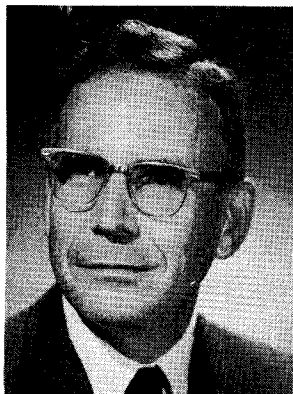


## H. E. Carter Receives 1968 Spencer Award

The Kansas City Section of the American Chemical Society announced today that H. E. Carter ('50), vice chancellor for Academic Affairs at the Urbana-Champaign



H. E. Carter

campus of the University of Illinois, has been named the recipient of the 1968 Kenneth A. Spencer Award in agricultural and food chemistry.

"Dr. Carter," said L. W. Breed, chairman of the Spencer Award Committee, "is known throughout the world for his pioneering research on lipids, a class of complex fatty materials that occur as components of living tissue. His work on these most important and most difficult-to-work-with components of living tissue has included the complex lipids

from nerve tissue (brain and spinal cord) or animals, plant seeds and bacterial cells. In fact, future scientific understanding of the role of lipids on life processes will depend to a great extent on his work. Dr. Carter has made important contributions to the isolation of the components of the naturally occurring lipid mixtures, the determination of the chemical structure of these components, and their synthesis in the laboratory. Many compounds that have been isolated or synthesized, purified, and characterized in Dr. Carter's laboratory are considered reference standards."

Other significant contributions include the isolation, characterization, and structural proof of the number of antibiotics: penicillin G, streptothricin, streptomycin, streptolisin, neomycin, ampicillin, clavacin, chloramphenicol, circlulin, cycloheximide, celesticetin, novobiocin, and streptovaracin.

Dr. Carter's activities and honors are numerous. He is presently a member of the board of directors of the American Chemical Society and of the Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs. He served for several years on the executive committee of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council and was chairman of the U.S. National Committee on the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and a member of the U.S. National Committee on the International Union of Biochemistry. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1953 and served as chairman of the Biochemistry Section. He was elected to the National Science Board in 1964, and was chairman of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science.

He received the Eli Lilly Award in Biochemistry in 1943 and an honorary Doctor of Science degree from DePauw University in 1953. He received the Nichols Medal in 1964 and the American Oil Chemists' Society Award in lipid chemistry in 1966. He was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1966.

A native of Indiana, Dr. Carter received his B.A. degree from DePauw University and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1934. He continued teaching at the University of Illinois and in 1945 became professor of biochemistry, in 1954 head of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, and in 1963 acting dean of the Graduate College. He became vice chancellor for Academic Affairs in 1968.

Dr. Carter has written more than 130 technical papers and treatises.

## • *Fats and Oils Report* . . . .

(Continued from page 196A)

prices? They are farm price plus wholesale costs plus retail costs. (See Fig. 1) Comparing farm prices in 1958 with 1968, they are up 8% after being off 6 to 10% during six of those years. Wholesale prices increased 10% and retail prices advanced 19%.

Next, one should examine the cost behind these prices. Farm cost increases are displayed in Fig. 2. Food marketing costs are shown in Fig. 3. The labor component of food marketing costs is shown in Fig. 4. This chart shows that the cost of labor per hour worked increased 47% from the 1957-1959 base to 1967. (This cost includes wages and fringe benefits). Increased mechanization was required to off-set this cost, so that the labor cost per unit of product marketed was held to an 18% increase.

Can one assume that if labor cost per unit had not gone up 18% in those 10 years, then food cost would not have increased 18%? Probably not, but there is a striking similarity that cannot be overlooked. The fact remains, however, that the wage increases secured by labor must share a large part of the responsibility.

It can be demonstrated that wage increases have, as a matter of fact, more than off-set increased food costs. (Fig. 5) Consumers are spending proportionately more for items other than food, which suggests that the food industry has not participated fully in the growth of the national economy.

For these reasons it seems fair to conclude that price increases in food have been justified and conceivably might have been higher if they had kept pace with other segments of the economy. They also would have been higher if the industry had not automated to off-set substantially higher labor costs, and if returns to farmers had advanced equally with returns to other segments of the food industry.

David M. Bartholomew  
Commodity Analyst

Merrill Lynch, Pierce  
Fenner & Smith

## • *Obituaries*

Word just has been received of the death of C. M. Lyman ('45) on Sunday, March 9, 1969, as the result of a stroke. Until last fall Dr. Lyman was Head of the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics at Texas A&M University.

Word was received of the death of M. S. Sniegowski ('47).

## Crude Glycerine Production

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, production of crude glycerine (including synthetic) for December 1968 totalled 29.1 million pounds, down 0.2 million pounds from November and down 2.2 million pounds from December 1967.

For the year 1968, production of crude glycerine (including synthetic) was 362.6 million pounds, compared with 366.2 million pounds for the year 1967. The year 1968 figure is a total of the individual monthly production statistics, and is, therefore, preliminary.

At the end of December, producer's stocks of crude and refined glycerine totalled 50.3 million pounds, down 0.9 million pounds from November (revised) and down 0.7 million pounds from the end of December 1967.

The crude and refined production and stocks figures originally reported for November 1968 were revised as follows, in million pounds, 100% basis: crude production, from 31.5 to 29.3; refined production, from 29.0 to 26.8; crude stocks, from 26.1 to 24.4; refined stocks, from 26.9 to 26.8; total stocks, from 53.0 to 51.2