predominated in this position in CGP). In the 1-position, palmitoyl was the major substituent in CGP, stearoyl in SGP, and stearoyl or the corresponding alk-1-enyl group in EGP.

6-ACYL GALACTOSYL CERAMIDES OF PIG BRAIN: STRUCTURE AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION. Y. Kishimoto, M. Wajda and N. S. Radin (Mental Health Res. Inst., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104). *J. Lipid Res.* **9**, 27–32 (1968). Two glycolipids were isolated from pig brain and were shown to be the fatty acid esters of kerasin and cerebron in which the second fatty acid moiety is attached to the 6-position of the galactose. The point of attachment was shown in two ways: by permethylation and by cleavage with periodate. Methanolysis of the permethylated cerebroside esters yielded 0-methyl sphingosines, methyl esters of non hydroxy or 2-methoxy acids, and methyl 2,3,4-trimethyl galactoside. Cleavage of the cerebron ester with periodate, followed by treatment with sodium borohydride and dilute HCl, yielded ceramide plus 1-monoglyceride. The ester-linked fatty acids were primarily 16:0, 18:0, and 18:1, while the amide-linked fatty acids showed the wide assortment of chain lengths typical of brain cerebrosides. The methylation step, with silver oxide and methyl iodide, yielded two derivatives with the cerebroside esters, but the structural explanation for the difference was not elucidated. The galactose in the cerebron ester was shown to exist in the β-pyranoside form.

CHROMATOGRAPHIC SEPARATION OF PLASMALOGENIC, ALKYL-ACYL, AND DIACYL FORMS OF ETHANOLAMINE GLYCEROPHOSPHATIDES. O. Renkonen (Dept. of Serology and Bacteriology, Univ. of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland). *J. Lipid Res.* **9**, 34–9 (1968). The plasmalogenic, alkyl-acyl, and diacyl forms of ethanolamine glycerophosphatides were completely separated from each other as methylated dinitrophenyl derivatives by thin-layer chromatography on silica gel G. The relatively high resolving power needed was obtained by multiple unidimensional development with solvents that give very low mobility to the lipids. Under these conditions the plasmalogens moved fastest, the alkyl-acyl lipids were intermediate, and the diacyl lipids were the slowest. The presence of all these forms of lipids in the ethanolamine phosphatides of hen's eggs, ox brain and human blood plasma could be directly demonstrated with the new method.

CONTROL OF LECITHIN BIOSYNTHESIS IN ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANES. Keizo Waku and W. E. M. Lands (Dept. of Biol. Chem., The Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104). *J. Lipid Res.* **9**, 12–18 (1968). The detailed relationship between the relative composition of the potential precursor acids, the esterification rates of their CoA thiol ester derivatives, and the relative composition of the fatty acids in the product, lecithin, which was isolated from normal erythrocytes, suggests that in humans the stromal acyltransferases could be the significant enzymatic factor controlling the fatty acid composition at the 2-position of the lecithin in erythrocytes.

DEGRADATION OF GLYCEROPHOSPHATIDES DURING STORAGE OF SALINE-WASHED, SALINE-SUSPENDED RED CELLS AT −20C. P. O. Ways (Williams Res. Labs. and Med. Service, King County Hosp., and Dept. of Med., Univ. of Washington School of Med., Seattle, Washington). *J. Lipid Res.* **8**, 518–21 (1967). When fresh intact red cells were washed and suspended in 0.153 *M* NaCl and then frozen-stored, the glycero-phosphatide levels decreased significantly. Degradation began within 2 weeks. Loss of phospholipid was not observed with hemoglobin-free red cell ghosts or plasma stored as long as 2 and 6 months, respectively.

A SIMPLIFIED PREPARATION OF PHOSPHATIDYL INOSITOL. G. Colacicco and M. M. Rapport (Dept. of Biochem., Albert Einstein College of Med., Yeshiva Univ., Bronx, New York). *J. Lipid Res.* **8**, 513–15 (1967). A method is described for the rapid isolation of phosphatidyl inositol from soybean phosphatides (Asolectin). The product is obtained pure as the crystalline sodium salt.

ADIPOSE TISSUE LINOLEIC ACID AS A CRITERION OF ADHERENCE TO A MODIFIED DIET. S. Dayton, S. Hashimoto and M. L. Pearce (Med. Services of Wadsworth Hosp. and Domiciliary, and Res. Service, Veterans Admin. Center; and Dept. of Med., Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles School of Med., Los Angeles, Calif.). *J. Lipid Res.* **8**, 508–10 (1967). In elderly, institutionalized men on a diet of high linoleic acid content, there was little correlation after 1 yr between adipose tissue linoleic acid concentration and dining room attendance. The correlation improved thereafter, with a correlation coefficient of +0.81 after 5 yr and ±0.74 after 6 yr.

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• *AOCS Past Presidents Series*

PROCTER THOMPSON, 1953

Procter Thompson became the 44th president of the American Oil Chemists' Society in 1953.

Procter Thompson

"Proc" was born in Astoria, Oregon, in 1888. He attended the University of Missouri where he was granted the degree of Chemical Engineer in 1912.

His first job was with the Forest Products Chemical Company in Memphis in 1912. He moved to Detroit in 1914 with the Solvay Process Co. From Detroit he went with Sears, Roebuck in Chicago in 1915. He became chief chemist of the Brunswick Balke Collender Co. in 1916 and remained there until 1918. In 1919 he was on special assignment to Sears, Roebuck in Chicago, and he moved to Cincinnati in 1920 as a chemical engineer with Procter & Gamble. He later became Associate Director of the Chemical Division and retired in 1956.

Proc's committee activities include: Sampling, 1937–40; Color, 1943–53; 1st Vice President, 1945; Soap Stock Analysis, 1948–64. He states that the most important thing during his administration was the granting of a charter to the Northeastern Section.

Proc and Mrs. Thompson have three children and four grandchildren and live in Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Orleans to Host ASA Convention

The 48th annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, La., Aug. 19–21, Chet Randolph, executive vice president, has announced.

Two days of formal sessions at the hotel, with emphasis on international markets and soybean production, will be followed by a field tour to the Port of New Orleans, the world's largest export facility for soybeans, on the third day.

This will be the first time the national convention of soybean producers has been held in New Orleans, and the first in Louisiana since 1933. The Association goes to New Orleans in recognition of the growing importance of the soybean crop to Louisiana and the South. The Louisiana Soybean Association, an affiliate of the national association, was organized in 1967.