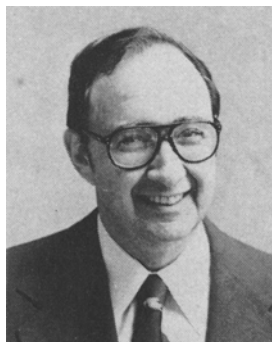
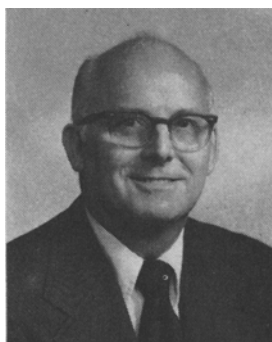


Section News

Diet and Atherosclerosis — Everything Counts



D. Kritchevsky



R. Hlavacek

Dr. David Kritchevsky, professor of biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, will speak on "Diet and Atherosclerosis — Everything Counts" during the Tuesday, June 5, meeting of the Northeast Section at Robin Hood Inn, Clifton, NJ.

Dr. Kritchevsky, who is associate director of The Wistar Institute, will discuss factors in atherosclerosis, including fat, carbohydrate, protein and fiber.

"Using a cholesterol-free, semi-purified diet, we have investigated the effects of fat, protein, carbohydrate and fiber," Dr. Kritchevsky said in a summary of his presentation. "The type of carbohydrate present in the diet affects cholesterimia and experimental atherosclerosis. Fructose and sucrose, for instance, are more atherogenic than glucose. Protein also has a special effect. Thus, when the dietary fiber is cellulose, we find casein to be more atherogenic than soy protein; when the fiber is alfalfa, the two proteins exert an identical effect."

Further information is available from the program chairman, Dr. Robert Hlavacek, vice president of quality assurance for Thomas J. Lipton Inc., 201-567-8000.

The social hour, with an open bar, will begin at 6 p.m. with dinner at 7 p.m. Dr. Kritchevsky will speak about 8 p.m. Cost will be \$11 to section members, \$5 to students.

North Central symposium

Approximately 60 persons attended the North Central Section's all-day symposium held March 28 in suburban Chicago. The program included a morning plenary session on "Dietary Lipids in Health and Disease" with five speakers and concurrent afternoon sessions on "New Developments in Processing and Ingredients" and "Analytical Methodology."



Speakers table for the February Northeast Section meeting included, (from left) Reuben Grinstein, section president; Frank White; A. Richard Baldwin, speaker; Bill Bernholz; David Min; and David Berner.



Among those attending the February Northeast Section meeting were (from left) Peter Kalustian, Sam Cohen, and Frank Luddy.



Additional views of audience at February Northeast Section meeting.



Northeast Symposium Attracts 60

Approximately 60 persons attended the Northeast Section's one-day symposium on "Potential Toxicants Related to Fats and Oils and Their Derivatives in Commercial Processing."

Speakers with industrial, governmental and academic affiliations reviewed potential problems from those of individual products to industry-wide environmental concerns.

Art Waltking of CPC International opened the program with a discussion of aflatoxin history and research during the past 20 years. He said further research is needed on better and quicker methods of identification, as well as on contributing factors to aflatoxin formation. Genetic research may produce varieties of susceptible crops that are more resistant to aflatoxin, noting aflatoxin is seldom a problem in soybeans, but first emerged as a major problem in another oilseed, peanuts. Improved irrigation for crops in dry regions may reduce aflatoxin contamination, Waltking said. Improving storage facilities also could reduce occurrence, he added.

David Berner reviewed "Potentially Toxic Artifacts in Vegetable Oils" that may occur naturally in oils, as well as those resulting from contamination or chemical changes. Berner noted that many natural contaminants are eliminated in processing, while others such as aflatoxin are controlled by inspection and analysis. Some researchers have speculated as to possible harmful effects of polyunsaturated fatty acids, trans fatty acids, and carotenoid pigments, while pesticide and herbicide residues are becoming of increasing concern, Berner noted.

Dr. Irving Selikoff of Mount Sinai Medical Center spoke on "Problems of Industrial Chemicals in the Environment." Selikoff noted that wide publicity had been given to a report asserting that occupational cancers total 20% of cancer cases in the United States, but that no reliable data exists to prove or disprove the estimate. Selikoff reviewed data that has developed on asbestos-related cancer during the past few years, noting that quite often it is difficult if not impossible to predict long-term effects. After showing a slide showing a dramatic increase in cigaret smoking from the 1930s through the present, he said that he once asked a colleague what he would have said if Selikoff had been able to show him that slide in the 1930s. Selikoff said, "He replied, 'Isn't that wonderful. Now we won't have so much lip cancer caused by smoking clay pipes.'"

Selikoff noted those concerned with environmental protection must be aware of many different factors in evaluating a potential toxic agent, including the type and duration of exposure, the populations being exposed, and any combined effects that might increase the danger—as happened when asbestos workers also were cigaret smokers.

Dr. John Wenninger of the FDA's Division of Cosmetic Technology said the FDA proposed policy on cosmetic ingredients would be published "in the near future—from six weeks to six months." Many cosmetic ingredients are capable of being absorbed through the skin, he noted, requiring special attention.

Other papers during the seminar included: "The Oncogenic and Other Biological Properties of Nitrosamines," by Dr. Peter N. Magee of Temple University; "Monitoring

Methodology-Industrial Chemical Hazard," by Dr. Blaine C. McKusick of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; and "Polychlorodibenzodioxin Occurrence" by Drs. Warren Crummet and Don Townsend of Dow Chemical Co.



Symposium chairman Manuchehr Eijadi (right) introduced speaker Dr. Irving Selikoff of Mount Sinai Medical Center.



Gathered together during morning session were (from left) program chairman Bill Bernholz and speakers Blaine C. McKusick, E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; Dr. David Berner, Nabisco Inc., and Art Waltking, CPC International Inc.



Speaker John Wenninger of FDA's Division of Cosmetic Technology (center) visited during lunch with Frank Naughton (left) and Nick Pelick.