INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

MINUTES OF 121st EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

University of Reading, UK: 29th-30th April 1995

Present: Prof. K. I. Zamaraev (Chairman), Prof. A. J. Bard, Prof. G. den Boeuf, Prof. R. D. Brown, Dr. D. F. Eaton, Prof. A. E. Fischli, Prof. J. Jortner, Prof. J. M. Ward

In Attendance: Dr. M. Williams (Executive Secretary), Dr. J. H. Williams (Deputy Executive Secretary)

1/95 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AND FINALIZATION OF AGENDA

After the President had welcomed the participants, he recommended some changes in the order in which certain agenda items should be considered. The following item was added to the agenda circulated by the Executive Secretary (95.04.12):

6.9 Proposed Standing Committee on Chemical Weapons Destruction Technologies

2/95 MINUTES OF 120th MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

2.1/95 Amendments and Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting at Oxford (circulated by the Executive Secretary 94.06.23) were approved, subject to the following addition to the CHEMPAWN Committee memberships listed in the Standing Committees section of Appendix E:

"Prof. M. Dröscher (FRG) - Associate Member (1994-1997)"

2.2/95 Matters Arising

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

3/95 MINUTES OF 65th MEETING OF BUREAU AND MATTERS ARISING

The minutes of the meeting at Antwerp (circulated by the Executive Secretary 94.12.09) were recorded as having been received officially by the Executive Committee.

3.1/95 IUPAC Recommendations on Names and Symbols of Transferrrium Elements (Minute 3.1/94)

The President said that the recommendations approved by the Bureau had been duly endorsed by IDCNS and definitively published in PAC, as well as being released to national chemistry news journals. As a consequence of the heavy criticism arising, especially from USA, Prof. Zamaraev had discussed the situation with the Vice-President and Secretary General at the Secretariat (95.01.30). An historical overview and a proposal how to proceed were then circulated to the Executive Committee (95.03.28) for consideration at the present meeting. After due deliberation the Executive Committee agreed to propose that the Bureau at Guildford should reconsider its decision at Antwerp, by deciding to adopt the recommendations as provisional, in full accordance with Bylaw 2.11. This would mean that the final ratification by the Council could not be made until it met in 1997.

From his personal contacts in recent months with scientists from various
countries, Prof. Zamaraev had the impression that a compromise on naming the
transfermium elements could be found. Accordingly, he suggested that the
Chairmen of the National Committees for IUPAC in Germany, Russia, and USA (or
other responsible representatives of the NAOs from these countries) should
meet at the Secretariat in late June 1995 for two days, together with the
President of IUPAC as a mediator, to discuss this delicate issue. The
Chairman of the Commission on Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry should also
be invited to attend. Any agreed compromise should be submitted to this
Commission for consideration at Guildford, with the request to advise the
Bureau on how to proceed. If no compromise was reached then, in due course,
IUPAC would continue to discuss the present recommendations of the Commission
in accordance with statutory procedures.

It was decided by the Executive Committee that the Executive Secretary should
be the official IUPAC contact person to deal with enquiries about progress
within the Union on names for the transfermium elements. However, information
should only be released on the proposal for reconsideration by the Bureau at Guildford.

3.2/95 Fullerene Nomenclature and Terminology (Minute 3.2/94)

The Executive Secretary reported that there had been extensive comments from
Chemical Abstracts Service on the redrafted document, following the fullerene
working group meeting last year. It seemed unlikely that a revised version
could be agreed prior to further discussions at Guildford.

Prof. Bard considered his attempt to involve the innovators from the
fullerene field as a failed experiment. As far as taking a lead in
developing nomenclature was concerned, it was clear that IUPAC needed to act
at the very earliest stages of newly emerging fields. Otherwise, the Union
could not expect to change the nomenclature retrospectively.

3.3/95 Collaboration with UNESCO (Minute 3.3/94)

The Secretary General reported on the outcome of a meeting of the IUPAC-
UNESCO Chemistry Coordinating Committee (CCC: Geneva, 94.12.09), chaired by
Prof. Fischli. The Division/Section Presidents had been invited to propose
projects, particularly involving collaboration with developing countries and
under the heading International Programme Chemistry for Life and for the
Environment, for possible funding in 1996-7 to the extent of USD 100 000
provided by UNESCO. A new and more detailed format was required for these
proposals. Seven suitable proposals had been received, and passed for
consideration by UNESCO. Also, it was suggested that Prof. Fischli should
put together an International Chemistry Action Council (ICC) of about 20
well-known chemists, some being Nobel laureates and perhaps some
industrialists, with members of CCC as the core membership. The intention
was to coordinate activities of the type advocated and financed by UNESCO,
with the Council meeting less frequently than CCC. An eventual ICC would
have to be launched by the Director General of UNESCO and the President of
IUPAC.

Prof. Fischli reported on progress with the IUPAC-UNESCO-UNIDO Training
Programmes and his recent dialogue with the UNESCO Deputy Director General
about provision of future funding. For the third round of the scheme,
USD 18 000 was available from UNESCO with an equivalent amount from UNIDO.
Five candidates had already been chosen, and four more would eventually be
selected in July 1995. Dr. J. H. Williams from the IUPAC Secretariat, who
had succeeded Dr. Freemantle as Secretary of CCC, had been asked to look into
the possibility of creating a database at Oxford for the scheme.
Changes to Statutes and Bylaws (Minutes 3.4 and 7.3/94)

The Executive Committee noted that the Secretary General had duly prepared a detailed proposal on relevant changes in respect of replacing "Titular Member" by "Member" and of granting voting rights for Associate Members of all IUPAC bodies. A complete list of changes for consideration by Council at Guildford had then been disseminated together with the Council agenda to NAOs (95.04.10).

In the opinion of the Secretary General, it would be advisable to bring the existing Division/Section Rules (D/SR) into conformity with the new Statutes and Bylaws (S&B) as soon as possible, as it was to be expected that the changes would be accepted by Council. However, revised Rules also needed the approval of Council, and it would be difficult to check all revised Rules in good time at Guildford. The Executive Committee approved Prof. den Boef's proposal to ask Council, directly after the voting on the changes in S&B, for permission that the Union Officers on behalf of Council might accept revised D/SR soon after Guildford, but only if in so far as the revisions were an immediate consequence of the changes in S&B.

Review of Affiliate Membership Programme (AMP) (Minutes 3.5/94, 65th Bureau and Minute 3(iv)/95, Finance Committee) and Views of Information Officer on IUPAC Publication Issues (Minute 8.1(vi)/94, 65th Bureau)

The Treasurer reminded the meeting of the conclusions of the AMP Review Group, presented to the Bureau at Antwerp, and of the Bureau decision 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 1997 General Assembly, AMP should then become a statutory activity of the Union, otherwise it should be discontinued.

Also, Prof. Ward drew attention to the Finance Committee's recommendation for the Executive Committee to take immediate steps to improve publicity for AMP in 1996, so that the downward trend in total Affiliates might be reversed. As Treasurer, he was prepared eventually to subsidize AMP from general funds to a maximum of USD 5,000 per year; subsidies of over USD 20,000, as in 1993, were out of the question. Finally, Prof. Ward mentioned the motion from the UK-NAO to Council at Guildford, recommending continuation of AMP, with the Bureau and Executive Committee to take active steps to ensure its future viability and growth. In particular, the UK-NAO suggested that the Bureau should appoint a small group to promote and coordinate this effort, and each NAO should be encouraged to appoint a person specifically to promote affiliate activities and recruitment to AMP in its country. However, unless the Programme received the wholehearted support of the Bureau, Council, and all NAOs, Prof. Ward believed that there was little hope of saving it.

In his capacity as Affiliate Affairs Secretary, Dr. J. H. Williams elaborated on his precirculated paper, dealing with the status of AMP and the Union's news magazine Chemistry International. He was unconvinced that the Programme, in the way it functioned at present, significantly benefited young chemists in those countries with IUPAC-sponsored Affiliates. The total Affiliates worldwide had declined from 6,387 in 1993 to 5,881 in 1994 (5,150 at April 1994 and 4,712 at April 1995) and, with no significant promotion undertaken for 1995, it would inevitably decline further this year. Even if the Union and its NAOs wholeheartedly publicized AMP for 1996-7, Dr. J. H. Williams was pessimistic that there would be only a momentary reverse in the downward trend.

Prof. Fischli asked about the future scenario for CI, should AMP be discontinued. The Secretary General said that there were two aspects to be considered: CI as the general medium for transfer of IUPAC information and
maintaining contact with developing countries. UNESCO might be approached for funds to establish a network for disseminating CI to under-developed countries or even through its own channels. Prof. Bard felt that unless the membership benefits for an Affiliate were improved, AMP would inevitably fail. He suggested that it was worth reinvestigating the possibility to provide national society research journals for Affiliates at the individual member subscription rate. In the President's opinion, the 10% reduction in registration fee for IUPAC-sponsored symposia was very attractive and should be stressed. All members of IUPAC bodies retiring at Guildford should be invited to stay in touch by becoming an Affiliate [Minute 6.5(iii)/95].

The Executive Committee agreed that the Treasurer should address the Council at Guildford on the item reporting on and reviewing AMP. He would prepare with Dr. J. H. Williams a short message, stressing the facts about the Programme. Should Council vote at Guildford to discontinue AMP, it was clear that the Programme would finish at the end of 1995, and there would be an immediate problem with IUPAC information transfer via CI.

Price proposals (in line with inflation) from Blackwell Science for CI in 1996–7 of USD 9.80 for an Affiliate and of USD 17.30 for an IUPAC member were reluctantly accepted by the Executive Committee. No objection was raised to a proposal from the Affiliate Affairs Secretary to increase the IUPAC component of the Affiliate subscription from USD 5.00 to USD 6.20, thereby giving a total of USD 16.00 for the biennium.

3.6/95 Proposal for Regional Forums on "Chemistry and Society" (Minute 3.7/94)

Prof. Fischli referred to the successful regional forums on the theme Chemistry for Life, which had been held last year at Brussels and Taipei to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Union (unfortunately it had been impossible to organize a forum in North America). The Executive Committee accepted his suggestion that COCI should be invited to propose subjects for other forums, such as the environment and the chlorine industry and similar focal matters, for consideration of action by IUPAC.

3.7/95 Ethics in Modern Science (Minutes 3.10 and 6.2/94)

The Executive Secretary reminded the meeting that it had proved difficult for the small Bureau subcommittee to draw up guidelines on ethics in scientific research and publication. Also, a pool project on this theme was judged at Antwerp not to be very urgent in character. The Secretary General said that collaboration in an ICSU initiative on the matter was unlikely to materialize, because such discussions in ICSU were at a standstill. For the present the Executive Committee agreed simply to proceed with the article for CI by Prof. Jortner, but adding a note for readers to comment on the matter.

3.8/95 Proposal for Commission on Biophysical Chemistry (Minute 12.1/94)

Terms of reference and activities for the proposed Commission, together with nominations for three Titular Members (drawn from the zero-sum TM-ship of the Physical Chemistry Division) and six Associate Members, were available. The Executive Committee agreed to ask the Bureau to recommend Council at Guildford to create the Commission.

4/95 MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Minutes were recorded as having been received officially by the Executive Committee from meetings of the Committee on Teaching of Chemistry (San Juan, Puerto Rico: 94.08.11), Interdivisional Committee on Nomenclature and Symbols
(Reading, UK: 94.08.26-27), Division/Section Presidents (Antwerp, Belgium: 94.09.16), Committee on Affiliate Membership (Antwerp, Belgium: 94.09.16), Environmental Chemistry Matters (Antwerp, Belgium: 94.09.16), Committee on Chemistry and Industry (Shanghai, China: 94.10.07-08), Committee on Chemical Databases (London, UK: 94.12.04), and Finance Committee (Zürich, Switzerland: 95.02.20).

4.1/95  Matter Arising from Committee on Chemistry and Industry

The Executive Committee approved the following additional sentence to (i) of the Composition and Terms of Office for COCI (see Standing Orders from Executive Committee in IUPAC Handbook 1994-1995, page 48):

"For a country or region having more than forty units of Company Associate subscription, a second Member is permitted."

Prof. Fischli suggested that, in order to give a better input to COCI, in such cases one Member should be an expert on safety matters and the other Member from research and development.

4.2/95  Matters Arising from Finance Committee

4.2.1/95  Internal Audit of Accounts (Minute 2.2.1/95)

Reconfirmation by the Finance Committee of its previous recommendation that further continuation of an internal audit after 1995 was unlikely to be warranted, was accepted by the Executive Committee. The recommendation would be passed to the Bureau for consideration at Guildford.

4.2.2/95  Statement of Accounts for 1994 (Minute 4.1(i)/95)

The Statement of Accounts (as at 95.03.10) and the Treasurer's comments (95.03.20 - to be published in the July issue of CI) had been precirculated. There was a surplus of nearly USD 150,000, whereas the budget forecast was for a surplus of USD 122,000. The Executive Committee agreed that the audited accounts for 1994 should be presented to Council at Guildford.

4.2.3/95  Appointment of Auditors for 1995-6 (Minute 4.5/95)

The Executive Committee agreed to ask the Bureau to recommend Council at Guildford to reappoint Neutra Treuhand AG as auditors for 1995-6.

4.2.4/95  Change of IUPAC Banker and Management of Investments (Minutes 4.6 and 6/95)

The Treasurer reported that the move from Union Bank of Switzerland (Zürich) to Merrill Lynch (New York) in October 1994 had been successful. Commercial banking operations could only be fully judged during the course of 1995. For investments the management agreement with UBS had been replaced by joint management between the Finance Committee and ML. The Executive Committee noted that IUPAC had a tax-free status in both Zürich and in USA, but the investments would be handled by ML through an off-shore facility.

4.2.5/95  Draft Capital Budget 1995 (Minute 7(ii)/95)

Decisions on a new telephone system, fax machine, etc., at the Secretariat were deferred until its future location was clarified (Minute 10(ii)/95). Further developments for the computer system had been reviewed at a meeting in Oxford (95.03.16), involving Dr. S. R. Heller and other advisers with the Secretary General and Secretariat staff. The Executive Committee confirmed that these evaluations should not be stopped, but implemented only when urgently required and where possible through the Blackwell Science grants,
otherwise up to USD 20 000 could be provided for priority capital purposes.

4.2.6/95 Budget Preparation for 1996-1997 (Minute 8/95)

Draft general purposes budgets (as at 95.03.06), based on location of the 1997 General Assembly at Rio de Janeiro, were disregarded (Minute 5.2/95). Budgets based on Geneva as the GA location, but with a rise in national subscriptions of only 3% (rather than 5%) in each year, meant that there would be less money than Prof. Ward had originally forecast for activities of IUPAC bodies, bearing in mind the need to produce a financial balance for the biennium. The Executive Committee agreed that the Treasurer should distribute the revised preallocations for 1996-7 for comment by Division/Section Presidents and Standing Committees.

4.2.7/95 Membership (Minute 9/95)

The Treasurer reported that, in order to identify a suitable person from Netherlands to fill a vacancy in the Finance Committee from the start of 1996, he had contacted the Dutch NAO for advice.

4.2.8/95 National Subscription for Croatia (Minute 5.1(vi)/95)

Croatia had supplied an official chemical turnover figure, which corresponded to a subscription of about USD 500 in the 1995 listing of IUPAC national subscriptions. This was the same level of money as the specially reduced subscription allowed to Croatia for 1993-5. The Executive Committee agreed to ask the Bureau to support a proposal to Council at Guildford that, in conformity with ICSU, a minimum national subscription of USD 1 000 should be introduced for IUPAC for 1996 onwards.

5/95 FUTURE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES AND CONGRESSES

5.1/95 38th General Assembly (Guildford, 1995) (Minute 5.1/94, 65th Bureau)

5.1.1/95 Status Report

The Treasurer reported that, after a late start, progress was being made by the host country in raising financial support. As of 95.04.26, 37 claim forms were still outstanding from a total of 320 Titular Members. Travel claims had been reimbursed for TMIs in USA, but those requiring payment in other currencies were frozen, pending an improvement in USD exchange rates. With regard to late claims, subsistence would be paid at Guildford, but travel only if there was money available after the GA. So far there were 610 scientific participants (including 67 invited observers) and 200 accompanying persons, which was similar to Lisbon.

5.1.2/95 Council Matters

(i) The agenda, approved by mail through the Officers of the Union, had been distributed in accordance with Bylaw 2.25. The only proposal formally received from an NAO, in addition to that in respect of AMP (Minute 3.5/95, page 3), concerned biodiversity and the Manila Declaration and Melaka Accord and for which a discussion paper was awaited. The paper should be precirculated as soon as possible to the Bureau.

(ii) At the request of Prof. Modena (Minute 3.6/94, 65th Bureau), the Secretary General had looked into the possibility of supplying more information to accompany the proposal to Council about assignment of votes to delegations at Guildford. However, he had not found the
effect on subscriptions of inflation in national chemical turnover over the past few years very instructive.

The Executive Committee noted that invitations for national delegations for Guildford had been issued on the basis of the assignment of voting approved at Lisbon. Those voting assignments would apply at the start of Council in Guildford, when the proposed new system was considered.

(iii) With the change in Bylaw 2.222 approved at Lisbon, when the number of nominations exceeded the vacancies for Officers of the Union and Elected Members of the Bureau, it was no longer obligatory for the Bureau to make recommendations to Council for filling the vacancies. The Executive Committee decided to suggest to the Bureau that, only if there was more than one candidate for an Officer of the Union position, should a Nominations/Election Committee meet at Guildford [provisionally during lunchtime on 9th August: Minute 5.1.2(iii)/91, 115th Executive Committee - Pretoria].

The nominations received to date were considered by the Executive Committee, and action agreed to ensure the nomination of a candidate for the office of Vice-President.

5.2/95 39th General Assembly/36th Congress (1997)
(Minute 5.2/94, 65th Bureau)

The Treasurer reported that when Secretariat staff visited the offices of VARIG in London (94.11.24), the Brazilian Airlines were found to be under extensive reorganization. It had been impossible to confirm the offer by VARIG for 1997 of 45%-discounted airfares (Miss A. Troughton's visit to Brazil during 94.01.17-22), to get any estimate of price fluctuations even over the next twelve months, and to reach agreement on minimum stay requirements for Rio de Janeiro: also, arrangements for handling the airfare reservations would be much more complicated than originally envisaged. On the basis of the most recent information (95.03.15, giving only small and variable discounts), Prof. Ward had calculated an additional expense to IUPAC of about USD 250 000 instead of the USD 100 000, which the Executive Committee considered to be the maximum it could defend in Council [above the previously planned GA location of Graz (USD 480 500): Minute 5.2/94, 120th Executive Committee].

Therefore, to its great regret, the Executive Committee decided to withdraw its acceptance of the offer of the Brazilian Chemistry Committee for IUPAC (BCC) to host the GA. This did not affect its earlier decision to hold the 1997 IUPAC Congress in Rio de Janeiro.

Prof. Jortner said that he had discussed with Prof. G. Modena a preliminary proposal from BCC (95.03.13) for the scientific programme of the 1997 Congress. Unfortunately, it was along the same lines as for other recent IUPAC Congresses, and showed little response to the position paper, approved by the Bureau at Antwerp (Minute 3.8/94, 65th Meeting) and subsequently sent to Brazil. Since the new format for the Congress was only intended to become fully operative in 1999, Prof. Jortner would advise BCC to carry on organizing the 1997 event as it had indicated.

5.3/95 40th General Assembly/37th Congress (1999)
(Minute 5.3/94, 65th Bureau)

With regard to the three invitations received at the time of the Bureau meeting, the Executive Secretary reported that Canada had now withdrawn its offer and Republic of Korea had not responded to a request to provide detailed information. In the case of Federal Republic of Germany, Secretariat staff had only visited Berlin (as the venue for the 1991 GA,
Hamburg was already known to be convenient). A late application from Switzerland to host the events at Geneva had also been evaluated.

Dr. J. H. Williams spoke to the tabled reports on the evaluations of Berlin and Geneva. The German NAO was keen to locate the events at Berlin, because 1999 would be celebrated there as the 50th anniversary of refounding of Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker. Also, it preferred the GA to precede the Congress, which should follow immediately. Use of the International Congress Center Berlin was envisaged. Using conference hotels, a per diem of about USD 146 would currently apply, but smaller hotels and pensions should cost less. The German NAO was ready to restrict the scope of the Congress scientific programme in line with the new format required by the Burea for 1999 onwards. The Treasurer estimated the cost of the GA to IUPAC as about USD 630 000, which he expected to be reduced through negotiations with hotels.

Concerning Geneva, the GA would be held in a few buildings of the University, followed by the Congress in the International Conference Center. There was agreement on the need for a well-focussed inter-related scientific programme for the Congress, but some concern had been expressed at the Bureau's new requirements for organizing the Congress. Based on the use of a three star hotel, a per diem of USD 125 was estimated. Prof. Ward envisaged that negotiations with hotels should reduce his budget estimate for IUPAC of about USD 520 000 for the GA.

In view of its decision to withdraw acceptance of Rio de Janeiro as the location for the 1997 GA (Minute 5.2/95), the Executive Committee resolved to ascertain urgently whether the GA might be held in 1997 at Geneva (and even the Congress should Brazil decline to proceed with organizing it). Prof. Fischli said that this possibility had already been considered with his Swiss colleagues.

Furthermore, the Executive Committee agreed to recommend to Council at Guildford, through the Burea, that the 1999 GA and Congress should be located in Berlin. Two sets of dates had been suggested by the German NAO, which should indicate its preference.

Prof. Brown suggested that a "sinking fund" might be established in the Union's financial reserves, so that once every ten years the GA might be held back-to-back with the Congress outside Europe. Provided that there were balanced accounts and budgets for the next two or three biennia, the Treasurer was not opposed to the suggestion. Prof. Brown anticipated that Australia might offer to host the two events in 2001.

6/95 IUPAC BODIES

6.1/95 Views of US-NAO on Progress in Restructuring IUPAC

Prior to the meeting, the attention of the Executive Committee had been drawn by Dr. Eston to the concern of the Board on Chemical Sciences and Technology (BCST) of the US National Research Council/National Academy of Science (US-NAO) to bring the Union to a new and more meaningful future role. In its view IUPAC's contributions to the chemical community had lost relevance, were self-perpetuating rather than proactive on issues of international importance, did not add unique value over what national and other international technical organizations address in a more effective manner, and were generally not considered essential by the main contributors who support IUPAC financially.

The US National Committee for IUPAC had been charged by BCST to deliver a strong message to the Union. In his capacity as Chairman of USNC/IUPAC, Dr.
Baton tabled a White Paper Proposal on Restructuring IUPAC. He summarized the main points, covering societal trends affecting the Union, perceptions of the Union in USA, the need for a role and unique mission for the Union in the 21st century, preparation of a strategic plan to fulfil the mission, and a course of actions which must be taken to achieve it.

An extended discussion took place, in which members of the Executive Committee responded to the issues raised by USNC/IUPAC.

Prof. Zamaras did not agree with the significant down-rating in the value of IUPAC recommendations on nomenclature, etc. He felt that IUPAC, through its international network, was in a unique position to identify experts to tackle problems like ozone depletion, greenhouse warming, and new projects for the ThMs-pool. However, it would be necessary to obtain greater financial support, if these efforts were to be conducted more quickly.

Prof. Ward was anxious to test on a wider basis the conclusions of the USNC/IUPAC on the value of current IUPAC activities, in order to ensure that they were widely agreed. However, he suggested that the Union should concentrate its financial resources for scientific activities on fewer projects, provided that experts could be identified with sufficient time to devote to carrying out the work expeditiously.

Prof. den Boef agreed that many current IUPAC projects were not of sufficient international significance to warrant the involvement of the Union. They were often research topics or reviews which, although of scientific interest, should and could be better undertaken in the normal manner by a research group outside the Union. Not only the Divisions/Section and their Commissions should be blamed for this situation: a stronger lead was lacking from the IUPAC Officers and a mechanism to ensure adherence to such directives. He strongly advocated holding more meetings of IUPAC Officers, particularly the day before and after meetings of both the Executive Committee and Bureau, in order to exchange views and ensure implementation of decisions.

In the opinion of Prof. Bard, the critical question was whether the present structure of the Union was the greatest deterrent to progress in coping with the urgent and complicated scientific problems, which society now faced. He favoured further evolution of the ThMs-pool projects mechanism, but stressed that projects should not be handled in this way, when they could be tackled by existing IUPAC Commissions or Committees.

Prof. Zamaras was apprehensive about making too drastic a change to the structure of the Union, preferring to move faster along the lines of more pool projects at the expense of the zero-sun ThMs of Divisions/Section. Prof. den Boef felt that project quality was more important than the structure itself. He stressed that, if the Union was to break new ground it would, as always, have to rely on the voluntary work of chemists around the world. Prof. Jortner was also against implementing extreme changes to the structure of the Union rather than ensuring an effective evolution of it. In his opinion, it was essential to retain the international activities outside direct governmental influence. Furthermore, he felt that, although IUPAC was not very fast and not always efficient in its activities, it was not as bad as implied by the criticisms from USA. Clearly, the input from and dialogue with the NAOs must be improved.

Prof. Brown was largely in agreement with the criticisms made: the Union was suffering from its own success and that of chemistry itself. There would be chaos if international agreement was lost for chemistry on nomenclature, etc. Such agreement was taken for granted by the chemical community, and achieved through a voluntary effort, which inevitably restricted the types of activity undertaken and their pace. He advocated a single core Division dealing with
principles of chemistry (physical, inorganic, and organic nomenclature, etc.), together with new project-oriented Divisions (environment, materials, health) as proposed by Prof. Fischli.

Prof. Fischli greatly appreciated the views presented by the USNC/IUPAC, especially the creation of a panel to advise on an IUPAC mission for the 21st century, appointment of an international advisory committee to provide guidance, and formation of a strategic planning committee to implement the mission.

Eventually, it was decided to schedule a "brain-storming" session of the Executive Committee on 7th August at Guildford, to which Prof. K. L. Komarek should be invited as Chairman of the Division/Section Presidents Group. There should be no formal agenda, but precirculated input in the form of written notes from anyone wishing to do so, and especially from Profs. den Hoft and Bard. Any conclusions which were reached should be presented to the Bureau and Council. In addition, the Secretary General agreed to inform Division/Section Presidents as soon as possible, that discussions were going on about the scientific direction of the Union for the 21st century. The desire of the Executive Committee to change the traditional approach was obvious, but as yet not the way to proceed. Each D/SP should be invited to take part in the discussion and to evaluate critically his existing Commission structure and activities, and to present the outcome orally to Council. Also, they should touch on these issues in their precirculated written reports.


The Executive Secretary tabled a status report (as at 95.04.26) on the projects accepted by the Bureau at Antwerp:

(i) Oil spill clean-up and remediation – A more detailed plan provided by the project leader (Dr. F. R. Engelhardt), was approved by the Executive Committee. Dr. Engelhardt should be advised to identify the other two TMs as soon as possible.

(ii) Remediation of heavy element contaminated sites – No detailed plan was yet available from the project leader (Prof. H. Nitsche). The Executive Secretary should continue to press for the plan and nominations of two other TMs. In order that the project group might meet at Guildford, the plan should be approved by the Officers or even the Secretary General alone.

(iii) Analytical and Physical Chemistry of Soils – How to proceed might not become clear until after a meeting at Oxford on 95.06.08-09 about creation of a Division on Chemistry and the Environment (Minute 6.4/95).

(iv) Continuation of Commission on Isotope Specific Measurements as References/Environmental Safety Assessment of Agrochemicals – Recommendations were still awaited for the TMs.

TMs had been identified for the other six projects, and meetings were being arranged for Guildford.

The Executive Secretary presented a draft mechanism for appointment of pool project TMs. In order to maintain the maximum flexibility for operating such projects, the Secretary General agreed to consider how the draft might be simplified. Regarding any need to obtain the approval of NAOs for pool TMs, Prof. Brown enquired if it was still important to seek NAO approval in the case of appointments to existing Division/Section Committees and Commissions.
after each General Assembly.

Regarding proposals for pool projects in 1998-9, the Executive Committee agreed to proceed as in the present biennium. Accordingly, proposals should be solicited at Guildford from Divisions/Section or from their Commissions, from the Bureau or from Council, and also from outside the Union. They should be available for preconsideration by the Executive Committee in April 1996 and decision at the time of the Bureau meeting later that year. Prof. Bard advocated the allocation of more TM's to fewer projects in 1998-9, in order to expedite completion within a two- or four-years period.

Prof. H. P. Lehmann had duly provided a note (95.01.16) on the process for submission of proposals and selection of pool projects and their TM's. In his opinion, the goal/aims of these programmes needed to be further clarified, better application procedures introduced, and the evaluation process improved. It was agreed to present the note for consideration by the Bureau at Guildford.

6.3/95  Review of Environmental Chemistry Activities
[Minute 6.3(iii)/94, 65th Bureau]

The Secretary General said that Prof. J. G. Calvert's completed review had been circulated (95.03.15) for the attention of Officers of IUPAC bodies and the ICSU-SCOPE Executive Committee. Concerning aspects raised by Prof. den Boef, the Executive Committee recommended that

(i) the President of a newly created Division of Chemistry and the Environment (or a specifically nominated liaison officer) should be the coordinator of environmental activities throughout the Union, but good communication must be established;

(ii) the question of environmental projects identified as urgently requiring treatment by IUPAC should be considered by the meeting on environmental chemistry activities at Guildford on 95.08.05, with Prof. Calvert in the chair.

6.4/95  Proposals for Changes to Division/Section Organization and Revised Terms of Reference [Minute 6.3(iv)/94, 65th Bureau]

With regard to his proposals at Antwerp, Prof. Fischli reported that

(i) after due consultation with his colleagues in the Physical Chemistry Division, Prof. K. Kuchitsu had concluded (94.12.28) there was no consensus at present to reconstituting it as a Division of Physical, Theoretical, and Computational Chemistry. Redefined terms of reference had been submitted (95.02.15) for the existing Division. Further amendment to include the teaching of physical chemistry was not favoured by Prof. Fischli, without first discussing such activity thoroughly with IUPAC's Committee on Teaching of Chemistry.

(ii) due to a scarce response, the outcome was not yet clear from Profs. K. L. Komarek and J. Economy on eventually reconstituting their respective Divisions as Division of Inorganic Chemistry and Inorganic Materials and Division of Organic Materials, as opposed to changing the name of the Macromolecular Division to Chemistry and Materials.

(iii) a planning meeting about creation of a Division on Chemistry and Environment was scheduled for 95.06.08-09 at Oxford, with Prof. Fischli present and representation from the Analytical Chemistry and Applied Chemistry Divisions. He anticipated a positive outcome and recommendation to Council at Guildford. Meanwhile, consideration was deferred of revised terms of reference submitted earlier for the Applied Chemistry Division and its Commissions (Schmallenberg, FRG:
discussions were in progress within the Clinical Chemistry Division and Medicinal Chemistry Section about their incorporation into a new Division of Chemistry and Human Health. Prof. Fischli anticipated that Profs. H. P. Lehmann and J. G. Topliss would be in a position to meet with him at Oxford prior to the Guildford GA. The location of the Commission on Biotechnology was not yet clear.

The zero-sum TM-ship of the Divisions and Section had been defined by the Bureau at Lisbon (Appendix B to Minutes, 64th Meeting) and details recirculated to Division/Section Presidents by the Secretary General (94.11.18). The Executive Committee confirmed that no increase was foreseen in the zero-sum total of 251 TMs (excluding the expanded pool of 24 TMs) for 1996-7. The TM-ship of any Commissions relocated under the proposed Division/Section reorganization must be settled on this basis.

6.5/95 Possible New Directions (Minute 6.4/94, 65th Bureau)

The President spoke to his position paper on Further Updating of IUPAC Activity, consideration of which by the Bureau at Antwerp unfortunately had to be deferred. In the interim, Prof. Steyn had cautioned that the possible new directions should be prioritized, so that one or two might be coordinated with the Division/Section reorganization being planned for the next biennium.

(i) The Executive Committee agreed to continue all efforts to involve the scientific elite in IUPAC events and activities, especially in the new format for its Congress. Prof. Zamaaraev would stress this issue in his report to Council at Guildford.

(ii) The present coverage of applied chemistry matters in that Division was a deterrent to greater involvement by chemical industry in the Union. The help of COCI should be sought to improve the situation, particularly input of project proposals for support from the 1998-9 pool and of interest to chemical industry, such as independent judgements on touchy issues also of interest for governments and the general public. Although existing contact should be maintained with regional chemical industry associations, there was no consensus to contact the International Council of Chemical Associations.

(iii) Prof. Zamaaraev agreed to prepare a letter to all members of IUPAC bodies retiring at the end of 1995, thanking them for their efforts on behalf of the Union, and encouraging them to maintain contact as Affiliates.

(iv) Full voting rights for Associate Members of IUPAC bodies were already being recommended to Council at Guildford.

(v) In order to have a better interaction with students in chemistry, CTC might be invited to consider whether it would be worthwhile to introduce IUPAC awards for some younger chemists, such as those involved in the Chemistry Olympiads.

(vi) Efforts should be made to improve the North-South dialogue and especially to increase IUPAC's cooperation with developing countries. The improving collaboration with UNESCO was important in this respect (Minute 3.3/95).

(vii) Greater use should be made of the Elected Members of the Bureau as top level experts in various fields of chemistry, perhaps in a liaison capacity to each pool project, or to work with the Vice-President in specific areas of his biennial critical assessment of
projects and programmes, and as members of Standing Committees.

The President was asked to present some of these possibilities for consideration at the "brain-storming" session of the Executive Committee in Guildford (Minute 6.1/95).

Consideration of future nominations by IUPAC for various international awards, such as the King Faisal International Prize in Science (Minute 13.3/94, 120th Executive Committee), was deferred by Prof. Zamaariev, pending elaboration of an appropriate procedure for handling such nominations within the Union.

6.6/95 Ratification of Memberships Approved by Correspondence

The appointments, which had been made through correspondence by the President since the 65th Bureau meeting (Appendix A), were ratified by the Executive Committee.

6.7/95 Nominations for New Members

The Executive Committee approved the following proposals:

(i) Special extension of the term of service of Dr. A. Hayss as Chairman of the CHEMRAWN Committee (1996-1997), in order to ensure continuity in leadership during organization of the CHEMRAWN IX Conference (1996) and to facilitate a definite conclusion with UNESCO on the topic for CHEMRAWN X. Meanwhile, the CHEMRAWN Committee should take active steps in conjunction with the Executive Committee to identify a successor.

(ii) Committee on Chemistry and Industry (COCI)

- Dr. M. D. Booth (South Africa) for a second term of service as a Member (1996-1997)
- Prof. P. de Blèvre (Joint Research Centre, Commission of European Communities) for special extension as a Member (1996), in order to identify a suitable successor, otherwise the position to be left vacant
- Dr. A. Ishitani (Japan) as a Member (1995-1998), subject to approval by COCI
- Dr. A. N. Wright (Canada) as a Member (1996-1999)

In addition, it was noted that Prof. K. V. Sané would complete his maximum term of service as a Member and Chairman of the Committee on Teaching of Chemistry at the end of 1995, and that Prof. J. D. Bradley (South Africa) had been nominated as a possible successor. The Executive Committee decided to await a recommendation from Prof. Sané.

6.8/95 Reference Materials in Chemistry

(Minute 6.8/94, 65th Bureau)

Relocation of the work of the Subcommittee on Reference Materials/Physical Chemistry Division with the Interdivisional Working Party on Harmonization of Quality Assurance Schemes for Analytical Laboratories/Analytical Chemistry Division had been accepted by the latter body. Its Chairman, Dr. M. Parkany, saw this as an important further step in the close cooperation between IUPAC and ISO on these issues (letter dated 95.01.17). The Executive Secretary reminded the meeting that the work of the Commission on Isotope Specific Measurements as References was also relevant, and he drew attention to a recent initiative by the International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM) on matters relating to the accuracy of quantitative chemical measurements and traceability to SI units. The Chairman of IDCNS, Prof. I.
M. Mills, had represented IUPAC in this initiative.

As President of the Analytical Chemistry Division, Prof. A. Hulanicki (letter of 95.03.14) had advocated upgrading of the Interdivisional Working Party to Commission status. The Executive Committee decided to await his response to the stipulation of the Secretary General (95.04.12), that this could not proceed by any increase of the TMs zero-sum already agreed for the Analytical Chemistry Division.

6.9/95 Proposed Standing Committee on Chemical Weapons Destruction Technologies

The President tabled an e-mail (95.04.07: see also March 1995 issue of CI and May 1995 issue of PAC) from Prof. J. F. Bunnett, Chairman of the IUPAC Task Force on Scientific Aspects of the Destruction of Chemical Warfare Agents, concerning its future

- should it be continued as at present (a subcommittee attached to the Organic Chemistry Division Committee) or in a reorganized form?

- what problems about destruction of chemical weapons would benefit from the attention of an international group of chemists within IUPAC?

The Executive Committee agreed that there was no case for the creation of a Standing Committee attached to the Bureau. The subject area was judged to be suitable for consideration of submission as a future pool project.

7/95 RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

7.1/95 Associated Organization Status

7.1.1/95 Federation of European Chemical Societies

The Executive Secretary reported that a misunderstanding about the AO status of FECS had now been cleared up by the Vice-President, and its 1994 and 1995 service charges paid to IUPAC. Suspension of the AO status had therefore been lifted.

The Executive Committee noted a statement issued by FECS (95.03.22) on the formation earlier in the year of a European Chemical Society, and awaited the outcome of discussions at the FECS General Assembly (September 1995) on the role envisaged for ECS and its relationship with FECS.

7.1.2/95 International Commission on Applications of Mössbauer Effect

The Executive Committee noted that, in order to avoid confusion with the international conferences on the subject and itself, which shared the same acronym of ICAME, the AO had changed its name to International Board on Applications of the Mössbauer Effect (IBAME). Its aims and activities in the revised constitution remained in harmony with those of IUPAC (Statute 11).

7.1.3/95 International Committee on Science of Photography

ICSP was one of six organizations, whose AO status had been withdrawn in 1993 because of non-payment of their annual service charge [Minute 21(ii)/93, 37th Council - Lisbon]. Noting that ICSP was now able to pay this charge, the Executive Committee approved its readmission to AO status of the Union.
Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety and UNEP Code of Ethics on International Trade in Chemicals
(Minute 7.2/94, 65th Bureau)

(i) Prof. Fischli had represented the Union at the Interseional Group meeting of IFCS (Bruges, 95.03.20-23), when the ad hoc group of four non-governmental organizations, including IUPAC, had confirmed its offer to collaborate in the planned activities of the Forum in

a. preparation and revision of environmental health criteria documents, assessment reviews, health and safety guides, even by peer review, and all aspects of risk assessment;

b. educational programmes, risk assessment and training courses in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition at the national and regional levels;

c. giving advice and evaluating problems related to animal experimentation and alternative tests, in order to minimize the use of vertebrates in hazard characterization testing and hazard risk assessment.

(ii) Prof. Fischli reported that the UNEP Code of Ethics on International Trade in Chemicals had been duly welcomed by the International Council of Chemical Associations. Accordingly, the American Chemical Manufacturers Association (CHMA), Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA), and European Chemical Industry Council (CEPİC) had officially declared their intention to adhere to the principles of the Code and to emphasize their commitment to implementation of responsible care programmes. The Executive Committee accepted his recommendation that IUPAC should now also express its intention to adhere to the Code.

Observer Country Status

Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan (Minute 6.2/93, 63rd Bureau - Lisbon and Minute 8.3/94, 120th Executive Committee)

Noting the continued failure of Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan to pay their annual service charges since admission as Observer Countries and the fact that Prof. Zamaras was unable to help resolve this impasse, with regret the Executive Committee withdrew their OC status.

Uzbekistan

An application for Observer Country status from the Uzbek Chemical Society, accepted through correspondence by the President, was ratified by the Executive Committee.

ICSU Matters

Noting that Prof. Fischli was already active nationally in the affairs of ICSU and in order to ensure continuity for the Union, the Executive Committee resolved that Prof. Fischli should immediately replace Prof. den Boef as official representative of IUPAC to the ICSU General Committee.

IUBMB-IUPAC Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature

Subject to endorsement by IUBMB, the Executive Committee accepted the recommendation of Prof. I. M. Mills (Chairman, IDCNS: 95.01.26) that JCBN should be allowed to continue for three more years, i.e., until the end of 1998. However, IUPAC was unable to increase its present level of financial support.
7.6/95 **Bulgarian Membership of IUPAC**

Because of its unpaid annual subscriptions for 1991 and 1992 and in accordance with Statute 9.2, the Secretary General (94.01.14) had duly informed the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences that it had ceased to be a Member of the Union. The hope was expressed that, in due course, Bulgarian chemists might be able to rejoin in the activities of IUPAC, possibly as an Observer Country. Noting that the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences had recently paid a sum equivalent to the Observer Country annual service charges for 1991-1994, the Executive Committee accepted a request for OC status to be granted retrospectively to 1991.

8/95 **PUBLICATIONS**

8.1/95 **Policy on Publication of Committee and Commission Reports in PAC**

The concern was noted of Prof. J. Slanina (Chairman, Commission on Atmospheric Chemistry; fax on 95.03.28) about the dissemination of environmental reports by means of PAC and possibilities to publish them also in specialist environmental journals. The Executive Committee decided to refer the matter for the attention of the Publications Committee, but care should be exercised to minimize any effect on the publications royalties from Blackwell Science, which were substantially based on PAC subscriptions and related sales. In addition, the Publications Committee should be requested to consider how to improve the republication (even simultaneous publication) and translation of IUPAC recommendations on nomenclature and symbols in journals other than PAC (IUPAC Handbook 1994-1995, page 190).

8.2/95 **Proposed Amalgamation of Committees on Publications and on Chemical Databases**

A proposal (95.03.14) from the Chairmen of the Committees on Publications and on Chemical Databases for amalgamation of these bodies was favourably received by the Executive Committee. In order to recommend acceptance by Council at Guildford, through the Bureau, names should be requested for the membership of the consolidated Committee. Prof. Bard suggested that the new body might be called Committee on Printed and Electronic Publications.

9/95 **SPONSORSHIP OF SYMPOSIA**

9.1/95 **Sponsorship of Symposia**

The sponsorships of symposia (Appendix B), approved through correspondence by the Secretary General on behalf of the President since the 65th Bureau meeting, were ratified by the Executive Committee. The scientific programme outline was available from the intended first circular for CHEMRAWN IX Conference and, at the request of Prof. Zamaraev, a preliminary list of candidates for plenary speakers.

9.2/95 **Official Representatives to Sponsored Symposia**

The appointments of official representatives of IUPAC to its sponsored symposia (Appendix C), made on behalf of the President since the 65th Bureau meeting, were ratified by the Executive Committee. It was agreed that these appointments no longer needed to be so ratified.

10/95 **REPORT ON SECRETARIAT** (Minute 10/94, 65th Bureau)

(i) The Secretary General reported that Miss Ann Troughton (Deputy Executive Secretary) had duly retired from full-time employment on
95.03.31, but her services had been retained on a part-time basis until 95.08.31 in order to help with preparations for Guildford and other forthcoming General Assemblies. Mrs. Erica Sheppard and Mrs. Urike Inglis had been upgraded, respectively, to Assistant Secretary (Finance) and Assistant Secretary (Administration), with increased responsibilities as already envisaged. In addition to his duties as Information Officer/Affiliate Affairs Secretary, Dr. J. H. Williams had assumed additional responsibilities as Deputy Executive Secretary from 95.04.01. Some financial saving had resulted, but it might become necessary to have more lower level secretarial help. Early in 1996, with Prof. den Boef's successor as Secretary General taking the initiative, a start should be made in advertising and appointing a successor to Dr. H. Williams (Executive Secretary), who was due to retire on 97.04.30.

(ii) The Executive Committee considered the letter received by the Bureau at Antwerp from Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker, which carries out the administration for the German NAO, Deutscher Zentralausschuss für Chemie. It raised the question of whether the Secretariat of the Union should stay after a long period at the present site in Oxford, or that a move to another location elsewhere in the world might be considered. In the same letter, GDCh offered to host the Secretariat at its offices in Frankfurt in the near future at a zero rental level. Before reacting on the content of the letter, the Committee decided to make this known to all other NAOs, in order to give them the opportunity to express their opinion if they so wished. A deadline of 95.07.15 should be set for receipt of comments, to enable the Officers to discuss at Guildford how to proceed in the matter.

Meanwhile, Prof. den Boef said that one aspect to be taken into account was whether it was wise for the Secretariat to be located in the office of an NAO of the Union. Bearing in mind that salaries constituted the major part of the cost of the Secretariat, Prof. Ward drew attention to the higher salaries certainly operating in Germany: he had serious doubts about the whole projected exercise. In a further general discussion, in which Profs. Brown and Fischli took part, several other aspects of the subject were considered, amongst which were the effectiveness of the present level of computerization and the necessity of location rotation as a matter of principle.

11/95 DATES AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The dates for the next meeting of the Executive Committee were agreed as 20th-21st April 1996, with the Officers also to meet on 19th and 22nd April. Prof. Fischli would investigate the possibility to meet at Basel. Prof. Jortner agreed to ascertain if the Committee might meet at Jerusalem in April 1997, but it should be noted that there could be no deliberations there on a Saturday.

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CHAIRMAN: ________________________________

DATE: ________________________________
MEMBERSHIPS APPROVED BY CORRESPONDENCE SINCE
65th BUREAU MEETING

I. STANDING COMMITTEES

CHEMRAWN Committee

Prof. F. A. Kuznetsov (Russia) - Member (1995-1998)
Dr. Min Che Chon (Korea) - Associate Member (1995-1998)
Dr. R. F. Hirsch (USA) - Associate Member (1995-1998)
Prof. P. Moyna (Uruguay) - Associate Membership extended (1995-1998)

(As an exception to its Standing Orders, the Committee has been allowed to have seven Associate Members during 1995.)

Committee on Chemical Database

Dr. H. Chihara (Japan) - Membership extended (1995-1998)

Committee on Chemistry and Industry (COCI)

Dr. A. Smith (UK) - Member (1995-1998)

Committee on Publications

Dr. A. D. McNaught (UK) - Member (1995-1998)

Chemistry International - Editorial Advisory Board

Dr. M. Elisa M. Pestana (Portugal) - Representative of CTC (1995-1998)

Monographs on Chemistry for 21st Century - Editorial Advisory Board

Prof. S. E. Shatzmiller (Israel) - Representative of COCI (1995)

Committee on Teaching of Chemistry (CTC)

Dr. M. Elisa M. Pestana (Portugal) - Member (1995-1998)
Interdivisional Committee on Nomenclature and Symbols

Prof. I. M. Mills (UK) - Chairmanship/Membership extended (1996-1999)
Dr. A. D. McNaught (UK) - Secretaryship/Membership extended (1996-1997)

IUBMB-IUPAC Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature

Mr. J. C. Rigg (Netherlands) - Secretary/Member (1995)
Prof. R. Cammack (UK) - Associate Member (1995-1998)

II. POOL TITULAR MEMBERSHIPS

Working Party on Quality Systems in Clinical Chemistry (Clinical Chemistry Division)

Dr. R. F. Morgan (USA) - Titular Member (1994-1995)
Prof. T. Kawai (Japan) - Titular Member (1994-1995)

Working Party on Theoretical and Computational Chemistry (Physical Chemistry Division)

Prof. J. E. Boggs (USA) - Titular Member (1996-1997)

Steering Committee on Biophysical Chemistry (Physical Chemistry Division)

Prof. F. M. Hawkridge (USA) - Titular Member (1996-1997)
Prof. H.-J. Hinz (FRG) - Titular Member (1996-1997)
Dr. P. Schwarz (USA) - Titular Member (1996-1997)

Commission on High Temperature and Solid State Chemistry

Dr. Diane Holland (UK) - Titular Member (1996-1997)

Working Party on Recycling of Polymers (Macromolecular Division)

Prof. R. H. Marchessault (Canada) - Titular Member (1996-1997)
APPENDIX B

SPONSORSHIPS OF SYMPOSIA BY IUPAC APPROVED BY CORRESPONDENCE
SINCE 65th BUREAU MEETING

(see Conference Calendar in Chemistry International for main organizers)

31 July - 4 August 1995. 8th International Symposium on Novel Aromatic Compounds. Braunschweig, FRG.


28 October 1995. Workshop on Soil Chemistry and Ecosystem Health. St. Louis, MO, USA.

3-6 November 1995. 6th International Symposium on Macromolecule-Metal Complexes. Guangzhou, China.

26-29 February 1996. 8th International Conference on Phenothiazines and Structurally Related Psychotropic Compounds. Jaipur, India.


25-29 June 1996. 11th International Conference on Surface Forces. Moscow, Russia.

14-19 July 1996. 14th International Conference on Chemical Education. Brisbane, Australia.


31 August-4 September 1998. 33rd International Conference on Coordination Chemistry. Florence, Italy.

*Sponsorship considered by Officers of Union on behalf of Executive Committee; organizers guaranteed that there will be no call on IUPAC funds, even if Conference results in a financial deficit (Minute 4.1.2/92, 117th Executive Committee - Dublin).
APPENDIX C

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES TO IUPAC-SPONSORED SYMPOSIA APPROVED
BY CORRESPONDENCE SINCE 65TH BUREAU MEETING

Prof. J. JORTNER

Prof. J. ECONOMY

10-13 July 1995. 5th COMTOS Symposium on Toxicology and Clinical Chemistry of Metals. Vancouver, BC, Canada.
Dr. R. CORNELIS

Dr. J. STEJSKAL

16-21 July 1995. 3rd International Symposium on Functional Dyes. Santa Cruz, CA, USA.
Prof. H. ZOLLINGER

Prof. J. ECONOMY

31 July-4 August 1995. 8th International Symposium on Novel Aromatic Compounds. Braunschweig, FRG.
Prof. H. A. STAAB

14-19 August 1995. 35th IUPAC Congress. Istanbul, Turkey.
Prof. A. E. FISCHLI

Prof. K. KUCHITSU

27 August-1 September 1995. 24th Colloquium Spectroscopicum Internationale. Leipzig, FRG.
Prof. A. HULANICKI

Prof. K. SANÉ

Prof. Y. MARCUS

Prof. S. PENCZEK


Dr. J. STEJSKAL


Dr. R. CORNELIS


Prof. K. I. ZAMARAEV


Mr. T. D. GEARY