MINUTES OF 65th BUREAU MEETING

Antwerp University, Belgium: 17th-18th September 1994

Present: Prof. A. E. Fischli (Chairman), Prof. M. T. Beck, Prof. G. den Boef, Prof. R. D. Brown, Prof. A. Chakravorty, Dr. D. F. Eaton, Prof. E. J. Grzywa, Prof. J. Jortner, Prof. J. W. Lorimer, Prof. G. Modena, Prof. L. K. Sydnes, Prof. J. M. Ward, Prof. C. Zhang (Elected Members); Prof. K. Kuchitsu, Prof. K. L. Komarek, Prof. M. Okl, Prof. J. Economy, Prof. A. Hulanicki, Prof. P. S. Steyn, Prof. H. P. Lehmann, Prof. J. G. Topliss (Division/Section Presidents); Dr. A. Hayes (Chairman, CHEMRAWN Committee), Dr. R.-P. Martin (Chairman, Committee on Chemistry and Industry)

Absent: Prof. A. J. Bard, Prof. K. I. Zamaraev (Elected Members)

In Attendance: Prof. J. G. Calvert (Coordinator for IUPAC Environmental Chemistry Matters), Dr. M. Williams (Executive Secretary)

1/94 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AND FINALIZATION OF AGENDA

Prof. Fischli regretted the absence of President Zamaraev (unexpected surgery) and Past-President Bard (personal reasons). In accordance with Statute 6.22, Prof. Zamaraev had requested him, as Vice-President of the Union, to preside at the Bureau meeting.

The agenda circulated by the Executive Secretary (94.09.01) was approved.

2/94 MINUTES OF 63rd AND 64th MEETINGS OF BUREAU

2.1/94 Amendments and Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the meetings at Lisbon (circulated 94.03.08 and 94.06.24, respectively) were approved, subject to deletion of "and Secretary" for Prof. R. Hamelin (CHEMRAWN Committee) in Minute 5.11/93, 63rd Meeting (he was announced as Secretary only at Lisbon: Minute 5.4/93).

2.2/94 Matters Arising

There were no matters arising, which were not covered by items on the agenda.

3/94 MINUTES OF 119th AND 120th MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND MATTERS ARISING

The minutes of the meetings at Lisbon and Oxford (circulated 94.06.24) were recorded as having been received officially by the Bureau.

3.1/94 IUPAC—IUPAP Transferrium Working Group

(Minute 2.2.1/94, 120th Meeting)

Prof. Komarek referred briefly to the long standing problem for IUPAC of recommendations on names and symbols for the transferrium elements. Interim systematic names and symbols had been recommended (1979), and a Transferrium Working Group set up (1986) under the joint auspices of IUPAC and IUPAP. The TWG's conclusions on criteria that must be satisfied for the discovery of a new chemical element to be recognized and on discovery of the transferrium elements, were duly endorsed by the two Unions and published by IUPAC in PAC (1991 and 1993). He emphasized that, after detailed examination of all the criticisms from Berkeley, TWG did not find it necessary in any way to change the conclusions reached.
Accordingly, President Zamaev had requested the Commission on Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry to consider the conclusions at its meeting in 1994 (Balatonfüred, 94.08.31-09.03). This had been done, and the outcome was available as a late paper to the Bureau (fax dated 94.09.02). Prof. Komarek noted the wide spread of national representations at the meeting, the significant vote that an element should not be named after a living person, the sensitivity of the Commission to the suggestions of the three laboratories involved in the choices for names, and the remarkable consensus in the carefully administered voting in respect of the name for each element. In view of the lack of agreement over some thirty years by the relevant laboratories, he proposed acceptance of the Commission's recommendations on names and symbols for the transformium elements by the Bureau, preferring to send them to IDCNS for definitive publication in PAC and simultaneous release to national chemistry news journals, rather than to send them to the laboratories involved and chemical societies worldwide for comment as suggested by the Commission.

Prof. Brown pointed out that the recently proposed name "seaborgium" for element 106 had been accepted by the American Chemical Society nomenclature committee. After due deliberation, Prof. Komarek's proposal was accepted unanimously by the Bureau.

3.2/94 Fullerenes Nomenclature and Terminology (Minute 2.2.2./94, 120th Meeting)

Prof. Oki noted that Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) had not been involved in the original IUPAC meeting to discuss fullerene nomenclature (Boston, 93.02.13), but it had started a separate action on the matter. Prof. Bard had recently contacted CAS about its inability to reach agreement with the Union on recommendations for this field, and encouraging CAS to collaborate henceforth, when nomenclature problems arose in new areas. The Bureau welcomed this initiative. Prof. Brown suggested that it might be worthwhile for the IUPAC President to meet with a senior official of CAS (and even of the Beilstein-Institut) to ensure improved collaboration in future.

A late paper from Prof. H. A. Favre (fax dated 94.09.12) indicated that a fullerene working group, with official participation from CAS, had met recently in conjunction with the Commission on Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry. The existing IUPAC nomenclature document (94.03.16) would be redrafted on the basis of the group's report, and it was anticipated that a final (consensus and compromise) version would be ready by the end of the year.

3.3/94 Collaboration with UNESCO (Minute 2.2.3/94, 120th Meeting)

Prof. Fischli drew attention to the tabled letter from UNESCO Director General F. Mayor (94.09.01), and UNESCO's wish to maintain and reinforce its cooperation with the Union. Funding of USD 72 000 had already been approved for various contract activities under an International Programme on Chemistry for Life in conjunction with CHEMRAWN. Additional funding (USD 25 000) would be provided for IUPAC proposals in accordance with UNESCO's newly defined priorities (least developed countries, Africa, women, rural areas). Prof. den Boef said that it was important for IUPAC to make good use of these monies, and of other sources of outside funding (such as ICUS grants and UK Royal Society contributions) in respect of development activities.

In view of the modest IUPAC budget support for CHEMRAWN activity, Dr. Hayes welcomed the UNESCO funding. Two contracts had been signed by him this year, but there were some doubts for the future, due to current discussions within UNESCO on the need for budget cuts. Prof. Fischli felt that any cuts should
fall first on the Training Programme for Safety and Environmental Protection in Chemical Production, although the Union should be flexible in response to any request from UNESCO for changes. Prof. Jortner hoped that, in future, it might be possible to draw on UNESCO monies to support the attendance of young chemists from developing countries at the IUPAC Congress.

3.4/94 Changes to Statutes and Bylaws

(i) The Bureau noted that it had already agreed [Minute 3.2(i)/94, 120th Executive Committee] to ask Council at Guildford to discontinue the requirement for the Council agenda to be distributed to NAOs by registered mail (Bylaw 2.25).

(ii) Prof. den Boef drew attention to the Executive Committee declaration [Minute 3.2(ii)/94, 120th Meeting] in favour of introducing full voting rights for Associate Members of IUPAC bodies, but not to give voting rights to National Representatives. He felt that there was a difference between T/AMs (elected experts) and NRs (non-elected, proposed by NAOs and accepted by IUPAC bodies, not necessarily experts), and he was very concerned that further extension of voting rights would dilute the expertise of elected T/AMs. Profs. Chakravorty, Economy and Lorimer supported the extension of voting rights to NRs (they were usually experts and their participation in voting would increase the democratic support of decisions reached). In the opinion of Prof. Komarek, good active NRs, provided that they were experts, would in any case soon become elected as AMs.

The Bureau endorsed the views of the Executive Committee, voting heavily for extending full voting rights to AMs (1 against), but not to NRs (1 against, 3 abstentions). The Secretary General agreed to prepare a detailed proposal on relevant Bylaw changes, including to distinguish solely between Members and Associate Members for all IUPAC bodies, for circulation to NAOs with the agenda four months in advance of the Council meeting at Guildford. He interpreted Statute 14.3 as only requiring statutory changes proposed by the Bureau to reach him, and not to be circulated, ten months before a Council meeting.

(iii) At the request of the Executive Committee (Minute 4.2.1/94, 120th Meeting) and in order to tighten sanctions for member countries with outstanding subscriptions, the Bureau agreed to recommend Council at Guildford to make the following changes to Statute 9.2 (IUPAC Handbook 1991-1993, page 195):

   a. In line 2, replace "after 31 December of the year during which the subscription was payable," by "from the due date,"

   b. In line 5, replace "thirty-six" by "twenty-four".

3.5/94 Review of Affiliate Membership Programme

(Minute 3.2.10/93, 63rd Bureau; Minute 3.3/94, 120th Executive Committee)

The Secretary General reported that, at its meeting in Antwerp the previous day, the Committee on Affiliate Membership (CAM) had preconsidered the AMP Review (circulated by the Executive Secretary on 94.07.28). CAM had agreed to ask the Bureau to recommend Council at Guildford to approve continuation of AMP until the end of 1997. Provided that the number of Affiliates was approaching 8,000 at the time of the General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro, AMP
should then become a statutory activity of the Union, otherwise it should be discontinued.

The Treasurer stressed the importance for the whole Union, particularly the Officers, Bureau and Division/Section Presidents, to unite in efforts to promote AMP, if it was to succeed. Prof. Komarek drew attention to the suggestion to encourage all members of IUPAC bodies to become Affiliates and to retain such status when they completed their term of service in IUPAC. Prof. Lorimer felt that the Affiliate total subscription charged by national chemical societies was a deterrent, and Prof. Ward pointed out that the AMP Review Group had suggested that these societies should be asked to help by reducing their add-on cost of handling Affiliate matters. Prof. Topliss said that AMP costs might be decreased by replacing CI with a less expensive information mechanism. In this respect, Prof. Ward replied that the Review Group had suggested reducing the number of pages in CI and cutting the number of annual issues from six to four. However, this would introduce a delay in flow of information about the Union. Prof. Grzywa asked if it would be worthwhile to consider the introduction of additional categories of individual membership.

A vote was taken on the proposal of CAM for continuation of AMP, and the Bureau voted strongly in support of the recommendation to Council at Guildford (0 against, 4 abstentions).

3.6/94 Assignment of Votes to Delegations in Council
(Minute 3.5/94, 120th Meeting)

The Secretary General drew attention to the proposal of the Executive Committee to adapt the voting/subscription levels, which had not been updated since their introduction at Lyon (1985), to meet the present financial situation. Only a few NAOs had so far responded to his circular on the matter (94.04.26). The Treasurer felt that, if NAOs had not taken the opportunity to reply, it should be assumed that they were not against the proposal. The Secretary General pointed out that very little dissatisfaction had been expressed.

The Bureau voted in favour of presenting the proposal to Council at Guildford (0 against, 4 abstentions). Prof. Modena asked for more information to accompany the proposal to Council, such as changes in national chemical turnover since 1985. The Secretary General agreed to look into the matter, especially regarding inflation over the past few years. Prof. Fischli invited Bureau Members to stimulate replies from NAOs, which had not so far commented.

3.7/94 Critical Assessment of Prof. Staab
(Minute 3.6/94, 120th Meeting)

The Secretary General referred to his follow-up paper to the Critical Assessment of Vice-President Staab, requested by the Bureau and Council at Lisbon, which had been considered by the Executive Committee earlier in the year.

Prof. Sydnes was sympathetic with the views of Prof. Staab, and he welcomed the follow-up paper. Personally, he felt that the main requirement was for better publicity of IUPAC activities. The Executive Secretary mentioned the deferred discussion on the future of CI (pending the outcome of the AMP Review) and on whether to create a small committee on image-building of chemistry (pending the outcome of the various Chemistry for Life events being coordinated in 1994 by COCI).

In the opinion of Prof. Fischli, recent issues of CI were broader in their
chemistry content (e.g., good coverage of the European Forum on Science for Life, celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Union, September 1994 issue). Now that the AMP Review was completed, it was clear that, by 1997, its continuation would be decided: the future of CI should be discussed then. Prof. Fischli briefly outlined progress so far this year with various national 75th Anniversary events, which might lead to other regional forums on "chemistry and society" and similar issues, with improved participation by journalists. He hoped to come forward with a proposal in 1995. Dr. Martin pointed out that COCI would shortly (Shanghai, 94.10.08) be reviewing the national 75th Anniversary celebrations.

Prof. Chakravorty criticized COCI for not initiating any celebrations in non-COCI member countries and especially in developing countries. Prof. Fischli encouraged India to solicit some Company Associates, and hence to involve in the work of COCI. The Secretary General said that, even if AMP was eventually discontinued, the network of subsidized Affiliates in developing countries should be maintained.

3.8/94  Position Paper on IUPAC Congress
(Minute 3.9/94, 120th Meeting)

Prof. Jortner went briefly through the precirculated and revised working paper prepared by Prof. Modena and himself: the recommended changes should be introduced progressively, but the final new format of the Congress should be realized by 1999. Prof. Modena stressed the need to limit the coverage of main themes at each Congress, rather than to continue the present practice of including all main branches of chemistry. Prof. Hulanicki agreed that large congresses were now generally out-of-date: the trend was increasingly for specialist symposia. Prof. Steyn was concerned that the proposed International Advisory Board was too large, and the Treasurer asked about the financial consequences for IUPAC.

The Bureau appointed Profs. Jortner and Modena as its representatives to follow, monitor and provide advice regarding the scientific planning for the 36th IUPAC Congress (Rio de Janeiro, 1997). This should be on the basis of the revised working paper, with the second general option chosen by the Bureau, thereby updating the status to an IUPAC position paper (Appendix A). Urgent contact with the Brazilian organizers was recommended, in order to ensure a good quality scientific programme for 1997. The involvement of additional Bureau Members and Division/Section Presidents would depend on the outcome.

3.9/94  Recommended Policies and Procedures for Handling Copyright in IUPAC Projects (Minute 3.10/94, 120th Meeting)

The Chairman indicated that Prof. Bard had made the amendments to the recommended policies, which had been included in the recently published IUPAC Handbook 1994-1995 [Appendix IV, page 254; Minute 8(iii)/94]. The recommended policies (Appendix B) were formally endorsed by the Bureau. Prof. Lehmann said that careful consideration would be needed by the Publications Committee (and the official IUPAC publisher) about the availability of IUPAC material on the INTERNET.

3.10/94  Ethics in Modern Science (Minute 3.11/94, 120th Meeting)

The Chairman said Prof. Bard had indicated (fax on 94.08.26), that it was proving difficult for the small Bureau subcommittee to draw up guidelines on ethics in scientific research and publication. Accordingly, it might be useful to involve a larger group of scientists in the work, and a request had therefore been submitted for allocation from the pool of Titular Members (Minute 6.2/94).
FINANCIAL MATTERS

(i) The Treasurer drew attention to his remarks on the 1993 accounts (CI, July issue 1994, pages 154-5), particularly the disparity between the budget and the actual expenditure, the better than expected financial outcome from the Lisbon Assembly, and the proposal in future to enter 70% of the biennial allocation for IUPAC bodies to the even-year budget and 30% to the odd-year budget. This was shown in revised (94.02.08) general purpose budgets for 1994 and 1995, tabled by Prof. Ward. For the biennium 1993-4, he was hoping that a breakeven position would be achieved.

(ii) Prof. Ward spoke briefly about the matter of unspent budget allocations to IUPAC bodies in 1992-3 which, due to lack of time, was not dealt with at the meeting of Division/Section Presidents on the previous day. The Standing Committees had not used some USD 13 500 of their total allocation, which was good to see. However, it was a pity that the Divisions/Section underspent in total by nearly USD 29 500. He encouraged the Division/Section Presidents to monitor carefully their spending against budget, so that monies could be reallocated particularly during the second year.

(iii) Regarding preparations for the 1996-7 budgets, the Treasurer could not foresee any significant increase in the Union's income. Hence, allocations for IUPAC bodies must be based on the allocations for 1994-5. Prof. Fischli was anxious to move as soon as possible to balanced biennial budgets. However, due to the decision of the Executive Committee to hold the 1997 General Assembly at Rio de Janeiro (Minute 5.2/94, 120th Meeting) at an extra cost to the Union of USD 50 000-100 000, a breakeven could not be achieved in 1996-7. Prof. Brown suggested the establishment of a "sinking fund" to deal with this situation, but Prof. Ward preferred to draw on the present strong investment reserves. Prof. Modena enquired how it would be possible for a Division with a continuing small budget to introduce new activities, and the Chairman replied via requests for allocation from the pool of Titular Members.

(iv) Prof. Ward reported that, following careful consideration about changing the IUPAC banker (Minute 4.2.4/94, 120th Executive Committee), the Finance Committee had decided (94.08.19) to move the Union's commercial banking and investment portfolio from Union Bank of Switzerland to Merrill Lynch (USA). The moves necessary to transfer all business had been put in hand, and it was hoped to complete the arrangements shortly.

(v) On further thinking (Minute 4.2.6/94, 120th Executive Committee), Prof. Ward indicated that he was now ready to offer himself for reappointment as Treasurer for two more years (1996-1997). However, Prof. den Boef informed the Bureau that he had decided not to stand for a second term as Secretary General, after his present service finished at the end of 1995.

5/94 FUTURE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES AND CONGRESSES

5.1/94 38th General Assembly (1995)
(Minute 5.1/94, 120th Executive Committee)

The proposed invitation letter to Titular Members from the Treasurer, claim
form for travel and subsistence, and participation questionnaire had been precirculated. Prof. Ward elaborated briefly on costs for various campus accommodation, including lunch and dinner, at the University of Surrey. The accommodation and meals were subject to value added tax, which would be charged by the University, but could be reclaimed subsequently by the Union. He urged the early return of all forms, and the use of reduced cost air travel. The estimated total subsistence was significantly less than at either Hamburg or Lisbon. However, it was still necessary to keep the total cost of the Assembly as low as possible, in order to finish the biennium in financial balance.

The schedule of meetings for Guildford had also been precirculated. The Executive Secretary said that provision had subsequently been made for the Subcommittee on Organic Synthesis to meet (morning of 3rd August), and Division/Section Presidents were invited to let him know before they left Antwerp, if they had any comments on the schedule. The Secretary General anticipated the need for a meeting at Guildford on Environmental Chemistry Matters.

5.2/94 39th General Assembly/36th Congress (1997) (Minute 5.2/94, 120th Executive Committee)

The Executive Secretary reported that the organizers had already booked the relevant hotels in Rio de Janeiro on the understanding that the Assembly would be held during 9th-16th August and the Congress during 18th-22nd August 1997. Also, they needed to have one clear day between the two events. Therefore, the Officers of the Union had reluctantly accepted that, in 1997, it was only possible for the Congress to be held after the Assembly, and without any overlap between them. The organizers had given preliminary consideration to the working paper (earlier draft) by Profs. Jortner and Modena on the Congress, but no plans for the scientific programme were yet available.

The Secretary General stressed that, now the possible location at Graz had been officially eliminated, there was no going back on the decision of the Executive Committee for the Assembly to be held at Rio.

5.3/94 40th General Assembly/37th Congress (1999) (Minute 5.3/94, 120th Executive Committee)

The Secretary General had duly invited (94.06.14) NAOs to submit invitations to host the Union's Assembly and Congress in 1999. As for 1997, it was preferred that the two events should be held in the same country, back-to-back, with the Congress first. To date invitations had been received from Canada (Université Laval, Quebec City), Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin or Hamburg), and Republic of Korea (Seoul). Prof. den Boef pointed out that CHEMRAWN IX was scheduled for Seoul in 1996 (Minute 6.9/94) and the Assembly had been held at Hamburg in 1991. Prof. Modena reaffirmed his concern [Minute 4.8(i)/93, 63rd Bureau] about holding the Assembly and Congress back-to-back in the same country, which required a long period of absence for a person from his place of employment. The Chairman emphasized that this principle had been accepted by the Executive Committee in response to the Critical Assessment of Prof. Staab, and it should not be abandoned too soon.

The Bureau asked for an evaluation to be made of the three locations offered for 1999, so that it could make a recommendation to Council at Guildford.
6/94  IUPAC BODIES

6.1/94  Discontinuation of Projects More Than Ten Years Old
(Minute 3.2.8/93, 63rd Bureau)

The Executive Secretary reported that all official IUPAC current programmes
had now been entered into a database at the Secretariat and, hopefully, the
information on projects would be more easily available for various purposes.
At Lisbon the Bureau had resolved to discontinue projects more than ten years
old, unless they were classified as ongoing or clearly nearing completion/review/publication. Where publication of a report had not yet
taken place, some projects begun in 1983 and earlier were still included in
the 1994 listing in the new Handbook. These projects would be deleted
automatically from the database at the end of 1994.

Details of all projects begun in 1984-5 had been precirculated as early
information for Division/Section Presidents and Officers of Standing
Committees prior to Guildford. At that time the Bureau would review this
listing with a view to discontinuation of unfinished projects at the end of
1995.

In order to facilitate the biennial Vice-Presidential Critical Assessment,
Prof. Fischli stressed the need for further improvements to be made to the
current programmes database, such as inclusion of objective and rationale.
Officers of the relevant IUPAC bodies must also pay greater attention in
advising of changes to project titles and of coordinators, and of subdividing
projects into parts. At present there was still too much disparity between
completed project initiation forms and progress reports.

6.2/94  Allocation of Titular Members from Pool
(Minute 6.1/94, 120th Executive Committee)

Prof. Fischli reported on the discussions the previous day at the meeting of
IUPAC Officers, Division/Section Presidents, and the Chairmen of the CHEMRAWN
Committee and COCI, convened at the request of Council [Minute 4.5(i)/93,
37th Meeting - Lisbon] to consider proposals for allocations from the pool of
twenty-four TM's to operate during 1996-7. Consideration was given to how
well each project had been worked out, especially whether a reasonable start
could be expected at Guildford, and whether it could be completed by the end
of 1997. Out of eighteen proposals submitted, eleven projects were
eventually recommended for allocation of TM's (Appendix C). These allocations
were ratified by the Bureau.

Prof. Economy made a plea for late consideration of allocation of three TM's,
in order to ensure the continuation of the Commission on Functional Polymers
after Lisbon. The Secretary General was strongly against reopening the
discussions on pool allocations. He suggested that a written submission on
the matter should be considered by the IUPAC Officers after Antwerp. Prof.
Jortner enquired how the work on ethics in modern science (Minute 3.10/94)
should now be continued, without any allocated additional TM's. It was left
for the existing Bureau subcommittee to consider whether and how to proceed.

Prof. den Boef said that USD 10 000 was being provided for the newly approved
projects, so that a start could be made at Guildford before 1996 (Appendix D,
120th Executive Committee). In the case of the 1994-5 pool, the eighteen TM's
would participate automatically at Guildford from within the Assembly budget.
Prof. Lehmann offered to send the Secretary General a note on the inclusion
of a peer review with future pool allocations.
1994 Vice-Presidential Critical Assessment of IUPAC Projects and Programmes

(i) In referring to his amended and precirculated Assessment, Prof. Fischli drew attention to the need for improved computerized handling of IUPAC project information in future (Minute 6.1/94), and to his dialogue with each Division/Section President in order to obtain a good overview of the current level of scientific activities of the Union (Part II). He emphasized five points in Part I of the Assessment, arising from the input of an ad hoc Advisory Board of prominent professors, who he had invited to provide a peer review of the function and structure of the Union. This had resulted in preparation by him of three position papers (Minutes 6.3 and 7.3/94, 120th Executive Committee), which had been considered individually with the Division/Section Presidents at Antwerp and at their meeting the previous day.

Regarding his position paper on recruitment of key people for IUPAC, Prof. Fischli reported that after discussion it was agreed to delete "Commissions" from the paper, and to restrict any listing to data on Officers of Divisions/Section and Standing Committees. However, noting the unease of the meeting yesterday about establishing such a listing, even solely as an information tool, he had agreed not to pursue further this position paper (Minute 3.3/94, Division/Section Presidents - Antwerp). Prof. Fischli hoped that the Division/Section Presidents would be encouraged to recruit occasional good candidates from outside the Union. He invited them to supply him with curriculum vitae for their Vice-Presidents (designated Presidents-Elect) elected at Guildford.

To facilitate discussion of his position paper on suggested changes to the Division/Section organization of the Union, Prof. Fischli decided first to take some relevant agenda items at the this stage of the Bureau meeting.

(ii) Agenda Item 6.5 - Proposal to Create a Division of Environmental and Health Chemistry (Minute 5.9/93, 63rd Bureau)

Prof. Steyn spoke to his precirculated position paper, which proposed water, soil, air, agrochemicals, and environmental analytical chemistry as the areas appropriate to Environmental Chemistry, and food, oils and fats, medicinal chemistry, clinical chemistry, and biotechnology to Health Chemistry, in a new Division. However, following more recent discussion by the Applied Chemistry Division Committee (Schmollenberg, FRG: 94.09.11-13), he now preferred a change simply to a Division of Chemistry and the Environment (cf. Prof. Fischli).

Prof. Lehmann commented that, when the Clinical Chemistry Division Executive Committee met (New Orleans, 94.07.16-17), unfortunately the position paper was not available. Although he was satisfied with the intentions expressed initially in the paper, the loss of "Clinical Chemistry" from the new Division title was not welcome. He noted the recently revised stance of the Applied Chemistry Division Committee and the proposal of Prof. Fischli for a Division of Chemistry and Human Health, and he was ready to consult the Clinical Chemistry Division and present its views by the end of the year on the latter proposal.
Prof. Topliss stressed that downgrading Medicinal Chemistry to a Commission would be unacceptable to his members. He would seek the opinion of his Section Committee about the position paper and especially the proposal for a Division of Chemistry and Human Health, then discuss the outcome with Prof. Lehmann.

(iii) Agenda Item 6.12 - Matters Arising from Environmental Chemistry Meeting

Prof. Calvert reported that his review of IUPAC environmental chemistry activities had been tabled and considered in some detail at a meeting with the IUPAC Officers and Division/Section Presidents the previous day. The Bureau accepted a recommendation for the review to be upgraded, so that an agreed presentation could go forward for publication. Prof. Calvert felt that his mission could then be deemed as completed. In order to proceed, he would write to the Division/Section Presidents and Chairmen of the CHEMRAWN Committee and COCI, inviting them urgently to submit comments on the review and to make proposals for future IUPAC environmental projects. A further meeting of IUPAC environmental chemists was foreseen at Guildford.

(iv) Discussion was resumed of Prof. Fischli's position paper on suggested changes to the Division/Section organization of the Union. He introduced a further revised proposal, requiring only seven (instead of eight) Divisions, by including Chemistry and Biology and Medicinal Chemistry with Clinical Chemistry and Biotechnology into the Division on Chemistry and Human Health (Appendix D). The intention was to give clear visibility outside the Union, that IUPAC was involved at Division level in the areas of Environment, Health, and Materials. Prof. Jortner supported this intention.

Prof. Fischli said that following the discussions yesterday at the meeting of Division/Section Presidents (Minute 3.3/94, Antwerp), it had been agreed that:

a) Prof. Kuchitsu would check with his colleagues in the Physical Chemistry Division on their reactions to reconstituting it as a Division of Physical, Theoretical, and Computational Chemistry;

b) Profs. Komarek and Economy would check within their respective Divisions on eventually reconstituting them as Divisions of Inorganic Chemistry and Inorganic Materials and of Chemistry and Organic Materials, as opposed simply to changing the name of the Macromolecular Division to Chemistry and Materials;

c) Prof. Hulanicki would consider the relationship to the proposed Division of Chemistry and the Environment with the Officers of the Commission on Environmental Analytical Chemistry;

d) Profs. Lehmann and Topliss would check with their colleagues in the Clinical Chemistry Division and Medicinal Chemistry Section about incorporation into a new Division of Chemistry and Human Health.

The outcome of these consultations should be reported back to him (and the Secretariat) before the end of 1994, together with suggestions for redrafted/new terms of reference and recommendations for any necessary changes to the Statutes and Bylaws. If an accord was reached on any of the proposals, meetings of relevant Division/Section Presidents should be held as soon as possible in 1995, with
the intention to present the proposals for adoption by Council at Guildford.

Dr. Martin would advise COCI at its meeting shortly (Shanghai, 94.10.08) about the proposals for changes to the Divisional organization of the Union. He was particularly anxious for there to be an active exchange with COCI on environmental matters. Prof. Steyn supported the need for a closer dialogue with COCI.

In principle, Prof. Modena agreed with Prof. Fischli's ideas. However, he cautioned against IUPAC hiding behind new Division titles like Chemistry and the Environment. Prof. Chakravorty suggested titles of Chemistry, Environment and Development and of Chemistry and Health (to include both Animal and Human Health) for the proposed new Divisions. Prof. Brown said that Division titles should clearly reflect exactly what was now being done rather than, for example, simply Division of Organic Chemistry. Prof. Oki indicated that, in agreement with the statutory objects of the Union, his Division was engaged in standardization of nomenclature and codification in organic chemistry, but it was now moving into other areas such as organic synthesis.

Drs. Eaton and Hayes and Profs. Lehmann and Steyn all felt that it was opportune and important for IUPAC carefully to reconsider its statutory objects and mission.

In addition to the agreements already reached for Division/Section Presidents to check with their colleagues on his proposed Division/Section reorganization of the Union [a-d] above), Prof. Fischli encouraged the other Presidents to reconsider their Division titles/mission and to inform him (and the Secretariat) by the end of 1994 of the outcome. Carefully prepared proposals and revised terms of reference for all relevant IUPAC bodies would need to be accepted by the Bureau before presentation to Council.

6.4/94 Possible New Directions  
(Minute 6.4/94, 120th Executive Committee)

Consideration of a late position paper from President Zamarazev (received 94.09.12), on Further Updating of IUPAC Activity, was deferred until he was present. Meanwhile, comments by Bureau Members on any of the issues raised by Prof. Zamarazev should be communicated to him, so that the paper might be revised accordingly.

6.5/94 Reimbursement of Titular Members from Industry  
(Minute 7.3/94, 120th Executive Committee)

Prof. Fischli reported that his precirculated position paper and revised wording suggested for Bylaw 4.307 had been considered the previous day (Minute 3.4/94, Division/Section Presidents - Antwerp). The Treasurer had been concerned by the principle that all TMs from industry of IUPAC bodies should not have their travel and subsistence expenses paid from funds of the Union. This was in contradiction with the spirit in which the Bylaw had recently been revised to allow greater flexibility for Division/Section Presidents to allocate travel and subsistence support. After discussion they had agreed not to recommend the proposed change to Bylaw 4.307. Instead, it should be made clear, via Division/Section Presidents to their Commission Officers, that TMs from industry were expected to meet their travel and subsistence expenses from resources outside the Union. It might also be mentioned in their official appointment letters.
Dr. Hayes supported this conclusion, because the proposal might otherwise give rise to the wrong impression. It should be stressed that IUPAC welcomed industry-supported TMs in helping the Union to meet its objectives within limited budgetary restraints. Prof. Fischli invited each Division/Section President at Guildford to provide him with information on their industrial TMs.

6.6/94 Reports of Division/Section Presidents on Activities since Lisbon

The precirculated reports of activities undertaken by the Divisions/Section since Lisbon were taken as read by Prof. Fischli.

6.7/94 Overviews of Most Important Issues from Macromolecular and Clinical Chemistry Divisions
(Minute 3.12/94, 120th Executive Committee)

The initiative of Prof. Bard was continued whereby, at the even-year Bureau meeting, the Presidents of the Macromolecular and Clinical Chemistry Divisions presented brief overviews on the most important scientific issues which had arisen in their fields. Speaking to overhead projection transparencies, Prof. Economy confined his remarks to the field of materials, emphasizing the need for a truly interdisciplinary approach (the focus on chemistry as such was lessening), and illustrating how that was being achieved in practice in his own Department of Materials Science and Engineering at University of Illinois. Also with the use of overheads, Prof. Lehmann drew attention to some general "hot spots" in clinical chemistry. He then showed how his own research was directed towards the areas of hepatitis and stomach cancer, and he indicated how techniques had changed from about 1970 to those in use today. Prof. Fischli reminded the two speakers of the invitation by the Executive Committee to publish their material in CI.

6.8/94 Reference Materials in Chemistry

The Chairman referred to the proposal from the Physical Chemistry Division (94.05.16), to transfer its Subcommittee on Reference Materials in Chemistry to a more central status within the Union. Prof. Fischli suggested that it might well be relocated in any future IUPAC Division on Chemistry and Materials. However, the Secretary General pointed out that the predominant activity of the Subcommittee was to maintain a liaison with the ISO Committee on Reference Materials (REMCO). Because the aim of REMCO was to carry out and encourage a broad international effort for harmonization and promotion of Certified Reference Materials and their application, Prof. den Boef felt that the Subcommittee would be better relocated with the existing Interdivisional Working Party on Harmonization of Quality Assurance Schemes for Analytical Laboratories (Analytical Chemistry Division). After Prof. Economy had spoken against incorporating the Subcommittee into any future Materials Chemistry Division, Prof. den Boef's view was accepted by the Bureau.

The Executive Secretary informed the Bureau, that there was now a multitude of efforts nationally, regionally, and internationally, concerned with the broad field of standardization of quality control methods and standards. This work would undoubtedly increase in importance as world trade developed further. The reliability (uncertainty) of chemical measurements and their traceability were increasingly under consideration. The IUPAC Commission on Isotope Specific Measurements as References was playing a prominent role in this work, but these concepts applied across the whole of chemistry.

6.9/94 Matters Arising from CHEMRAWN Committee

In his capacity as Chairman of the CHEMRAWN Committee, Dr. Hayes elaborated
briefly on some matters discussed at its meeting in Seoul (94.05 05-06). The technical proceedings from CHEMRAWN VII (Baltimore, 1991) had recently been published as a monograph in the IUPAC series Chemistry for the 21st Century. The follow-up programme in Brazil was continuing, and the first tests were scheduled for mid-1995. However, more funding was required. Unfortunately, it was now unlikely that there would be a perspectives and recommendations for the future booklet from CHEMRAWN VIII (Moscow, 1992). On the other hand, more of the scientific papers presented there had been published in a second issue of the new journal Chemistry and Sustainable Development. Progress was being made with arrangements for CHEMRAWN IX, now scheduled for Seoul during 96.09.01-06. The subject was confirmed as The Sustainable Production, Use and Disposal (including Recycling) of Materials, and the Conference was regarded as a follow-up to CHEMRAWN VI (Tokyo, 1987). Sufficient financial support was expected from public and private Korean sources to meet a budget of about USD 500 000. UNESCO had agreed to finance the participation of representatives of developing countries. In addition, UNESCO had helped to fund the CHEMRAWN Committee meeting in Seoul and a preparatory meeting for CHEMRAWN IX in Tashkent this year.

A possible joint Conference with UNESCO (CHEMRAWN X) was still under consideration, as were a number of other ideas for future CHEMRAWN Conferences. The Executive Secretary suggested that the special project on Remediation of Heavy Element Contaminated Sites, approved by the Bureau at Antwerp for allocation from the pool of TMs in 1996-7 (Minute 6.2/94), was relevant to the proposal for a CHEMRAWN Conference on Remediation of Polluted and Contaminated Soils (in the eastern part of Germany or in Poland, 1997 or 1998). Contact with COCI was envisaged for assessing interest in a joint COCI/CHEMRAWN meeting on the transfer of chemical technology to the developing world, a topic also of concern to UNESCO. Prof. Modena asked whether over-population would be a suitable topic under the CHEMRAWN programme, especially for developing countries, and Dr. Hayes asked him to submit a written proposal.

Regarding membership of the Committee, Dr. Hayes reminded the Bureau that a replacement for him as Chairman would be needed at the end of 1995, when he would complete his maximum term of service. At present there were seven Associate Members, although only six were allowed by the Standing Orders. A vacancy for a regular Member could be filled by upgrading an Associate Member, and a second AM position would become available at the end of this year, when Prof. P. Moyna completed his term. The nomination of Dr. R. F. Hirsch (USA) was deferred for the present. In view of the necessity for Dr. Min Che Chon (Korea) to be made an AM immediately, this was approved by the Bureau exceptionally as an eighth AM, while Dr. Hayes decided on his recommendations for Committee membership from the end of 1994. In addition, the Bureau approved a request for royalties arising from the CHEMRAWN VII monograph to be allocated for the use of the CHEMRAWN Committee.

6.10/94 Matters Arising from Meeting of Division/Section Presidents

As Chairman of the Division/Presidents Group, Prof. Komarek said that, due to lack of time the previous day, it had only been possible to consider the position papers of Prof. Fischli, arising from his 1994 Vice-Presidential Critical Assessment. The conclusions of the meeting were being mentioned, when the relevant Bureau agenda items were discussed.

6.11/94 Ratification of Memberships Approved by Correspondence

The following appointments, which had been made through correspondence by the President since the 120th Executive Committee meeting, were ratified by the Bureau:
Committee on Chemistry and Industry

Dr. R.-P. Martin (France)  Chairman (1994-1997)
Mr. D. Michelet (France)  Secretary (1994-1997)
Dr. Min. Che Chon (Republic of Korea)  Member (1994-1997)
Dr. H. C. Rowlinson (Canada)  Membership extended (1991-1995)

6.12/94  Nominations for New Members

The Bureau approved the following proposals from Prof. Kuchitsu:

(i)  that, in order to provide continuity as Secretary of the Commission on Chemical Kinetics and for leadership of the major project on gas kinetic data evaluation for atmospheric chemistry, the maximum statutory term of service should be extended exceptionally (Bylaw 4.304) until 1997 as a Titular Member for Prof. J. A. Kerr;

(ii)  that, in order to widen its expertise on the kinetics of charged chemical as well as neutral chemical species and to encourage closer collaboration between scientists and engineers in chemical kinetics and those in plasma science and technology, the Titular Membership on the Physical Chemistry Division Committee of Prof. J. V. R. Heberlein should be transferred within the Division's zero-sum TM-ship to the Commission on Chemical Kinetics (1994-1997).

7/94  RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

7.1/94  Withdrawal of Associated Organization Status

(i)  Because it had no funds of its own, the International Committee on Rheology (ICR) had been unable to pay its 1994 AO service charge, and the Macromolecular Division was unwilling to commit Divisional funds to this activity. Accordingly, the Bureau endorsed the withdrawal of ICR's AO status (94.05.19).

(ii)  The Council of the Federation of European Chemical Societies (FECS) had not wished to renew its AO status for 1994. The Bureau regretted the loss of official contact between the two organizations, and Prof. Fischli agreed to take up the matter directly with the FECS President, Dr. R. Darms. Pending the outcome, it was agreed simply to suspend the AO status.

7.2/94  Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety

(i)  Prof. Fischli had acted as the official representative of IUPAC at the WHO International Conference on Chemical Safety (ICCS: Stockholm, 94.04.25-29), at which it was resolved to establish an Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety and a Secretariat to service it. This cooperative approach was designed to help all governments in their programmes on chemical safety, and it followed the recommendations of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Bureau noted that an ad hoc group of Non-governmental Organizations, consisting of the International Life Sciences Institute, International Union of Pharmacology, International Union of Toxicology, and IUPAC, had offered their technical support to the work of the Forum. In the case of IUPAC, such technical expertise might be provided through COCI. Prof. Fischli was asked by the Bureau to inform IFCS, that IUPAC was unable to provide any financial support.
(ii) IUPAC had been invited (94.08.09) to consider applying the relevant provisions of the UNEP Code of Ethics on the International Trade in Chemicals. At the ICCS it was recommended as a priority that the Code should be applied widely by industry in all countries without delay. The Bureau accepted the recommendation of Prof. Fischli, that IUPAC should defer endorsement of the Code, and await the reaction to it of the International Council of Chemical Associations.

7.3/94 Statute for Associated Organizations
(Minute 8.2/94, 120th Executive Committee)

Concern had been expressed earlier by the International Confederation for Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry (ICTAC) to avoid double association of international organizations in the same field. A proposal from ICTAC to change Statute 11 (94.08.24) had been precirculated:

"The Council may decide to associate with existing international organizations whose aims and activities are in harmony with those of the Union. Their international scope of activities, with no a priori limitation to a part of the world, shall be explicit either in their title or statutes. In the case of apparent competition with another well established international organization, an agreement signed by the Chairman or General Secretary of the former, on behalf of the other Officers, shall be provided. These organizations shall then be known as Associated Organizations of the Union."

The Bureau agreed to recommend Council at Guildford to approve the change, subject to the proviso that it should apply for future applicants for AO status and not retrospectively to existing AOs.

8/94 PUBLICATIONS

The Executive Secretary reported that:

(i) the official publisher to the Union had changed its name from Blackwell Scientific Publications to Blackwell Science (BS), and a new logo was in use;

(ii) IUPAC Handbook 1994–1995 was published earlier in the month, and copies were currently being distributed to IUPAC bodies;

(iii) History of IUPAC: 1919-1987 (prepared by Mr. R. W. Fennell) had just been published under subsidy from IUPAC (Minute 11.4/86, 52nd Bureau - Oxford). Copies of the paperback version would be distributed free to NAOs, OCs, AOs, CAs, Bureau, Officers of IUPAC bodies, etc. Hardcover copies could be purchased from BS, and paperback copies were available through the Secretariat at a reduced rate to other members of IUPAC bodies and Affiliates.

8.1/94 Matters Arising from Meeting of Publications Committee
(Oxford, 94.07.13-15)

(i) It was noted that Dr. E. D. Becker would complete his second four-year term of membership at the end the year, and that he did not wish to have his period of service further extended. On recommendation from President Zamaraev, the Bureau approved the appointment of Dr. D. H. M. Bowen as the new Chairman (1995-1997) in succession to Dr. Becker. A letter of appreciation should be sent to Dr. Becker in recognition of his leadership of the Committee and significant contributions to IUPAC publications over the past few years.
Prof. C. J. H. Schutte would also complete his maximum term of service at the end of the year. Recommendations were awaited to fill the Committee membership vacancies arising from the start of 1995.

In order to ensure continuity at the General Assembly in Guildford, the Bureau approved a recommendation that Prof. Schutte should continue as Chairman of the PAC Editorial Advisory Board (PAC-EAB) until the end of 1995.

Although the income from PAC had increased in 1993 (attributable to a rise in subscription), there had been a significant drop (about 50) in full-price library subscribers to about 850. Similar falls had been experienced by physical science journals worldwide.

The Executive Secretary reported that, after careful consideration and on behalf of the Bureau, President Zamaraev had approved an increase from USD 850 to 895 for the library subscription rate in 1995. The camera ready copy typing fee paid by BS to authors was to be discontinued.

The need for a Scientific Editor for PAC had been reconsidered, but no conclusion was reached. A proposal was awaited from the Committee on the possible expansion of the PAC-EAB to include senior chemists from outside IUPAC, in order to improve the coverage and selection of material.

The Committee was broadly in agreement with Prof. Fischli's remarks about IUPAC publications in his 1994 Vice-Presidential Critical Assessment, and especially with regard to the monographs on Chemistry for the 21st Century.

The salient features of a strategic planning session by the Committee on IUPAC's publishing operations were noted with interest by the Bureau, particularly the possible need to merge the Publications Committee and Committee on Chemical Databases, due to a convergence of "products".

Profs. Lehmann (agreed with the need for development of electronic products and services, and urged the production of a CD ROM version of the new clinical chemistry terminology and nomenclature compendium), Lorimer (suggested an initiative by BS in countries where there were few PAC subscribers, and mentioned developments being made for an IUPAC solubility database), Modena (expressed concern at the effect of a further subscription increase for PAC on the number of subscribers, and questioned whether CI in its present format was too expensive), and Steyn (expressed concern about BS's marketing strategy for IUPAC publications, especially the C21C monographs, and felt that continuing delay in reformatting PAC only put off its inevitable demise) contributed to a discussion by the Bureau of various aspects of IUPAC publication matters.

Prof. Fischli suggested that the new IUPAC Information Officer [Minute 10(i)/94] should be invited to present his opinions on IUPAC publication issues at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.
SPONSORSHIP OF SYMPOSIA

9.1/94 Sponsorship of Symposia
9.2/94 Official Representatives to Sponsored Symposia

The sponsorships of symposia (Appendix E)/appointments of official representatives of IUPAC to its sponsored symposia (Appendix F), approved through correspondence by the Secretary General on behalf of the President/made on behalf of the President since the 120th Executive Committee meeting, were ratified by the Bureau.

REPORT ON SECRETARIAT

(i) The Secretary General referred to the report of his staff review at the Secretariat (94.07.05). Subsequently, Miss Troughton (Deputy Executive Secretary) had given notice to retire at the end of March 1995, which was earlier than anticipated. The situation had already been complicated by the loss in June of Dr. Freemantle (Information Officer/Affiliate Affairs Secretary), who would be replaced shortly by Dr. J. H. Williams.

A possible transfer of the Secretariat of the Union from Oxford to the Fondation de la Maison de la Chimie in Paris (Minute 13.2/94, 120th Executive Committee) had been considered by IUPAC Officers (94.07.04). On the basis of information provided for rental costs and staff salaries, it was not recommended to move the Secretariat to Paris.

(ii) A rental review for the Secretariat offices at Oxford (December 1993-December 1997) was under negotiation, with a reduction offered in the annual sum, provided that the term of the lease was extended for a further five years (until December 2002).

An unexpected offer was tabled by Prof. Fischli from Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker (94.09.08) to provide the necessary office space for the IUPAC Secretariat at a zero rental level, and free use of all kinds of recently developed administration software. The offer was made on the basis that, after a long period at one site, the Secretariat might be moved to different locations.

The Bureau decided that an official IUPAC policy should be developed for the location of the Secretariat in the longer term. The Officers of the Union agreed to look critically into the whole matter, and to report back to the Executive Committee (April 1995). Accordingly, no decision was taken at this time to extend the lease on the Oxford offices beyond December 1997.

DATES AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meetings of the Bureau were noted as having been scheduled for Guildford on 95.08.08-09 and 95.08.11 during the 38th General Assembly.
12/94 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

12.1/94 Establishment of a Commission on Biophysical Chemistry
(Minute 3.7/94, 120th Executive Committee)

Prof. Kuchitsu was advised to present a proposal to establish this new Commission, including details of how its TM's were to be drawn from the zero-sum TM-ship of the Physical Chemistry Division, for consideration by the Executive Committee (April 1995).

12.2/94 Publicity Brochure for IUPAC
(Minute 3.1/94, 120th Executive Committee)

Dr. Eaton asked for thanks to be minuted to Prof. Fischli for expeditiously producing the brochures, which were to be used to provide publicity and solicit additional income for the Union. Prof. Fischli indicated that the brochure was being distributed by the President and himself to the Chief Executive Officers of key chemical companies, identified through COCI and NAOS.

12.3/94 Attendance of Affiliates at General Assemblies
(Minute 7.8.5/93, 118th Executive Committee - Newark)

Further to the recommendation to encourage applications from Affiliates for Observer status at Guildford, the Secretary General read out a draft notice for publication in CI. On behalf of the Division/Section Presidents Group, Prof. Komarek doubted if there would be a significant response from Affiliates, thereby leading to difficulties over meeting room capacities, etc. In any case, Chairmen of Commissions had the power of veto, if the response was too high. The Bureau agreed to proceed on a trial basis for Guildford.

*     *     *

CHAIRMAN: [Signature]

DATE: 8 August 1995
THE IUPAC CONGRESS
(Statutes 13.1 & 13.2)

I. Introduction

In the past, some of the biennial Congresses of IUPAC constituted an outstanding forum for the presentation of modern trends and frontiers of chemical research. Typical (though random examples) constitute the 1955 Congress in Switzerland and the 1969 Congress in Australia. It appears to us that during the last decade the IUPAC Congresses suffered from the following shortcomings:

1. Lack of scientific focus
2. Good but not outstanding plenary and invited presentations
3. Very limited involvement of IUPAC bodies (Executive Committee, Bureau, and Council) in the scientific planning and thematic organization

It is our view that, at present, the IUPAC Congresses do not provide a significant contribution to the development of high-quality pure and applied chemistry on the international level.

We recommend to redefine the scope, format, means of scientific organization, and involvement of IUPAC bodies in the planning, shaping, and executing the scientific programme of the IUPAC Congress.

II. Goals

The IUPAC Congress should constitute a central international event in the world of chemical research, fulfilling the following goals:

1. To present the most outstanding relevant developments in modern chemistry
2. To inspire high standards of excellence in pure and applied chemistry research
3. To attract outstanding scientists to present central lectures on modern chemical research
4. To inspire the young generation of chemists in developed and developing countries

III. Format and Name of IUPAC Congress

A drastic change in the content, format, and scientific planning requires a change in the name of the IUPAC Congress. We recommend to launch the programme for the Congress under the name 'Frontiers in Chemistry'. This more limited general Congress is aimed towards:

1. Covering the interests of only two-four Divisions within IUPAC
2. Focussing on several interdisciplinary topics at the frontiers of modern chemistry (current examples are supermolecular chemistry, cluster chemistry, surface chemistry and tunnelling microscopy, molecular dynamics, etc.)

3. In addition, the organizing country will be allowed to advance one modern research topic, which is of local interest

It is aimed that this format for the biennial Congress will attract about 1,000 scientists, ensuring effective scientific communication and exchange of information.

The changes in the content and format of scientific planning will be introduced gradually. The full change will be introduced for the Congress in 1999.

IV. Scientific Planning and Organization

1. The Bureau will solicit suggestions from NAOs for the organization of the Congress. While in the past these proposals focussed on the important organizational details, the new applications will involve a dual representation of both scientific and organizational background and planning.

2. (a) The organizational details (site, local arrangements, planned number of participants, and budget planning and sources) will be similar to those currently presented.

(b) The details of the scientific programme will include:

- General scientific subjects
- Number of parallel sessions, if any, of each section
- Tentative titles of plenary lectures
- Number of plenary and invited section lectures
- The names of three or more persons responsible for scientific and/or organizational programme

V. International Advisory Board

1. A scientific advisory board of 12-15 people will be appointed by the Bureau. Three of them will come from a list suggested by the organizing NAO. Another three will be, independently, appointed by the Bureau, if possible among its members.

2. The Chairman of the Advisory Board will be nominated by the Bureau (in agreement with NAO) on designation of the NAO.

3. The Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee will be a member of the International Advisory Board.

VI. Local Organizing Committee

1. The Local Organizing Committee and its Chairman will be proposed by the NAO.

2. The Local Organizing Committee will be responsible for all the local arrangements, i.e., the conference site, housing of participants, and all financial affairs.
3. The execution and balancing of the Congress budget will be the sole responsibility of the NAO, which may transfer responsibility to the Local Organizing Committee.

VII. Stages of Approval and Follow-up

1. Year (X-4) - Provisional selection of the subject and site of the Congress by the Council on the basis of the proposals presented by NAOs.

2. Year (X-3) - Nomination by the Bureau of the International Advisory Board, examination of the facilities at proposed location of the Congress, special arrangements for students and young scientists accommodation, etc.

3. Year (X-2) - Definitive approval of the Congress by the Council.

VIII. Encouragement of Young Scientists

To accomplish the goal of inspiration of the young generation of chemists, two avenues should be pursued:

1. Outstanding young research chemists should be encouraged to present invited lectures and contribute to symposia within the framework of the Congress.

2. Concurrently, young scientists (i.e., graduate students and research workers) should be encouraged to attend the Congress. In developed countries support for these young scientists should be solicited from local bodies supporting basic and applied research. In developing countries attempts should be made to secure support for attendance of young scientists from international agencies, e.g., UNESCO.
APPENDIX B

RECOMMENDED POLICIES FOR HANDLING COPYRIGHT IN IUPAC PROJECTS

Background

Much of the output of the work by IUPAC Commissions and Committees is published in written form or in computer databases. To encourage widespread dissemination of this output, IUPAC normally copyrights the material so as to be able to control its distribution and, in some cases, to provide a financial return that can help pay some of the expenses in creating the published material. For Recommendations and Reports published in Pure and Applied Chemistry (PAC), IUPAC routinely grants the right to reproduce or translate the material without any payment in order to foster wider dissemination. For material published in book form, including compilations of evaluated data, and for corresponding computer databases, IUPAC does not automatically grant free permission for reproduction, but considers each case on its merits.

Questions have sometimes arisen about 'ownership' of material published (or about to be published) by IUPAC, primarily in terms of evaluated compilations of data in written or computer-readable form. It is clear from copyright laws and court decisions that data per se may not be copyrighted, but the form in which they are presented may be. Thus, an IUPAC publication may use data that have appeared elsewhere, and other producers of databases may use data from IUPAC publications, so long as there is no verbatim copying of the material in the form presented. On occasion a database produced from IUPAC-endorsed material may be thought to gain value from such an endorsement.

IUPAC Policies

The IUPAC policies regarding copyright, dissemination, and royalties, are summarized as follows:

1. Current policies regarding copyright and reproduction of material from PAC allow reproduction and translation without payment of royalties to IUPAC or its publisher.

2. For projects that are expected to result in publishable material (in written or computer-readable form), IUPAC normally anticipates that the publication will be copyrighted by the Union, and volunteers working on the project should be made fully aware of this policy.

3. IUPAC recognizes that, in addition to the financial support provided by the Union for each project, individuals involved in a project usually derive considerable financial resources from their employers, who may have a legitimate interest in the material emerging from the project. To the maximum extent possible, any potential conflicts should be worked out, including agreement to share copyright and/or royalties, at the inception of a project.

4. IUPAC strives to maximize dissemination of its published material by cooperating with other entities where appropriate, including agreeing to share copyright and/or royalties, if required.
ALLOCATIONS FROM POOL OF 24 TITULAR MEMBERS: 1996-1997

(For further detail see Minute 2/94, Allocations Group - Antwerp)

I - PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

Oil Spill Clean-up and Remediation (1 + 2 TMs)
Remediation of Heavy Element Contaminated Sites (1 + 2 TMs)
Alternative Scenarios for Energy Production in the Future (1 + 3 TMs)

Handbook of Theoretical Chemistry
Biophysical Characterization of Proteins (5 TMs)
Thermodynamic and Chemical Database for Hazardous Waste Processing

Continuation of Commission on Isotope Specific Measurements as References (2 TMs)
Sol-Gel and Polymer-Derived Ceramics, Glasses, and Ormocers (2 TMs)
Polymers and the Environment (1 TM)
Analytical and Physical Chemistry of Soils (3 TMs)
Environmental Safety Assessment of Agrochemicals (1 TM)

II - PROPOSALS NOT ACCEPTED

Ethics in Scientific Research and Publication
Toxicity of Chlorine and Chlorine-containing Compounds
Teaching Science and Chemistry to the Nonscientist
Technological Infrastructure for Emerging Nations
Complexation Processes in Sea Water
Analytical Aspects of Quality Control of Production Processes
Assessment of Influence of Atmospheric Deposition on Water Quality
IUPAC's Divisional Organization

PROPOSAL

DIVISION I
Physical, Theoretical & Computational Chemistry

DIVISION II
Inorganic Chemistry

DIVISION III
Organic Chemistry

DIVISION IV
Chemistry & Materials

DIVISION V
Analytical Chemistry

DIVISION VI
Chemistry & the Environment

DIVISION VII
Chemistry & Human Health

I
Physical Chemistry Division

II
Inorganic Chemistry Division

III
Organic Chemistry Division

IV
Macro-molecular Division

V
Analytical Chemistry Division

VI
Applied Chemistry Division

VII
Clinical Chemistry Division

VIII
Medicinal Chemistry Section

OLD
Chemistry & the Environment

VI.4 AIR

VI.6 WATER

New SOIL

VI.5 AGROCHEMICALS

VI.1 FOOD

VI.3 OIL & FATS

New ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

V.9 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY?
Chemistry & Human Health

Div. VII  CLINICAL CHEMISTRY SECTION

Sect. VIII  MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY SECTION

Joint Comm.  BIOCHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE (IUBMB-IUPAC)

I. Steer. Comm.  BIOPHYSICAL CHEMISTRY (STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY)

VI.2  BIOTECHNOLOGY

Eventually:
- Functional Biochemistry
APPENDIX E

SPONSORSHIPS OF SYMPOSIA BY IUPAC APPROVED BY CORRESPONDENCE SINCE 120th EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

(see Conference Calendar in Chemistry International for main organizers)


16-21 July 1995. 3rd International Symposium on Functional Dyes. Santa Cruz, California, USA.


6-11 August 1995. 15th International Congress of Heterocyclic Chemistry. Taipei, Taiwan, China.


27 August-1 September 1995. 29th Colloquium Spectroscopicum Internationale. Leipzig, Germany.

27 August-1 September 1995. 9th International Conference on Liquid and Amorphous Metals. Chicago, Illinois, USA.

29 August-3 September 1995. 24th International Conference on Solution Chemistry. Lisbon, Portugal.


26-31 May 1996. 2nd International Symposium on Free-Radical Polymerization: Kinetics and Mechanism. Santa Margherita Ligure/Genoa, Italy.


30 June-5 July 1996. 11th International Congress on Catalysis. Baltimore, Maryland, USA.


18-23 August 1996. 31st International Conference on Coordination Chemistry. Vancouver, Canada.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES TO IUPAC-SPONSORED SYMPOSIA APPROVED
BY CORRESPONDENCE SINCE 120th EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING


LETTER OF GREETINGS


Prof. J. ECONOMY


Prof. H. A. FAVRE


LETTER OF GREETINGS


Dr. J. SLANINA


Prof. M. TASUMI (replacing Prof. M. A. EL-SAYED)


PROF. I. WADSO


Prof. J. F. BUNNETT


Dr. M. SALOMON


Prof. J. ECONOMY


Prof. J. G. TOPLISS


LETTER OF GREETINGS


Prof. W. HEITZ


Prof. C. N. R. RAO