1. **Reproduction of papers.** *Agreed* that each participant be provided with a bound set free of charge. Further copies to be available at the Secretary of the Section for a price of 12 s.

2. **Meetings.** *Agreed:*(1) To aim at one every year (including that of E.A.P.R. Triennial Meeting) (E.A.P.R. Council approval required); (2) to try to find more suitable time of year — e.g. early Spring; (3) to aim at rather shorter duration — e.g. 3–4 days; (4) to seek to give opportunity to manufacturers of food processing equipment to display their products — beginning at meeting in 1969 in France, if possible; (5) to plan following venues (if (1) agreed): 1969 France, 1970 Republic of Ireland, and 1971 Germany; (6) to explore possibilities for combined meetings: a with Institute of Food Technology in Great Britain, b with Varieties Section, E.A.P.R. in France (Brest, 1969), and c with Engineering Section, E.A.P.R. in Republic of Ireland, 1970.

3. **Membership.** The Chairman urged the need to recruit new members and asked participants to consider the possibility of individual membership even when their organisations were sustaining members.

The meeting then terminated.

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**Section Meeting**

*Monday, 23rd September*

The participants were welcomed by the Section Chairman Ir P. Wiertsema. A welcome to Sweden was extended by Dr B. Emilsson.

The Section Chairman outlined the problems confronting the Utilization Section. He
said that the main problem of the industry was that the raw material was of uneven quality whereas the consumer looked for uniform quality. Thus it was the duty of the Utilization Section to stimulate research workers to try to bridge this gap and to do on the one hand work on the raw material and on the other to establish standard analyses and tests which processors could use. It was a matter of great regret that it had not been possible to find a worker in the field of public health willing and able to speak about additives and he was grateful to Dr Adler who had agreed at very short notice to outline the manufacturers' problems. Liaison with public health authorities was essential in this field.

Inasmuch as it was vital to establish and maintain a close relationship between research and industry he was particularly grateful to Dr Emilsson for the interesting programme of visits he and his colleagues had arranged. For this same reason he was pleased that Mr Wüthrich had agreed to present a paper to the meeting.

Mr Wiertsema thanked Dr Emilsson, Mr Hesen, Dr Keller and Dr Adler for agreeing to take the Chair at the various sessions.

Mr Wiertsema made reference to the Symposium at Braunschweig-Völkenrode on 4th/5th April, 1967 and to the observations on the report of that meeting which had been made by Dr Furguson. These had been circulated to participants and comments were invited.

Mr Hesen said that in Europe potatoes were stored with both C.I.P.C. and a mixture of I.P.C. and C.I.P.C. and he had thought that the aim of the Völkenrode recommendation was to achieve perfect potatoes. There were, of course, other things which affected sprouting and the aim of the meeting had not been to conform entirely with present common practices on natural regulations.

Dr Ferguson said that with this explanation he was willing to accept the recommendation.

The meeting confirmed that for the purpose stated I.P.C. or I.P.C. – C.I.P.C. could be used.

On the thickness of slices another matter raised by Dr Ferguson, Mr Ludwig drew attention to the difference of view between, for example, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. The Völkenrode recommendation of 1.25 mm had been made because it was thought to be a practical compromise which was widely accepted. He fully accepted Dr Ferguson's view that manufacturers found it impossible to produce slices of uniform thickness but laboratory slices were more controllable. The wording could be changed to 'as even as possible' if desired.

Mr Hesen said the important factor was that all research workers should aim at the same thickness, whatever it was.

Dr Keller said he confirmed what had been said by Mr Hesen and Mr Ludwig. In his laboratory 1.25 mm was employed and the cutting knives were controlled to get an even thickness. In fact, 1.25 mm had not been fixed at Völkenrode but in London in 1965.

Dr Adler referred to fat absorption which he said was as follows: 1.1 mm 49.93%: 1.5 mm 47.9%: 2.0 mm 44%.