• *Names in the News*

After 39 years with the company, W. R. CHASE, executive vice president and member of the board of directors of The Procter & Gamble Company, retired as both an officer and director on April 30. Mr. Chase, a native of Brookline, Mass., joined Procter & Gamble in 1931. He held various management positions before being elected vice president-advertising in 1955. He became vice president-soap products division and a director of the company in 1957 and was elected an executive vice president of P&G in 1960. Mr. Chase is a trustee of the Cincinnati Summer Opera Association. He is a past president of the Cincinnati Harvard and Harvard Business School Clubs, and was a national vice president of the alumni. He is a past president of the Cincinnati Planned Parenthood Association, and was a director of the national organization. He is an honorary vice president for life of the National Association of Manufacturers. J. W. HANLEY, vice president-group executive, assumed overall responsibility for the company's major staff departments which reported to Mr. Chase.

R. D. VOLD of Culver City, professor of chemistry at the University of Southern California, received the 11th Annual Tolman Medal from the Southern California Section of the American Chemical Society in recognition of his distinguished contributions to the field of chemistry over a period of 35 years. The Richard C. Tolman Medal bears the name of a distinguished scientist and profound scholar who had a deep concern for his fellow human beings. Selection of Dr. Vold as recipient of the 1970 Tolman Medal acknowledges his studies of colloidal systems, gels, emulsions, and surfaces films. It praises him for exemplifying the academic scientist with the integration of his talents for teaching, research and administration, and for his service to the chemistry profession nationally and abroad. For a number of years Dr. Vold was a research chemist with Procter & Gamble. After a brief stay at Stanford as a research associate, he was appointed an assistant professor of chemistry at USC in 1941. By 1947, Dr. Vold had advanced in academic rank to the position of professor and served as department chairman in 1950–53. As a Fulbright Fellow, he carried on research studies at the University of Utrecht, Holland, 1953–54, then spent two years as a visiting professor of physical chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India. In 1965 he returned to India to conduct a Summer Chemical Institute at the University of Jadavpur.

SIDNEY LOEB has joined Water Pollution Research & Applications, Inc., Washington, as a member of the firm's Scientific Advisory Council. In this capacity he will contribute to the firm's consulting activities especially as they apply to reverse osmosis, a process receiving increasing interest in desalting as well as in the treatment of wastewaters and process solutions. Dr. Loeb, who is often referred to as the "father" of reverse osmosis directed the project at the University of California, Los Angeles, where much of the pioneering work on the process was carried out. Recently he assisted Israel, under UNESCO auspices, to become independently established in reverse osmosis technology.

H. F. P. HOEPERMANS, has been named Director of Marketing-Europe of Stepan Chemical Company, Northfield, Illinois which has announced the opening of European headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The office will direct the sales of all Stepan Chemical divisions' products; however, most emphasis will be placed on the sale of surface active agents. Mr. Hoepermans joined Stepan International Department, Northfield, Illinois in 1965. Prior to his new appointment he had been assigned to the firm's Commercial Development Group. Mr. Hoepermans is a native of the Netherlands and attended the Dutch Institute for Foreign Trade, Nijenrode. He was an exchange scholar at DePauw University and in 1969 received his MBA from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

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were consistently large, negative and linear. The regressions of yield on average lactation body weight were significant and curvilinear; production increased up to average or above-average weight, then declined. Effects of the number of days open were small, accounting for less than 2% of the variance in all cases. Calendar year and age were the factors most closely associated with variation in fat percentage.

THE MECHANISM OF INTRODUCTION OF ALKYL GROUPS AT CARBON 24 OF STEROLS. III. THE SECOND ONE-CARBON TRANSFER AND REDUCTION. R. T. Van Allen, H. Chikamatsu, N. J. de Souza, J. P. John and W. R. Nes (Dept. Chem., Univ. Mississippi 38677). *J. Biol. Chem.* 244, 6645–55 (1969). Seeds of the "stone pine" *Pinus pinea* have been shown to contain 24ξ-Δ^5-stigmasten-3β-ol as well as smaller amounts of 24ξ-Δ^5-ergosten-3β-ol and trans-$\Delta^{5,24(28)}$-stigmastadien-3β-ol. Germination of the seeds in the presence of 2-^{14}C-mevalonate led to labeling of the steroids in a high yield. Isolation and reincubation of the labeled 24-ethylidene compounds, trans-$\Delta^{5,24(39)}$-stigmastadien-3β-ol, produced the labeled 24-ethyl derivative, 24ξ-Δ^5-stigmasten-3β-ol. The 24-substituted C_1 analogue of the latter, 24ξ-Δ^5-ergosten-3β-ol, was obtained labeled when the substrate contained the 24-methylene group (synthetic 28-^{14}C-$\Delta^{5,24(28)}$-ergostadien-3β-ol). From germination in the presence of the 28-^{14}C-$\Delta^{5,24(28)}$-ergostadien-3β-ol the 24-ethylidene derivative, 28-^{14}C-trans-$\Delta^{5,24(28)}$-stigmastadien-3β-ol, was also formed. The results demonstrate that a second transfer of a C_1 group to the $\Delta^{24(28)}$ bond occurs with the formation of a 24-ethylidene group in the biosynthesis of 24-substituted C_2 steroids. They also show that the $\Delta^{24(28)}$ bond can undergo reduction to give the saturated C-24(28) bond in both the 24-substituted C_1 and 24-substituted C_2 cases.

EFFECT OF DIETARY FATS ON SOME CHEMICAL AND FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS. R. D. Pankey and W. J. Stadelman (Animal Sciences Dept., Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. 47907). *J. Food Sci.* 34, 312–17 (1969). Fatty acid composition of total yolk lipids (triglycerides, cephelin, and lecithin fractions of lipovitellin and lipovitellenin) was influenced by 10% vegetable oil diet supplement (corn, soybean, olive, safflower or hydrogenated coconut oil). The fatty acid composition of the total yolk lipids was influenced by all dietary fats. The major change was in the linoleic acid at the expense of oleic acid with corn, soybean and safflower oil. Olive oil increased the oleic acid and hydrogenated coconut oil increased lauric, myristic and myristoleic acids. The fatty acid composition of the fractions of the lipo-proteins was influenced by the dietary fats and varied between fractions.

CUTICULAR LIPIDS OF ADULTS AND PUPARIA OF THE AUSTRALIAN SHEEP BLOWFLY LUCILIA CUPRINA (WIED.). B. S. Goodrich (Div. of Animal Health, C.S.I.R.O., McMaster Lab., Glebe, N.S.W., 2037, Australia). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 1 (1970). The presence of a strong contact component in the sex and ovipositing behavior of the sheep blowfly *Lucilia cuprina* Wied. prompted an investigation into the chemical composition of the cuticular wax of the adult male and female flies as well as that of the blowfly puparia. Thin-layer chromatography indicated that the lipids in all the waxes examined comprise hydrocarbons, nonglyceryl esters, triglycerides, free fatty acids and hydroxy compounds, probably diglycerides and monoglycerides. Phospholipids were not detected. Straight- and branched-chain saturated compounds, the latter often predominating, are present in the hydrocarbon, free fatty acid, and ester fractions. Unsaturated molecules were absent. The hydrocarbons resemble those of the cricket to some extent, but the absence of unsaturated compounds is in striking contrast to both the cricket and the cockroach. Pheromones may be present in the low molecular weight fatty acids obtained on brief extraction of the insects.

ISOLATION OF PLASMA LIPOPROTEINS BY ZONAL ULTRACENTRIFUGATION IN THE B14 AND B15 TITANIUM ROTORS. H. G. Wilcox and M. Heimberg (Dept. of Pharm., Vanderbilt Univ., School of Med., Nashville, Tenn. 37203). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 7–22 (1970). Lipoproteins were isolated from plasma of man, dog, rabbit, rat and chicken by ultracentrifugation in continuous density gradients using the B14 titanium and B15 titanium zonal rotors. Both the VLDL and the LDL of human plasma were separated easily from the HDL and from the other more plentiful plasma proteins by centrifugation for only 1 or 2 hr in the B14 or B15 rotor, respectively. Satisfactory separation of the HDL from the more dense plasma proteins was not achieved with these rotors. The human LDL achieved isopycnic equilibrium (d 1.04) on prolonged