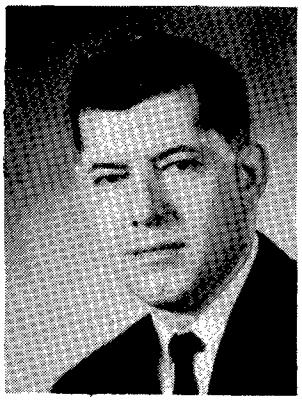
J.G. ENDRES (1961): Food Product Development Director, Central Soya, Chicago, Ill. B.S. Chemical Engineering, University of Illinois, 1955; Ph.D., Food Science, University of Illinois, 1961, Vice President and Director of Research and Engineering, Continental Coffee Co., 1970–72. Author of numerous papers and patents on thermal oxidation, fat technology and bakery technology. AOCS: Treasurer, 1970–73; Abstract Comm. 1964–; Ways and Means Comm. 1967–; Nominating Comm. 1965–67; Board Member-at-Large, 1970–; Technical Correspondent, 1970; North Central Section: Board Member, 1966–69; Treasurer, 1968–70; President, 1970–71.

Endres re-elected treasurer



R.J. Hlavacek

A.N. Wrigley

Hlavacek, Kummerow, Wrigley chosen members-at-large

F.A. Kummerow

R.J. HLAVACEK (1948–57; 1964): Associate Director of Research, Hunt-Wesson Foods; 1948–63, Swift and Co., Research Lab.; B.A., Lawrence College, 1944; Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1949. AOCS: Bond Award Comm., 1968–70; Ways and Means Comm., 1969–70; Flavor Nomenclature and Standards, 1969–70; Membership Comm., 1969–70; Society Improvement Comm., 1970–71; Cochm. of Fats and Oils Processing Short Course at Michigan State University; Board Member-at-Large, 1972–73.

F.A. KUMMEROW (1945): Professor of Food Chemistry, University of Illinois, Urbana. Author of 168 publications. His former students in AOCS include R.R. Allen, S.S. Chang, G.A. Jacobson and J.G. Endres. University of Wisconsin, doctor's degree in biochemistry, 1943; Kansas State University, 1950; Clemson University, Clemson, S.C., 1945. AOCS: Journal, 1953–56; Membership; Abstractor; Board Member-at-Large, 1972–73.

A.N. WRIGLEY (1955): Head, Plastics Investigations, Animal Fat Products Laboratory, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, USDA, Philadelphia, Pa. B.A., Economics, Haverford College, 1937; M.Sc., Chemistry, Haverford College, 1943; Ph.D., Chemistry, Temple University, 1958. Societies: Fellow, American Institute of Chemistry; Former Director, Secretary, Councilor, Philadelphia Section ACS; Philadelphia Organic Chemistry Club; New England Association of Chemistry Teachers; AAAS; Sigma Xi. AOCS: General Meeting Chm., 1966, 1974; Chm., Foreign Visitors' Welcoming Comm., 1971 Fall Meeting; National Program and Planning Comm., 1967–68; Program Comm., 1968 Fall Meeting. Northeast Section: Achievement Award, 1972; Director, 1966–67, 1971; Secretary, 1968; Vice President, 1969; President, 1970.

Officers installed at spring meeting

The newly elected 1973-74 AOCS officers were announced and installed at the 64th Annual Spring Meeting in New Orleans, April 29–May 2.

Election results were tabulated April 2, 1973, at the AOCS National Headquarters in Champaign, Ill. Of the 1164 ballots received, 1160 were validated and counted.

Other Board Members (the four most recent AOCS past-presidents) are: G.C. Cavanagh ('46), Chief Chemist and Research Director, Ranchers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.; S.S. Chang ('52), Professor of Food Chemistry, Dept. of Food Science, Rutgers State University, New Brunswick, N.J.; R.R. Allen ('50), Director of Exploratory Research, Anderson Clayton Foods, Richardson, Tex.; and R.T. O'Connor ('45), Chief, Cotton Physical Properties Lab., Southern Utilization R&D Division, ARS, USDA, New Orleans, La. Ex-Officio Members are: A.R. Baldwin, D.L. Henry, E.R. Hahn and J. Lyon. ■

New Books

J. F. Gerecht, Book Review Editor

Advances in Steroid Chemistry and Pharmacology, Vol. 3, Edited by M.H. Briggs and G.A. Christie (Academic Press, New York, 1972, 257 p.).

The current volume of this series consists of six chapters by authorities in the diverse steroid areas discussed.

The first chapter, by H. Selye, S. Szabo, P. Kourounakis and Y. Tache, presents rules for the SSS designation of steroids. The SSS (Symbolic Shorthand System for Physiology and Medicine) was devised by Selye in 1956. It names compounds on line-formula notations based on the use of mnemonic symbols, a strict "left-to-right" procedure in coining of terms and avoidance of synonyms or other sources of ambiguity. By the SSS nomenclature, progesterone would be designated as P^4 $on_{3,20}$ instead of 4-pregnene-3,20-dione as it is in the IUPAC terminology. The authors feel that their system is easier to learn than the IUPAC or Wiswesser systems of nomenclature, but all require considerable knowledge and memorization and the IUPAC system is well established.

The second chapter, by R. Hill, describes preclinical toxicity studies with progestens and estrogens, in which the dog was the test species. In discussing the aim of such studies – predictive value of animal data relative to use in man – it is shown that the dog is certainly not the choice species for studies of steroid contraceptives.

Amino steroids are the theme of the third chapter, by W.R. Buckett. This series of compounds, which includes secondary amino and morpholine derivatives, acetamides, quaternary salts and oximes, displays a variety of types of central nervous system activity. Amino steroids that act as analgesics, muscle relaxants, CNS stimulants and depressants, anesthetics, anticonvulsants and neuromuscular blocking agents are described.

K. Fotherby and F. James discuss the metabolism of synthetic steroids in the fourth review. They compare the metabolism of synthetic estrogens, androgens, progestogens and corticoids in man, animals and in vitro. Very useful tables, including systems used and isolated major products, are provided.

In the fifth article, H. Jackson and A.R. Jones describe the effects of steroids and their antagonists on spermatogenesis. This article includes a discussion of the mechanism of spermatogenesis and how it is affected by androgens, estrogens, progestogens and various antiandrogens. Understanding of this area would be basic to work on development of a male "pill."

The final chapter, by W.W. Yotis, describes the responses of microorganisms to steroids. This review demonstrates that steroids play wider metabolic roles than those related to their mediation of endocrine-controlled processes. The influence of steroids upon microbial metabolism and on the reticuloendothelial system suggests the need for further investigation of their effect upon infectious processes.

The book is easy to read and contains thorough author and subject indices. It should be especially useful to steroid pharmacologists but provides much of interest to all pharmacologists and chemists.

DAVID KRITCHEVSKY
The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Blood Lipids and Lipoproteins: Quantitation, Composition and Metabolism, Edited by Gary J. Nelson (Wiley-Interscience Publishers, New York, 1972, 980 p., illustrated, $40.00).

The formidable task of summarizing valuable research in the broad area of blood lipids and lipoproteins is undertaken in this book; the subject is long overdue and therefore welcome. By no means should this work be considered an all-inclusive exposition of the current status of the field, but the editor did manage to include in one volume valuable information in a field that embraces both lipids and proteins. The effectiveness of such an endeavor becomes less cohesive and spotty when some authors emphasize special accomplishments in so vast a field, as is often the case when 21 contributors work toward common goals. This production is a compilation of 16 chapters with notable contributions from specialists.

The book is divided into three parts: Part I, "Analytical Methods"; Part II, "Formed Elements of Blood"; and Part III, "Soluble Lipoproteins" (314, 151 and 409 pages, respectively).

Part I consists of six chapters: "Handling, Extraction and Storage of Blood Samples," "Quantitative Analysis of Blood Lipids," "Determination of Serum Triglycerides," "Analysis of Blood Lipids by Infrared Spectrometry," "The Isolation and Quantitative Analysis of Serum Lipoproteins" and "Integrated Approach to Plasma Lipid and Lipoprotein Analysis." Missing from this part of the book are specific analytical procedures for each blood lipid, with the exception of serum triglycerides. An entire chapter is devoted to IR technique, which is of only limited use for quantitative analysis of blood lipids. However the chapter of 67 pages contained a wealth of analytical information on IR spectra of lipid classes. Particular emphasis is placed on techniques used in the authors' laboratories, such as the use of automatic apparatus for purification of lipid extracts using Sephadex (Chapter 2) and electrochromatography as a tool of lipoprotein evaluation, phenotyping and separation.

Part II consists of four chapters: "Lipid Composition and Metabolism of Erythrocytes," "Lipid Composition and Metabolism of Leukocytes," "The Lipids of Human Platelets" and "Protein Components and Their Role in the Structure of Red-Cell Membranes." The chapter on erythrocyte lipids is very thorough and deals with the complete analysis of lipid erythrocytes of many species, the influence of diet and disease on blood lipids, and the role of lipids in membrane function and structure. The leukocyte lipids and platelet lipids are equally well treated but limited to human leukocytes and platelets. Studies on erythrocyte-membrane proteins by electrophoretic and solubility characteristics, as well as by physiochemical techniques such as optical rotatory dispersion, circular dichroism, etc., are well treated in the next chapter.

Part III consists of six chapters: "Lipid Composition of Lipoproteins in Normal and Diseased States," "Lipid Class Distribution in Normal and Diseased States," "Fat Absorption and Chylomicron Formation," "Plasma Lecithin: Cholesterol Acyltransferase," "The Apolipoproteins: Their Structure and Functional Roles in Human Serum Lipoproteins" and "Serum Lipoprotein Synthesis and Metabolism." One has but to glance at the subheadings of each chapter to