

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PROTEINS

An International Symposium on Protein in Food, Health and Industry (ISPROFHI-1985) is being organised at Loyola College (Autonomous) in the University of Madras, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Institution during 5-9 November 1985.

The symposium with its focal theme on "The Emerging role of Proteins in developing Society" will be organised with four symposia on different aspects, such as: 1) Analysis structure and function of proteins, 2) Proteins in food and nutrition-Energy re-

quirements. 3) Proteins in Health and disease and 4) Biotechnological and Industrial aspects of proteins.

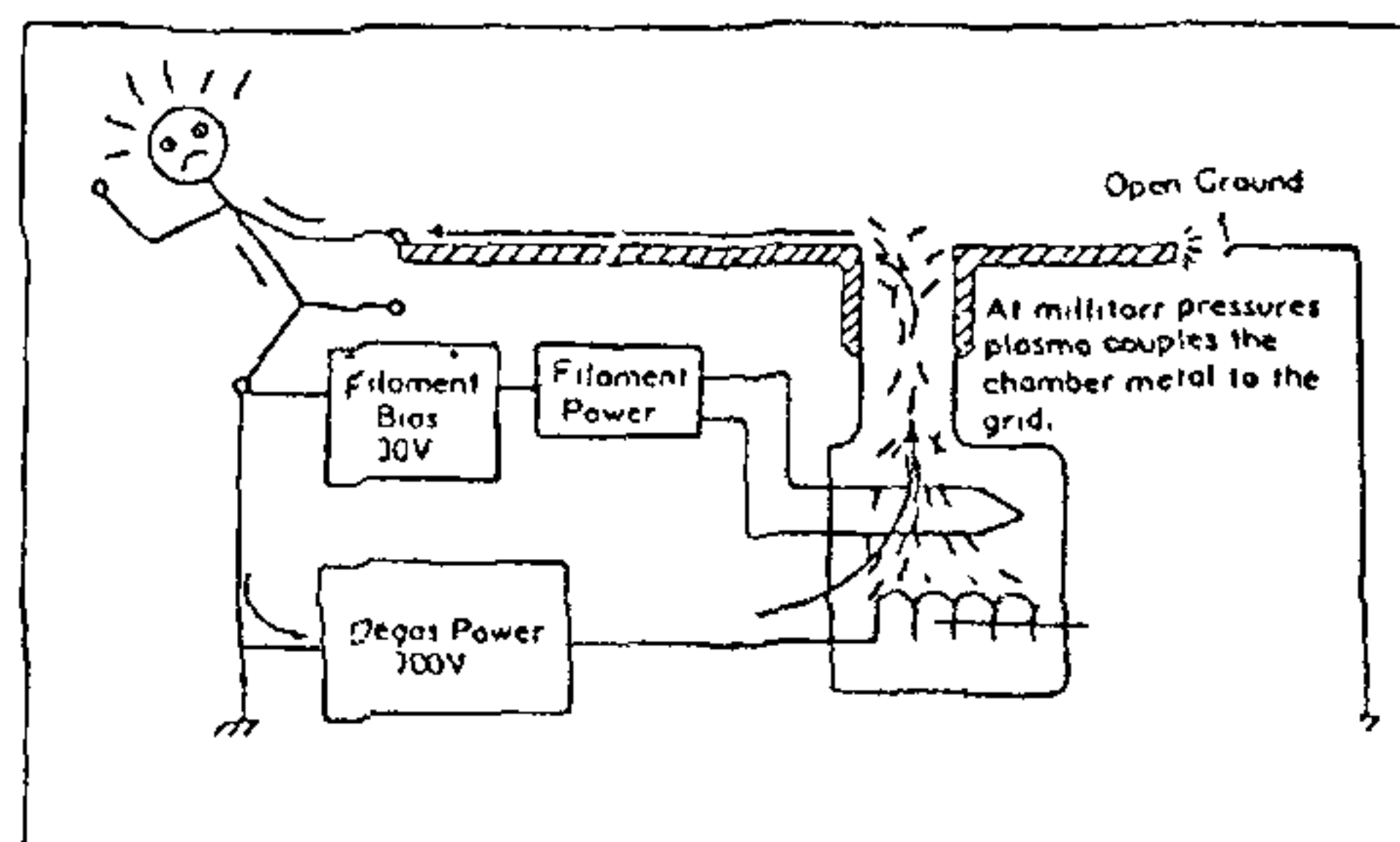
In addition to the Symposia there will be invited lectures, presentation of contributed papers, poster presentation and exhibition. Last date for receiving abstracts is 31st May 1985. For further details contact Prof. Dr A. Srinivasan, Convenor, ISPROFHI 1985, Department of Chemistry, Loyola College (Autonomous) University of Madras, Madras 600 034, India.

NEWS

SAFETY NOTICE

Human contact between ground and the metal parts of a vacuum chamber can be dangerous if the metal is not grounded, and if an ionization gauge is operating in the chamber at pressures of 0.1 pascal (7×10^{-4} torr) or higher. Lethal electrical shock can possibly occur if all of these conditions are present. Common grounding of the metal parts of the vacuum chamber and of the ionization gauge controller chassis removes this danger.

Charles F. Morrison, Senior Scientist (Granville-Phillips Company)



Prevent The Dangerous Path

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF FOOD-IRRADIATION PLANTS

... An isotope irradiator really has no environmental impact. All radioactive source materials are doubly or triply encapsulated in stainless steel cases to prevent escape of radioactive material. Thus radioactive contamination is prevented. Periodic tests of storage water and irradiation facility work areas are performed to assure this. Also, in the case of Cobalt-60, when the energy level of the source material decreases to an unacceptable level, the sources are sent back to the manufacturer and reactivated, so that no

waste is generated. The entire process is designed and licensed to maintain the highest standards of workers' and public safety."

[Steven R. Thompson (Radiation Technology, Inc., Rockaway, NJ) in *Association of Food and Drug Officials Quarterly Bulletin* 48(4): 251-6, Oct. 84. Reproduced with permission from *Press Digest, Current Contents*[®], No. 1, January 7, 1985, p. 15. (Published by the Institute for Scientific Information[®], Philadelphia, PA, USA.)]