

Meeting of Executive Council and Commission Chairs London, 24-25 February 2006

Present

Alan Astbury (President), Yves Petroff (Past President), Sukekatsu Ushioda (President Designate), Judy Franz (Secretary General), Peter Melville (Associate Secretary General); Vice Presidents at Large: Carmen Cisneros, Chen Jia-Er, Bruce McKellar; Vice Presidents/Commission Chairs: Dan Dahlberg, Pavel Exner, Pratibha Jolly, Leslie Pendrill, Annick Suzor-Weiner; Commissions Chairs: David Mukamel, Simon Swordy, Mikko Paalanen, Ulrich Nienhaus, Hiroyuke Sakaki, Bruce Gaulin, Gregor Herten, Walter Henning, Joachim Burgdorfer, Ken-ichi Ueda, Bożena Czerny (for Alexei Fridman), Peter Borchers, Ari Friberg, Malcolm MacCallum, Philip Nelson (day 2 only), Azam Nioomand-Rad.

1. Welcome

Alan Astbury welcomed all participants and introductions were made.

2. IUPAP orientation

A) General goals

Alan Astbury gave some highlights from the history of IUPAP:

1919 National Academy of Sciences and Royal Society found International Research Council (IRC)

1922 General Assembly of IRC launches IUPAP with 13 members

1923 First IUPAP General Assembly in Paris

1925 Second General Assembly in Brussels – lasts two hours!

1960 Commission on Physics and Education formed

1981 Commission on Physics for Development formed

Some recent examples of relevant working groups and events organized by IUPAP are:

1999 Working Group on Women in Physics formed

2002 Working Group on Energy

2004 Working Group on Nanoscience

2005 World Conference on Physics for Sustainable Development

Commissions must recommend the most appropriate conferences; the health of a particular sub-field of physics is in their hands, they must maintain an eye on 'nearby' commissions and keep a very watchful eye on free circulation of physicists. There are three special commissions, different from the rest:

C2 Symbols, units, nomenclature, atomic masses and fundamental constants

C13 Physics for Development

C14 Physics Education

Alan Astbury then explained the IUPAP mission statement and how IUPAP carries this out and stressed the importance of the free circulation of scientists.

B) Finances, member affairs, dates and schedules, website

Judy Franz welcomed everyone. This is largely a new group and will be working closely together over the next three years. The group is charged with carrying out the will of the General Assembly for the three years between GAs. There is a lot to be done. Shortly everyone will be issued with a printed version of the 2005 General Report. Judy Franz briefly explained the statutes and bylaws and then discussed the finances.

The finances are in US Dollars (as required by US law as the secretariat is based in the US). There is an annual budget of ~\$450k, of which support of conference form a major part. Commissions can spend up to \$3000 during any three-year period to bring people together for commission meetings, but they have not been using this money. The previous council approved the budget for this year, but it is for guidance only and can be changed by the new council. IUPAP has developed a large reserve and we should use it if there are good things to do. Yves Petroff said that this had come about since the fees were in Euros but the expenditure was in Dollars. We have the equivalent of 2 years' budget in the reserves; this is too high; it should be only 1.5 years. Judy Franz stated that

IUPAP membership fees will remain unchanged for the next three years, but that the maximum registration fee allowed for conferences had been increased, as much of the expenditure for conferences was in Euros. Grants are available to conferences that are recommended by commissions. In addition, some conferences are given travel grants, which should be used to enable people from developing countries to attend the conferences. Of the affiliated commissions only AC2 General Relativity and Gravitation has been eligible for conference grants. It has been considered that the other affiliated commissions are able to gain industrial sponsorship.

IUPAP has 47 Members. These buy in with 1-18 shares which should be roughly connected to the amount of scientific activity in the country concerned. The number of votes at the general assembly depends on the number of shares, which also determines roughly the number of seats on commissions. New members traditionally start with one share.

Judy Franz explained the three-year cycle of council and commission chair (C&CC) meetings detailed in the papers, explaining that everything is discussed in the joint C&CC meetings. The council meetings that immediately follow these are largely a formality to make and confirm decisions. The website is very important. It contains basic information on all the commissions, but we want reports from meetings, information on prizes etc. on the website or they get lost from history.

C) Conferences

Peter Melville ran through the policies and procedures for IUPAP sponsorship of conferences, details of which are on the IUPAP website. The following points came up in discussion: the importance of the free movement of scientists, the different levels of grant money available for type A (general) and type B (topical) conferences; money is not normally available for type C (specialised) conferences, only the kudos of IUPAP approval. Money is not available for the affiliated commissions with the exception of AC2 General Relativity and Gravitation.

D) Relations with ICSU

Yves Petroff reported. ICSU has been moving from basic science to applied science, a trend which IUPAP is trying to reverse; there is also much emphasis on environmental sciences. ICSU has also been very slow on the US visa problem, where IUPAP was in the lead. The situation may now change as the ICSU president, who is from India, was refused a visa to the US.

ICSU has had serious budgetary problems, largely because of the fall of the Dollar with respect to the Euro. Burton Richter was asked to chair the finance committee several years ago and asked Yves Petroff to join him. A successful grant programme has had to be stopped. ICSU is now asking for fees to be paid in Euros rather than Dollars (effectively a 20% increase). There is no correlation between the size of a scientific union or the size of a country and the fees paid. Unions are free to choose their own fee level. IUPAP pays more than some larger unions and is trying to get this problem to be resolved.

ICSU has set up an African regional office in South Africa and is planning further regional offices in Malaysia for Asia and Brazil for South America. IUPAP should make use of these regional offices.

E) Role of liaison committees, associate members, working groups, commissions

Judy Franz reported. We have to keep the liaison committees informed of IUPAP activities because they supply the money for IUPAP activities and have to feel that IUPAP is doing important things. There are 18 commissions and four affiliated commissions, the latter do not need to follow the IUPAP rules for membership structure, which require three officers (chair, vice-chair and secretary) and 10 members, all from different countries. Each commission should have a member from industry. We could consider going to the 2008 General Assembly to ask to increase the number of members from 13 to 14 and require that there is a member from a developing country on each commission. If commissions are aware of problems within their fields of expertise, they should bring them to IUPAP and IUPAP will use what power it has to try to help. We do need written reports from each commission in time for the 2008 General Assembly, but interim reports are also valuable. Associate members are appointed by Council this autumn. Officially there can only be four per commission. However, commissions may appoint sub-committees if these will help. Money from IUPAP for travel is available only for the members and not for associate members. Commission

chairs should send details of proposed associate members to the Secretariat before the autumn meeting of Council.

Action: Commission Chairs

Working groups have become very important. With the exception of ICFA (International Committee for Future Accelerators), closely linked to C11 (Particles and Fields) all are relatively new. The Working Group on Women in Physics has had a large impact: women now know about IUPAP. We cannot wait for three years between General Assemblies to take many kinds of actions. Thus Council can decide just about anything except for those things that the statutes and bylaws say that the General Assembly must do. Thus Council cannot change the statutes and bylaws, elect members of Council or commissions, or set dues. It can, however, elect new Members of IUPAP. There are no rules for affiliated commissions.

A lot of work goes into selecting the members for commissions to get the balance right. Europe may be over-represented on the commissions, but Europe is where most of the Members are. There is growth in physics in India and China. India is increasing its shares, and maybe China should too. Some of the liaison committees' nominees for commissions have been inactive and not attended meetings and have thus been rejected by the commissions.

In a few cases working groups are closely associated with commissions (e.g. ICFA and C11), in other cases it is up to the commissions and the working groups to make contact with one another. Most liaison committees are connected to government rather than industry and thus it can be difficult getting industrial representation. It can be difficult for people from industry to attend commission meetings but conference calls could help.

3. Business matters: finances and member affairs

Judy Franz reported that the planned budget deficit of \$16,000 had ended up as a surplus of \$61,134. There were a number of reasons for this, amongst them: one conference had been delayed; commissions had not claimed money for travel, etc. particularly C13 (Physics for Development), which had asked for \$10k; the Council and Commission Chairs meeting and the general assembly in South Africa had cost less than expected; the energy working group had done its work the previous year, etc.

4. Developing country activities

Alan Astbury spoke of plans for a special form of new membership for 3-5 nations, but with a need to be fair to existing members. We need a list of appropriate low-income developing countries; good contact with a good physicist or group is required, and IUPAP must be able to offer enhanced contact with physicists from existing member nations. There is also the option of increasing the number of members on commissions to improve regional balance and include developing countries. The basic plan is that membership (one share) be free for the first three-year cycle, half-price for the next, but that there should be a commitment by the new Member to pay the full rate after that. The situation is complicated by Cuba and Ghana, which each pay for half a share and can't vote, although IUPAP does pay for them to send a representative each to the General Assembly. Various points came up in discussion: the possibility of developed countries playing a 'godfather role' and sponsoring developing countries; the possibilities of countries within a region taking out joint membership (viewed as difficult to get the necessary agreement); the option of observer status (rejected as this signifies second-class status); the question of at what stage IUPAP should make travel grants available; the importance of the commitment to pay the full fee after 6 years. There was general endorsement for a scheme of this general nature but an appreciation that a lot of the details need to be worked out. Alan Astbury and Judy Franz will distil all this input and make a new proposal.

Action: Alan Astbury, Judy Franz

After some discussion about the most appropriate countries, it was agreed that C13 (Physics for Development) should help identify appropriate developing countries and make recommendations, and that Hiroyuki Sakaki should make contact with Vietnam and other Asian countries through the AAPPS meeting in March.

Action: Annick Suzor-Weiner, Hiroyuki Sakaki

The ICSU African office in Pretoria is financed largely by the South African government; there is a modest contribution (€35,000 per year) from ICSU. NEPAD (New Partnership for African Development) aims to double the number of African states adhering to ICSU in one year, in addition to promoting the development of all fields of science. The ICSU strategic plan for 2006-2011 includes three more regional offices: in the Arab region, Asia and Pacific, South America.

Yves Petroff said that a problem for developing countries is that they cannot access libraries and that the system for ordering papers through ICTP was slow. Judy Franz pointed out that both APS and IOP made the electronic versions of their journals available to sub-Saharan Africa free of charge. Other publishers should be encouraged to do likewise.

Alan Astbury also spoke of AIMS (African Institute for Mathematical Sciences), which largely covers theoretical physics and provides a 10-month postgraduate training. AIMS plans a network of 15 institutes across Africa (AMI-Net), funded through NEPAD. AIMS plans to be one of NEPAD's flagship projects. Judy Franz thought physics should appear in the name for visibility. There is also the Nanosciences African Network Initiative (NANOAFNET) set up by ICTP, UNESCO and AIEA. This wishes to link with the IUPAP Working Group on Nanoscience.

IUPAP was one of the major sponsors of the World Conference on Physics for Sustainable Development in Durban last year. Judy Franz was the conference organizer, but was unable to attend. The conference made a series of resolutions on the four themes: physics education, physics and economic development, energy and environment, physics and health. The feeling of the meeting was that IUPAP should not endorse all the resolutions. However, it was pointed out that this was not for IUPAP to do. These were the resolutions of the conference and IUPAP should choose which ones to endorse and pursue. All agreed that education was the major concern. It was agreed that C13 (Physics for Development) and C14 (Physics Education) should come back with proposals on which of these resolutions they proposed pushing forward and how they proposed to do this.

Action: Annick Suzor-Weiner, Pratibha Jolly**5. Reports from commissions****C2 SUNAMCO**

Leslie Pendrill reported. The website is being updated. There are three projects:

- guides in metrology;
- proposed changes to SI, where there are proposals to redefine the kilogram, Ampère, Kelvin and Mole – LP to send information to council and committee chairs;

Action: Leslie Pendrill

- nanostandardization, where IUPAC was involved, but where there was no IUPAP link to the ISO working groups. Council endorsed the need for IUPAP representation on this.

C3 Statistical Physics

David Mukamel reported. There is a major conference every three years. The next will be in Genova in July 2007. The Boltzmann award is presented at this conference; the nomination process has just started

C4 Cosmic Rays

Simon Swordy reported. The type-A International Cosmic Ray Conference was held in Pune in 2005 and will be held next in Merida, Mexico in 2007. Career achievement and young scientist awards are made at this conference. Previously conference reports were available on paper only. Now these are being scanned and will be available on the web.

C5 Low Temperature Physics

Mikko Paalanen reported. A major conference is held every three years. They are looking for a site for 2011 and suggesting Beijing, but there may be competition from India. There is also a type-B conference. The 2006 type-B conference will be held in Kyoto and the 2007 conference in Kazan, Russia. Suggestions are being made on how to select people for the IUPAP young scientist's award.

C6 Biological Physics

Ulrich Nienhaus reported. There is a major conference every three years; the last was in Gothenburg in 2002; the next will be in Rio de Janeiro in 2007. It is a very large field and the conferences need to be balanced by an international committee.

C8 Semiconductors

Hiroyoki Sakaki reported. The next International Conference on Semiconductors will be in Vienna. It is very difficult to keep within the upper limit for conference fees and there are difficulties in persuading the local organizers. Discussions are starting on the young scientists prize; current plans are to award two every two years.

C9 Magnetism

Dan Dahlberg reported. The commission now needs to select award winners (including young scientists) for the conference to be held in Japan in August 2006. The conference has been moving around the world; the next one will be in Germany. The main function of the commission is to select the conference site and to provide supervision. No one on the international committee or the programme committee is allowed to give an invited talk.

C10 Structure and Dynamics of Condensed Matter

Bruce Gaulin reported. There is an overlap with magnetism, semiconductors, nanoscience, etc. and a strong emphasis on new materials. There is no natural large scale conference (apart perhaps from the APS March meeting). There is support for the young scientist's awards. The commission will meet in Dresden this summer.

C11 Particles and Fields

Gregor Herton reported. There are conferences in 2006 (Moscow), 2007 (South Korea), 2008 (Philadelphia). The research field will change as several labs are moving to become photon sources and the field is likely to be dominated by the LHC at CERN. The question of authorship in particle physics is being addressed and there have been 800 responses. Open access is also being addressed and there discussions with publishers to find a sustainable financial model on a sponsorship basis; a proposal is to be made this spring.

C12 Nuclear Physics

Walter Henning reported. There are links with several other commissions. The Working Group on International Collaboration in Nuclear Physics has been working on a road map and all labs have now responded. There are links with the OECD working group. Details of the young scientist's award are being worked on. The first will be presented at the triennial International Nuclear Physics Conference in Tokyo.

C15 Atomic Physics

Joachim Burgdorfer reported. There have been visa problems, not just in getting people to conferences in the US, but also for non-US citizens working in the US to attend conferences outside US and then get back. One of the consequences of the visa situation was that the conference on Highly Charged Ions (HCI), which was supposed to be held in US by a group at NIST, was held in Vilnius, Lithuania instead. This had the unintended consequence that the conference did not rotate between continents during this cycle as originally planned (2000 USA, 2002 France, 2004 Lithuania, 2006 UK) unlike previous years. A further unpleasant consequence was that the funding request for the Belfast meeting as a type-B meeting was rejected because HCI was now seen as a regional meeting. If copyright can be sorted, proceedings will be made available on the web.

Judy Franz interjected that it would be good to put all conference proceedings on line. IUPAP has been discussing this with a group in India that would be able to do this inexpensively. Many conferences have long-term relations with publishers. Can these be changed? A decisions needs to be made. If we are not going forward the group in India needs to be told.

C16 Plasma Physics

Not represented

C17 Quantum Electronic

Ken-ichi Ueda reported. There are two series of conferences – pure and applied – the International Quantum Electronics Conference (IQEC) and the Conference on Lasers and Electro-Optics (CLEO, CLEO EU and CLEO PR). The IQEC/CLEO PR in Tokyo in 2005 attracted 1100 participants. The young scientists' paper awards were made at IQEC IQEC/CLEO PR.

C18 Mathematical Physics

Pavel Exner reported. There is a big conference every three years. It will be in Rio de Janeiro in 2006, but a decision has to be made for 2009. There will be a type B conference this year at Caltech. There is an overlap with the International Association of Mathematical Physics. Collaboration with other commissions with mathematics elements is sought.

C19 Astrophysics

Božena Czerny reported. The young scientist's award has been approved and winners are being sought. There has been a symposium in Cape Town on very large telescopes last year and one on relativistic astrophysics in Texas this autumn, where the young scientist award will be presented. Conferences in Venezuela and Ukraine are being looked at and, if appropriate, IUPAP sponsorship will be sought. Ideally the commission would like more than four associate members.

C20 Computational Physics

Peter Borchers reported. There is a conference each year; last year in USA, this year in Korea, next year in Belgium and then probably in the US again. Developing computational physics at undergraduate level is a good means for increasing uptake particularly in Africa and other developing regions. In Zambia it has had a great impact.

AC1 International Commission for Optics

Ari Friberg reported. ICO was set up in 1947, as an affiliate commission of IUPAP. In 2005 it became a Scientific Associate Member of ICSU with IUPAP support. Congress (type A) are held every three years – 2005 China, 2008 Sydney. In addition topical meetings are held and there are winter colleges at ICTP. There is a travelling lecturer programme, three international awards given every year, a book series, a newsletter and a website.

AC2 International Commission on General Relativity and Gravitation

Malcolm MacCallum reported. This is a free-standing society which developed from an earlier committee. There is a type-A conference every three years, the next one in Sydney in 2007. The commission is supported by IUPAP as there is no industrial support. Gravitational wave detectors have changed the field from be a purely theoretical one. There is a journal, which now has new joint editors and a new editorial board. The commission has acquired other conferences such as the Marcel Grossmann conference. In October AC2 will propose that a type A and type B meeting will be held together in Sydney; both have provisional approval.

AC3 International Commission for Acoustics

Philip Nelson reported. ICA started out as C7 (which is why there is a gap in the numbering). It has a secretariat, website and calendar of meetings. It gives financial support to symposia, travel grants for young people and early career awards. The next conference will be in Madrid in 2007.

AC4 International Commission on Medical Physics

Azam Niomand-Rad, President of the International Organization for Medical Physics (IOMP) reported. IOMP grew up independently of IUPAP. There are 75 national adhering organizations with over 16000 members: about one third are in US, one third in Europe, and one third elsewhere. IOMP has three Regional Chapters: Latin America, Europe, and Asia. They are trying to set up African and Middle Eastern chapters, but this is proving very difficult. A major problem is the lack of medical physicists in developing countries. The next A-type international conference will be held in Seoul Korea (August 27 – September 1, 2006) and Germany (2009). There are also B- and C-type meetings. There are several committees, of which the one on education and training is the most active. An educational course syllabus and model curriculum for M.S. program in medical physics is now being developed. There are couple prizes, in particular the Marie Curie prize and Harold Johns Award for international education. Young scientist award for developing countries is very desirable. There is a

programme in Professional Relation Committee for sending old equipment from the developed countries to developing countries. Within IOMP, a liaison committee called "International Commission on Medical Physics" has been formed. In addition to two members from C6, other IUPAP interested in medical physics are encouraged to join this committee.

C13 Physics and Development

Annick Suzor-Weiner reported that she had met with the president of the Palestinian University the previous evening; this is a very important project as a centre for physics. The Commission is getting in touch with new members; setting up a new website (the current one is still in South Africa); forming links with other commissions; and maintaining links with ICTP. The action plan is to be as effective as possible, not in running workshops, but in helping IUPAP on sustainable projects. Countries in Eastern Europe like Latvia feel a little abandoned and have problems on accessing publications. Annick Suzor-Weiner is to make a recommendation on publications for Eastern Europe, liaising with the Committee on Communications.

Action: Annick Suzor-Weiner

In Tunisia there is a will to set up a centre similar to ICTP, but with an emphasis on optic and photonics, with a strong emphasis on education. KR Sreenivasan is keen to help and will go to the World Bank with them. AIMS is a very worthy project and deserves support. Annick Suzor-Weiner has written to NEPAD on behalf of C13 supporting AIMS and AMI-Net. AIMS has short-term financial problems this year. IOP and CNRS are giving financial assistance. Can IUPAP make a contribution say €10-20k? This would be discussed further by Council.

As regards the follow-up from WCPSD: C14 is best placed to cover physics education; AC4 to cover physics and health; Peter Melville will look after physics and economic development; C13 can help with energy and the environment working with the members of the former Working Group on Energy.

The commission will meet in Tunisia or Latvia, but will need extra funds to do so. Judy Franz indicated that additional money can be made available for C13.

Judy Franz took the opportunity to remind those present that only the General Assembly can write statements on behalf of IUPAP. The Council can write on behalf of Council and the commissions can write on behalf of their commissions.

C14 Physics Education

Pratibha Jolly reported. There is a need for a good archive; many reports have been lost. There is a conference of high standard organized each year, and a medal awarded. The conference in Delhi in 2005 was inaugurated by the president of India. Funding was initially a problem, but several organizations came forward to help. The Indian Government is keen on establishment of a program for Research and Innovation in Physics Education, a resource centre with materials drawn from across the world, a collaborative physics education research network, an industry-education network.

These action plans follow the four resolutions on physics education from WCPSD. With assistance from UNESCO, a workshop is being organized in Morocco in April and another is planned for October in India. The commission has a newsletter and a book programme, for which funding of \$20k is sought.

6. Prizes, awards, medals

A) New prizes/medals for young scientists

Alan Astbury explained that the young scientist's prize had already been agreed at the Cape Town general assembly. It should consist of \$1000 and a medal. The recipient had to be young – 8 years research post PhD (this allows for career breaks). It should be awarded at an IUPAP sponsored conference and there should be a citation for the award winner. The value of the prize should be kept at \$1000 even if additional sponsorship were found. Any additional sponsorship could be used to pay travel costs. It was recommended that the conference registration fee be waived for the prize winner. There can be up to three awards over three years (whether they are spread one per year or all three awarded together is up to the commission). 16 commissions have expressed interest, but it

is probably not relevant for C2 (which has the SUNAMCO prize) or for C13. It was agreed that, although IUPAP was originally bilingual French and English, the medal should be in English only. A standard medal will be produced and it will be the responsibility of the commission to have the name of the winner, the commission and the date engraved on the back. Commission chairs should send their plans for these awards and for the selection procedures to Council.

Action: Commission Chairs

B) C18 proposed prizes

C18 proposed a pair of medals – a Mathematical Physics Achievement Award and a Mathematical Physics Encouragement Award. As the commission had not been using the money allowed for travel to commission meetings it was proposed that this be used to fund the awards. A number of concerns were expressed: the proposed use of funds intended to enable people from developing countries to attend commission meetings, the choice of the words ‘encouragement award’. This was left for the council to discuss further.

7. Energy report

Yves Petroff explained that the working group set up at the Berlin General Assembly in 2002 had produced a good status report but, at 400 pages, it was too long for many purposes. This had been reduced to a 30 page summary, but a shorter version written for the general public was required for the web and to send to the appropriate people in national governments. A number of changes were proposed and agreed. Any further proposals for changes should be sent to Yves Petroff.

Action: all

8. Short items

A) Joint IUPAC/IUPAP Committee on New Elements

Judy Franz reported that this group had been reinstated, but that IUPAC had taken the lead and were appointing physicists to the committee without reference to IUPAP. This needs to be corrected and the procedures regularized.

B) ICSTI (International Council for Scientific and Technical Information)

Ian Butterworth and Roger Elliott, our representatives on this inter-union group, had written a critical report, but recommended IUPAP remaining a member for a further year to see if the situation could be improved. This was agreed, but Ian Butterworth and Roger Elliott are to be asked to set out criteria for judging whether IUPAP should remain a member at the end of the year.

Action: Judy Franz

C) Physicist for the ICSU Regional Committee group on Energy

A request for names from Africa had been made. African liaison committees are to be asked, Peter Borchers is to provide a name from Zambia and Peter Melville is to ask Bob Kirby-Harris if he knows of anyone appropriate in Namibia.

Action Peter Borchers, Peter Melville

D) Physics and Society meeting in Graz

IUPAP has been asked to send a representative. Peter Melville will be attending anyway and will represent IUPAP as well as IOP.

Action Peter Melville

E) Archiving material on the web

It was agreed that Judy Franz create an archive for materials from workings group that have become inactive.

Action Judy Franz

F) JCGM (Joint Commission on Guides in Metrology)

It was agreed that this be added as an inter-union group and that Leslie Pendrill be the IUPAP representative.

G) Working Group on Nanoscience

This is composed of previous chairs of divisions. Volunteers were asked for to replace some of them. Dan Dahlberg and David Mukamel volunteered.

9. Sites of the C&CC meeting and General Assembly

Bids to hold the 2008 General Assembly had been received from Canada, Italy, China, and Japan with additional oral invitations by Brazil and Austria made at the Cape Town General Assembly. There have been 19 general assemblies in Europe, four in North America, one in Asia and one (last year) in Africa. This would be discussed further by council – commission chairs were invited to lobby over lunch.

Possible places for the next C&CC meeting, on the basis of choosing somewhere that it had not been held recently and where there was a commission chair or member of council to organize it included: Israel, Finland, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Australia, Czech Republic, Brazil. Again this would be discussed further by Council and commission chairs were invited to lobby. A date of 13-14 October was agreed.

10. Encouraging international physics students and groups

This was deferred to the October meeting and everyone was asked to give some thought for then.

Action: all

Other business

Malcolm MacCallum announced that the Marcel Grossmann conference that had been approved for St Petersburg in July 2006 had had to be moved to Berlin because of local difficulties. All other factors remained unchanged. It was agreed that the sponsorship and grant should continue with the new venue.

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics

Meeting of Executive Council

London, 25 February 2006

Present

Alan Astbury (President), Yves Petroff (Past President), Sukekatsu Ushioda (President Designate), Judy Franz (Secretary General), Peter Melville (Associate Secretary General); Vice Presidents at Large: Carmen Cisneros, Chen Jia-Er, Bruce McKellar; Vice Presidents/Commission Chairs: Dan Dahlberg, Pavel Exner, Pratibha Jolly, Leslie Pendrill, Annick Suzor-Weiner; The following were agreed:

New members – possible countries

Annick Suzor-Weiner with the aid of C13 will advise on suitable developing countries to become new members

AIMS

Annick Suzor-Weiner will write to Neil Turok to send more details on AIMS, the need for further funding and the reasons why funding has been withdrawn, with a view to IUPAP possibly contributing \$10k.

NANOAFNET

Judy Franz will ask William van Wijngaarden, chair of the Nanosciences Working Group to make contact and ask them to invite a couple of members of the working group to a meeting.

Nanosciences Working Group

Judy Franz will write to previous commission chairs to let them know that two previous members have been replaced.

C18 prizes

It was agreed that money for attendance at commission meetings would not be used for prizes, and that every three years \$1000 would be used for a young scientist prize and \$2000 could be used for other prizes. Further prizes would require external sponsorship. However, C18 still had to come back with its plan for the prizes.

Energy report

Yves Petroff will prepare the final version of the report. All liaison committees will be contacted to identify the names of the people to whom the statement should be sent. In the absence of a response from a liaison committee, active people on commissions will be contacted.

JGCM

This will be created as a new inter-union group with Leslie Pendrill as the IUPAP representative.

Site of next General Assembly

It was agreed that the next General Assembly should be held in Asia and after some debate it was further agreed that, in view of the recent ICSU meeting in Beijing, it should be held in Japan.

Site of next council and commission chairs meeting

It was agreed that the next meeting be held in Prague starting in the afternoon of Friday 13 October, continuing all day Saturday, with Council held on the Sunday morning. The autumn 2007 meeting will be held either in Brazil (first choice – Judy Franz will write to inquire) or Australia.

Increase in members' shares

It was agreed following a request from the UK liaison committee that the UK shares be increased from 12 to 15. India is discussing increasing its shares from four to six.

Latin America

Carmen Cisneros will present the option of a group of countries taking out a single combined membership at the forthcoming meeting of Latin American physical societies.

Scheme for new members

Alan Astbury and Judy Franz will work out a scheme for new members from developing countries in the light of comments and circulate it to council.