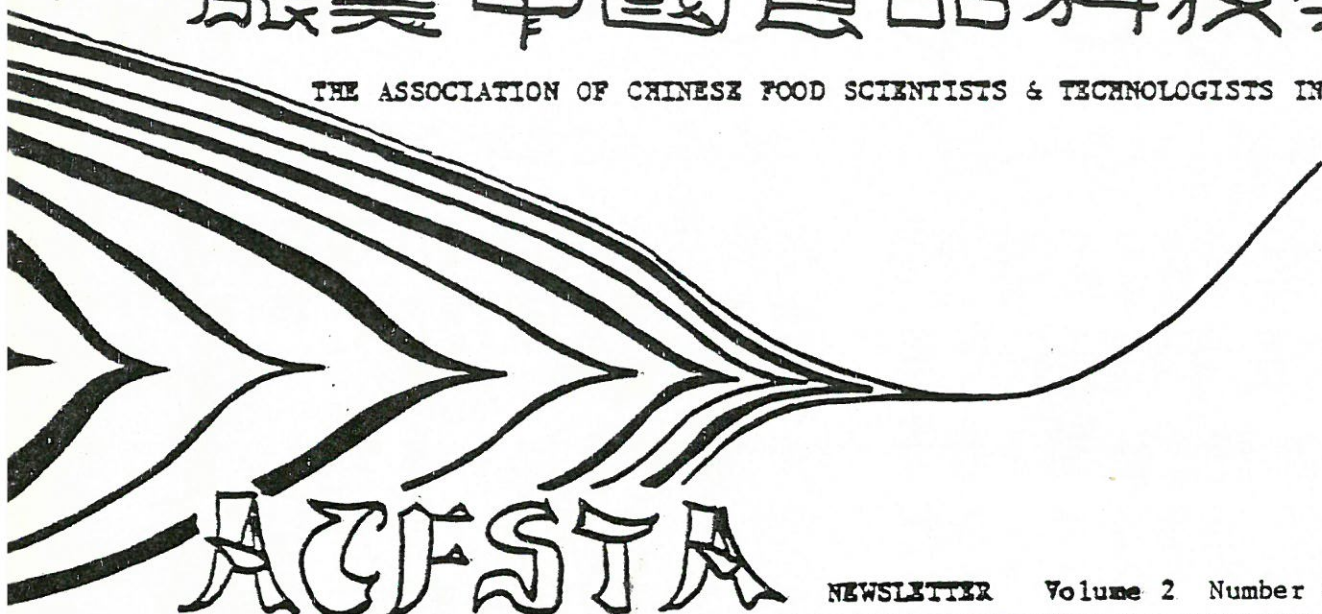


# 旅美中國食品科技學會

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE FOOD SCIENTISTS & TECHNOLOGISTS IN AMERICA



# 食誌

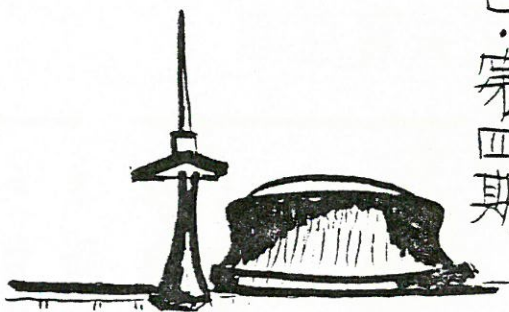
# ACFSTA

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## 國際食品最新科技研討會

*International Symposium on*

### RECENT ADVANCES IN FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

January 9-11, 1980  
Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

# 專 輯

# 編者的話

本會誌能續上期再次刊登  
研討會專輯，分享會友，應特別  
向張光世部長、李榮道主委及張  
駟祥、岑卓卿、陸伯勛、梅子熙等  
教授致謝，助會員借此專輯  
受益。

順便提醒六月八日在紐  
奧良年會及酒會，屆時  
盼能有更多會友撥冗參加  
共襄盛舉。

第一卷共四期的會誌編纂  
終於告了段落，工作頗有心得。  
唯不知會友閱讀之後，有何  
收穫？感想？反應？……想到  
此，實覺會誌尚待改進之處  
仍多，建議將來能增闢「讀  
者的話」，促進讀者相互間或與  
編者之間意見的對流。

最後，謝大家的支持與合作。

順祝 暑安

——主編——林輝正

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# —— 會長的話 ——

各位會友們：

七年前，I.F.T. 在New Orleans 同年會，我們有十幾位朋友，相約聚餐，每位每會朋友都覺得這種聚會應該繼續並擴大，乃推王學同收集旅美中國食品科技人員資料，並編印通訊錄，暫定名為「食品科學學會中國聯誼會」。在一九七七年張駟祥教授當任會長時始正式為本會定名，及設章程。會務日益擴張，會員增加，迄今有將近二百名會員。充分証明了七年來我們團結合作進步的結果，是很值得我歷屆正副會長、理事、及會員們驕傲的。如今，我們將重回到本會發源地開會，內心充滿了新的希望。

回顧一年來的工作：會章修訂，制度健全及分層負責，能設立連絡系統，收集會員資料，編印會誌，與國內有關單位，及顧問會保持密切合作，並參與國內研討會等等。這些之所以能順利達成，全靠全體會員們熱心支持，理事會各會員，顧問會召集人張教授，農發會李組長等的通力協助與指導。此外加上林副會長兼主編、楊、鄧秘書、蘇財務熱誠服務。謹此一一致謝

今後會務之繼續發展，除了得到適當人選出來領導之外，仍需我們大家繼續支持、貢獻，共同為建設一個更健全並屬於大家的學會而努力。

周鴻恩



1980 ACFSTA ANNUAL MEETING



&

FOOD INDUSTRY R&D ADVISORY COMMITTEE & ACFSTA COCKTAIL RECEPTION  
FOR ROC IFT DELEGATES

TIME: 4:30 - 7:00  
SUNDAY  
JUNE 8, 1980

PLACE: KENILWORTH ROOM  
4th FLOOR  
HYATT REGENCY-NEW ORLEANS

8

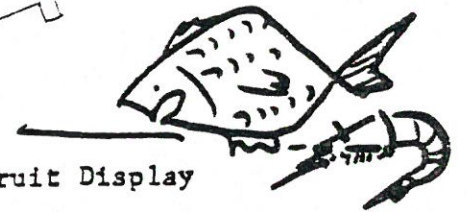
\*\*\*\*\* P R O G R A M \*\*\*\*\*

- 4:30 Registration
- 5:00 Cocktail Hour (Open Bar)
- 5:20 Welcome
- 5:30 Business Meeting, Introduction of New Officers
- 6:00 Reception Party  
Carved Virginia Ham  
Carved Smoked Salmon  
Seafood on Ice  
Hot Hors D'Oeuvres  
Int'l Cheese and Fruit Display
- 7:00 Adjourn (Attend IFT Opening Session in Regency Ballroom)

JUNE

SUNDAY

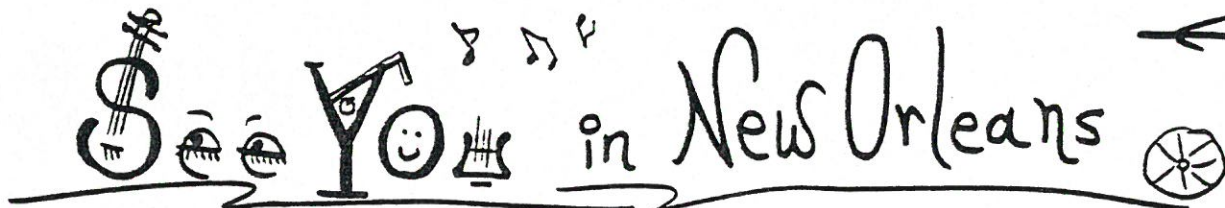
4:30 P.M.



"Time is Money, and to have a good time in New Orleans needs both."

Just make it both !! This time in New Orleans we can have a brief annual meeting, a delightful welcome reception, and a relaxing start for the IFT meeting, all on the same day. This is made possible by taking care of most of our time-consuming business in advance by mail and by special arrangement credited to our President. We know that you like to save Monday night for other more interesting adventures in New Orleans.

Please note the change that we meet on Sunday instead of Monday. Make sure that you arrive at New Orleans earlier on Sunday. We have selected many delicious entries for our party. You certainly don't want to miss it.



# 研討會開幕致辭

——經濟部長張光世——

Address At Opening Session of International Symposium  
on Recent Advances in Food Science and Technology by  
His Excellency Kwang-shih Chang Minister of Economic  
Affairs Republic of China

In the today's world, no one can deny that food and energy are the two very basic resources dependent on which man live and thrive. In recent years, the whole world has been worrying about the oil crunch, fearing the imminent impact the shortage of energy resources has upon industry and economy. Ironically, the food problem, despite its seriousness, has not been given due emphasis, perhaps because of its ostensibly chronic nature.

As we all know, the world population is continuously on the increase. In certain areas, the population increases at more than 3% per year. The global population growth rate has long been outstripped the actual increase rate of total food production. In reality, the inherent threat of inadequate food supply is far more serious to mankind than the annoying energy crisis which, according to of various views, may be solved in the next century. According to some statistics, about 10,000 people either starve to death or die from malnutrition per week over the world. It is also forecast that the world population will reach 15 billion in 70 years. With the enormous pressure of food shortage already felt by the existing population of 4 billion, it is not hard to imagine the potential danger in the years to come unless food output can be increased proportionately.

Besides the burgeoning population, food shortage is aggravated by yet another aspect. Along with the economic progress and improved standard of living achieved in developing countries, there has been a mounting demand for more nutritional food, especially animal protein which comes principally from meat. It requires several pounds of feed to produce each pound of meat. The better the people live, the greater is the demand on food resources. Consequently, the total agricultural products consumed directly and indirectly will add up to an appreciable extent. Considering that the population of developing countries which constitutes two-thirds of the world's is to be fed adequately and well, the increasing need of food resources will be tremendous.

Agriculture in a broad sense-involving primarily food production and, the food industry -- constitutes the most fundamental economic sector in developed as well as developing countries. Speaking on the agricultural policy of the Republic of China, President Chiang Ching-Kuo pointed out emphatically that social well-being cannot be achieved without a sound agricultural policy. He went on to say that agriculture relates closely to the basic problems of economy, politics and society and therefore plays a pivotal role in economic development as well as social and political stability. It is especially true for a country where the farming population is relatively high.

Our phenomenal industrial growth during the past 30 odd years stems from the earlier success in agricultural development. From 1952 to 1968, annual agricultural growth averaged 5.2%. With around 50% of our population involved in agriculture during that period, the prosperity of rural areas and the affluence of farmers meant a rapidly expanding market for consumer goods from local industries. With this stronghold for the domestic market and the benefit of abundant labor from rural villages, industry ventured on rapid expansion and extension to the export market. Thus, the economy of the Republic of China has been thriving on complementary development of agriculture, industry and trade. You may have already witnessed the viability of this rapidly growing economy which originated from the land reform.

We started our agricultural development with the implementation of the land reform program. Rational redistribution of farm land enabled individual farmers to own the land they tilled. Protected from being exploited and assisted by the government, the farmers have strong incentives to work hard, and to improve the land and farming practices. Thus land reform has brought about a higher level of agricultural productivity, increased farm income, raised rural standard of living and equitable distribution of wealth. The former landlords who sold their excess land turned to invest their capital in industry. The success of the land reform program was indeed instrumental to facilitating agricultural development and industrial take-off as well.

As industry has been growing at a much faster rate than agriculture, our economy has undergone a gradual change from predominantly agricultural to basically industrial. Under the pressure of population increase and limited arable land, the government has been paying close attention and making great efforts to further elevate farm productivity through agricultural modernization. The small farm system, which have served our purpose very well since the land reform, has become incompatible with farm mechanization, the mainstay of our modernization program. To cope with the situation, the government policy is to encourage the farmers, by retaining individual ownership, to poll adjacent lands together to form large farm plots so as to facilitate farm mechanization.

The government has envisaged NT\$287 billion for the implemen-

tation of 10-year agricultural modernization and development projects which have already been under progress. The budget includes NT\$78 billion for promoting farm mechanization, NT\$102 billion for constructing and improving irrigation facilities, NT\$14 billion for establishing agricultural transportation and marketing facilities, NT\$26 billion for forestry development, NT\$52.5 billion for fisheries development, NT\$10.6 billion for development of land resources and NT\$4.4 billion for rural community welfare.

The fact that the population in Taiwan is expected to increase to 24 million in ten years and it is difficult for the limited arable land to cope with ever-increasing demand for food supply necessitates the expansion of our deep-sea fishery and livestock industry, the latter with imported feed. Time does not permit me to elaborate.

While devoting our efforts to expand food output, we must not overlook the importance of how to effectively use the food available and how to minimize waste. According to a WHO report, the total food production of the world has suffered a 20% loss by insect and rodents damage due to improper storage and handling. Much food can be saved with proper care. In my opinion, it is no less important than production and is a problem worthy of great attention.

Worthy of special mention is our strong desire to establish a modern food processing industry. Among many reasons, the following may be cited. First, as our people get more and more affluent, the demand for better and more nutritious food becomes stronger and stronger. Secondly, the changing eating habit of most people requires food in convenient form. Thirdly, it is of utmost importance economically to upgrade and improve agricultural products for better utilization as food or feed. Furthermore, to ensure the exportation of our farm produce, we have to offer products of the highest quality so as to earn the foreign exchange needed to import vast quantities of grains. Here, you may be interested to know that the Republic of China imports 5-6 million tons of grains annually as food and feed. In 1978, our agricultural imports amounted to US\$900 million. However, the combined export revenue of farm products (US\$640 million) and processed food (US\$740 million) for the same year totaled US\$1,378 million, exceeding what we spent on importing grains. Tonnage-wise, our agricultural production is insufficient to meet our demand as evidenced by the large quantities of grain imports. In terms of value, however, we are an exporting country of agricultural products, thanks mainly to our food processing industry. From the standpoint of trade, it is apparent in a sense that a modern food processing industry will serve the purpose of attaining agricultural self-sufficiency.

This International Symposium on Recent Advances in Food Science and Technology is the first of its kind ever held in the Republic of China. We believe the discussions and viewpoints presented will have profound influence on our agricultural production and food industry. It is hoped that the Symposium will mark the beginning of a new era in our agricultural modernization.

# 農業發展 與 食品加工

— 行政院農業發展委員會·李崇道 —

Address given by Dr. Robert C. T. Lee, Chairman of the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development, on January 9, 1980 at the International Symposium on Recent Advances in Food and Technology held in Taipei, Republic of China

Sustained agricultural growth following World War II has laid the foundation for the outstanding economic record that Taiwan has registered over the past years. In the immediate postwar years, agriculture was the backbone of the Taiwan economy. In 1953, for instance, the agricultural sector accounted for 38% of the net domestic product and the export of primary and processed agricultural products, valued at US\$100,070,000, represented 92% of the total export worth. In this same year, processed food products amounted to US\$79 million and the major agricultural exports were sugar, rice, tea and canned pineapples. Agriculture in this postwar period not only provided low-cost food for the expanding population, but also earned a vast amount of foreign exchange, of which about US\$40 million a year was used to finance the import of industrial equipment and raw materials. This gave industry a low-cost start enabling subsequent gradual and planned development. Agriculture therefore acted as the prime mover of the eye-catching economic development that Taiwan has achieved.

In the course of this remarkable economic growth, industry has long outstripped and replaced agriculture as the leading economic sector. Statistics shows that between 1967 and 1977, while the economy as a whole logged an annual growth rate of 10.07%, the agricultural sector grew at a rate of only 3.83%. In the same period, the farmers averaged an income that declined from 70% to 64% of that of their non-farm cousins. This trend, if not arrested, would exert an adverse impact upon the development of agriculture as a whole. The situation prompted the government to invest, since 1973, an amount equal to over US\$300 million in over 1690 projects. These projects were designed to improve the livelihood of the farming population on a long-term basis, through concentrated efforts at accelerating rural improvement and boosting farm incomes. Equal emphasis has been placed upon modernizing agricultural infrastructure and improving production techniques so as to develop the agricultural resources by all possible means. JCRR and its successor, the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development, have been engaged in this work.



An advanced stage of economic development brings with it increased demand for processed and mass-produced food products. The local food industry as a result has prospered tremendously. In 1977, for instance, food processors numbered over 10,000 in total, with over US\$3.6 billion in fixed assets. They contributed US\$600 million to gross domestic product, which amounted to 12.1% of that contributed by the manufacturing industry as a whole. Exports of processed food items in the same year, in the amount of over US\$700 million, represented a 3.8-times rise over 1967.

The local food-processing industry consists of:

1) Rice-grinding, sugar-refining and flour-milling

In 1978, flour production totaled 480,000 m.t. and sugar and its products amounted to 1,060,000 m.t. in total output, most of which were exported to earn US\$74 million in foreign exchange.

2) Livestock and related products

Statistics of the 1976 Business and Industry Survey showed that livestock slaughtered was valued at US\$117 million, dairy products at US\$42 million, and feed at US\$680 million. Most of the products in this category are for the domestic market.

3) Canned and frozen foods and tea manufacture

With the largest labor force, assets and production value and drawing all their raw materials from the agricultural sector, these industries have a vital bearing upon agricultural development and farm incomes. The exports account for about one-half of total agricultural exports. Canned asparagus and mushrooms earned US\$113 million and US\$100 million, respectively, in foreign exchange in 1978. In the same year, processed vegetables and canned fruit sold for US\$270 million in the international market, processed fishery products for US\$87 million, and tea for US\$29 million.

4) Edible oils, condiments and biscuits based on imported grain

Massive grain imports and modernization of equipment has led to a fast pace of growth in these industries. Soybean oil, for instance, rose in 1977 to 100,000 m.t. in output, an increase of over three times.

5) Fruit juices, beverages and cigarettes

Demand for these products surges as a consequence of rising national income; it is expected to maintain the same trend.

A growing food-processing industry conduces to improvement in the livelihood of millions and creates untold job opportunities. In 1977, the industry employed upwards of 100,000 people, contributing to employment in related services. It also boosts the value added to agricultural commodities so as to improve their competitiveness in the foreign market. Food-processing contributions to farm incomes are significant. Take canned mushrooms and asparagus for instance. Of the over US\$200 million in exports a year, about one-half goes to the farmers. Income from growing these two crops even runs as much as almost one-half of the farm family income in some areas. Food processing leads to advances in agricultural production, while agriculture supplies the raw materials required for its continuous growth. There is a correlation coefficient of 0.98 between the food processing industry and agricultural production.

Food processing as it is understood today embraces all activities involved in the entire process of ensuring the supply of raw materials through delivering end-products to the consumer. As food processing comprises a series of related steps like harvesting, cleaning, grading, processing, packing, storage, and transportation, demands upon attention are manifold and heavy.

Foremost among the problems to merit serious attention is quality control. To ensure the steady supply of quality farm produce for processing purposes, the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development has collaborated with related agencies in pushing for planned production and marketing in selected areas that produce for the processors. Measures like intensive management and technical assistance are adopted in a bid to upgrade the products.

Also of cardinal importance is the processing technique. As a considerable part of food processing in Taiwan is cottage industry, quality control is often less than desirable. Besides a vast and fast effort to accelerate amelioration in this segment, the scale of production has to be greatly expanded to enable continued improvement in equipment, manpower and management, which will guarantee quality production.

Close coordination between production and marketing requires as prerequisite an adequate understanding of market situations both at home and abroad for the purpose of meeting needs as to quality and quantity. The government is setting up stabilization funds to protect the interests of food processors by adjusting market prices.

The government has over the years contributed considerable attention and funds to the development of a food-processing industry that improves farm incomes, enriches the life of the consumer, and helps advance the export industry of the country. There is of course room for improvement, and we welcome expert opinion.

張 翹 祥 教 授

今天我們這個討論會能設這樣隆重熱烈的開始，能發得到國內政府首長如此的重視，能發得到國內食品科技人員熱誠的合作，能發得到世界上食品科技界的權威人士前來參加，能發受到世界性食品科技雜誌的重視和報導，我們實在深深感到萬分的高興。

尤其令我們高興的是這個研討會開始於經濟部食品工業研究發展顧問委員會的一個建議，所以我想借這個機會向各位來報告一下這個以補助祖國食品工業為目的的組織。

顧問委員會之成立

顧問委員會是在民國六十六年成立，那時現任行政院孫院長任經濟部長，派我做召集人，負責組織這個顧問委員會。當時孫部長指示委員應當

第一：包括學校，工業和研究機構有成績，有經驗的學者

第二：包括旅居美國東南西北各部的學者。

第三：理論研究和實際發展生產的專家併重。

我總算不辱使命，在短期內推薦了十一位學者，由那時的孫部長聘請為委員，而經濟部的食品工業研究發展顧問委員會也就正式成立。民國六十七年孫部長升任行政院院長，顧問委員會乃由經濟部張光世部長續為聘請，使顧問委員會的工作毫無間斷的繼續到今天。

### 工作目標

顧問委員會經過一再商討，並屢次向孫院長請求指示，更透過國內聯絡人，李秀祖長，徵求國內各機構和有關人員的同意，決定了顧問委員會的工作方針如下：

第一：介紹最新的食品科技給臺灣。這不限於美國，而是世界性的。因為好幾位顧問委員都是歐亞各國著名食品公司的顧問。

第二：解答國內食品工業界的問題。

顧問委員中有從事各方面的專家，顧問委員會並與旅美中國食品科技學會保持密切聯絡。該會有中國籍會員近兩百人，可以幫我們解決問題，必要的時候也可以請美國友人專家幫助。

第三：推薦國內所急需的各方面專家，以最經濟的方式，到臺灣指導講學。

第四：對國內食品工業的研究計劃和進行方針加以研討，並進一步作具體的批評和建議。

第五：作為中國食品工業和美國食品工業的交換與聯絡的橋梁。

我想把我們顧問委員會的建議，舉幾個例子，向大家報告一下，以獲取中國食品工業界的反應和批評。

(一) 臺灣的食品工廠和歐美比較起來，還只能算是小型和中型。當然臺灣也有很多家很具規模的工廠，但是根據臺灣大學孫露西教授為顧問委員會做的調查，全臺灣一年（六十八年）花在食品研究和發展方面的經費只有四百二十萬美元左右，而美國通用食品公司（General Foods Co.）一家一年的研究發展經費便有八千三百萬美元，這個數字，我保證正確，因為我是該公司顧問之一。

在這種情況之下，臺灣的食品工業要想在世界上爭取將來的地位，便必須團結合作。一方面業者和研究發展機構要有密切的聯繫，一方面政府和業者支持的研究發展機構要分工合作。

所以顧問委員會一再建議，臺灣的三大食品工作中心，就是新竹食品工業研究所，臺灣大學的食品科技研究所和中興大學的食品科學系，要衷心合作，以鼎足而立的姿勢，共同以國家利益為前提，促進並協助臺灣食品工業達到世界水準，並在中國食品方面超過世界水準。這三個機構，千萬不可做互相重複的工作，以免浪費財力；更絕對不可以以爭取經費為最後的目的。顧問委員會建議：

1. 新竹有最優良的設備和充分的人材，應當以解答食品工業目前所遭遇的種種問題和困難為最高目標，並且應當積極推動利用基本研究的成果，來發展新產品。

2. 臺灣大學站在教育界的立場，應當以訓育和造就臺灣所極其需要的食品科技研究發展的高級技術人員為最高目標，同時做照歐美的先例，積極進行最重要的長期性的基本研究。

3. 中興大學應當根據其已收到優良效果的工作，繼續訓育並造就食品工業的技術管理人員。

我們知道要想造成一個健全發達的臺灣食品工業，下面的連環，缺一便不可。這連環是

我們希望中興大學在這非常重要的最後兩個連環，就是生產製造和推銷方面有領導的權威。這包括工廠的技術管理，品質管理，推銷的技術管理，和市場的調查與研究等等。顧問委員會認為這三大工作中心，如果照我們的建議，共同合作努力，一定可對臺灣的食品工業有決定性的幫助。其次

(二) 食品在世界市場上，競爭激烈。臺灣的生活水準比較高，我們當然希望臺灣的生活水準在以後更要提高，因此臺灣的食品，便會受到低生活水準國家比較價廉產品的競爭。那時臺灣如果沒有特殊的科技，而只有「我能做，你也能做」的產品，像罐裝鳳梨，馬蹄，蘆筍等等，則臺灣的食品工業便很難在世界市場上立足。

所以臺灣食品工業的將來，便要靠於今日食品科技的研究與發展。我們必須要能做到，使臺灣的食品工業有特殊的科技，臺灣的食品工業有新的產品，臺灣能做而別人不能做的地步。但是這個目的，是不可能以爭取一些經費，做一些膚淺皮毛的研究，便可以達到的。我們必須用最新的市場調查研究的方法，來決定食品的項目，然後從基本研究著手，大家通力合作，計劃在若干年內達到目的。

在這方面，顧問委員會希望臺灣掌握食品研究經費的各機關，一定要有一個固定的計劃，長遠的眼光，不要逼研究者在一兩年內做出新產品來。真正有新科技的高等產品，不是這很容易產生的。長遠的發展由基本研究著手，可能要許多年，政府對這種研究必須做長期的支持。

舉一個簡單的例子，中國春捲是大多數人都愛吃的，如果市場調查確定某種形式的春捲是一個項目的話，各機關便應當通力合作，從基本研究著手，設法規定大量生產一種春捲的步驟，使我們的春捲，被人家從市場買回去後，只要在烤箱內烤一下，便可以像油裏炸出來的春捲一樣，又香又脆。這當然很不容易做到，一定要有科技的突破才行。但是一旦做成，我保證臺灣的春捲，一定可以霸佔世界市場。顧問委員會認為做這樣的發展才是我們應當全力去做的。

(三) 世界各先進國家，都在致力於食品科技的研究和發展。臺灣一定要站在國際的最前線，千萬不可跟在人家後面

迫。人家跑，我們也跑；人家跳，我們也跳。我們認為臺灣有優秀的人材，有良好的設備，有充足的經費，所以我們是可以站在世界第一流的地位的。

在這一方面，顧問委員會建議政府機構，要儘量的送科技人員到國外參加世界性的學術會議，一方面觀察國際研究的現況，一方面發表論文，以提高國際地位。顧問委員會更希望國內要儘可能的選送些年輕的後起之秀去參加國際會議，以為國家的將來，造就人材。

最後讓我再用一兩個實例，來說明顧問委員會對研究方針和題目的建議。

例如新竹食品研究所的食用油脂試驗工廠，已經快要完工了。這是一所設備非常新穎而且優良的試驗工廠，外國專家看了，都非常讚佩，說美國也沒有幾間。但是我們怎麼採利用這一個試驗工廠，來輔助臺灣的食用油脂工業，就必須仔細的計劃了。

如果我們只是做些歐美十年前，甚至二十年前已經做過，而且已經做成功的試驗，那我們便落於人後了。

譬如我們能看出最近世界上對於以燐煤氫化來硬化油的方法有不滿意的效果——這是因為燐煤氫化油漸漸的顯示出有三個大缺點：一是減少不飽和性脂肪酸的含量，二是產生不自然的同分異性體（Stereo isomerism），三是產生不良的氫化臭氣。如果我們能研究出一種方法，有燐煤氫化的功能而無其缺點，那我們便站在世界油脂工業的前綫了。

再舉一個例子，臺灣已經撥了一筆巨款，建造食品香料中心，這點我們當然萬分贊成。這個設備優良的中心，如果只是用美國已經研究成功的方法與技術，來做些試驗，那便是落於人後。如果我們能利用這個中心的新式設備來研究中國特有的中國食品香味，那便高人一等。如果能更進一步，看到世界上最新的趨勢，利用醱酵和酵母作用來製造天然的香料，那便可以雄據世界的領導地位了。

最後，顧問委員會覺得非常榮幸，因為我們一個舉辦研討會的建議，能受到國內的支持和許多人的努力，而有今天這個盛大且飽受國際重視的大會。這充分的證明，如果海外學者和國內的科技人員能協力合作，一定會有輝煌成就的。

# 國際食品科技會議誌念 岑卓卿



Department of Grain Science and Industry

國際食品科技研討會三台北京  
今年一月九日至十一日台開，誌誌國  
尚成功。我召稿到不少國內外人士  
來電及信件，交口稱譽，亦為大會  
主席的我，一方面固稍引自慰，  
但合時更感謝大家对這研討  
會的協助及支持。

## 食品工業研究發展顧問會的發

這研討會是顧問會二年前便決  
定之目的。在促進食品工業研究  
及發展和提高食品科技學術水  
準。顧問會每次集會，各顧問對  
研討會籌備事十分關心。張軫祥  
教授是顧問會的主席人，對研  
討會自始至終大力支持。顧問  
陸伯勳，魏綸鑫，李東慶，任汝山  
浩顧問，又為討論小組的主持人。  
其他如黃敏男及殷長廣等顧問  
從旁協助，出力不少。籌備研討會  
主要工作，便是邀請國際食品

科技權威在研討會上作專題演講。如 Dr.  
Peter Nehring, Rex L. Sims, George C.  
Caranaph, Arnold M. Garvin, John  
R. Pedersen, Sullivan M. Harper, Tomotaka  
Gokotuka, Hiroshi Aoki, Vincent P  
Maier, Charles C. Huxsoll, Ben S. Luch,  
Albert M. Pearson, Guichiro I. Matsumoto,  
Herbert O. Huston, Karl H. Norris, Marcus  
Karel and George E. Inglett. 這些權  
威是各小組主持人憑他們個人交  
情請到的。羅致不易，但確給這研  
討會帶來不少聲譽，不少聲台力！再加

上各地來的精華論文，研討會便  
有了第一流國際科技會議的厚  
容。

## 國內籌備人員的合休

國內籌備人員上張為憲，陸世鼎，  
李信潮，呂政義，李錦楓，蔡云騰，  
江文章，周正俊，羅瑤西，吳瑞碧，  
黃中華，及孫宜年諸博士，義務工  
休，為研討會化了不少精力及時間。

台大食科所教授們對研討會工作一  
似本職工作。事前半為這研討會成  
敗而擔心。在人力及財力方面  
農商會的李香組長及張永欣技正  
以及該組的林子清，叶公賢，陸惠  
玲更是不計功不可滅。馬信之先生  
是農學界的先進，學驗俱丰，對這  
研討會一開始便盡多方協助及  
指導。研討會有幸得到那么多人的  
協助，確是難得。

## 台灣食品工業界的捐助

研討會最值稱道的是，便是經  
費大部來自食品工業界的捐助。洋  
菇，芦筍，麵粉，植物油各公司及同  
業公會以及對外貿易協會都先後  
樂捐巨款，加上經濟部食品工業研  
究發展會報補助，研討會經  
費便有了着落。其間李香組長為籌  
款奔走籌集貢獻特大。

研討會是學術性會議，但政府  
首長對這會十分重視，從旁給研  
討會不少支持及指導。

## 研讨会会的工作

为了尽量发挥研讨会功效，顾问会的大部顾问以及多位国内外食品科技专家，以前在邀请专家外，如梅子燕，周鸿恩，葛震范，戴文等在会中或出席食品工业座谈会，提供意见，或亲至食品工业或研究机关协助解决实际问题。

## 研讨会专輯的编印

专輯的编印工作正积极进行中。国内方面由吕政毅博士及李秀组负责，吕是研讨会学术组的负责人，为研讨会会册及大会日程等已作了不少贡献。国外方面由我负担。已请之 Mr. B. White 协助我工作。Mr. White 对专輯编印工作已有经验，同时已组织了一编辑委员会，共有20位国内外科技人员其中大多数是原来研讨会各小组负责人。我们已收到86篇论文，将编成两大册。Mr. White 和我已将所有收到稿件，完成初步编辑工作。专輯经费将全靠售书所得来推销，期望这专輯能顺利编印及推销，使这研讨会圆满地走完最后的一程。

## 研讨会会期中所遭品的问题

研讨会原以三百多位出席人员而筹备，一再扩大，经费一再增加，筹备工作一再增多，使当地筹备工作人员，大受挫折。到最后一出席人数高达七百多人，论文报告数有122篇，超过预计极大，使当时工作人员十分忙迫，办事也免不了有些什乱。

其次开会场地在王圆山及剑潭两地，诸多不便。在台北市集会，档倒佳，给午餐，更加重研讨会工作及经费的负担。

研讨会经费虽多由研讨会支付，但非充裕，有多位食品科技人员申请经费补助，我们无力资助，使他们无法参加。至今犹觉抱歉。

这次国际食品科技研讨会是我们食品科技人员自己的会，由于我们国内外科技人员的合作，使我们有介乎第一流国际食品科技会议，在我国食品科技史留下记忆。我王这裡默。地再向研讨会工作人员及参加人员致谢。





# Symposium Report

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
Davis, California 95616

— B. S. Luh —

There were 700 participants from more than 15 countries. A total of 122 scientific and technological papers were presented during the three day Symposium.

The Symposium held general sessions in the mornings with excellent presentations by several well known food scientists each day. They came from West Germany, Denmark, Philippines, Japan, Thailand, Korea, Canada, United States, Indonesia, Australia, India, Israel, Taiwan, Brasil, Sri Lanka, Belgium etc.

The Symposium was divided into six concurrent sessions in the afternoons. They were: (1) Oils, Fats, and Oilseeds; (2) Fruits and Vegetables; (3) Grain Storage and Processing; (4) Oriental Foods; (5) Meat and Fishery Products; and (6) Food Chemistry and Engineering.

In general the Symposium was well organized and prepared. All the papers were presented in English. The meeting rooms had very good loud speakers and projectors. The participants were very happy about the Symposium.

I was serving the Fruit and Vegetable session together with Dr. Hung-Chao Lee who is the Chairman of the Dept. of Food Science and Technology of National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, thus missed many of the excellent papers of the other sessions.

Dr. Cho Tsen of Kansas State University and a number of members of the Editing Committee are working on the publication of the Symposium papers, and the date of publication is set for June 15, 1980.

The organizing committee members worked very hard for the Symposium. Many graduate students and food scientists volunteered in helping preparation of the Symposium. With the cooperation and participation of many food scientists, the food industries, the research institutes, and universities, the over all quality of the Symposium was very well liked by the participants.

The hospitality shown to the participants by the food industries and the Food Science and Technology Institute will be long remembered by all the participants.

The addresses presented by Premier Sun Yun-Suan, Minister K. S. Chang of the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Honorable K. T. Li and Dr. Robert C. T. Lee of the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development were well received by the audience.

Please excuse me for this short report concerning the Fruit and Vegetable Session. The audience showed interest in attending the Symposium. They actively participated in the discussion at the end of each session.

Observations And Thoughts On The International Symposium  
On Recent Advances In Food Science and Technology

James H. Moy  
University of Hawaii

From January 7 to 11, 1980, I was fortunate to have the opportunity to participate in the field trips and in the abovenamed symposium, thanks to the sponsorships of the National Agricultural Development Commission and the Food Industry Research and Development Institute, R.O.C. This was the first major international event related to Food Science and Technology organized by two universities and three research institutes in Taiwan. Attendance included about 135 overseas participants and more than 700 local scientists and students.

Compared with other international symposia that I have attended in the past, I found this symposium very well organized and the schedules well planned. Attendance at plenary sessions and various technical sessions were very good, an indication of a high degree of enthusiasm and interest by the participants. Many papers were highly informative and current as far as Food Science and Technology were concerned, and the audience asked many good questions. The only thing lacking, in my view, is a central theme for the symposium. Even though the symposium title suggests recent advances, one cannot help but come away with the feeling that it was somewhat like a dish of high quality chop-suey. On the other hand, the annual IFT meeting held in the U. S. always has a theme. But the 400 plus papers presented each year also constitute a big dish of "chop-suey."

Overall, I feel the symposium was a great success, and we should give credit to all those who contributed to the planning and preparation of the symposium.

# 消息報告

- 【本會訊】◎國內組團參加今年在New Orleans召開 I.F.T. 年會  
有團員23位，中研院呂政義博士，海洋學院  
孫宝年教授為正副團長，除參加本會與顧問會  
歡迎會，IFT年會之外，並由周會長代為安排於會  
後6月12日參觀 USDA, SRRL, 6月13日參觀  
Luzianne Coffee Company.
- ◎經濟部食品工業研究發展顧問委員會，第六次會議，  
將於6月5日-7日假借 New Orleans Hilton 召開，本會  
會長周鴻恩博士，應邀參加，台灣由食品會報  
派陳惠玲小姐與會。

【經濟部】已收到本會會員專才資料，建立食品科技專案，來函致謝，  
將個別與有關會員連絡。

【Illinois 魏綸鑫教授】中興大學食科系已正式成立食品科學研究所，  
受該系李洪潮主任之托，代徵教授（副教授）四位，  
原則上擬聘請蔬菜穀類加工兩位，食品安全一位，食品  
管理一位，希具 Ph.D. 有意者請逕向魏教授或李主任  
連絡。

【Illinois 同台生】歡迎兩位新加入會友

林雲龍 (James Lin) 主修 Food Microbiology

蔣丙煌 (Beentuang Chiang) 主修 Dairy Processing

【New Jersey 譚光霽】籌備組團返台參觀考察食品工業，有興趣會友  
請與譚會友連絡。(Tel. 201-567-8000 Ex. 7666, Dr. Tan)

【本會訊】International Symposium on Biogas, Microalgae & Livestock  
Wastes - 1980 將於今年9月15~17日在台北召開，  
有興趣參加者，請向 Dr. King-Thom Chung (鍾金湯)  
連絡，地址：AID/DOAP/CAPD, 37 Nan Hai Road, Taipei 107,  
Taiwan, ROC.