

A. DIVISION OF THE HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY
B. TITLE OF PAPER CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. MAX GERSON TO NUTRITIONAL CHEMISTRY

Paper number as listed on program _____

Time Required for Presentation _____
 Poster Presentation Preferred

C. AUTHORS
Underline name of speaker

D. Business Mailing Address Including Zip Code and telephone Number
List Address only once if all authors at same address.

E. ACS Member? Yes No
Division Member? Yes No

F. American Chemist or Chemical Engineer?
If not, give classification: biologist, physicist, etc. Pl
 Chemist
 Chemical Engineer
Other _____

Eli Seifter
Jeffrey Weinzweig

Eli Seifter, Ph.D.
Professor of Biochemistry and Surgery
Albert Einstein Coll. of Med.
1300 Morris Park Avenue
Bronx, New York 10461

NOTE: All presenting authors must register for the meeting—either full meeting registration or one-day registration for the day of presentation.

G. Work done at Albert Einstein College of Medicine

H. Plan ACS nonACS publication. Where? _____ No Uncertain

I. Specify Equipment Required for Presentation Other than 2" x 2" slide or overhead (transparency) projector _____

J. ABSTRACT. Please be BRIEF—150 words maximum if possible. Title of paper should be ALL CAPS; author(s) listed first name, middle initial, last name; indicate full address w/zip code. SINGLE SPACE, BLACK CARBON RIBBON.

DO NOT USE →

CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. MAX GERSON TO NUTRITIONAL CHEMISTRY. Eli Seifter and Jeffrey Weinzweig, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, Bronx, N.Y.

Dr. Max Gerson, a prominent physician in pre-Hitler Germany, had strong training in nutritional biochemistry and employed nutrition as an adjunct to other forms of preventive and therapeutic medicine, first in Germany, and then as a refugee in the U.S. He was called by Dr. Albert Schweitzer, "One of the eminent geniuses in medical history". Gerson's advocacy of some nutritional practices, considered unorthodox at that time, brought him into conflict with the AMA, the American Cancer Society, and the USPHS. What were these outlandish practices? He taught that some cancers and some heart diseases were due to "lifestyle", and were related to tobacco, alcohol, and malnutrition (i.e., excess intake of fat, simple sugars, salt, animal protein, calories, and DDT- and Chlor-dane-treated crops, and insufficient intake of unprocessed green and orange vegetables (especially carrots and cabbages), complex carbohydrates, and potassium). Gerson believed diet could inhibit the progress of these diseases, or, in some cases, even cause their regression. At Senate Committee meetings in 1946, Dr. Gerson testified and was ridiculed by the representatives of the USPHS and the American Cancer Society for his advocacy of these concepts. Ironically, Dr. Gerson's program has become a mainstay of the present day medical establishment's treatment and research programs.

DO NOT USE →

K. MAIL ABSTRACT TO PERSON NAMED IN ACS DIVISIONAL DEADLINES PUBLISHED (JUNE & DEC.) IN C2EN