenos Aires)* 9, 9–15 (1965). Twelve condensed notes are given dealing with the main aspects of mycotoxins produced in peanuts by *Aspergillus flavus*. These notes have been approved by the Consulting Panel of the Technical Department of WHO-FAO.

GEOGRAPHIC PATHOLOGY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND THROMBOSIS. K. T. Lee, D. N. Kim, Y. Keokarn and W. A. Thomas (Dept. of Pathology, Albany Med. College, Albany, N.Y.). *J. Atheroscler. Res.* 6, 203–13 (1966). The occurrence rate of thromboembolic phenomena is extremely low in Koreans in contrast to the high occurrence rate among Caucasians in the United States. Dietary surveys have indicated that Koreans in general eat an extremely low fat, low cholesterol diet as compared with a high fat, high cholesterol diet of North Americans. In the current study, in an attempt to obtain some insight into the mechanisms accounting for the significant difference in the occurrence rate of thromboembolic phenomena in the two populations groups, we have investigated various factors related to coagulation and clot-lysis in plasma of 41 male Korean farmers and have compared these with corresponding factors in 41 age- and sex-matched white American soldiers. Plasma prothrombin and serum cholesterol levels of the Korean farmer group were significantly lower than the American soldier group. Euglobulin lysis time and urokinase lysis times were also significantly shorter in the Korean group than in the American group. To what extent these statistically significant differences in prothrombin level and clot-lysis times in the Korean farmer and American soldier groups account for the biologically significant differences in the incidence of thromboembolic phenomena is difficult to determine with certainty.

EFFECTS OF MGEDTA ON THE MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE METABOLISM IN THE ATHEROSCLEROTIC AORTA. T. Lacson, D. S. McCann and A. J. Boyle (Dept. of Chem., Wayne St. U., Detroit, Mich.). *J. Atheroscler. Res.* 6, 277–82 (1966). A quantitative comparison of mucopolysaccharides in the aortas of normal and atherosclerotic rabbits is presented. It is demonstrated that the parenteral injection of neutral magnesium ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (MgEDTA) in the atherosclerotic animals tends to reverse chondroitin sulfate as well as neutral mucopolysaccharide levels toward normal concentrations. Serum studies show an increase of sulfated mucopolysaccharides in the atherosclerotic groups. A sulfate turnover study demonstrates a greatly reduced half life in the atherosclerotic animals in both aortic tissue and serum. MgEDTA injections in animals with atherosclerosis lengthen the half life of serum aortic mucopolysaccharides toward that characteristic of the normal situation.

THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BLOOD LIPIDS AND ESTROGENS. H. S. Kroman, S. R. Bender, A. N. Brest and M. L. Moskovitz (Katz Res. Lab., Hahnemann Med. College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.). *J. Atheroscler. Res.* 6, 247–55 (1966). A relationship