



**XC (40th)
INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS OF
MEAT SCIENCE
AND
TECHNOLOGY
1994**

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

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Donald M. Kinsman • Wase Sybesma



ICoMST

1987—1994



Supplement to the
History of
The International
Congress of Meat Science
and Technology



Department of the Science
of Food of Animal Origin
Utrecht University

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 80.175
3508 TD Utrecht
The Netherlands
Fax **31-30 532365

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* EMMRW 1955-1986, History of the European Meetings of Meat Research Workers
by Donald M. Kinsman, F.P. Niinivaara, Mogens Jul; University Press, Helsinki 1987,
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** This overview has also been published in a jubilee book printed at the occasion of the 40th ICoMST: "Meat, Past and Present", TNO Topics in Nutrition and Food nr. 1, 1994.*

European Meetings of Meat Research Workers (EMMRW). International Congresses of Meat Science and Technology (ICoMST)

No year site	country	delegates	delegates	total	papers	free \$
- EMMRW -						
1 1955 Hämeenlinna	Finland	22	2	24	8	
2 1956 Kulmbach	Federal Rep. of Germany	48	0	48	28	
3 1957 Roskilde	Denmark	48	0	48	26	
4 1958 Cambridge	England, U.K.	52	0	52	35	15.00
5 1959 Paris	France	64	18	82	34	40.00
6 1960 Utrecht	the Netherlands	77	21	98	45	
7 1961 Warsaw	Poland	96	12	108	59	20.00
8 1962 Moscow	USSR	74		274	72	20.00
9 1963 Budapest	Hungary	132	9	141	70	15.00
10 1964 Roskilde	Denmark	139	17	156	60	15.00
11 1965 Belgrade	Yugoslavia	189	53	242	82	
12 1966 Sandefjord	Norway	151	34	185	60	30.00
13 1967 Rotterdam	the Netherlands	162	36	198	71	
14 1968 Brno	Czechoslovakia					
15 1969 Helsinki	Finland	185	52	237	86	50.00
16 1970 Varna	Bulgaria	217	47	264	134	30.00
17 1971 Bristol	England U.K.	248	49	297	130	65.00
18 1972 Guelph	Canada	200	40	240	70	60.00
19 1973 Paris	France	230	75	305	106	100.00
20 1974 Dublin	Ireland	250		250	96	100.00
21 1975 Bern	Switzerland	261	68	329	119	200.00
22 1976 Malmö	Sweden	247	45	292	98	150.00
23 1977 Moscow	USSR	262		950	175	
24 1978 Kulmbach	Federal Rep.	393	54	447	157	250.00
25 1979 Budapest	Hungary	270	55	325	177	290.00
26 1980 Colorado	USA	300	100	400	190	250.00
27 1981 Vienna	Austria	329	94	423	184	175.00
28 1982 Madrid	Spain	325	44	369	184	255.00
29 1983 Parma	Italy	152	33	185	136	325.00
30 1984 Bristol	England U.K.	303	39	342	207	300.00
31 1985 Albena	Bulgaria	387	31	418	242	280.00
32 1986 Ghent	Belgium	331	46	377	179	340.00
- ICoMST -						
33 1987 Helsinki	Finland	210	44	254	137	450.00
34 1988 Brisbane	Australia	460	81	541	175	A\$ 400.00
35 1989 Copenhagen	Denmark	409	74	483	196	450.00
36 1990 Havana	Cuba	262	26	288	176	250.00
37 1991 Kulmbach	Germany	450	71	521	270	450.00
38 1992 Clermont- Ferrand	France	500	60	560	339	500.00
39 1993 Calgary	Canada	273	62	335	206	C\$ 900.00
40 1994 Den Haag	the Netherlands	400	67	467	330	600.00
41 1995 San Antonio	USA					
42 1996 Oslo	Norway					
43 1997 Hamilton	New Zealand					
44 1998 Madrid	Spain					
45 1999 Buenos Aires	Argentina					



PROTEIN
TECHNOLOGIES
INTERNATIONAL

The Hague, August 28, 1994

Introduction

Protein Technologies International is proud to be a part of the developing history of the meat industry and recognizes the importance its heritage plays in our future success.

From the First European Meeting of Meat Research Workers to the unfolding Fortieth International Congress of Meat Science and Technology, these congresses have continually provided a global network for shared learnings. Today, these sessions are more important than ever, as they now bring more than 400 experts from over 40 countries together under one forum.

This book serves as an update to our archive of past and present achievements and greatly enhances the future progress of the worldwide meat industry. From the experienced to the novice, all meat researchers can utilize this compilation to further their work.

An outstanding and dedicated group of professionals worked diligently to make this supplement possible. Professor Donald M. Kinsman and Watse Sybesma, co-authors of this publication, are owed a debt of thanks from all participants in the worldwide meat industry. Thanks are also due to the many others who have contributed to this history. Their dedication and guidance were instrumental in developing this collection.

Protein Technologies International is honored to assist in this endeavor and looks forward to a productive Fortieth Congress and another forty years of progress.

*Stanley H. Richert, Ph.D.
Vice President
Research & Development*

Foreword

EMMRW-ICoMST Historical Supplement

1987 - 1994

In 1986-87 a History of the European Meeting of Meat Research Workers (EMMRW)-International Congress of Meat Science and Technology (ICoMST) was written by M.H. Jul (Denmark), D.M. Kinsman (USA) and E.P. Niinivaara (Finland) documenting the development and activities of this unique event. Although there is not a formal organization as such, the EMMRW-ICoMST has existed and progressed as it has annually been hosted by many countries.

Founded in 1955 by 25 meat research workers from 7 countries meeting in Hämeenlinna, Finland this congress has been held regularly since, except for 1968 when the political atmosphere prevented. As its appeal and reputation grew, it attracted meat researchers from around the world. Thus, it outgrew its European designation and in 1987 was retitled "International". This transition occurred most appropriately at its birthplace, in Finland, on its 33rd birthdate.

Today some 400 meat scientists from more than 40 countries convene annually for this highly regarded congress. It has been held outside of Europe on four occasions, namely in Canada (1972 and 1993), in the USA (in 1980) and in Australia (1988). The accompanying list of meeting sites and particulars shows that several countries have hosted this congress three times: Finland (1955, 1969 and 1987), Germany (1956, 1978 and 1991), Great Britain (1958, 1971 and 1984) and now the Netherlands (1960, 1967 and 1994). Six other countries have hosted this two times. In 40 years, twenty different nations have hosted the EMMRW-ICoMST.

It is reassuring that participation continues to be maintained or increased for both the delegates (scientists) and non-delegates (partners). The sharing of information, mutual concerns and solutions; the ongoing rapport, respect and exchange of personnel; and the development of cooperative research projects plus the human nutrition bodes well for the future of this event.

We trust that this booklet brings the reader up to date on the latest series of congresses. Professor E. Puolanne explains how the congresses unfolded. Many thanks are due to all former organizers who helped us in sending the data and photo's.

A special word of appreciation is appropriate for dr S. Richert of Protein Technologies International who mediated in the sponsoring of this book.

Donald M. Kinsman, Professor Emeritus, Department of Animal Science, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut USA 06269-4040

Watsé Sybesma, Director Emeritus, Research Institute for Animal Production "Schoonoord", Zeist, the Netherlands.

Forty years of meat research

Eero Puolanne

Department of Food technology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
Contact Secretary ICoMST

Meat science

Meat science as an independent science is relatively new. It dealt originally mostly with meat hygiene, and basic science was practised in biology. Research on technological aspects has started in relatively recent years. Meat science as such does not have a basic theory: it is an applied science with many different areas and methodologies. This brief paper summarizes the topics of the 40 meetings of European Meat Research Workers and International Congresses of Meat Science and Technology.

Subjects covered

The first meeting in Hämeenlinna, organized in Finland in 1955 by Professor F.P. Niinivaara, discussed general aspects of meat research and cooperation. The few research papers were about slaughtering, quality and technology. The same themes were included in the next meeting in Kulmbach, Germany, but papers about meat chemistry, microbiology and starter cultures also appeared on the programme. During the next few meetings papers of considerable substance were presented. This does not mean that the level of research proceeded so rapidly at that particular time, but it can be concluded that the meetings had assumed their scientific role.

The programme of the 7th meeting in 1960 was divided into several sessions devoted to carcass quality, meat biochemistry, colour, aroma, storage, microbiology of meat and meat products, antioxidants, processing and histology. This has remained the basic structure of the meetings, and only a few new areas have been introduced since that time. The traditional areas are: growth of meat animals, carcass and meat quality, muscle biochemistry, slaughtering, raw meat technology, cooling and freezing, meat products and their technology, by-products, food additives and non-meat ingredients, microbiology and hygiene of meat and meat products, starter cultures and analytical methods. Each year there has been some variation, and especially the first session has dealt with several general subjects of great importance to the meat field.

Two new important areas of research have been introduced, namely nutrition (in 1966) and production control (in 1987). It has been often the case that in each session an invited speaker up-dated the research in the field and sometimes also reviewed the papers submitted for the session. In 1978, in Kulmbach, the poster system was introduced, which has been used in all subsequent meetings. The nitrite problem has been treated in several meetings. In many meetings sub-sessions dealt with special issues.

Knowledge transfer

Each year the hosts have provided some variation to the program, but the actual papers followed the traditional line. The main effect of the papers has been that the information they contained reached the scientific community very rapidly. In the best cases, speakers received a response during the plenary meeting or during the poster sessions, thus providing information and advice especially useful to the younger generation. Especially important has been to find people and research groups that are working on the same problems. A lot of useless duplication has thus been avoided, which must have contributed to the overall quality of research.

Many, but not all, papers of the meetings have been published elsewhere in some form. This is only beneficial because the distribution of the proceedings is rather limited and the abstracting networks have only recently started to widely collect information derived from these meetings. Much research, though, that was not published in the most esteemed international journals have found their way to the scientific community. This has served other purposes, for example for scientific merit or as preliminary reports that were published later in some other forum. It would be beneficial if the work started by professor Donald Kinsman, to collect all the titles of the papers and the key words in a database, could be completed. This would enhance considerably the use of the proceedings and the motivation of the researchers to use them as publication channel.

Exchange of information

One must not forget the discussions during the plenary sessions. They are always an excellent combination of opinions and evaluations coming from the most prominent and experienced senior scientists as well as from younger peers, who often present a very useful new approach to the problems. Review presentations, plenary discussions and poster sessions offer the most useful and irreplaceable information. Each year I have personally received something that was extremely important in my teaching and research. Many times this has saved several months of work in the laboratory by avoiding duplicate or unproductive research.

When meat science meetings were just in their infancy, it was possible for every participant to master the subject matter of most of the papers and to discuss them.

Very soon it became obvious that the variety of the papers was so great that nobody's expertise covered the substance matter and methodology of all of the papers. For that reason, parallel sessions were organized. It was soon found, however, that many of the participants, in particular university teachers and representatives of meat industry research centres, were interested in several fields. Thus, parallel sessions could introduce difficulties of choice. This question has remained unsolved, because sometimes the abundance of material forces the organizers into having parallel sessions.

Seminars and workshops

In several meetings there were separate seminars and workshops which were aimed for researchers as well as for industry. Such separate workshops were organized, for example, in Colorado Springs, USA (electrical stimulation), in Brisbane, Australia, (several themes during the meeting and jointly before the meeting) and in the Netherlands (several themes).

An integral part of the meetings has been from the very beginning the professional excursions to laboratories, meat industry operations, etc. The social part of the meetings, in addition to being a pleasure, served also as a means to get acquainted with people with whom a fruitful cooperation could be established.

In the 1950s, it was only natural that the meetings were organized for European scientists. Very soon it became obvious, however, that science in this field is global.

From Europa into the world.

Therefore, quite early also meat scientists from other continents became interested in participation, and the meetings were opened to others too. The meetings then provided an open forum for scientific discussion regardless of country of origin or political system. As these meetings were European in origin, it took a rather long time before the first meeting was organized outside Europe, in Canada 1972. Thereafter meetings have been held in the USA, Australia, Cuba and Canada. Now that the meetings bear the name International Congress of Meat Science and Technology, the global nature is seen only as a positive aspect. Travelling, although still expensive, is today technically so easy that each major centre of meat research can be reached from all corners of the world. It has, however, been the accepted principle to organize the meeting every other year in Europe and every other year outside Europe, thus remembering the European origin of the meetings. Proposals have been made for meetings to be held in the USA, Spain, New Zealand, Norway, Japan, the Czech Republic, China, Poland, Mexico and Argentina, which means that the tradition will continue.

Point of contact

Since 1986 there has been a new function in the congress organization. Basically, each year the responsibility for the Congress has been placed exclusively on the organizing committee of the next meeting. This principle, designed by the 'founding fathers', especially E.P. Niinivaara, has functioned very well. Nonetheless, there is need for a 'permanent address' for the meetings, so that those not informed have an address or person they can contact.

Therefore, in 1986, Finnish scientists suggested that the Department of Food Technology, Meat Section, of the University of Helsinki could be the 'point of contact' of the meetings. I volunteered myself to act as the Contact Secretary responsible for mat-

ters concerning meetings other than the meeting of the year. We have been contacted about 5-10 times per year other than those concerning the meeting of that particular year. This function may require some revision. I feel that 'marketing' of the meetings is always well organized in the organizing country, but less so in others. Especially persons and organizations not very close to the traditional group usually do not receive the information. This may be improved by delivering more information to the international networks. The 'point of contact', however, must not become an organization, which would then need funding etc. The non-existence of a permanent organization is a way to keep the meetings alive.

Conclusion

In the almost 40-year history of these meetings, their scientific and social context, as designed by F.P. Niinivaara, has proved to function well. Attempts to have more consistent rules for the scientific programme have not been accepted, which seems to be a strength of the meetings. Several specialized meetings have been organized by different organizations. They served 'ad hoc' purposes, and the number of participants was limited. The broad meetings as ICoMST have maintained, and will continue to do so, their position as a general forum for meat scientists to exchange information and views, to get new ideas and to find new solutions for research problems.



33RD ICoMST - HELSINKI, FINLAND 1987

- Dates:** 2 August - 7 August, 1987
- Place:** Hotel Hesperia, Helsinki, Finland
- Registration fee:** Delegates \$ 450; Non-delegates \$ 225
- Attendance:** Delegates 210; Non-delegates 44; Total 254,
from 37 countries
- Papers presented:** 9 review-papers and 128 (102) in 9 plenary and poster
sessions
- Mild-congress tour:** LSO Slaughter House, Forssa, Huhtamäki Ltd., Jalostaja
Food Factory, Turku
- Post-congress tour:** Leningrad - 2 days

Social events:

- Sunday - Reception
- Monday - Opening Ceremony, tour of Helsinki, Helsinki Archipelago, Reception of
the City of Helsinki
- Tuesday - "Ainola", the Home Museum of composer Jean Sibelius, Glass-Works of
Iittala and Glass Museum, Holy Christ Church in Hattula, National Park
of Aulanko
- Wednesday - Handicraft Museum in Turku, tour of Turku, Garden Party in Naantali,
Turku Archipelago
- Thursday - Atelier and Home Museum of painter Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Technical
Research Center of Finland, tour of Espoo, Temppeliaukio Church,
Banquet
- Friday - Closing Ceremony

Organizing committee:

Dr. Eero Puolanne, Chairman; Dr. E.P. Niinivaara, Vice Chairman; Ms. Leena Ojalainen,
Congress Secretary; Ms. Eeva Hannukainen, Meat Information, Information Secretary; Dr.
Jorma Laine, Finnish Meat Research Center, Scientific Advisor; Dr. Esko Petäjä,
Proceedings; Ms. Eila Puolanne, Non-delegates' programme; Ms. Lea Puulasto, Travel
Experts, Travels and tours; Ms. Marita Ruusunen, Treasurer; Ms. Sirkka Viiliäinen, Secretary

Advisory committee:

Dr. Eero Puolanne, Chairman, Dr. F.P. Niinivaara,
Dr. E. Nurmi, National Veterinary Institute, Mr. G. Sandelin,
Farmers Meat Central, Mr. R. Uronen, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Non-delegates' program: Ms. Eila Puolanne, Ms. Lea Puulasto, Ms. Leena Ojalainen



The organizers: Mrs. Eila Puolanne, Dr. Eero Puolanne and Ms Leena Ojalainen.



Garden party in Naantali. From the left, Mogens Jul, Piki Niinivaara, Abraham Saloma and Don Kinsman.



Scenic tour in Helsinki Archipelago.



The largest delegation, guests from the USA.



The Bell goes over. Eero Puolanne rings the Bell to close the Congress. Next organizer, Dr. John Macfarlane from Australia, receives the "symbol of responsibility".