

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

MINUTES OF THE 58TH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

held in Hotel Kurhaus, Scheveningen on

Friday - 31st March 1967

Saturday - 1st April 1967

PRESENT:

Prof. W. Klemm, President
Prof. V. N. Kondratiev, Vice-President
Lord Todd, Past-President
Dr. R. Morf, Secretary General
Prof. J. C. Bailar Jr., Treasurer
Prof. J. Lecomte,
Dr. A. L. G. Rees
Prof. P. E. Verkade

Specially invited by the President for part of the Meeting

Prof. R. Truhaut (President of the Division
of Applied Chemistry)
Dr. M. C. Sanz (Secretary of International Federation
of Clinical Chemistry)
Professor N. Ibl (President of Comité International de
Thermodynamique et de Cinétique
Electrochimique)

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Minute 333

MINUTES OF 57th EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING - ZURICH 1966

The Minutes of the 57th Executive Committee Meeting were approved and accepted.

Minute 334

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS AND INDEPENDENT SECTIONS - COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE THERMODYNAMIQUE ET DE CINETIQUE ELECTROCHIMIQUE

A memorandum from the President of CITCE, Professor N. Ibl, dated 28th February 1967 and a letter from Dr. A. L. G. Rees addressed to Professor W. Klemm were in the file. Also a report from Professor Valensi, Secretary of IUPAC Commission on Electrochemistry, regarding the informal meeting held at the occasion of the CITCE Annual Assembly in Tokyo, 1966, was submitted to the IUPAC Executive Committee for consideration. (See Appendix I)

This report, containing recommendations, definitions and proposals for Symbols and Terminology, gave rise to serious considerations: if such proposals are made by a special group "in isolation from other truly international bodies", a great danger arises that ambiguous expressions will be proposed which are in conflict with Symbols etc. generally accepted or which are in conflict with recommendations made by other scientific bodies. It is therefore essential that all recommendations regarding Symbols, Terminology, Units, Definitions and Nomenclature be discussed, elaborated and published exclusively by IUPAC.

(As a reminder, Minute 10 of the 19th Bureau Meeting, Frankfurt-am-Main, 1966, is quoted here:

"Association with CITCE

The meeting was informed of the proposal of the Commission on Electrochemistry to reduce its membership to Chairman and Secretary only, but strong disapproval of the suggestion was voiced. It was felt that IUPAC needs a vigorous Commission of its own in the field of electrochemistry and cannot yield any of its influence to the Comité international de Thermodynamique et de Cinétique électrochimique (CITCE), as was in effect being proposed.

The Bureau charged the President of the Division of Physical Chemistry with the reconstitution of the IUPAC Commission on Electrochemistry in 1967, when all the Titular Members retire.

Sir Harry Melville to act.")

After the President of CITCE had presented the case for CITCE before the Executive Committee, to whose meeting he was invited, the

Executive Committee resolved, partly in contradiction to the Bureau decision, that:

- a) CITCE being an associated organization of IUPAC, close liaison for co-operation should be established by mutually delegating observers to both governing bodies.
- b) The elaboration and publication in tentative and final form for matters where international agreement is essential, such as Symbols, Terminology, Definitions, Nomenclature and Standards be exclusively made by IUPAC.
- c) CITCE be invited to make recommendations to IUPAC with regard to planning and undertaking such work.
- d) It be proposed to the Bureau and Council that the Electrochemical Commission within IUPAC be terminated.
- e) The Division of Physical Chemistry be urged to set up special working groups of experts in the field to deal with all items such as Symbols, Terminology, Definitions, Nomenclature and Standards.

President of the Division of Physical Chemistry and Secretary General to act.

Minute 335

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

Dr. M. C. Sanz, Secretary of the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry was present at the meeting, at the invitation of the President of IUPAC.

A memorandum from Dr. Sanz, dated from Geneva, 26th September 1966, and the appropriate correspondence were in the files of the Executive Committee Members. Also a letter from W.H.O., dated 26th January 1967, addressed to the President of the Commission of Clinical Chemistry was presented to be studied by the members of the Executive Committee.

The preamble listed under minute 334 is fully applicable also to this item, namely that it is essential that all recommendations regarding Symbols, Terminology, Units, Definitions and Nomenclature be discussed, elaborated and published exclusively by IUPAC.

IUPAC recognizes the importance of Clinical Chemistry, which, at the present moment, is in rapid development as a consequence of the availability of modern methods and apparatus.

It was

Resolved that:

- a) IUPAC will continue the Commission on Clinical Chemistry, or, if it should be more advantageous,

create a Section on Clinical Chemistry.

- b) Officers of IUPAC will maintain liaison with the Federation of Clinical Chemistry by being invited by the Federation to sit on its governing body; similarly, officers of the Federation will be invited to attend meetings of the IUPAC Commission.
- c) The Adhering Organizations of the Federation are entitled to propose candidates for the Commission or Section of Clinical Chemistry within IUPAC and are entitled to designate one national representative from each Adhering Organization.
- d) The best place for an appropriate home for Clinical Chemistry within IUPAC be studied.

Minute 336

CO-OPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Correspondence from various members of the Division Committee of the Biochemistry Division was in the file. The Secretary General also reported on the correspondence exchanged with outstanding biochemists and senior officers who had formerly directed IUPAC's affairs.

It was resolved that: the following two letters be addressed to Professors S. Ochoa and W. M. Sperry, respectively.

To Professor S. Ochoa, President of the International Union of Biochemistry:

"Dear Mr. President,

According to the decision taken by the IUPAC Executive Committee at the meeting in The Hague on 31st March 1967, I take the liberty to suggest that the President of IUPAC, Professor W. Klemm, and the Secretary General of IUPAC invite you to have a friendly discussion on the future plans of activities of both Unions.

I happen to know that you will be in London on 26th April and perhaps you will be good enough to let me know which place and date is most suitable to you for such a discussion. It is not necessary to tell you that it would be the greatest pleasure for me to welcome you in my country if this would be possible for you. Otherwise, Professor Klemm and myself will be happy to meet you anywhere in Europe.

Looking forward to meeting you, etc..."

signed: Dr. Rudolf Morf
Secretary General

To Professor W. M. Sperry, President of Division IV:

"Dear Mr. President,

Considering the wishes expressed by various members of your Division Committee, and with the intention of avoiding a clash of meetings with IUB, the Executive Committee of IUPAC at its meeting on 31st March 1967 has resolved unanimously

- a) that the Committee of the Division of Biological Chemistry be not convened in 1967.
- b) that in view of the fact that the terms of office of that Committee expires by the time of the IUPAC Conference, no elections be held.

With the wish of being of some help to you, I take the liberty of sending copies of this letter to all the members of the Division of Biological Chemistry.

Very sincerely yours"
signed Professor W. Klemm
President

Minute 337

CO-OPERATION WITH COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA DETERGENCE

Correspondence exchanged between the Secretary General, the President of the C. I. D., and the Presidents of the Divisions of Physical Chemistry and Applied Chemistry was in the file.

Further, the Secretary General reported on earlier attempts made to arrange co-operation between C. I. D. and IUPAC, mainly through the appropriate bodies within the Physical and Applied Chemistry Divisions.

President Klemm reported on an informal discussion he had with Dr. Hagge. It seems that the situation with C. I. D. has now changed and the possibility of an association between IUPAC and C. I. D. may be realized.

It was resolved that the following letter should be sent to Dr. R. C. Tarring, President of C. I. D.

"Dear Mr. President,

The Executive Committee of IUPAC, at its meeting held in The Hague on 31st March 1967, has decided that close contact be established with C. I. D., with regard to all problems concerning Nomenclature, Symbols, Terminology and Units.

In order to achieve this important co-operation,

it seems advisable that we discuss this problem to find out whether an association between C. I. D. and IUPAC might be achieved.

I have pleasure in letting you have the Comptes-Rendus, the Statutes, the Information Bulletin No. 28 and the pamphlet of our Union in order to give you some idea about the structure and aims of IUPAC.

Yours etc....."

signed: Dr. Rudolf Morf
Secretary General

Minute 338

CO-OPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CATALYSIS

The President of IUPAC's Inorganic Chemistry Division, Professor J. H. de Boer, Netherlands, being also the President of the International Congress on Catalysis, was an excellent coincidence for establishing a closer liaison between the two bodies and

It was resolved that the International Congress on Catalysis will be given associate status with IUPAC

Secretary General to act.

Minute 339

CHEMISTRY ON PLASMA

The Vice-President, Professor V. N. Kondratiev, presented a request from various Titular Members to give serious consideration to the setting up of a Commission on High Temperatures in Gases and on Plasma Chemistry under the auspices of the Physical Chemistry division.

It was generally recognized that Chemistry and IUPAC in particular, must have a hand in this important and rapidly developing field of activity.

It was also felt, however, that the procedure selected by various people to try to continue as Titular Members, shifting Commissions from one Division to another should not be encouraged by IUPAC.

It was resolved that according to general procedure in setting up new Commissions, an ad hoc advisory committee of three persons, selected by Professor V. N. Kondratiev be appointed to report to the Bureau about the necessity of creating a working commission, giving exact terms of reference, programmes and plans for activities.

Vice-President to act.

Minute 340

NEW DIVISION ON HIGH POLYMERS

Considering the general importance and the development of the whole field of High Polymer Chemistry, which cuts across all classical Divisions, and having studied the Memorandum of Professor O. Wichterle (Appendix F), the Executive Committee resolved to propose to the Bureau and Council

that

- a) Professor O. Wichterle be requested to take all the necessary steps to create a Division on High Polymer Chemistry.
- b) The Commission I. 4 and the Section VI. 7 be terminated, as to be decided by the Council in Prague.
- c) Professor O. Wichterle prepares an appropriate document for Council.

Minute 341

FEDERATION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

The President urged the Secretary General that, as an association between the two bodies has already been granted,

appropriate mention of this status be made in
the Comptes Rendus XXIV

Secretary General to act.

Minute 342

STEREOCHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE CONFERENCE

Reference is made to correspondence emanating from Dr. R. S. Cahn, Professor P. E. Verkade and the Director of the CIBA Foundation, respectively.

It was resolved that

- a) The International Union of Biochemistry (I. U. B.) be invited to co-sponsor a Symposium which will be held prior to the Bürgenstock meeting in April 1968.
- b) The generous offer of the CIBA Foundation to organize such a conference at its headquarters in London be accepted and thanks be conveyed to the Foundation.

Secretary General to act.

Minute 343

LEGAL STATUS

A copy of a letter signed by the President and the Treasurer of IUPAC, dated 10th October, 1966, addressed to the President des Regierungsrates des Kantons Zürich, the answer of the Kantonaes Steueramt Zürich with regard to tax exemption, two letters containing very elaborate instructions and information from the Département politique fédéral were in the file (see Appendix A).

Following the decision by Council in Paris and as decided by the Bureau in Frankfurt, the Executive Committee unanimously

resolved that

- a) A proposal be submitted to the Council with a view to acquiring a legal status of IUPAC according to Swiss Law, as an international scientific non-profit making organization.
- b) The Council should be asked to resolve that the Headquarters of IUPAC, according to Statutes 4-3 be in Zürich.

Minute 344

APPLICATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP AND CHANGE OF CATEGORY

Up to 31st March 1967, only the valid and formally complete request from the National Research Council of Canada to change category of membership from A.1 to A.2, beginning in 1967, has been filed.

It was resolved that

- a) An appropriate proposal to the Bureau and Council be made
- b) The National Research Council of Canada be thanked for its most welcome decision.

Secretary General to act.

Minute 345

COMPANY ASSOCIATES

Four new Company Associates have individually applied for the status of 'Company Associate' to IUPAC, namely:

- S. Ch. Sarantinos, Chemical Laboratories,
Athens, Greece.
- Agfa-Gevaert, Mortsel, Belgium.
- C. U. F. Lisbon, Portugal.
- Istituto Chemioterapico Italiano, Spa,
Milano, Italy.

It was resolved that

A proposal be made to the Council to give status of Company Associate to the above-mentioned Companies.

Minute 346

COMPANY ASSOCIATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

A letter from the Royal Society, signed by Dr. D. C. Martin (Appendix B) was in the file.

It was resolved that

- a) In principle, all privileges of other Company Associates be given to the fourteen Companies listed in the annexe of the above-mentioned letter.
- b) The Secretary General explore with the Royal Society how best to formulate the relationship between IUPAC and the fourteen Companies.

Minute 347

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The draft of the Report was circularized and noted.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer's printed bi-annual report 1965/1966 was discussed.

It was resolved that

the annexe (page 7) 'Estimated Possible income of IUPAC from National Adhering Organizations in 1967', which was compiled specifically with a view to stimulating Adhering Organizations, should be replaced by a list which contains only the effective annual contributions received in 1966.

Treasurer to act.

It was further resolved

To propose to the Bureau and the Council to accept the bi-annual report,
To express thanks to the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zürich, and to its Officers and staff.
That the Treasurer be requested to elaborate a budget for 1968 and a tentative budget estimate for 1969.

Treasurer to act.

Minute 348

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The long and very detailed draft of the Finance Committee was discussed

point by point with the understanding, as proposed by the Secretary General, that a short excerpt of the draft-report be made ready for publication.

The following recommendations of the Finance Committee were accepted:

- a) That handling charges up to 5% be allocated to stimulate the National Adhering Organizations in their campaign to acquire Company Associate.
- b) That Mr. P. Jean, of Péchiney-St Gobain, be approached with a view to enrolling him as a member of the IUPAC Finance Committee.

The President of the French Adhering Organization, Professor J. Lecomte, present at the meeting, agreed with this proposal.

".....M. J. Lecomte avait réuni spécialement une Commission destinée à recruter, dans l'industrie chimique française, des Membres de l'IUPAC; l'échec a été total auprès des cinq ou six principales compagnies. Le Professeur J. Lecomte a dit aussi au Comité exécutif qu'il ne se considérait pas comme battu définitivement et que, comme Président du Comité National Français, il avait constitué une Commission destinée à rapprocher les points de vue des chercheurs purs et des chercheurs de science appliquée: normalement, cette Commission réduite devrait nous amener des Membres industriels français, si toutefois l'IUPAC accorde plus d'intérêt que jusqu'à présent à la Chimie appliquée."

- c) That the Secretary General be given all possible support with a view to achieving satisfactory co-operation in a consultative capacity with the Common Market (C. E. E.).
- d) That due note should be taken of Professor W. Noyes' comments that no IUPAC funds should be allocated to the Committee on the Teaching of Chemistry other than grants received from UNESCO.
- e) That travel expenses be paid to Titular Members from their temporary residence to IUPAC meeting places, provided that such temporary residence has a minimum duration of six months.
- f) That taxes levied on air tickets be not reimbursed by IUPAC.
- g) That proposals be made to the Bureau and Council that for the time being, in view of the high costs involved, Bureau Meetings be held only in conference years.

Minute 349

DAY TO DAY FINANCES

The Committee resolved that

- a) Professor Stig Veibel will be paid travel and subsistence allowances to attend the IUB/IUPAC Nomenclature Commission Meeting as an observer.
- b) As always, no national delegate to the Council

Meeting be reimbursed for travel and subsistence by the Union.

Treasurer to act.

- c) With great reluctance a meeting of IUB/IUPAC joint Nomenclature Commission in South Italy be subsidised. Again, it was noted that such meetings would be much more efficient if held at the place of the Secretary General, where appropriate documents, files and clerical staff are available.

Minute 350

BYLAWS 1302 - CONTINUATION OF COMMISSIONS, NEW COMMISSIONS

The President expressed his dissatisfaction with the replies received by Division Presidents regarding the request that every second year the Bureau and Council shall, in the light of the Division President's report, decide whether or not to continue a Commission.

It was resolved that an appropriate letter be sent to all Commissions and Sections.

Minute 351

SPONSORSHIP

In order to make the situation quite clear, a summary of all sponsorships given, or to be given by the next Bureau Meeting, is given hereafter (Appendix C). The sponsorship given does not imply financial support by IUPAC.

Minute 352

PRAGUE - CONFERENCE AND CONGRESS

- It was resolved that
- a) The draft agenda be distributed
 - b) According to the Statutes, the reports of the President and Treasurer be sent by registered mail together with the final invitation to all Adhering Organizations and to the Bureau, by 15th April, 1967.
 - c) The report of Division Presidents be distributed by 1st July, 1967.

Minute 353

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE BUREAU

By 31st March, the original dead-line, thirteen proposals of candidates

for election to the Bureau were received. It is understood that the dead-line fixed in the Statutes, i.e. two months before the election is held, may still be respected.

In view of the increased number of Adhering Organizations, it was unanimously felt that the number of elected members should be increased. Also it was felt that the Chairman of the Editorial Board and the Chairman of the Consultative C. E. E. Committee should be made ex-officio members of the Bureau. It was therefore

Resolved that

- a) A proposal to the Bureau and Council be made to increase the number of elected members from 12 to 14 and to appoint Professor H. W. Thompson and Professor R. Truhaut as ex officio members of the Bureau, in respect of their official positions as Chairmen of the Editorial Board and the C. E. E. Committee, respectively.
- b) The voting procedure be clearly defined and publicized.

President to act.

Minute 354

PUBLICATIONS

It was resolved that

- a) The account from Butterworths with regard to cost of corrections, etc. in connection with the Organic Nomenclature Regulations, part C. be paid - \$3267.
- b) Prior to signing the contract with Butterworths, Professor H. W. Thompson be requested to discuss with them the feasibility of making special arrangements for the publication of large reports on Nomenclature.

President to act.

Minute 355

HELP TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

At the request of the International Council of Scientific Unions, and following the minutes of the first meeting of the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED) and an appropriate recommendation of the Finance Committee, a thorough discussion was held.

It was resolved that

Although IUPAC is always ready to give advice to underdeveloped countries, its modest means do not permit it to provide financial aid on any worthwhile scale.

Minute 356

IUPAC's COMMITTEE ON TEACHING OF CHEMISTRY

The summary report provided by Professor R. S. Nyholm was in the file for study.

It was resolved that

A proposal be made to the Bureau and Council that Professor Nyholm be re-elected in Prague for another four years' term as Chairman of the Committee on Teaching of Chemistry.

Minute 357

CO-OPERATION WITH C. E. E.

The French version compiled by Professor R. Truhaut is the official one of this Minute. (See Appendix D)

Minute 358

UNESCO's CONTRACT TO CONVENE A MEETING OF EDITORS OF PRIMARY JOURNALS IN CHEMISTRY

Late on the evening of 28th December, 1966, the Secretary General received a proposal for a contract with a request to return it to Paris before the end of the year.

Although knowing the general spirit of the Executive Committee, but with the aim of not closing the door to UNESCO, the Secretary General, in the impossibility of getting instructions or advice from any member of the Executive Committee, signed the contract reluctantly.

It was resolved that

- a) The Executive Committee was not able to approve the action taken by the Secretary General.
- b) The proposed contract be cancelled. (See Appendix E)

Secretary General to act.

Minute 359

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Dr. Dietrich Merten from Vienna has sent a memorandum, including a questionnaire, with the aim of creating in Vienna an International Laboratory for Analytical Chemistry. This proposal was discussed. The feeling was unanimous and it was

Resolved that

"such an enormous undertaking was by far outside the terms of reference of IUPAC"

Secretary General to act.

Minute 360

APPOINTMENT OF AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The following letter was addressed to the Members of the Executive Committee and to Dr. D. C. Martin, The Royal Society, London:

5170/RM/sg

Basle, 4th April, 1967.

Re: Procedure for appointing an Executive Secretary and Staff
for IUPAC's General Secretariat

In its meeting on 31st March 1967, the Executive Committee has resolved that the following persons should be responsible for the appointment of an Executive Secretary and the necessary staff for the General Secretariat:

- Professor W. Klemm
- Lord Todd
- Dr. D. C. Martin
- Dr. R. Morf

(signed Dr. Rudolf Morf,
Secretary General)

Minute 361

EXTRAORDINARY DONATION FROM ICSU

In a letter dated 14th October, 1966, the Treasurer of ICSU, Colonel Georges Laclavère, informed the President and the Treasurer of IUPAC that there was a substantial donation available from the Ford Foundation, provided that before the end of 1966 good projects of activity could be brought forward.

The Secretary General, who had heard of this possibility by other means, immediately approached the Treasurer of ICSU on his own (in view of the heavy commitments of IUPAC as a consultative body to United Nations Agencies and to the Common Market people in particular).

In a second letter, dated 10th November 1966, (Appendix G), the Secretary General of IUPAC gave further evidence to ICSU's Treasurer for his request for a substantial special subvention from ICSU and underlining his request by sending the Minutes of 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Meanwhile, an extra subvention for the amount of \$ 8.000 has been received from ICSU's Treasury and special thanks have already been expressed.

The Committee took note of this fact.

Minute 362

CHANGE IN INVESTMENTS

As long as the prime rate in the United States for short term bankers acceptances etc. was over 5% and 5.78% as a maximum, such short term investments have been considered to be most suitable for IUPAC.

As a consequence of this policy, on 1st January, 1967, 91.000 US\$ were invested in 3 months U. S. bankers acceptances.

The Finance Committee, at its meeting on 6th January, 1967, was still of the opinion that such investment should continue (see recommendation item 7, page 7, of Finance Committee's Report).

However, now, the Secretary General reported that the prime rate in the United States was falling down rapidly and that the yield of short term investments in that country was no longer of interest to IUPAC. He proposed to approach the Finance Committee, to ask for the advice of the Union Bank of Switzerland, and it was

<u>Resolved that</u>	such advice and recommendation should be considered and changes in the investments be made accordingly (see Appendix H - Telex and letter addressed to Members of the Finance Committee)
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Minute 363

NEXT MEETING

An informal meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on the evening of Sunday, 27th August, 1967.

It will be necessary to have frequent meetings after the first Council meeting and members from IUPAC's Executive Committee should be appointed to meet with various Commissions.

Vote of thanks to

Professor E. C. Kooyman, President of Koninklijke Nederlandse Chemische Vereniging,

Professor J. H. de Boer,

Professor P. Verkade



Prof. W. Klemm
President

Département Politique Fédéral

3003 Berne, le 10 mars 1967.

o.191.140 - KT/ly

ad. 5037/RM/sg

Monsieur Rudolf Morf,
Secrétaire général de l'Union
internationale de chimie pure
et appliquée
c/o F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Cie,
4002 B à l e.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

Vous avez eu l'obligeance de nous communiquer, par lettre du 16 février 1967, divers documents ayant trait, notamment, aux démarches entreprises par l'Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée (IUPAC) en vue de transférer son siège principal dans le canton de Zurich. A ce propos, vous nous avez fait part des préoccupations que vous inspirent les mesures adoptées par le Conseil fédéral afin de limiter et de réduire l'effectif des travailleurs étrangers, en relevant qu'un nombre minimum d'experts en langue anglaise serait indispensable à l'activité du secrétariat de l'IUPAC en Suisse. Vous exprimez dès lors le souhait que le Département politique veuille bien prêter son attention à la situation résultant, pour cette association scientifique sans but lucratif, des prescriptions en vigueur relatives à la main d'oeuvre étrangère.

En vertu de la Constitution fédérale, il appartient aux cantons de décider, d'après le droit fédéral, du séjour et de l'établissement des étrangers. Les différents arrêtés adoptés par le Conseil fédéral pour lutter contre la surpopulation étrangère confèrent certains pouvoirs de contrôle sur l'effectif des travailleurs étrangers aux autorités dont relève le marché de l'emploi, à savoir les offices cantonaux du travail et l'Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (OFIAMT). L'IUPAC aurait donc intérêt à se renseigner auprès des autorités cantonales compétentes sur les possibilités d'obtenir des autorisations de séjour pour son personnel de secrétariat étranger. Le cas échéant, elle pourrait également s'adresser à l'OFIAMT, en tant qu'autorité compétente pour accorder des dérogations en ce qui concerne la fixation de l'effectif des étrangers et de l'effectif total du personnel de nouvelles entreprises.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Département Politique Fédéral
Le Jurisconsulte

....

DEPARTEMENT POLITIQUE FEDERAL

3003 Berne, le 22 avril 1966.

o.191.140.- KT/ar

ad 2956/sg

Monsieur Rudolf Morf
Secrétaire général de
l'Union internationale de
chimie pure et appliquée
c/o Hoffmann-La Roche & Cie S.A.
4002 Bâle.

Statut juridique de l'IUPAC

Monsieur,

Nous avons bien reçu votre lettre du 5 avril 1966 concernant le statut juridique de l'Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée (IUPAC) et avons l'honneur de vous faire savoir ce qui suit :

1. Aux termes du paragraphe 1 de ses statuts (juillet 1965),

" The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry is a voluntary non-profit association of organizations, each representing the chemists of a member country, a member country being a country whose Adhering Organization has joined the Union".

L'IUPAC rentre donc dans la catégorie des organisations non gouvernementales, qui se définissent, selon la Résolution 288 du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies du 27 février 1950 (3ème année, dixième session), de la manière suivante :

" Toute organisation internationale qui n'est pas créée par voie d'accords intergouvernementaux sera considérée comme une organisation non gouvernementale internationale".

Les organisations qui n'ont pas un caractère intergouvernemental sont soumises au statut national d'un ou de plusieurs Etats. Leur régime juridique propre varie donc selon les pays. Elles ont cependant la possibilité de collaborer avec les organisations intergouvernementales existantes. C'est ainsi que leurs rapports avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies sont prévus par l'article 71 de la Charte, qui précise notamment :

" Le Conseil Economique et Social peut prendre toutes dispositions utiles pour consulter les organisations non gouvernementales qui s'occupent de questions relevant de sa compétence".

Des arrangements consultatifs de ce genre existent également avec les institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies. L'UNESCO, notamment, a créé trois catégories de relations avec les organisations non gouvernementales, suivant la nature de la coopération envisagée :

- catégorie A : relations de consultation et d'association ;
- catégorie B : relations d'information et de consultation ;
- catégorie C : relations d'information mutuelle.

Le Conseil international des unions scientifiques (CIUS), par exemple, dont fait partie l'IUPAC à titre de membre scientifique, a passé avec l'UNESCO un accord formel qui le range dans la "catégorie A" des organisations non gouvernementales, et bénéficie en outre du statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social de l'ONU.

2. Attribuer à une entité quelconque la qualité de "sujet de droit international" ou de "personne internationale", c'est lui reconnaître des droits et des obligations définis et sanctionnés directement par le droit international, ainsi que la capacité de participer dans une certaine mesure à la création des règles de droit international public. Seuls les Etats, en tant que sujets originaires et principaux du droit international public, ont qualité pour reconnaître la personnalité internationale à d'autres entités.

On admet aujourd'hui que les organisations intergouvernementales sont, dans certaines limites et sous certaines conditions, des sujets de droit international. Dans son avis consultatif du 11 avril 1949 relatif à la réparation des dommages subis au service des Nations Unies, la Cour internationale de justice l'a affirmé clairement en ce qui concerne l'Organisation des Nations Unies, à laquelle a été reconnue "la capacité d'être titulaire de droits et de devoirs internationaux". Les conséquences pratiques de cette personnalité internationale sont importantes. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que les organisations intergouvernementales participent à l'élaboration du droit international par la conclusion d'accords internationaux et que les Etats membres sont tenus de leur reconnaître certains privilèges nécessaires à l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

En revanche, si elles peuvent posséder la personnalité morale en vertu du statut juridique national qui leur est propre, les organisations non gouvernementales n'ont pas la qualité de sujets du droit international public qui a été reconnue aux organisations intergouvernementales à titre secondaire et dérivé.

3. Les statuts de l'IUPAC de 1957 prévoyaient que "L'Union a son siège provisoire à Paris" et ajoutaient qu'un "vote conforme aux statuts

fixera tous les quatre ans le lieu du siège de l'Union" (chapitre premier, paragraphe 1). Les nouveaux statuts, adoptés en juillet 1965, contiennent la disposition suivante (paragraphe 4.3) :

" Every fourth year, during the Conference of the Union, and beginning with that in 1963, Council may decide the location of the official headquarters of the Union until the next decision as to such location is made. Any change of location requires a majority of two-thirds of the votes recorded at the meeting of Council".

Pour la période de 1963 à 1967, le Conseil de l'IUPAC a décidé que le siège de l'Union sera situé provisoirement à Paris. Il semble dès lors que la volonté de l'organe principal de cette association scientifique sans but lucratif ait été de la soumettre au droit français. Selon la loi du 1er juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association, les associations peuvent se constituer librement et même par simple entente verbale (article 2). L'association non déclarée, cependant, n'a pas la personnalité morale, ni, par suite, aucune capacité juridique: elle ne peut posséder aucun bien, ni plaider en justice, ni se faire ouvrir un compte en banque, etc. Pour obtenir la personnalité morale, l'association doit être rendue publique par une déclaration (article 5). Celle-ci doit être faite par les fondateurs à la préfecture ou à la sous-préfecture du siège social, avec dépôt de deux exemplaires des statuts. Elle doit être suivie dans le délai d'un mois d'une brève insertion au Journal officiel.

Aux termes de l'article 22 de cette même loi, par ailleurs, les associations étrangères ne peuvent se former, ni exercer leur activité en France sans autorisation préalable du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Sont réputées associations étrangères (article 26), " les groupements présentent les caractéristiques d'une association, qui ont leur siège à l'étranger, ou qui, ayant leur siège en France, sont dirigés en fait par des étrangers, ou bien ont soit des administrateurs étrangers, soit un quart au moins de membres étrangers". Les associations étrangères qui ne demandent pas l'autorisation dans les conditions fixées par la loi sont nulles de plein droit (article 30).

4. Le Comité des Finances de l'IUPAC a suggéré à plusieurs reprises de transférer le siège officiel de l'Union en Suisse. Le Code civil suisse prévoit un régime de liberté pour les associations qui n'ont pas un but économique. Aux termes de l'article 60 CCS, les associations scientifiques acquièrent la personnalité juridique "dès qu'elles expriment dans leurs statuts la volonté

d'être organisées corporativement". Ces statuts, rédigés par écrit, doivent contenir les dispositions nécessaires sur le but, les ressources et l'organisation de l'association. Les deux éléments constitutifs de l'association sont donc des statuts écrits et un but idéal. Si l'un de ces éléments fait défaut, l'association n'acquiert pas la personnalité, mais est alors assimilée à une société simple. En outre, lorsque l'association exerce une industrie en la forme commerciale, la loi lui fait une obligation de s'inscrire au registre du commerce.

5. Nous ne sommes pas en mesure d'apprécier les répercussions qu'entraînerait, sur le plan fiscal en particulier, un éventuel transfert du siège de l'IUPAC en Suisse. Il appartient à un avocat ou à un autre homme de loi de vous conseiller utilement dans ce domaine.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

DEPARTEMENT POLITIQUE FEDERAL
Le Jurisconsulte

.....

Appendix B.

20. Jan. 1967



The Royal Society
Burlington House, London, W.1

Regent 3335

NC/17/DCM/PB

18 January 1967

Dear Rudolf,

The Council of the Royal Society at its meeting last week agreed to the recommendation of the British National Committee for Chemistry that £4000 be paid to IUPAC from the funds received through the appeal to the British chemical industry, and I am applying to the Bank of England for permission to transfer this money to Mr Hanselman on the Union Bank of Switzerland in Zurich.

The intention of the British National Committee for Chemistry is that £1400 of this donation be regarded as qualifying 14 British chemical firms for the rights accorded by IUPAC to its Company Associates as set out in your letter 4482/RM/YC of 26 August 1966, and that IUPAC pay from the remainder the expenses of titular members of commissions coming from the United Kingdom to the 24th Conference of IUPAC to be held in Prague in August/September 1967, the balance being available for the support of IUPAC activities.

I enclose a list of the 14 British chemical firms to whom the rights accorded to Company Associates should be accorded, and if this proposal has the approval of IUPAC I will inform them of the arrangement.

For your information, the British National Committee for Chemistry is due to meet in mid-March and will then give detailed consideration to the matter of the U.K. delegation to Prague and other questions connected with the forthcoming Conference.

Yours sincerely,

D. C. Martin

Executive Secretary

Dr R. Morf,
IUPAC,
C/o F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Ltd,
Basle, 2,
Switzerland.

List of Symposia sponsored by IUPAC.

12-15 Sept.1967	International Symposium on Chemistry of Small Ring Compounds	Louvain (Belgium)
March 1968	Symposium on Modern Chemistry in Industry	Eastbourne (UK)
March 1968	Symposium on Standards for High Pressure Research	Gaithersburg Maryland (USA)
13-17 May 1968	International Symposium on the Recovery of Pulping Chemicals,	Helsinki (Finland)
17-21 June 1968	Symposium on the Structure and Chemistry of Solid Surfaces	Berkeley California (USA)
July 1968	2nd International Symposium on the Chemistry of Organic Silicon Compounds	Bordeaux (France)
8-13 July 1968	Vth International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Products	London (UK)
August 1968	Vith International Symposium on the Reactivity of Solids	Schenectady New York (USA)
8-12 Sept.1968 (Haifa) and 16-18 (Jerusalem)	XIth International Conference on Coordination Chemistry	Haifa & Jerusalem (Israel)
3-6 Sept.1968	3rd International Symposium on Fermentation	New Brunswick (USA)
10-13 Sept.1968	Symposium on Chemical Aspects of Papermaking (suggestion rejected)	Prague (Czechoslovakia)
10-13 Sept.1968	Third Polish Analytical Chemistry Conference	Warsaw (Poland)
1969	Symposium on Natural Products	Mexico (Mexico)
Feb.or July 1969	Symposium on Chemical Control of Human Environment	Johannesburg-Pretoria (South Africa)
7-11 Sept. 1970	Sixth International Symposium on Microchemistry	Graz (Austria)
1969 or 1970	International Symposium on Analytical Chemistry	Birmingham (UK)

Minute 357

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE (C.E.E.) Brussels.

Le Professeur R. Truhaut fait un bref historique du problème de la coopération de l'IUPAC avec la C.E.E. en ce qui concerne l'établissement de méthodes d'analyse pour le contrôle de la pureté des additifs aux aliments (agents conservateurs, antimicrobiens, ou antifongiques, antioxydants, colorants, émulsifiants, stabilisants..). Il souligne que le nombre de ces additifs aux aliments intéresse puissamment l'industrie à l'échelle mondiale et s'est accru de façon spectaculaire dans la dernière décennie ; il dépasse actuellement très largement le millier.

Le Professeur Truhaut rappelle, entre autres, l'acceptation du principe de coopération avec la C.E.E. par le Conseil de l'IUPAC lors de ses réunions à Paris en juillet 1965. Il souligne l'intérêt pour l'IUPAC de cette coopération, à la fois pour son prestige sur le plan scientifique et pour la réalisation d'une liaison active avec l'industrie. Il mentionne ensuite les difficultés rencontrées dans le démarrage de cette coopération, du fait des impératifs de prévisions budgétaires annuelles pour les autorités administratives de la C.E.E. Il rend compte également de la réunion de la Commission Scientifique de la C.E.E., les 15 et 16 février 1967, au cours de laquelle les 15 méthodes générales d'analyse déjà transmises par l'IUPAC à la fin de 1966 - et matérialisant le dépouillement critique des travaux des experts consultés à l'échelle mondiale, par le Dr. R. Morf, le Professeur P.W. West, Président de la Division de Chimie Analytique, et lui-même, - ont fait l'objet d'un examen préliminaire.

Les membres de la Commission Scientifique de la C.E.E., ont exprimé leur satisfaction, tout en soulignant la nécessité de disposer de fiches techniques établies selon un schéma uniforme. Une telle exigence est fondée, si l'on considère l'objectif final, à savoir : la publication par la C.E.E., d'une sorte de compendium analytique ; toutefois, elle impose à l'IUPAC une tâche qui déborde le rôle strictement consultatif qui avait d'abord été envisagé, du moins par le Bureau et le Comité Exécutif de l'IUPAC. La conséquence est la nécessité, pour le Secrétaire général de l'IUPAC, de disposer d'un personnel compétent, afin de mettre en forme les résultats des consultations à l'échelle mondiale des experts figurant sur les listes établies par l'IUPAC, après que ces résultats auront été soumis à l'examen critique des membres du Comité permanent de liaison IUPAC-CEE, au sein duquel le Professeur P.W. West, Président de la Division de Chimie Analytique, intervient dans un contexte consultatif. En ce qui concerne la constitution de panels d'experts, le Professeur Truhaut rappelle le mémorandum détaillé qu'il avait préparé lors de la réunion du Comité Exécutif de l'IUPAC à Zürich, les 11 et 12 juillet 1966, mémorandum qui avait été alors distribué à chacun des membres et avait recueilli leur approbation unanime.

.../

Le Professeur Truhaut attire ensuite l'attention sur le fait que les autorités administratives de la C.E.E. ont maintenant parfaitement compris que l'exécution du premier contrat prévu pour l'année 1966 était irréalisable. Elles ont, en conséquence, prévu pour 1967 un contrat dont l'exécution impose à l'IUPAC la standardisation et la rédaction définitive de dix méthodes spécifiques d'analyse, à choisir par le Comité permanent de consultation dans le document établi par la C.E.E., à la suite de la réunion conjointe IUPAC/CEE du 4 mai 1966. Parallèlement, l'IUPAC aura à rédiger, sous forme de fiches techniques uniformes, les 15 méthodes transmises à la fin de l'année 1966, ainsi que les autres méthodes générales de dosage énumérées dans le document précité.

Par ailleurs, le Comité permanent de consultation aura à faire des propositions aux autorités administratives de la C.E.E., au plus tard en octobre 1967, en ce qui concerne l'établissement d'un calendrier raisonnable, mais précis, pour la continuation du programme coopératif de recherches à inscrire dans le contrat pour l'année 1968.

Il précise que les fiches techniques relatives aux méthodes de dosage devront être fournies, soit dans une des langues de la C.E.E., (allemand, italien, français...), soit en anglais. La traduction incombera aux services spécialisés de la C.E.E., mais devra être contrôlée par l'IUPAC.

En conclusion, le Professeur Truhaut souligne qu'après un démarrage difficile le travail de coopération IUPAC/CEE est actuellement bien engagé et doit aboutir à des résultats féconds, à condition que les moyens adéquats soient fournis au Comité permanent de consultation et au Secrétaire général. A son avis, le succès de ce programme de coopération pourra constituer le prélude à une coopération de l'IUPAC, dans le même domaine avec les organismes internationaux travaillant à une échelle beaucoup plus vaste, en particulier avec la F.A.O., et l'O.M.S.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE (CEE)
BRUSSELS

Professor R. Truhaut has made a report about the co-operation between IUPAC and CEE with regard to the establishment of methods of analysis for the control of purity of food additives (preservatives, fungicides, antimicrobial, antioxydants, colouring matters, emulsifiers, stabilizers...). He emphasizes that industry the world over is extremely interested in food additives, the number of which has increased considerably in the last decade and is now over one thousand.

Professor Truhaut recalls, among other things, the acceptance by the Council of IUPAC during its meeting in Paris in July 1965 to co-operate with CEE. He emphasizes the value for IUPAC in this co-operation, not only for its prestige, but also in the scientific field and for the realization of an active link with industry. He also mentions the difficulties encountered at the beginning of this co-operation, due to the strict yearly budget allowances imposed on the administrative authorities of the CEE. He also gives an account of the meeting of the Scientific Commission of the CEE on 15th and 16th February 1967, in the course of which the 15 general methods of analysis already submitted by IUPAC at the end of 1966 were submitted for preliminary examination by Dr. R. Morf, Professor P.W. West and himself.

In Brussels, the Members of the Scientific Commission of the CEE have expressed their satisfaction. However, they emphasized that it is necessary to have technical data sheets drawn up in a uniform manner. Such a demand is justified if the final aim is considered, i.e. : the publication of a sort of analytical compendium by the CEE. However, this gives IUPAC a task which exceeds the strictly consultative rôle which was first envisaged, at least by the Bureau and the Executive Committee of IUPAC. Consequently, it is necessary for the Secretary General of IUPAC to have competent staff in order to compile the results of international discussions with experts listed by IUPAC. These results will then be submitted for critical examination by the Members of the Permanent Co-ordinating Committee IUPAC/CEE on which Professor P.W. West, President of the Division of Analytical Chemistry, acts in a consultative way. Regarding the establishment of panels of experts, Professor R. Truhaut recalls the detailed memorandum which he had prepared for the meeting of the Executive Committee of IUPAC in Zürich (11th/12th July 1966) and which had been distributed to every

.../

member and had received their unanimous approval.

Professor R. Truhaut draws the attention to the fact that the administrative authorities of the CEE have now understood perfectly that the first contract foreseen for the year 1966 was not realistic. Consequently, they expect for 1967 a contract whose execution imposes on IUPAC the standardization and final drafting of 10 specific methods of analysis to be chosen by the permanent consultative committee from the list drawn up by CEE. At the same time, IUPAC has to compile, in the form of technical data sheets, the 15 methods submitted at the end of 1966, as well as the other general methods of dosage enumerated in the above list.

The permanent consultative committee has to put forward proposals to the administrative authorities of the CEE concerning the establishment of a reasonable, but precise, calendar for the continuation of the co-operative programme, to be entered in the contract for the year 1968. These proposals must be submitted by October 1967 at the latest.

He points out that the technical data sheets relating to the methods of dosage will have to be submitted, either in one of the languages of the CEE (German, Italian, French), or in English. The translation will be entrusted to the specialized services of the CEE, but will have to be supervised by IUPAC.

Finally, Professor R. Truhaut emphasizes that, after a difficult start, the work of IUPAC/CEE is really well underway and must lead to fruitful results provided that adequate means are given to the permanent consultative committee and to the Secretary General. In his opinion, the success of this programme of co-operation could constitute the prelude to a co-operation of IUPAC in the same field with international organizations working on a larger scale, notably with FAO and WHO.

Appendix E.

5172/RM/sg

Bâle, le 4 avril 1967.

Monsieur E.M. Fournier d'Albe,
Acting Chief, Division of International
Co-operation in Scientific Research and
Documentation,
Department of Advancement of Science,
UNESCO,
Place de Fontenoy,
Paris 7. France.

Objet : IUPAC/UNESCO Conference for the Establishment of an
Association of Editors of European Chemistry Journals,
Budapest, August 1967.

Monsieur,

Me référant à la correspondance que j'ai échangée antérieurement avec le Dr. Pérez-Vitoria en ce qui concerne le sujet mentionné ci-dessus et, faisant suite à votre lettre du 28 mars 1967, référence AVS/422/18, j'aimerais rappeler que c'est dans la soirée du 28 décembre 1966 que j'ai reçu de l'UNESCO un projet de contrat concernant une réunion à Budapest de 'Editors of Primary Journals in Chemistry for the purpose of setting up an association of such Editors' avec l'IUPAC.

Il fut impossible, à cette date tardive, au Secrétaire général de l'IUPAC de se renseigner auprès de son Président et des membres du Comité exécutif ; étant donné l'urgence de cette affaire il a donc signé en son propre nom le contrat concernant le sujet mentionné plus haut.

Le Comité exécutif de l'IUPAC, lors de sa séance du 31 mars 1967, a étudié encore une fois très soigneusement votre proposition. Le procès-verbal de cette réunion lit : " Tout en exprimant le désir de maintenir des relations excellentes avec l'UNESCO et, animé de l'intention d'apporter sa coopération la plus efficace à l'UNESCO,

.../

Le Comité exécutif regrette de n'être pas en mesure de convoquer une réunion des 'Editors of Primary Journals in Chemistry for the purpose of setting up an Association of such Editors'. Le Comité exécutif, en conséquence, demande au Secrétaire général d'adresser une lettre à l'UNESCO pour annuler le dit contrat signé sans l'autorisation des membres du Comité exécutif de l'IUPAC".

Je vous prie donc de bien vouloir annuler ce contrat et d'avoir l'obligeance de me renvoyer les documents que j'ai signés par erreur.

En vous priant d'accepter mes excuses, veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

signé : Dr. Rudolf Morf,
 Secrétaire général.

Council Meeting Item 10

from Prof. O. Wichterle

Re: Status of Macromolecular Science in IUPAC

On behalf of the Commission on Macromolecules I would like to ask the Executive Committee to consider the status of macromolecular science in our Union.

After having discussed this problem first by correspondence with both academic and industrial colleagues we have formulated in the plenary session of our Commission in Tokyo a proposal to form a Macromolecular Chemistry Division.

The main argument to form a new Division is the fact that the field of macromolecular chemistry and physics is at present quite distinct from others and shows important specific aspects. The polymer science embraces a field which is partly included into a number of existing Divisions. This makes it undesirable to keep its activities confined within those of existing Divisions.

There is hardly any field of scientific activities which is of as great an importance for technical development as the polymer field. Some 40 % to 50 % of all chemical industry is now devoted to high polymers in some way or other. Another important field of interest is typified by the emerging understanding of the role of macromolecules in biological systems.

The Union could be made more attractive to the industry and to important public health organizations if the activity of the existing Commission and Section dealing with polymer science and technology would be concentrated in a separate Division.

The present status given to macromolecular science within the Physical Chemistry Division does not correspond to the definition adopted to our Statutes. Instead of solving some specific time limited problems, the Macromolecular Commission was devoted to development of international cooperation in this growing field. The enthusiastic effort of the first Commission's Chairman Professor H. Mark and of his successor Sir Harry Melville resulted in concentration of international activities concerning the polymer science in the IUPAC. In this way the splitting of international contacts into a number of independent national or regional groups or a formation of outside IUPAC international organizations was prevented. The annual Macromolecular Symposia have grown to most efficient meetings belonging to the top group of IUPAC scientific and social events.

The work initiated by the Commission is far from done. The expansion of research in the field of Polymer Science exemplified by the number of participants in our Symposium, justifies the existence of a permanent Division. If such a Division could be established it would be automatically in better position to develop the present activities:

(1) Meetings

The schedule and scope of the meetings should be planned thoroughly by the Division in order to have frequent specialized meetings and some general Symposia. There might be several specialized meetings every year and

eventually one General Symposium every three or four years. The Division should be given the right to extend in close cooperation with IUPAC top authorities the Union sponsorship to small high level monothematic or interdisciplinary conferences, summer schools etc. which could be planned in a more flexible way than the big general meetings. The present isolation of the "pure" and "applied" Macromolecular in our Union make it very difficult to organize combined meetings devoted to both theoretical and practical problems or even to schedule meetings of both types concerned with one special topic closely connected in time and place. There is already a very close relationship between industrial and academic workers in the field and anything which tends to bring us together is to be welcomed.

(2) Standardization

The Division should act as a final authority of standardization of nomenclature, materials and methods. The increased authority of IUPAC Macromolecular should be able to avoid conflicting proposals in nomenclature which have been made and publicized nationally. The participation of IUPAC in standardization of methods and materials was practised both in the Macromolecular Commission (molecular weight measurements with standard samples) and Plastics and High Polymer Section (cooperation with ISO in testing of commercial samples). In the future, the IUPAC Division should be concentrated on scientific aspects of standardization only. There is no need to duplicate the task of ISO which is studying the questions of practical interest and selecting the most practical methods for testing and standardization. IUPAC should offer the scientific help by creating temporary Commissions seeking for theoretical solution of ISO's practical problems.

(3) Publication

One important problem, which should be considered by macromolecular scientists with IUPAC authority, is that of publication media for papers in the macromolecular field. The rapidly expanding number of journals should be considered internationally.

(4) Education

A Commission on Education sponsored by the Division could promote the teaching of macromolecular science at all levels throughout the world. The Division could act as a clearing house for information on exchange plans for students and visiting scientists either in cooperation with or parallel to UNESCO. This would certainly be in line with the general aims of IUPAC.

The formation of the new Division would not create any burden to the Union's funds. In the case of macromolecular science and technology very few if any scientists would be deprived of attendance to meetings and sessions if the cost were borne by their own countries in any of the many ways now available. Travel and expense is no longer the barrier it was 20 years ago, namely if the activity covers a huge industrial interest. The Division would claim only for a very reasonable amount of funds to cover exceptional temporary requirements, subject to agreement of the Secretary General.

The present Commission on Macromolecules IUPAC is prepared to specify in cooperation with the Plastics and High Polymer Section the organization scheme of the new Division if the proposal will be recommended by the Executive Committee for further detailed consideration. There will be probably two or three permanent Sections needed combined with short term ad hoc Commissions.

Prof. O. Wichterle
Chairman
Commission on Macromolecules
IUPAC

Appendix G

4651/RM/YG

Bâle, le 10 novembre 1966.

Monsieur l'Ingénieur Général
G.R. Laclavère,
Trésorier du Conseil International
des Unions Scientifiques,
136 bis, rue de Grenelle,
Paris 7e. France.

Objet : Subvention de \$ 10.000.

Mon cher Ami,

En réponse à votre lettre du 14 octobre, j'ai le plaisir de vous faire savoir que l'IUPAC a été sollicitée par plusieurs organisations internationales pour l'élaboration de critères de pureté, définitions et méthodes d'analyse d'une multitude de produits chimiques, importants dans les produits alimentaires et l'environnement de l'homme.

Afin d'achever cette lourde tâche, l'IUPAC doit créer un mécanisme rapide à même de fournir des méthodes d'analyse, tenant compte du développement ultra-rapide de la technique moderne. Inutile de vous dire qu'une tâche semblable demande du personnel de toute première classe ; la subvention de \$10.000 ne représenterait qu'une partie des frais qu'occasionneraient les salaires des experts nécessaires à cette fin.

Je me fais un plaisir de vous soumettre le procès-verbal 314 de la 57e réunion du Comité exécutif, tenue à Zürich au mois de juillet dernier.

Croyez, mon cher Ami, à mes sentiments les plus cordiaux.

Dr. R. Morf.

Copie :
Comité exécutif,
Comité consultatif
Secrétariat ICSU, Rome
Dr J.M. Harrison.



Yellow Appendix H

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

c/o F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Ltd.,

BASLE 2, SWITZERLAND

Telegrams: IUPAC Basle - Telephone 32 38 20

RUDOLF MORF, Secretary General

5175/RM/sg

Basle, 4th April, 1967.

Re : Telex sent to : Dr. P. Arnold,
Professor C.O. Gabrielson,
Professor Otto Horn.

on 4th April 1967 concerning investment in US. shares.

The text of the Telex reads as follows :


" Considering low yield of US bankers acceptances suggest investment partly in first class US. shares, partly in dollar bonds please give comments " signed Dr. Rudolf Morf.

This is to confirm the Telex sent this morning according to the advice of the Union Bank of Switzerland.

Dr. Rudolf Morf.
Secretary general.

cc : to all Members of the Executive Committee
Mr. G. Hanselmann, U.B.S. Zürich

It is suggested that \$ 20.000 be invested in ATLANTIC RICHFIELD for a maximum period of five years at the rate of ca. 6%


Dr. Rudolf Morf
Secretary General.

Appendix H

very important
Xerox to M.

18. April 1967

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA 74004

Hauselma-

sent 18.4.67

April 13, 1967

P. M. ARNOLD
VICE PRESIDENT
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A-180-67

Dr. Rudolf Morf
Secretary General, IUPAC
c/o F. Hoffmann-LaRoche & Co. Ltd.
Basle 2, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Morf:

I believe that the securities of the Atlantic
Richfield International Finance Corporation now being
offered on the European market are sound, and are suit-
able for investment of \$20,000 of IUPAC funds.

Sincerely yours,

P. M. Arnold

PMA:PB

cc: Dr. C. O. Gabrielson
Prof. Otto Horn

Relations between CITCE and IUPAC

Following an invitation by IUPAC, Professor N. Ibl, Zürich, President of CITCE, took part in the discussion of the relations between the two organizations. The history of the development of CITCE and of its relationship with IUPAC was first briefly reviewed. In Professor's Ibl's opinion, it would be desirable that CITCE, as an international organization in a particular field of chemistry, have close ties with the IUPAC which covers the whole of chemistry. He welcomed the suggestion which had been made that CITCE has a representative in the Bureau of IUPAC or the Bureau of its Division of Physical Chemistry and that IUPAC designates one or more representatives in the appropriate CITCE Commissions. A number of members of the Executive Committee expressed the opinion that the nomenclature of electrochemistry must be coordinated with that of Chemistry as a whole and that final decisions regarding electrochemical nomenclature should be taken by the IUPAC. On the other hand, Professor N. Ibl pointed out the advantages of having the actual work on electrochemical definitions and nomenclature done by CITCE Commissions within the frame of CITCE meetings, in close contact with the numerous electrochemists present at these gatherings : the meetings of CITCE are much more frequent than those of IUPAC ; specialists present at the meetings can be asked to collaborate temporarily in the discussion of a particular problem ; the major part of the electrochemical definitions is of concern to electrochemists only.

After having discussed various aspects of the problem it was decided that IUPAC would make to CITCE the following proposals regarding the relationship between the two organizations. To ensure close ties

between them, CITCE will have permanently a representative in the Bureau of the IUPAC Division of Physical Chemistry ; IUPAC can delegate one or more persons to take part in the work of the CITCE Commissions. Proposals for electrochemicals definitions and nomenclature will be worked out by the appropriate CITCE Commission and presented directly to the IUPAC Division of Physical Chemistry for approval. The Division will examine them (especially from the viewpoint of coordination with the nomenclature of other fields of Chemistry), so that a final decision can be reached. After this, the recommendations can be issued with the endorsement of the IUPAC. The above procedure does not apply to the work of the CITCE commissions other than that for nomenclature (for instance it does not apply to the Commission on thermodynamic data). It is desirable, however, that the results of the activity of these Commissions be communicated to IUPAC, especially those dealing with the standardization of measures or of experimental techniques. The latter are to be submitted to IUPAC if other fields than electrochemistry are also involved.

(original signed by Professor N. Ibl,
President of CITCE).

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE THERMODYNAMIQUE ET DE CINÉTIQUE ELECTROCHIMIQUES

C. I. T. C. E.

Organisation Associée à l'Union Internationale de Chimie Pure et Appliquée
I. U. P. A. C.

Excerpt of a letter received from C.I.T.C.E.'s Secretary General,
dated 1st June 1967.

Dear Dr. Morf,

Here are details of the 19th meeting of CITCE to be held in Detroit
next year, (September 22-27, 1968).

As you will see, the Officers of CITCE will change this year.

I am sure that Professor Ibl will have been in touch with you concerning the discussions which we had at the recent CITCE meeting about the relationship of CITCE to IUPAC. The Board and Council were very pleased to hear of the suggestion that we should exchange officers but the details of this proposal would of course have to be incorporated in our bylaws. The question of the report of the Nomenclature Commission was also considered, and we decided that we would like IUPAC to treat this as the draft proposals of this working group. I think it is clear that it will be necessary to obtain the opinions of other groups, in particular of the Editors of Scientific Journals and of the Analytical Chemistry Commission of IUPAC. We would therefore suggest that the opinions of these be invited and that further steps on reaching agreement on Nomenclature be handled by IUPAC.

Yours sincerely,

signed : M. Fleischmann
Secretary General.

The 19th Meeting of CITCE will be held in Detroit, Michigan, from September 22 through 27, 1968. Symposia will be held on (1) "Electrocrystallization", (2) "Adsorption on Electrodes," and (3) "New Instrumental Methods in Electrochemistry". In addition, there will be sessions of all the Sections of CITCE.

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE-SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

Item 3 (d) of the Agenda
58th Executive Committee
meeting 31 March 2
April 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Clinical Chemistry

March 17, 1967

Appendix

Dr. John C. Bailar, Jr.
Dept. of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Dr. Bailar:

As you point out in your letter of March 2nd, the relationship between the clinical chemists and IUPAC is presently a delicate one. It is also a complex situation.

At the outset it may be important to be clear about the fact that it is my vigorous opinion that clinical chemists must retain a strong and official relation with IUPAC. Clinical chemistry is a major direct contact point of pure and applied chemistry to the welfare of the individual from birth to death. The present explosive growth in health services throughout the world has highlighted this critical role of clinical chemistry and underscored the urgency for authoritative international agreement on fundamental standards, methods, terminology, units and educational and technical qualifications for leaders in the field. These goals can best be attained by keeping clinical chemistry within the framework of the international chemical activities represented by IUPAC. What then are the problems which are seemingly causing difficulties at this time?

1. Relation of IUPAC Commission on Clinical Chemistry and the International Federation of Clinical Chemists (IFCC).

It is essential to have a clear understanding of the background and present status of IFCC in order to place this question in perspective. IFCC was established by essentially the same group that activated the IUPAC Commission on Clinical Chemistry. One of the prime movers was the late Professor King of England. For the most part the Titular Commission also served as their country's delegates to the IFCC. In addition most countries with titular representation on the IUPAC Commission have not appointed a national member to the IUPAC body. An inevitable overlap in function and confusion in identity took place. The past leadership in the IUPAC group did nothing to clarify the question and, unfortunately, being very candid on the subject as you have requested, the representatives to your March 31st-April 1st. meeting, may not provide much help on this critical and explosive issue.

The IFCC now numbers some 19 national organizations of clinical chemistry. The group sponsors the very successful International Congress of Clinical Chemistry each three years. The last meeting during the summer of 1966 in Munich attracted some 800 clinical chemists from all over the world. The meetings are at an excellent technical level. Major lectures during the Munich meeting included three by Nobel prize laureates. During the Munich meeting the IUPAC Commission met, as did also the Council of the IFCC. This was especially appropriate since the national delegates to IFCC also serve as National Members of IUPAC. Professor Courtois (France) served as both President of IFCC and in the Chair for the IUPAC meeting. Likewise Dr. Sanz (Switzerland) served both groups as Secretary. The ensuing confusion in function as exemplified by the activities of the President and Secretary aroused a significant resentment especially by the very active Scandinavian representatives and led, during the session, to a vigorous move to separate IUPAC from IFCC and, indeed, to sever the connection entirely. This eventually was averted, primarily by my calling a post midnight meeting of the factions to resolve the problem at my hotel, prior to the last IUPAC/IFCC session the following morning.

The critical decisions of this rump meeting were to:

- a) make for clear separation of IFCC and IUPAC functions ~~but not~~
- b) make for clear separation of the leadership of IFCC, independent of IUPAC domination, by providing that a given individual might serve as the national representative to IFCC and IUPAC but not simultaneously as a Titular Member of the IUPAC Commission.
- c) affirm that the leadership of IFCC and its Executive Committee be independently drawn from the membership of the IFCC.

To implement these views various committees were established the next day by IFCC. One of these, of which I am a member, was charged with the task of exploring the relation of IFCC and IUPAC and of proposing a solution for the present situation. This committee, of which Dr. Sanz is also a member - possible Chairman or Secretary - has been inactive since August.

A second committee was established to revise the Constitution of IFCC to provide a basis for clearer delineation of the IUPAC - IFCC relation as far as IFCC is concerned.

The problem seems to be the position of IUPAC, as expressed in an exchange of letters between Drs. Sanz and Morf, that IUPAC must control IFCC by having the Titular Membership of the IUPAC Commission serve as the Executive Committee of IFCC. This seems to be a historic holdover from the days when the IUPAC Commission members organized the IFCC and served as its active spirits. It is no longer the situation, nor indeed does the present IFCC Constitution provide for this IUPAC control. Indeed, the IFCC Constitution clearly states that its officials are to be selected by the IFCC membership. Thus, the pres-

ent broad and active IFCC group will no longer maintain the IUPAC affiliation if the price is to be loss of self-determination.

As a way out of this dilemma, I will be proposing to the IFCC Committee that representation on the IFCC Executive Committee be given to perhaps two members of the IUPAC Commission. The IUPAC Commission President and Secretary (who are chosen from the Titular Membership of the IUPAC Commission) would be a logical pair to serve this function on the IFCC Executive Committee. This compromise should be agreeable to the IFCC Committee and membership. It would be useful to have the informal view of the IUPAC Executive Committee on the subject.

2. Affiliation of the Clinical Chemists Within the IUPAC Framework

Part of the overall problem has also grown out of the feeling among members of the IUPAC Commission that its interests have not been well served by the leadership of the Biochemistry Division of IUPAC. In a way this has been a reflection of the U.S.A. dominance of the IUPAC biochemistry division and the attitude of U.S.A. biochemistry that clinical chemistry is not a significant component of biochemistry. This provincial view is not shared by biochemists outside of the United States of America. The combination, in the U.S.A., of the rejection of clinical chemistry by the biochemists, and its dominance by the medical pathologists has, until recently, served to keep the field from developing its full potential in this country. Various legislative and social changes have recently begun to modify this situation.

In any event the question remains as to which section of IUPAC should serve as the home for Clinical Chemistry. Certain of my colleagues here and abroad feel that it should be in the Division of Analytical Chemistry, because of its IUPAC strength and because Clinical Chemistry has such a large component of analytical chemical activity. On the other hand Clinical Chemistry is in reality a component of biochemistry, has its formal university affiliations in the various Departments of Biochemistry in medical schools and hospitals and, indeed, in its applied activities functions as a handmaiden of medicine. For these reasons I, and many others, feel that it belongs in the Division of Biochemistry. That the IUPAC Division of Biochemistry has been weak and ineffectual should not discourage this affiliation. On the contrary the weakness in the Division, known I am sure to the IUPAC Executive Committee, needs to be corrected. One sure method of correction is to keep it alive and active by retaining an active group in this area. In the last few years clinical chemistry has come of age and can serve this role for the Division.

Part of the administrative difficulty can be resolved by raising the importance level of clinical chemistry within the Division of Biochemistry of IUPAC. For example, would not its elevation to the level of a Section in the IUPAC structure provide this enhancement in

prestige and recognition of new growth and importance. The simultaneous assurance that the titular members could attend and meet at the International Congress of Clinical Chemistry once each three years and once between at the IUPAC meeting would undoubtedly go a long way to cementing the relation.

Present problems have arisen from the vigorous growth of clinical chemistry and the organizations active in the field. While the passage of time and changing leadership personalities will inevitably bring solutions for the difficulties there is a need now for affirmative action on the part of IUPAC to help weather the storm. I hope the proposals I have made will be a useful framework for your review at the forthcoming IUPAC Executive Committee Meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Rubin

Martin Rubin, Ph.D.
Director, Clinical Chemistry
Laboratory

MR/km

Annexe to Minutes 25. Mai 1967

The Ciba Foundation

for the Promotion of International Co-operation in Medical and Chemical Research

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23 May 1967

Dr. Rudolf Morf,
Secretary General,
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
c/o F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Ltd.,
Basle 2,
Switzerland.

Dear Dr. Morf,

I am delighted to learn from your letter of 16 May that it is now formally agreed that the International Union of Biochemistry should join with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and the Ciba Foundation, in sponsoring the symposium on STEREOCHEMICAL CONCEPTS ^{AND} NOMENCLATURE from 23-25 April 1968.

Thank you very much for your own part in these arrangements. We have begun the issue of invitations and expect to complete the initial group of 20 in the near future.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

G.E.W. Wolstenholme