

# Chinese American Food Society

## (CAFS)

# 華 美 食 品 學 會

### NEWSLETTER

Volume 8, Number 1

August, 1985

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# 華美食品學會

## CHINESE AMERICAN FOOD SOCIETY

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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

June 10, 1985

Dear Fellow Members and our Guests:

This is the beginning of my second year term as President. I would like to look back and review all accomplishments and those areas that need more effort, so these can be a milestone for our society to set a right course and direction in the future.

First, in last year alone, we had more than 20 new members joining our society and becoming part of this family. Therefore, the society reached the highest number of memberships.

Second, during this year, an increased number of consultant activities were initiated by our committees and officers. Since last year's annual meeting, two teams have visited China working on corn and soybean utilization. We have learned that the missions were well accomplished. This year, we have broken the bottleneck and had a joint project with the advisory committee which is chaired by Dr. Steven Chang. I have organized a team of six people and held a symposium on the Recent Advances in Food Science and Technology in Taiwan in March. The feedback was overwhelmingly positive. As a result, the possibility to continue the same type of meeting every year with different subjects is most likely. In addition, two teams have already been organized on the soft drink and beverage as well as fruit and vegetables post harvest storage. They will again represent CAFS visiting China in August and in November of this year.

Third, this is the fourth year we are having our forum and award presentation. How about our newsletter? Certainly great progress has been made in adding news among members, putting a personal touch on it.

We still have many areas that need to be more ambitious, such as fund raising and membership. The bottom line is the involvement of every individual setting in this room. I am, in behalf of all officers, asking each one of you to help us by selecting those committees which interest you



SURVEY OF CAFS FORUM  
"ENTRENEURSHIP"

ATLANTA, GA  
JUNE 10, 1985

1. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU DO BENEFIT BY THIS FORUM -  
\_\_12\_\_ Great      \_\_3\_\_ Some      \_\_0\_\_ None
2. DO YOU THINK THIS FORUM IS -  
\_\_2\_\_ Too Long    \_\_14\_\_ Just Right    \_\_0\_\_ Too Short
3. DO YOU THINK THE TOPICS ARE -  
\_\_13\_\_ Good      \_\_3\_\_ Fair      \_\_0\_\_ Bad
4. WHAT IS YOUR SUGGESTION OF THE FUTURE TOPICS ?
  - \* More student oriented
  - \* A successful example ( scholar, business people ....)
  - \* Activities and relationship between Chinese in USA
  - \* Advises for beginners.....
  - \* Career advancement & development
  - \* Academic and governmental jobs in USA
  - \* Announce in IFT Journal so others than members can attend
  - \* How to improve and strengthen the family life....
  - \* Experience of CAFS members in investment
  - \* More on management development areas
  - \* Personal experience in food business
  - \* How to integrate into American business society
  - \* Possible utilization of FST from the early retired Chinese Americans
5. WHAT IS YOUR SUGGESTION OF FUTURE SPEAKER ?
  - \* Profession in academic field
  - \* Industrial as well as private business owner
  - \* Successful individuals in food business
6. OTHER COMMENTS :
  - \* Excellent
  - \* Invite Dr. Lee Wan to come back again, to extend the question answer time period and shorten the seminar time a little bit, i.e. 20 minutes
  - \* Maybe a round table panel discussion by a group of people belong to the same topic area will be more stimulating.
  - \* Announce in IFT Journal so others than members can attend.
  - \* More publicity for the forum
  - \* Add self-introduction (1-2 minutes for each person) to get members know each other better
  - \* Three speakers will be ideal for the forum.
  - \* Keep question session a little bit shorter.
  - \* Be specific rather than a general topic

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NOTE : Any member wishes to receive a copy of the following literature which was kindly provided by Dr. Lee Wan, please write to Dr. T. C. Chen, Editor, P. O. Box 5188, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762. They are, 1) Small Business Financing, American Bankers Association, 2) Do you have what it takes to be an ENTREPRENEUR? 3) 報業大王的成功之道.



Dues received from old members during 3/9/85 - 7/1/85 were recorded in three categories as follows: (P=Professional; H=Honorary; SP=Supporting; ST=Student).

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. For 2 fiscal years*<br>(6/1/84-5/31/86) | 2. For this fiscal yr.**<br>(6/1/85-5/31/86) | 3. For last fiscal yr.***<br>(6/1/84-5/31/85) |
|--|--|---|

<p>Cha, Alice S. (P) ✓          Chai, Tuu-Jyi (P) ✓          Chan, James K.C. (P) ✓          Chang, Chih-Hung (ST) ✓          Chang, Kun-Yu (P) ✓          Chang, Yueh-Ing (ST) ✓          Chang, Yung-Syi (P) ✓          Chao, Rong-yue (ST) ✓          Chen, Chi Hung (ST) ✓          Chou, David H.E. (P) ✓          Chu, Chao-Feng (ST) ✓          Chu, H.D. (P) ✓          Chung, Ronald A. (P) ✓          Fan, Titan S.L. (ST) ✓          Fung, Daniel Y.C. (P) ✓          Howe, Jean Ma (P) ✓          Huang, Emil An-I (P) ✓          Huang, Yao-Wen (P) ✓          Jen, Joseph J.S. (P) ✓          Law, Pui-ye Hon (P) ✓          Lee, Yah-ning (P) ✓          Lee, Yuen San (P) ✓          Liao, Fu Tarng (P) ✓          Ni, Peter Y. (P) ✓          Tang, Jiunn-Y. (P) ✓          Tao, Kak-Yuen (P) ✓          Tseng, Rose Y.L. (P) ✓          Wei, Cheng, I. (P) ✓          Wei, Lun-Shin (P) ✓          Wei, Tsao-ming (ST) ✓          Wu, Yun-chu (ST) ✓          Yang, Grace (P) ✓          Yang, Jason J.H. (H 2yr.) ✓          Yao, Rugy-Yi (P) ✓          Yueh, Mao Hsun (P) ✓</p>	<p>Ang, Catharina (P) ✓          Chang, Jan-Shone (P) ✓          Chen, Ada Aiti (P) ✓          Chen, Andi Ou (P) ✓          Chen, Cecil S (P) ✓          Chen, T.C. (P) ✓          Cheng, Hsiung (P) ✓          Chia, Allan C. (P) ✓          Chou, Christin C. (P) ✓          Chu, George (SP) ✓          Hsieh, Fu Hung (P) ✓          Hsu, Chwen-chwen (P) ✓          Hsu, Shun-Yao (P) ✓          Hu, Kwoh H. (P) ✓          Huang, I-Lo (P) ✓          Hung, Yen-Con (ST) ✓          Jao, Yun Chi (P) ✓          Ke, P. J. (P) ✓          Kuo, Joseph D.C. (SP) ✓          Lai, Christopher C. (P) ✓          Lee, Eric (ST) ✓          Lee, Shu-chi (P) ✓          Lee, Tung-Ching (P) ✓          Lin, Her Helen (ST) ✓          Lin, James C.C. (ST) ✓          Lee, Yung-Hsiung (P) ✓          Leu, J. P. Romeo (ST) ✓          Lin, Chiu-Chuan (ST) ✓          Lu, John Y. (P) ✓          Luh, Bor S. (P) ✓          Ma, Robert Tzu-I (P) ✓          Newman, Jacqueline (P) ✓          Peng, Ing-Chia (P) ✓          Tan, Chee-Teck (P) ✓          Tao, Michael C. (SP) ✓          Wan, Peter J. (P) ✓          Wang, Ping-Lieh T. (P) ✓          Wang, Shur-wern (ST) ✓          Woo, Alexander H. (P) ✓          Wu, Fu-Yu (ST) ✓          Wu, Ying Victor (P) ✓          Yuen, Wing (P) ✓          Yen, Jer-Ren (ST) ✓</p>	<p>Chang, Lih (ST) ✓          Chang, Pei Kung (P) ✓          Chang, Peter Rong-Quey (P) ✓          Chang, Stephens S. (H) ✓          Chen, Anthony H. (P) ✓          Chen, Mike L. (P) ✓          Chuang, Locus Y. (P) ✓          Chung, Si-Yin (P) ✓          Hsu, David H. (P) ✓          Huang, Victor T. (P) ✓          Kuo, Kun-Pei (P) ✓          Lee, Chia-yen (P) ✓          Lee, Yuen-Chung (ST) ✓          Lin, Chyi-shen (ST) ✓          Lin, Kuo-wei (P) ✓          Lin, Paul M. (P) ✓          Liu, Tien-szu (P) ✓          Mai, Jim-bin (P) ✓          Moy, James H. (P) ✓          Shieh, James J. (P) ✓          Shih, Harry (P) ✓          Su, Lee (P) ✓          Tsai, Lee-Shin (P) ✓          Wu, Daniel L.(P) ✓          Wu, Rei-Young A. (P) ✓          Yeh, Charles (P) ✓          Yeh, Nelson (SP) ✓          Ying, Levi Chang G. (P) ✓          Yiu, Ann Choy (P) ✓          Yong, Nyet V. (P) ✓          Leu, Shing Shen (P) ✓</p>
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\* These members paid 2-yr dues recently. They are on time for this fiscal year.

\*\* These members have paid the last fiscal year's dues long time ago and are paying for the new fiscal year.

\*\*\* These members delayed 84/85 dues payments until recently. Therefore, their dues have been accounted for the past fiscal year regardless the date when the dues was paid.



## CAN AMERICAN COMPANIES COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN THE PACIFIC?

I am privileged to be here to discuss a topic which concerns most of us in the business world. No one can question American corporations' ability to compete in international trade, but the question is whether we can do so successfully.

I shall focus my discussion on the Pacific Rim nations, which as you know, stretch from Korea in the north to New Zealand in the south, and cover very diverse populations of different cultural, social, and political makeup. The region has a total population of 1.5 billion people, or about 40% of the world's total population. Within this region, only about 10% of the population is from economically "developed" countries like Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The economic diversity in this region offers many challenges and opportunities.

While many American companies have been rather successful in establishing active trading and strong commercial presence in this area, there are many outstanding issues which require more attention from Corporate America, and I am going to elaborate on them.

The Pacific Rim region has surpassed Western European countries as U.S. trading partners since the late seventies. Total U.S. trade with this region in 1983, for example, was \$136 billion, which exceeded that of the west European countries collectively by \$26 billion, and the gap continues to widen. While U.S. exports to the Pacific region have grown, imports from this area have grown much faster. In 1983, for example, the trade deficit was \$34 billion, and in 1984, it was about \$58 billion. In both years, Japan accounted for over 60% of the deficits.

In contrast to their traditional partners in Western Europe, dynamic growth is now the key word of the Pacific Rim nations, but the hard fact is that we must accept the challenge to compete aggressively and successfully in international trade and reduce this staggering trade deficit, the effect of which is being felt in our domestic economy.

Following factors which, are tied to the success of our trade with the Pacific Rim nations:

1. Cultural Sensitivity America is a country of diverse cultural and ethnic heritage. Newly-arrived immigrants have a tendency either to assimilate rapidly and completely into American society or continue to live in a pattern familiar to their ethnic environment. Professor Michael Howard of Oxford University, in a speech to Washington University in St. Louis last year, said, "The understanding of foreign cultures, the deprovincialization of our own, is exactly what humanity is all about." What I am saying here is that cultural enrichment through constant interaction with Asian communities in this country could prepare us to better cope with our business counterparts in the Pacific nations.

2. Foreign Language American business people travelling to or based in the Pacific without a good command of the local language often have to rely either on complete strangers or their local staff for communication and fact finding purposes. It is quite evident that we have quite a bit of catching up to do in encouraging young people to learn foreign languages.



Companies in international trading or those with large overseas operations may consider the internship programs commonly set up by large chemical corporations for graduate students in Chemistry or Chemical Engineering. In this way, fresh graduates with language capabilities and some practical business experience could be productive once hired by a company.

3. Market Research In marketing new products, researches on consumer preferences are quite essential. For exporting firms, this sort of research is sometimes overlooked, and is another area where criticism from foreign consumers are often heard.

In the last several years, China has been importing many food processing machinery and equipment from other countries. The Japanese and European companies have done a better job than others in marketing such machinery and equipment.

To illustrate this point, let me use the export of ice cream production machinery to China as an example. Many end-users in China asked for machinery that produces 2-3 tons of ice cream per day, but American manufacturers sent quotations for a minimum of 1 to 2 tons per hour instead. As a result, Italian ice cream production equipment manufacturers have made quite a few sales in this area because they have met China's demands. The same could be said for the soft drink and beer bottling machinery. The Chinese asked for a bottling speed between 150 to 200 bottles per minute, but the manufacture of such bottling machines are now considered obsolete in this country. So again, the Europeans and Japanese are gaining in this market. The important point here is that market research and consumer preference is critical to your product success in the Pacific region.

4. Product Quality For many decades, any product with a "Made in USA" label has always been regarded as the best. However, with increasing competition from the Far East, both in pricing and quality, such is not the case anymore.

Product quality still ranks best in many American industries, particularly in the area of electronics, food processing, medical instruments, and pharmaceuticals, to name just a few. On the other hand, products with marginal or comparable quality have trouble competing with those from Japan and other nations.

If your company has a good product with a well-known brand name, then building the brand image by increasing advertising and monitoring product quality may reestablish widespread consumer acceptance in the Far East.

5. Strength of the U.S. Dollar As you all know, the strong dollar has had a negative impact on corporate earnings and U.S. exports, and is directly responsible for huge trade deficits. The nearly five-fold increase in trade deficit between 1980 and 1984 has been attributed to an expanding American economy and the strong dollar.

There are many pros and cons associated with the strong dollar, but my attention here is on how American companies can compete in exports in spite of a strong dollar. I would like to suggest:

a. Maintaining high quality standards and adding on a few options or additional services without additional cost. Consumers usually do not mind paying a few more dollars for good quality products.

b. Asian consumers are, like elsewhere, brand-conscious, therefore, brand



# 德州農工大學食品系簡介



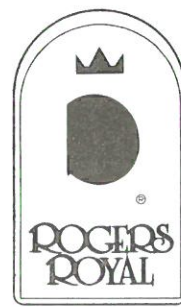
王炳烈

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最近接到本刊主編 Dr. 陳的電話，囑咐我寫一莫有關於德州農工大學 (Texas A&M University) 食品系的簡介。這當然是義不容辭的事。但要找本德州農工大學的 Catalog 還真不容易。電話加上信件往返，折騰了一個多月仍未能得到那本 Catalog。原因乃是德州各大學自今年秋季起，學費將增加三倍 (外州學生每學分 120 元，本州學生每學分 12 元) 一時洛陽紙貴，連一本 Catalog 也叫價 3 元。現就記得的德州農工大學 Food Science & Technology Dept. 略述於後，供各位會友參考。

德州農工大學位於德州東南的大學城 (College Station)，居德州三大城市 Dallas, Houston 及 Austin 三角型的中央。距 Dallas 約 200 哩，到 Austin 和 Houston 各 100 哩。該校成立於 1876，原係南方軍校，Cadet 特多，“傳統”亦多。至今校中的啦啦隊仍為男性天下。學生人數約三萬五千人。農學院、工學院較稱著。農學院中以 Animal Science Dept. 最大。該屬的 Section 有：Food Science & Technology, Meat, Seafood, Dairy Products 及 Muscle Biology 等。另外與食品科學有關的學系計有：Biochemistry and Biophysics, Horticultural Sciences, Poultry Science, Soil and Crop Science (Cereal and Oil Seeds), Agricultural Engineering, Veterinary Public Health 及獨立的 Protein Research Center。最近 Animal Science Dept. 的營養組 (Nutrition) 也正在擴展中，以適應愈來愈多的女學生加入食品營養的行列。德州農工大學的 Food Science & Technology Dept. 便是由上列各系中有關食品部門的教授先生們所組成。



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食品系中大學部與研究所的學生人數至少也有  
200人以上。教授們在各科系中也都頗有聲名。如：

Dr. G. C. Smith 教肉品鑑定, Dr. H. R. Cross, Dr. J. W. Savell 教肉品鑑定  
與營養, Dr. J. Keeton 教肉品加工, Dr. S. B. Smith 教脂肪代謝,  
Dr. K. S. Rhee 教脂肪酸取, Dr. C. Vanderzant 教食品微生物, Dr. C. W.  
Pill 教乳品化學, Dr. R. L. Richter 教乳品加工, Dr. W. A. Landmann  
教食品化學, Dr. Bates 教 Mineral Biochemistry, Dr. L. M. Canfield 教 Vitamin  
Biochemistry, Dr. E. E. Burns 教園產加工, Dr. G. Finne 教水產加工,  
Dr. L. W. Rooney 教穀類加工, Dr. F. A. Gardner 教家禽與蛋類加工,  
Dr. V. E. Sweat 教食品工程, Dr. K. C. Rhee 教儀器分析, Dr. L. H. Russell  
Jr. 教食品毒素。研究所開的課程有: Chemistry of Food (credit 3),  
Microbiology of Foods (credit 3), Physiology & Biochemistry of Muscle as  
a Food (credit 3), Seafood Preservation and Processing (credit 4), Poultry  
Processing and Distribution Technology (credit 4), Cereal Grains for Human  
Food (credit 4), Chemistry and Physical Characteristics of Cereals (credit 3),  
Oil Proteins for Foods (credit 3), Oil and Fat Food Products (credit 3),  
Principles of Food Analysis (credit 3), Food Quality (credit 3), Technology  
of Meat Processing and Distribution (credit 3), Food Toxicology (credit 3).

德州農工大學的 Food Science and Technology Dept. 雖然未能  
成立為獨立的系所, 但有設備齊全, 儀器充實的教學實驗室大樓  
兩幢 (Kleberg Animal and Food Science Center 及 Soil and Crop Science  
— Entomology Center)。系中課程堅實, 除必修課程以外, 研究生也



Tips for cover letters

1. Address the letter to an individual, not to a title.
2. The letter should contain essential information in a business format-- three to four paragraphs contained within a page will be adequate.
3. Mention the company and the position for which you are applying in the letter.
4. "Zero in" on your attributes that are especially germane to the position and the organization to which you are applying.
5. Use a positive tone but don't exaggerate; flowery language is not necessary.
6. Avoid the over use of "I" in the content of the letter.

Contents of a cover letter

Paragraph I: (Purpose)-- State why you are writing and type of position or field of work in which you are interested. Indicate how you learned of this position or, if there is no specific position available, indicate how your interest originated. If possible, mention the company name and demonstrate briefly your knowledge of the specific company.

Paragraph II: (Background and Qualifications)--Call attention to your enclosed resume. Elaborate on one or two major details that would be of special interest to that particular employer. Briefly explain how your skills and interests could be suited to the opportunities and your enthusiasm. Highlight exceptional competencies but keep your information brief and to the point.

Paragraph III: (Request for Action)-- Asking a question encourages a reply; therefore, ask when it would be appropriate for an appointment, suggesting a time frame that would be convenient for you. If you request specific information, include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Another effective approach is to state that you will call to arrange a time that would be convenient to discuss employment opportunities.

Paragraph IV: (Closing)-- Include a statement expressing your appreciation for the employer's consideration.

Enclosure (Remember to enclose your resume).

-- From 1985 IFT Continuing Education Workshop  
"Strategies for Employment Transitions"

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WE CAN ACCOMPLISH MORE, FOR OUR PROFESSION AND FOR OURSELVES, BY WORKING TOGETHER.

# 華美食品學業在亞城舉行年會 專題討論投資創業問題

## 李勵生萬里等專家提出經驗談

【本報亞特蘭大訊】創業！創業！這是現今在美華人最感興趣的話題。在走過多少年學術研究路線後，成就感已漸趨平淡，許多華人開始尋求其他發展途徑，「如何投資創業」是華美食品學會今年度年會專題討論的重點。可口可樂公司資深副理及中國地區業務經理李勵生博士及萬里企業公司負責人萬里博士分別以「美國企業如何在本太平洋地區成功」以及「小型企業創業觀」為題，對一百位美國食品科技界的華人講述自己的觀點。他們的經驗提供給有意開創新事業的華人們兩種選擇，可以自己創業，也可以由大企業中現有的技術研究職位上，轉向市場行銷方面接受新的挑戰，打開新的局面。

李勵生博士在可口可樂公司任職。一九七二年起，他分析美國企業界在太平洋地區發展面臨的問題有：文化背景的不同、語言問題、人才缺乏、市場調查不能深入至基本消費階層、美元走勢以及日本等技術發達國家的競爭等等，但如有適當人才，許多問題將可化繁為簡，易於克服。

他認為，中國人在美國企業界多半以技術研究為重，但如有機會轉往市場行銷方面，亦不妨藉此充實自己的經驗，以便對將來的發展做更多的選擇。目前大企業在海外發展，最需要的人才，是對生產技術有相當的背景，對市場

能再有商業經營觀念及經驗，將是穩有前途的。

擁有各種不同事業，其中以建築科技為主的萬里企業負責人萬里，為在美學人中創業成功的典型人物，以其經驗給有從事中小企業的華人一些建議。他認為，自行創業多少要準備承擔一些風險，但事先應對將有的風險有所估計及分析，最怕的是不能預見風險的存在，每位創業者除了心理上要有自信及認識，還要有健康的身體，因為一旦着手，將是日以繼夜地長期工作。

「別做自己不了解的事業」萬里認為，可創的事業千百種，條條都有成功的希望，關鍵是在否內行。他建議，

「不能完全控制及掌握的事業。」

創業成功的因素很多，如資金、合夥者、領導階層的能力等等，都有相當的影響，但如條件樣樣俱全，企業本身却不能提供好的产品、好的服務，發展性仍然有限。一個新創業的公司，如缺乏突出的特

色，如何能在大企業中生存？」

主持該項專題座談的加州聖荷西大學教授張鳳禮，也在會中對正在進修學位的青年學生忠告，不要侷限自己只於所學上，應多接觸多吸收，充實各方面知識，開展將來的就業途徑。

華美食品學會八五

年年，大世，來，品科亦同行的美國食品科技界年會。華美學會於一九七五年成立，現由美國玉米科技公司經理朱正中出任會長，會員三百餘人。

中華民國七十四年六月六日

# 華美食品學業在亞城第十屆年會 將座談如何如人美創業

【本報亞特蘭大訊】由三百餘位美國食品科技界華裔人士組成的「華美食品學會」，訂六月十日下午在亞特蘭大召開第十一屆年會，並舉行華人如何在美創業座談會。

「華美食品學會」成立於一九七五年，由參加美國食品科技學會七四年會的旅美華人集體組成，會員遍布各大小食品公司、大學及政府研究機構。該會現任會長朱正中為美國玉米公司科技部經理，副會長萬建心在安德發食品公司任職。由於該會成員素質極具

科技援助的潛力，會內設有顧問及就業輔導委員會，並加強與海內外學術團體交換心得。

據會長朱正中表示，本屆年會於十日午三時在喬治亞州 Georgia Congress Convention Center

二七〇室有專題座談，除會員外也歡迎對食品加工業有興趣的各界人士參加。



# CAFS85

報日界世





Dear Dr. Chen:

..... Incidentally, in your April issue of your Newsletter, one page 14, mentioned about 2 projects which might be funded by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in future: .....

I am very much interested in the above Programs, since I was an UNDP consultant in the same area of work in Sri Lanka from 1979-1980.

I would appreciate greatly if you will kindly let me know what U.N. agency (& its address), and also the name and address of the 2 food companies in Beijing which would be involved in the project.

Am looking forward to hear from you soon.

Mike Chan  
Honolulu, HI

永康會友台鑒：茲隨函附上支票十五元正作繳付 1985-86 年亞華美食協會之費之用，希  
查收為荷。

有關本會會員交時會費一事，不知本會是否有訂定章程。如如有會員欲成為永久會員者，可  
先行以一筆款額，以一次繳納，成為永久會員 (Life membership)，因而省去由年一次繳交  
(有時易於忘記所致) 之方便：

此種一次繳納之款額，乃係據個別會員之成為本會會員之事實及考慮其申請此種  
之時之本人年齡而定。

若本會能確定此法合理，我當首先予以申請。

沈榮  
Ventura, CA.

永康會友台鑒：

本月廿三日來函收悉，謝。

有關「永久會員」資格 — Life Membership — 不少學術協會都有這例。此例之便會員不用每年  
繳交會費，即會社亦可得以盈餘，收息利息，雙方都同利同便。至於收費多少，不得到一  
規定，應由會方各團體之人員共同商洽決定，其要考慮向題者如：

(1) 每一種款會員，若欲成為永久會員者，其中請時年款若干。

(2) 這是要先由學會方面通過一策，即一個會員達到什麼年紀以上可以清繳的應付及有  
精神精力應付學會事務之準則。

又視以什麼加某之準則亦可。這在乎學會決定如何。

三) 從申請卅年計等到規定的卅年卅年, 其相差尚餘卅年, 按此種該種會費額(每年的)收取相當多。假如決定收取一半(50%), 或任何給學會決定者。

四) 舉例: 假如一個申請的會費現卅四十年

若學會通過決定單列卅年為八十元, 這樣, 相差還有卅四年

卅四年的總會費(以現行會費額計算, 將來若有增加會費時不受影響)是:  $45 \times 40 = 1800$ 。

若學會決定收取一半(50%), 其應一半交給學會以便成為永久會員者, 便是給三百元了。

這樣, 學會方面估計, 這三百元存貯所得利息, 大概十年內即可收到, 其餘卅年所得不計矣!

再一個例: 十多年前, 我坡英國的皇家健康學會(內有食品科學營養組的)提議為 Fellow, 後來我申請成為永久性的 life fellow, 我所需一半交給的數目現在這樣計算還少得多。

假如路有許多會員參加成為永久性者, 本會方面是很合算的。請諸生中各位考慮, 我不打算參加本年的 IFT 年會, 望有到十個會領教。

阮榮

Ventura, CA.

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吃會友的 "Life Membership" 提議是非常重要的。在 CAFS 年會前的 Executive Committee Meeting 中已曾提出討論。如果會友他比這方面有其他的看法, 歡迎來信討論。

—— 編輯

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…… 謝以振的印刷品 (CAFS Newsletter)。由這一份出版物可瞭解在美國的很多有關方面的活動情形。……

李錦楓

台大, 台北, 台灣。

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歡迎會友他來信指教!



