THE INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES

A Brief History

BY

LESLIE J. HARRIS
Secretary-General 1946-1960

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THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES

Officers, 1962–3

Chairman: Dr D. P. Cuthbertson (Scotland)
Deputy Chairman: Prof. E. J. Bigwood (Belgium)
Secretary-General: Dr M. van Eekelen (Netherlands)
Assistant Secretary-General: Prof. H. Gounelle (France)
Joint Hon. Presidents: Prof. H. Dam (Denmark)
Prof. B. C. P. Jansen (Netherlands)*
Prof. E. V. McCollum (USA)
Prof. E. F. Terroine (France)
Past Chairman: Prof. E. J. Bigwood (Belgium)
Past Secretary-General: Dr Leslie J. Harris (Britain)

*Obit, 18 October 1962

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES: A BRIEF HISTORY

The proposal to found an International Union for Nutrition, analogous with those already established for Physiology, Biochemistry, and several other sciences, first took shape at the so-called 'European Conference on Nutrition' convened by the [British] Nutrition Society in 1946. The title, 'European Conference' was itself something of a misnomer, because in fact delegates from several countries outside Europe (e.g. the United States, Canada, India, East Indies) also attended this gathering, which became in effect the first in the series of 'International Congresses of Nutrition'.

1. Foundation of IUNS

The records relate that on July 8, 1946, a 'Special Business Meeting' was called in London, the object of which was to 'Discuss the Proposal to Form an International Union of Nutrition Societies'. In the Chair was Sir Joseph Barcroft, Chairman of The [British] Nutrition Society. The meeting was attended by representatives from most of the countries participating in the 'European Conference', including Belgium, Denmark, East Indies, Finland, France, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, USA, and by the Hon. Officers of the British Society. Also present were observers from UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). Three resolutions were adopted. The first stated

that this meeting favours steps being taken for the formation, under the United Nations Organization, of an International Union, representative of nutritional workers all over the world.

The second resolution dealt with the holding of further International Congresses, and recorded

that, encouraged by the great success of the present European Conference, this meeting desires that an International Nutrition Conference should meet from time to time.
The third resolution, which was concerned with plans for future action, ran as follows:

that the Hon. Secretary of The Nutrition Society, Dr Leslie J. Harris, be requested to approach leading nutritional scientists throughout the world and discuss with them how the foregoing resolutions could best be implemented.

2. **Formulation of Policy and Constitution**

Such international 'approaches' were duly made; and the next step was to call a meeting of an 'International Provisional Committee'. Sessions were held in London on 10th and 11th June, 1948. The countries represented included: Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, USA.

Prof. E. J. Bigwood, of Belgium, was appointed Chairman of this Committee and Dr Leslie J. Harris, of Britain, was requested to continue his work as Secretary.

Some of the problems that confronted the Committee were set out in the agenda as follows:

1. **The Precise Title of the Union.**
2. **Its Aims and Objects.**
3. **Its Statutes and By-laws.**
4. **The Method of Representation of Individual Countries.**
5. **Relationship with United Nations Organizations, and other International Bodies.**
6. **Financial Contributions from Members.**

It will be sufficient, for the purposes of our narrative here, to summarize the final conclusions reached by the Committee:

1. **Title.** It was held that the Union was a 'Union of Nutritional Sciences' rather than of 'Nutritional Societies'.
2. **Objects.** Its principal objects were defined as: (a) the exchange of information, (b) the organisation of International Congresses, and (c) the publication of the results of scientific investigation.
3. **Statutes and By-laws.** A Drafting Committee was appointed; and, subsequently, the Draft Statutes and By-laws, as drawn up by that body, were approved. (A copy of the Statutes and By-laws of IUNS will be found appended to this article—Appendix.)
4. **Representation.** An important duty of the Provisional Committee was to decide how each individual country could best be represented in the Union. In ten or more countries, it was ascertained that national Nutrition Societies or similar bodies already existed, and it was considered that these constituted the appropriate national contacts. These National Societies would be responsible for appointing delegates to serve on the Union, and for maintaining relationship with it in other ways. In a country where no National Nutrition Society had yet been formed, an ad hoc committee, or group, of the leading nutritional workers in that country would be able to act in the same capacity.

5. **Relationships with United Nations Organisations.** At the earlier meeting in 1946, the importance of establishing affiliation with UNESCO had been appreciated, and, at the 1948 Committee, the claims of FAO, WHO (World Health Organization) and other international agencies were also underlined. As will be mentioned later, IUNS was subsequently granted expert 'Specialized Consultative Status' in relation to the work of FAO; and is also a Member of the Executive Committee of CIOMS (Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences). Relations have been likewise regularly maintained with WHO, UNESCO and IICD (International Interim Committee of Dietitians, now called the International Committee of Dietetic Associations). Negotiations with ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions), on the other hand, were destined to be long and drawn out (page 11).

6. **Finances.** The decision was left to a subsequent meeting of the General Assembly of IUNS to establish the size of the financial contribution to be paid by each adhering country to the funds of the Union, and to consider the fees due from the Union to the several "International Councils" (CIOMS, etc.).

7. **Future Developments.** The final decision of the 1948 Provisional Committee was that a small Executive Committee should be appointed to take all necessary action for the furtherance of the affairs of the International Union.

Prof. E. J. Bigwood (Belgium) was elected Chairman and Dr Leslie J. Harris (Britain) Secretary-General. Other members of the Executive Committee were Prof. B. C. P. Jansen (Netherlands), Dr E. M. Nelson (USA), Prof. E. F. Terroine (France), Prof. F. Verzár (Switzerland) and Mr A. L. Bacharach (Britain).

3. **Later History of IUNS**

Having dealt briefly with the origin of IUNS, and the formulation of its policy and constitution, we must now give an account of some of the principal events in its subsequent career.

A chronological list of the more important meetings organized by IUNS will be found in Table 1. In Table 2 are the names of those who have successively attended as representatives for the various countries, as well as of the several international organizations to which IUNS is affiliated. Additional international contacts are listed in Table 3.
Table 1
Chronological List of
International Gatherings Sponsored by IUNS

(1) 1946, 4–22 July, London, FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
('European Conference'). Papers presented by 22 members; 13 countries represented.
(2) 1946, 8 July, London. Special Business Meeting to consider foundation of the International Union. Representatives of 13 countries, and of several international organizations.
(3) 1948, 10–11 June, London. Meeting of International Provisional Committee. Policy and Constitution formulated; Statutes and By-laws drawn up. Representatives from 14 countries.
(4) 1949, 12–15 September, Copenhagen. Meetings of International Committee; Scientific Sessions. Relations with International Councils explored. Attended by 14 national representatives.
(6) 1952, 1–4 October, Basle. SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. Scientific sessions, attended by 150 registered members from 18 countries with 25 formal communications.
(7) 1952, 4 October, Basle. Meeting of International Committee, with representatives from 18 countries.
(8) 1954, 13–17 September, Amsterdam. THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. Scientific sessions, attended by more than 360 registered members from 32 countries, and 67 contributions presented.
(9) 1954, 15 September, Amsterdam. Meeting of International Committee with representatives from 23 countries and organizations.
(10) 1957, 26 July–1 August, Paris. FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. Scientific sessions attended by more than 1000 registered members from 22 countries, with 367 contributions presented.
(12) 1960, 1–7 September, Washington, DC, USA. FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. Scientific sessions, attended by more than 2000 registered members from 65 countries, with 413 contributions presented.
(13) 1960, 2 September, Washington, DC, USA. Meeting of International Committee, with representatives from 44 countries and organizations.
(14) Future Meeting Planned: 1963, 9–15 August, Edinburgh SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Table 2
List of Representatives Attending Meetings of IUNS (1940–1957)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or Organization</th>
<th>Names of Representatives (and Dates of Service)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. L. M. G. Geurden (1946)</td>
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<td>Prof. J. Hoet (1946)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Dr R. Coutinho (1957)</td>
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<td>Dr T. F. Macrae (1951)</td>
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<td>Dr N. C. Wright (1951)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr E. B. Mellinghoff (1954)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prof. B. C. Guha (1949)</td>
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<td>Dr V. N. Patwardhan (1954)</td>
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<td>Dr K. Guggenheim (1954, 1957)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prof. F. Mancini (1952, 1954)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prof. S. Visco (1954)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr A. S. Chaudhari: representing Prof. B. C. Guha (1948)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr V. N. Patwardhan (1954)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr B. R. Vračarić (1954)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr E. B. Mellinghoff (1954)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr M. A. Ekeleman (1946)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr E. E. Groth (1954)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr J. A. Innes (1954)</td>
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<td>Dr E. E. Groth (1954)</td>
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<td>Dr E. H. Groot (1957)</td>
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</table>

Country or Organization          Names of Representatives (and Dates of Service)

Britain (Scottish Group, The Nutrition Society) Dr D. P. Cuthbertson, (1954, 1957)
Canada                           Prof. C. H. Best (1946)
                                 Dr E. Sellars (1948)
                                 Dr E. W. Crampton (1957)
                                 Dr E. W. McHenry (1957)
Czechoslovakia                   Dr I. J. Kristensky (1946)
                                 Dr J. Malek (1946)
                                 Dr Seconsky (1946)
                                 Dr P. Dobersky (1957)
Denmark                          Prof. L. S. Fridricius (1946)
                                 Dr V. Steensberg (1946)
                                 Dr T. K. With (1946, 1949)
                                 Dr H. Hvidsten (1948)
                                 Dr E. Uhl (1949)
East Indies                      Prof. A. G. van Veen (1946)
Finland                          Miss E. J. Jansen (1946)
                                 Dr. J. Tikka (1946)
                                 Dr P. K. Roine (1948, 1949, 1954, 1957)
                                 Prof. A. I. Virtanen (1951, 1952)
                                 Prof. O. Turpeinen (1954, 1957)
France                           Dr R. Jacquot (1946)
                                 Prof. H. E. F. Simonnet (1946)
                                 Dr J. Trémolières (1946)
                                 Dr Y. Dufour (1954)
                                 Prof. Y. Raoul (1957)
Germany, German Democratic       Dr K. Nehring (1957)
Republic                         Germany, Federal Republic of
                                  Prof. H. D. Cremer (1954)
                                  Prof. C. H. Mellinghoff (1954)
                                  Dr K. H. Wagner (1954)
                                  Prof. K. Lang (1957)
Iceland                          Dr A. Kolbeinsson (1948, 1957)
                                 Mr. D. K. Chaudhari: representing Prof. B. C. Guha (1948)
                                 Prof. B. C. Guha (1949)
                                 Dr V. N. Patwardhan (1954)
Israel                           Dr K. Guggenheim (1954, 1957)
Italy                            Prof. F. Mancini (1952, 1954)
                                  Prof. S. Visco (1954)
Jugoslavia                       Prof. A. Selekar (1952)
                                  Prof. B. R. Vračarić (1954)
Netherlands                      Prof. E. Brouwer (1946)
                                 Dr M. A. Ekeleman (1946)
                                 Dr M. J. L. Dols (1957)
                                 Dr E. H. Groot (1957)
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<tr>
<th>Country or Organization</th>
<th>Names of Representatives (and Dates of Service)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Prof. G. J. Janz (1957)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Dr. G. Gonzalez (1957)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Dr Z. Yalim (1954)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist</td>
<td>Prof. A. A. Koudryavtsev (1957) Prof. Troizky (1957)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
<td>Dr T. Norris (1952) Dr R. C. Burgess (1954, 1957)</td>
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### Table 3

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<tr>
<th>Country or Organization</th>
<th>Names of Contacts (and Dates)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Prof. E. D. U. Pierangeli (1954, 1957)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Dr W. Halden (1954, 1957)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Dr H. Lieb (1954, 1957)</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Dr H. Granados (1954, 1957)</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Dr R. Tagáin (1959)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Dr I. P. Schoorl (1954)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Dr M. B. Mashayekhy (1954, 1957)</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>Dr M. Demarchi (1957)</td>
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<td>Prof. H. Honda (1954, 1957)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Country or Organization</th>
<th>Names of Representatives (and Dates of Service)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Dr B. Ahmad (1954)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Dr L. S. Malowan (1954, 1957)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Dr C. A. Payva (1957)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>Dr J. Nitualescu (1959)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Dr J. M. Bengos (1954, 1957)</td>
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<td>Dr J. H. R. Cabrera (1954, 1957)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences</th>
<th>Names of Contacts (and Dates)</th>
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### 4. Planning the first International Congress

On the Agenda Paper, for the sixth meeting of the Council of The [British] Nutrition Society, held in London on 30 November 1945, there appears as, item No. 3 of the business, the headings 'Proposed International Conference on Nutrition'. Among the papers circulated at this meeting was a letter from Sir Jack Drummond (the Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Food), addressed to Sir Joseph Barcroft (then President of The Nutrition Society), in which the idea of holding such a Congress was formally put forward. The thought had, in fact, germinated in the course of earlier informal discussions, in which Dr S. K. Kon (Editor of the Society's publications) had taken a lead. Others working to the same end behind the scenes included Dr John (later to become Sir John) Hammond (and also a later President of the Society). Mr Alfred Bacharach (then Hon. Treasurer) and Dr Leslie Harris (then Hon. Secretary). It was the responsibility of the last-mentioned official to work out the detailed recommendations for the projected time-tables, and the other arrangements, for the Congress. These were to include the suggestion that the Congress itself should last for a week, but should be combined with a Scientific Tour of the British Isles. The British Society were to act as Hosts. The main purpose of the meeting would be to enable nutritional scientists to resume contacts after the separation of the war years. The proceedings
would also aim at providing 'an account of nutritional experiences in the various countries (particularly in the occupied territories) during the war, and reports would be presented of any outstanding advances in nutritional science'. A list was drawn up of the principal organizations and institutes in Great Britain who might be approached for their support (cf. Table 4). Names were also suggested of representatives from the various countries overseas who might be asked to serve as national delegates, or, alternatively, who might be prepared to forward nominations for such national delegations.

In the event, when the Council of the British Society came to hold its next meeting, its decision was expressed in a single laconic sentence: 'Minute No. 3, Sixth Meeting of Council, 30 November, 1945 . . . Re Proposed International Conference: To request the Hon. Officers to continue negotiations, and to make whatsoever arrangements they considered to be appropriate'. Was this to be interpreted as a carte blanche, or rather as a 'white elephant'?

Certainly the task was a formidable one, for no ready-made organization yet existed for establishing the necessary international contacts. Everything had to be worked out—or rather improvised—de novo. War damage, as well as post-war shortages and restrictions in Britain, all added to the problems of arranging hospitality and accommodation, of booking Congress Halls, and so on. Nevertheless, the Hon. Officers refused to be daunted, and devoted themselves to their task—which henceforth was to become a full-time preoccupation. Their only hope was to organize, and to make their own decisions, first, and then to seek sanction afterwards. As typical of the procedure adopted in those days, we may note that on 23 February, 1946, an 'Informal Emergency Meeting' was hastily called, to 'Discuss the Arrangements for the Proposed International Conference'. The Hon. Officers present were Sir Joseph Barcroft, Dr S. K. Kon and Dr L. J. Harris. The record mentions that the Hon. Treasurer was, unfortunately, unable to attend, nor could the other individuals invited to do so, namely, Sir Jack Drummond, nor the two proposed 'rapporteurs' (Dr D. P. Cuthbertson and Prof. J. R. Marrack), nor the two representatives of the Scottish Group (Dr I. Leitch and Dr J. A. B. Smith), nor the representative of the English Group (Dr J. Hammond). In the place of the last-mentioned, Miss E. M. M. Hume and Dr Ethel M. Cruickshank kindly deputized. Miss Cruickshank was henceforth to throw herself with untiring zest into the continuous work of helping, with the Hon. Secretary, in the day-by-day planning of the Congress.

No doubt, one step was taken at that juncture that proved to be the most helpful of all, and that was when it was decided to ask Sir Joseph Barcroft—a man of remarkable energy and resilience as well as of influence in official circles—whether he would approach the British
5. The First International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 4-22 July 1946.

6. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

7. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

8. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.


10. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

11. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

12. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

13. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.


15. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

16. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

17. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

18. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

19. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

20. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

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26. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

27. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

28. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

29. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.

30. The Final International Congress (European Conference), Brussels, 5-23 July 1946.
The delegates duly returned to London on Saturday, 20 July. Sunday and Monday were occupied with informal meetings and some final social occasions, including a dinner, at which we reassured one another that we had indeed been present at the birth of a new International Union, and had participated in what was assuredly to be the first of a series of International Congresses. In one of the speeches at the closing dinner party, it was wittily observed that there was one feature at least that applied equally to after-dinner speeches, to new enterprises such as ours, as well as to new-born babies—namely, that they were 'easy to conceive but difficult to deliver!'

Table 4

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Institutes Visited</th>
<th>Workers in Charge</th>
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<tr>
<td>9.7.46</td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>National Institute for Research in Dairy</td>
<td>Prof. H. D. Kay</td>
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<td>St. Albans Cereals Research Station</td>
<td>Dr T. Moran</td>
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<td>10.7.46</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Human Nutrition Unit</td>
<td>Dr B. S. Platt</td>
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<td>London Hospital</td>
<td>Major H. Brierley</td>
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<td>Medical Unit, University College Hospital</td>
<td>Prof. J. R. Marrack</td>
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<td>National Institute for Medical Research</td>
<td>Prof. H. P. Himsworth</td>
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<td>Nutrition Building</td>
<td>Dr A. Neuberger</td>
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<td>Lister Institute</td>
<td>Lady (May) Mellanby</td>
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<td>11.7.46</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>Dunn Nutritional Laboratory</td>
<td>Dr A. N. Drury</td>
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<td>Low Temperature Research Station</td>
<td>Dr Leslie J. Harris</td>
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<td>Department of Experimental Medicine</td>
<td>Dr F. Kidd</td>
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<td>12.7.46</td>
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<td>Animal Research Station</td>
<td>Prof. R. A. McCance</td>
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<td>Unit of Animal Physiology</td>
<td>Dr H. E. Woodman</td>
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<td>13.7.46</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Biochemical Laboratory</td>
<td>Dr John Hammond</td>
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<td>15.7.46</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Royal Infirmary</td>
<td>Mr E. T. Halnan</td>
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<td>Royal Dick Veterinary College</td>
<td>Sir Joseph Barcroft</td>
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<td>University Zoology Department</td>
<td>Prof. R. A. Peters</td>
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<td>16.7.46</td>
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<td>Morecund Institute</td>
<td>Prof. H. Dryerre</td>
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<td>17.7.46</td>
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<td>18.7.46</td>
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<td>Rowett Research Institute</td>
<td>Dr G. A. Reay</td>
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<td>Ayr</td>
<td>Royal Hospital for Sick Children</td>
<td>Dr D. N. McArthur</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Hannah Dairy Research Institute</td>
<td>Dr D. P. Cuthbertson</td>
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<td>Dr Stanley Graham</td>
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6. International Committee Meetings, 1948, 1949, 1951

As mentioned in Table 1, the next landmark in the development of IUNS was the calling together, in 1948, of an international provisional committee, which held business sessions in London. Fourteen countries, and various international organizations, sent their official representatives to this gathering. Detailed Statutes and By-laws were approved (see Appendix), and future policy was considered. It was resolved to proceed with plans for further conferences and to seek official recognition from the appropriate organizations functioning under the United Nations.

In the following year, another international gathering was convened in Copenhagen. This included several specialized scientific sessions, but these were not on the full scale of an International Congress, and the main business once again was to go ahead with further committee work. It had been hoped on this occasion that IUNS might become affiliated to the International Council of Scientific Unions, at that time meeting in Copenhagen, but a decision was deferred by the latter body while it was itself thrashing out various matters of its own internal policy and procedure.

Before the Second International Congress, in 1952, yet another preparatory international 'business session' was to be held. This took the form of an Informal Discussion Meeting in New York, and was kindly organized under the auspices of the Nutrition Foundation. The occasion coincided with the International Chemical Conclave and the XIIth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry (3–13 September 1951)—a circumstance which helped to facilitate the gathering together of a number of eminent representative nutrition workers from America, Europe and elsewhere. Indeed perhaps the most useful feature of this session was that our American colleagues had the opportunity to be drawn more fully into the international organization of IUNS.

7. The Second International Congress, Basle, 1–4 October 1952

It was Prof. F. Verzár, Head of the Institute of Physiology at the University of Basle, who took the initiative in organizing the Second International Congress. He too it was who shouldered the bulk of the hard work needed for its successful organization, and it was his genial hospitality that we enjoyed throughout the course of the meeting.

The main work of this Congress took the form of a symposium on 'Present Problems in Nutrition Research', at which nineteen main papers were presented, each of which was followed by a detailed session for discussion. A full account of all the proceedings was subsequently published*. The topics covered are set out in Table 5.

Table 5
Second International Congress, Basle, 1952
List of Main Contributions to Symposium on 'Present Problems in Nutrition Research'

Opening addresses

Contribution des enquêtes sociologiques sur l'alimentation à l'étude du comportement alimentaire de l'homme
F. Verzár, Basle

The basis of natural foodstuffs for nutrition
Leslie J. Harris, Cambridge

Leistungsfähigkeit und Ernährung
J. Trémolières, Paris

Lehrerfettung verhindernde Faktoren der Nahrung
A. I. Virtanen, Helsinki

Free and combined amino-acids in foodstuffs
H. Kraut, Dortmund

Wertveminderung von Eiweiss durch Erhitzen und Konservieren
D. P. Cuthbertson, Aberdeen

Lehrerverfettung verhindernede Faktoren der Nahrung
E. J. Bigwood, Brussels

Chemicals in foods, and their control by health authorities
K. Lang, Mainz

Vitamins and their practical significance in relation to national health policy, with special reference to British experience in the war and since
K. Bernhard, Basle

Vitamin E as an in vivo antioxidant
K. Thomas, Göttingen

The use of hormones in nutrition: some practical possibilities
O. Hög, Bern

Mineralien als Nahrungshilfsmittel
E. Abramson, Stockholm

Value diététique du flour, son effet anticarié
H. Dam, Copenhagen

The nutrition work of FAO—current activities and problems
S. J. Folley, Reading

Research problems concerned with local foods of special value for supplementary child feeding schemes
A. B. L. Beznák, Birquingham

Closing of the symposium

A. D. Cremer, Mainz

W. R. Aykroyd, Rome

V. Demole, Lausanne

A. G. van Veen, Rome

At the opening session of the Congress, two addresses were given, one by Prof. Verzár and the other by the Secretary-General of the Union. Prof. Verzár recalled:

'Six years ago The [British] Nutrition Society called us together for a "Post-war Nutrition Conference" and offered us generous hospitality under the leadership of Sir Joseph Barcroft. Let us remember this great scientist again today, who gave his years of retirement to problems of nutrition. That conference gave us a picture of the experience of the different countries' nutrition problems arising during the war and in the post-war period.

At that time only a few countries had their own nutrition societies and it was from the discussions of those meetings that the 'International Union of Nutrition Sciences' was formed. This union was further organized in London in June 1948 and at that time it was especially stressed that from time to time meetings, conferences or symposia should be called. Nutrition research workers should have the opportunity to exchange ideas and to formulate from the experimental result of research the practical teaching of nutrition.

The International Union of Nutrition Sciences has supported our Symposium and my special thanks are to its Chairman, Prof. E. J. Bigwood, and its Secretary-General Dr Leslie J. Harris.

We had proposed that such symposia should be held in conjunction with the international organizations which are concerned with, and the physiological knowledge into practice. It is, therefore, with special joy that I greet here Dr W. R. Aykroyd, Director of Nutrition Division of FAO of the United Nations, and Miss Thelma Norris, Representative of WHO of the United Nations.

The fact that we were able to organize this Symposium was due to the ready understanding of the importance of basic research in nutrition shown by the friends of our university: The chemical industries of Basle, Berne and French Switzerland. We wish to express to them all our gratitude for their active support. My personal thanks are to Prof. H. Mislin and Prof. K. Bernhard for their share in the work of organization.

Thanks to them all, it has become possible for us to fulfil the old wish expressed in 1946 and 1948 of the International Union of Nutrition Sciences to organize such a Symposium, and we hope that this will be the beginning of a regular series of such international meetings'.

The Secretary-General of the Union began 'by paying a tribute to Dr Verzár, and to the local organizers, for the splendid initiative they have taken in organizing this meeting, and for all the excellent work they have put in to ensure its success'. He continued with a brief survey of the activities of IUNS, 'under four headings, namely: (1) What it is, (2) whom it represents, (3) its objects, and (4) a short summary of its past history' (loc. cit., page 10).

At the close of the Symposium, Prof. Verzár described, in some detail, the work of the various sessions and the conclusions to be drawn from them (loc. cit., pages 307–309).

During the course of the Basle Congress, the opportunity was taken to convene once again a meeting of the Executive Committee of IUNS, which was attended by representatives of fourteen different nations and of the various affiliated international organizations (FAO, WHO, International Dietetics Congress). Included in a long agenda of nineteen separate items, probably the most important was that dealing with
The Congress of the 1954 Congress commenced.

Committee.

Committee personnel were included in the membership of the Honorary Congress with various governmental and academic Congresses and were elected to the National Congress of the National Congress (for the National Congress of the American Association for Frontiersman Development). In your right hand, it was your duty—my duty—to mention only a few.

The choice of the International Congress as the site for the following inter-

During the Congress, a wealth of opportunity to express our own ideas of international cooperation and explore the potential for further collaboration. The Congress was a platform for the exchange of ideas and the sharing of knowledge across borders. It was an opportunity to build relationships and foster the growth of the scientific community.

The International Congress, a meeting point for scholars and researchers from around the world, was a space for the sharing of cutting-edge research and the exchange of ideas. It was an event that brought together scientists from diverse fields and backgrounds, creating a vibrant and dynamic atmosphere for learning and cooperation.

The opening ceremony, which was attended by the President of the International Congress, was a significant moment that marked the beginning of the Congress.

The Congress sessions were held in various locations, with a focus on specific themes and topics relevant to the field of nutrition. The program included a variety of talks, workshops, and discussions, providing a rich and diverse range of content.

The exhibition area was a key feature of the Congress, offering opportunities for networking and collaboration. It was a space where participants could explore the latest products and technologies, as well as interact with exhibitors and experts in the field.

The Congress concluded with a closing ceremony, which was a time for reflection and celebration. It was an occasion to acknowledge the contributions of all those who had participated in the Congress, as well as to look towards the future and the potential for further growth and development in the field of nutrition.
At the sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of IUNS, which was held at Amsterdam, during the course of the Congress, representatives of the following nations and organizations were present:

- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Jugoslavia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA; FAO, UNESCO, WHO, International Interim Committee of Dietitians.

The following countries were formally admitted to membership of the Union:

- Austria, Germany, South Africa.

The Secretary-General was directed to maintain contacts, already established, with the following additional countries:

- Argentina, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jugoslavia, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela.

Among other conclusions reached by the Committee was the decision that the Fourth International Congress of Nutrition should be held in France in 1957, and the Fifth Congress in USA in 1960. Among suggestions for still later Congresses, priorities were given to Stockholm (or Uppsala) and Edinburgh.

The final resolution passed at Amsterdam expressed the Committee's warm gratitude to their Dutch hosts, for having given hospitality to the Committee on this occasion, as well as for the admirable way they had organized the Third International Congress of Nutrition, both on the scientific and social sides: more than 360 registered participants had attended from 32 different countries, and more than 67 scientific contributions had been presented.

9. Fourth International Congress, Paris,
26 July–1 August 1957

The President of the Paris Congress, and, it would be true to say also, the Organizing Spirit behind the whole occasion, was Prof. E. F. Terroine, Emeritus Professor of the University of Strasbourg, and Director of the Centre National de Coordination des Études et Recherches sur la Nutrition et l'Alimentation au C.N.R.S. We had in Paris an imposing Comité d'Honneur, including for example: the respective Ministers of Education, Agriculture, Public Health, and Overseas-Territories; the Presidents of the National Academies of Medicine, and of Agriculture, and of the Council for Scientific Research; the Directors of several National Research Institutes; and so on. A number of prominent French scientists, eminent in the nutritional field, were honoured in the same way, namely: Prof. Gabriel Bertrand, Prof. M. M. Lemoigne, Prof. M. G. Mouriquand, Madame L. Randoir and Prof. M. C. Richet.

At Paris, a useful innovation was that Congress Members were classified into five distinctive 'categories', as follows: 'Benefactors', 'Donors', 'Associates', 'Active Members' and 'Full Members'.

The main business of the Congress took place at the Faculty of Pharmacy, in the Avenue de l'Observatoire, and a number of us lodged near by at the Maison des Mines, in Rue Saint Jacques. The proceedings began with a 'Séance solonelle d'ouverture'. Here Prof. Terroine delivered his 'Inaugural Address', which began with the following words:

'Messieurs les Ministres, Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs—
Au mois de Juin 1948, quelques personnalités scientifiques se réunissaient à Londres, à l'instigation de notre Collègue HARRIS, Directeur du Laboratoire de Nutrition de Cambridge. Elles ébauchaient les grandes lignes du statut de ce qui allait devenir l'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES DE LA NUTRITION.

Le Professeur BIGWOOD, qui préside cet organisme depuis sa création et que je suis heureux de saluer à mes côtés, vous en tracera le développement depuis ses débuts et vous montrera son heureux succès. Cet heureux succès, la réunion de ce Congrès en est une vivante preuve. Nous nous rendrons coupables d'une inexcusable ingratidude, si nous n'en rapports tous le mérite à notre collègue HARRIS à qui, avant toute chose, je tiens à exprimer notre gratitude à tous pour l'initiative prise par lui il y a 9 ans.

L'honneur fait à la France par la décision de l'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES DE LA NUTRITION de tenir à PARIS son 4ème Congrès International, a été vivement ressenti par les plus hautes autorités politiques et scientifiques de ce pays qui ont immédiatement accepté de faire partie du Comité d'Honneur. Certaines d'entre elles ont bien voulu rehausser de leur présence cette séance d'ouverture ou s'y faire représenter.'

Reviewing some landmarks in the development of Nutritional Science, Prof. Terroine observed:

'Une géniale découverte du chimiste LAVOISIER montrant la transformation par oxydation des composants des aliments de l'énergie potentielle de ceux-ci en énergie actuelle, travail ou chaleur; comme couronnement du long effort poursuivi ensuite pendant tout le cours de 19ème siècle la preuve administrée par ATWATER et BENEDICT de la validité du principe de la conservation de l'énergie pour les êtres vivants comme pour les substances inertes.'
Table 6
Fourth International Congress of Nutrition, Paris, 1957

List of 'General Introductory Reports' Presented to the Several 'Specialized Sections'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speakers (and Country)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Nutrition and Lactation</td>
<td>K. Breirem (Norway)</td>
<td>'Lactation in domestic animals, with particular reference to the cow'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. Janz (Portugal)</td>
<td>'Nutrition and lactation in women, with particular reference to the underdeveloped countries'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Nutrition and Reproduction</td>
<td>M. Roche (Venezuela)</td>
<td>'Nutrition and sex hormones'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. V. Kosterlitz &amp; R. Campbell (United Kingdom)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Nutrition and the Skin</td>
<td>H. M. Sinclair (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>'Nutrition and gestation'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Nutrition and Digestive Flora</td>
<td>P. György (USA)</td>
<td>'Nutrition and the skin in man'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. Maynard (USA)</td>
<td>'Nutrition and digestive flora in man'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Nutrition and Senesence</td>
<td>M. Coppo (Italy)</td>
<td>'Nutrition and digestive flora in animals'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'Nutrition and senescence'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nutrition and Digestive Flora, (5) Nutrition and Senescence, and, in addition, one ‘General Section’, (6) Miscellaneous Topics. The last-mentioned was further divided into nine ‘Sub-Sections’: (A) Regional Nutritional Problems, (B) Foodstuffs, (C) Nitrogenous Substances, (D) Carbohydrates, (E) Lipids, (F) Mineral Components, (G) Vitamins, (H) Pathology, (I) Various.

As far as the ‘Specialised Sections’ were concerned, they each had for them consideration one or two invited contributions, consisting of a ‘General Introductory Report’. These are listed in Table 6.

A specially helpful feature of this Congress was that full abstracts of all the papers to be presented were required in advance, and in consequence were already available to us, in printed form, during the Congress itself. The ‘Abstracts of Papers’ forms a handsome volume, 280 pages in length*. It is worth noting, in passing, as a sign of the evergrowing complexity of our subject, that in this printed record, Sub-Section 6G, Vitamins, is further subdivided into no less than 16 further Sub-Sub-Sections, under the headings (1) vitamin A and carotenes, (2) vitamin B complex, (3) thiamine, (4) riboflavin, (5) pyridoxin, (6) pantothenic acid, (7) niacin, (8) biotin, (9) folic acid, (10) vitamin B12, (11) ascorbic acid, (12) D-vitamins, (13) tocopherols, (14) essential fatty acids, (15) factor ‘P’, (16) various.

Outside the hours of the hard-working scientific sessions, congressists were entertained with truly delightful Gallic hospitality and charm, in a succession of public and private occasions. One recalls a reception given by the Paris municipality late one afternoon in the Hôtel de Ville. Then, one evening, at the Louvre, there was a soirée, with various rooms and galleries specially kept open and illuminated. Perhaps the high-light of the social events was a Banquet at the Hôtel du Palais d’Orsay. Here we were the guests of the French Society of Wine Producers and of the French Guild of Cheese Manufacturers, and were kept supplied by these two bodies with an almost unending series of samples to enjoy, as well as with an appropriate carnival, and with speeches.

As the Secretary-General was able to say, at the Closing Ceremony

‘It is always a great joy (for us foreigners) to come back again to Paris, and each time we see Paris again we appreciate how fully it merits its description of being “la plus belle ville du monde”!’

... We carry with us from Paris such happy memories, not only of the scientific sessions but also, as I say, of the social events—the memorable visit to the Louvre and to the Hôtel de Ville, the Banquet last night, with its Festival of Wine and Cheese, as well as the gracious hospitality given us by numerous French colleagues here, the memories of the reunions, and the opportunities for informal discussion with fellow-workers from all over the world, which a gathering such as this alone permits...’

The Congress was attended by over 1000 participants who came from over 40 different countries.

During the course of the gathering at Paris, the seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of IUNS was held, the various countries and organizations being represented by the following delegates:

Belgium, E. J. Bigwood (Chairman, IUNS); Brazil, R. Coutinho; Canada, E. W. Crampton, E. W. McHenry; Czechoslovakia, P. Doberský; Denmark, H. Dam; Finland, P. K. Roine, O. Turpeinen; France, Y. Raoul, E. F. Terroine; Germany, Eastern, K. Nehring; Germany, Western, K. Lang; Iceland, A. Kolbeinsson; Israel, K. Guggenheim; Netherlands, M. J. L. Dols, E. H. Groot; Norway, B. Q. Werenskiold; Poland, A. Szczygiel; Portugal, G. J. Janz; South Africa, J. M. Latsky, J. H. Spamer; Spain, G. Gonzalez; Sweden, F. Alm; Switzerland, R. H. Egli; United Kingdom, L. J. Harris (Secretary-General, IUNS), S. K. Kon; United Kingdom (Scottish Group), D. P. Cuthbertson; United States of America, P. György, C. G. King, W. H. Sebrell; Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, A. A. Koudryavtsev, Prof. Troizky; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, M. Autret, W. R. Aykroyd; International Interim Committee of Dietitians, D. F. Hollingsworth, J. Paschoud–Farquet; World Health Organization, R. C. Burgess.

Included on the crowded agenda of 24 items, were resolutions on such matters as recommendations regarding nomenclature of vitamins; plans for the two subsequent congresses to be held in Washington, DC, USA, and in Edinburgh, respectively; and the election of Dr M. van Eekelen and Prof. H. Gounelle as Joint Assistant Secretaries. Most regretfully, the Executive Committee accepted the resignation of Prof. E. J. Bigwood from the office of Chairman, which he had held with such distinction and outstanding effectiveness, since the foundation of the Union in 1948. At the suggestion of Prof. Bigwood, Dr D. P. Cuthbertson of Aberdeen was elected—with unanimous acclaim—to succeed him as Chairman. Prof. Bigwood agreed to continue to help the Union by accepting the office of Deputy Chairman.

10. Fifth International Congress of Nutrition, Washington, DC, USA, 1–7 September 1960

The Fifth Congress was truly on a mammoth scale, being attended by well over 2000 participants. To those of us who had had the
Responsibility of preparing the ground for these international meetings, it was certainly most gratifying to have been able to watch their steady growth and development, both in size and usefulness. Indeed, at this point in our history we may perhaps be permitted to look back briefly for a moment and recall that at the first Congress in London in 1946 there had been no more than about 70 participants, at the second in Basle 150, at the third in Amsterdam 350, at the fourth in Paris, over 1000, and at the fifth in Washington, DC, over 2000—a rate of increase of around double, for each successive meeting.

Mere size, of course, has its drawback, because at congresses of this kind it generally implies the necessity for simultaneous sessions; and, on more than one occasion, some of us had but one regret, namely, that we were not able to be in several places at one time.

The scientific sessions, six or seven of which were held simultaneously each day, for seven successive days, all took place at two neighbouring large hotels, the Sheraton-Park and the Shoreham. This location had its advantages, because we were able to enjoy, to some degree at least, the comforts of air-conditioning within their walls, at a time when the outside temperatures soared away into the high eighties and even nineties, with a humidity approaching saturation point, and when the newspapers were full of accounts of this unexampled heat wave, and of the discomforts, and even fatalities, that had arisen therefrom.

The planning by our American hosts had been extremely well done, and the arrangements for hospitality were delightful, and were greatly enjoyed. Below is set out the 'social diary' of one single congressist, as but a typical example of our crowded but exhilarating time-table:

Aug. 31. Morning, Meeting of Congress—and Union-Officers. Evening, Reception for Organizing Committee and Foreign Delegates.


Sept. 2. Morning, Conference of IUNS Official Delegates, at USA National Academy of Sciences. Afternoon, Meeting of Executive Committee of IUNS. Evening, Conference with Chairman and General Secretary of the Hospitality Committee.

Sept. 3. Morning, Meeting of Secretariat Officials and other Officers. Evening, Reception and Dinner to Foreign Delegates.

Sept. 4. Evening, Meeting of Chairman of the Organizing Committees of Congress.

Sept. 5. Evening, Hospitality by Washington Residents.

Sept. 6. Morning, Meeting in Honour of Symposium Speakers. Evening, Closing Session and Banquet.

Sept. 7. Visits to Washington Scientific Institutes.


Nor must we forget the musical entertainments generously provided for the enjoyment of congress members, including a symphony concert, and an evening of American Folk Music and Dancing. Then again, we were afforded the opportunity to see the wonderful art collections, at the National Museum of Art and elsewhere. Other social events included an Evening Garden Party at the Shoreham Hotel, theatre visits, sightseeing tours of the city, a yacht trip to Mount Vernon, an expedition to Gunston Hall, Virginia, and so on.

Another privilege for congressists was the opportunity at the opening ceremony to see and hear the Head of the State, President Eisenhower himself, when he delivered the official speech of welcome. In the course of his remarks, the President observed:

'... Since you have met before in London, Basle, Amsterdam, and Paris, and this is your first visit to Washington, I bid you a hearty welcome to this side of the Atlantic and to this City . . .

The Twentieth Century is unique in many ways—not the least of which is the fact that ours is the first generation which has dared to think in terms of food enough for all. And our age is the first to be deeply concerned about the quality as well as the quantity of the food supply. For the first time in history, man's ancient enemies—hunger and malnutrition—are on the defensive. They are not whipped. But ours is the first generation to catch the scent of victory.

Let me turn for a moment to one phase of the free world's campaign against hunger, by using crop surpluses, taking as an example the case with which I am most familiar, that of my own country. But first a word of caution. Any transaction involving the transfer of commodities from one nation to another is of more than bi-lateral interest. Thus, in moving our abundant surplus of food products overseas, we must be diligent to avoid disrupting markets. Irresponsible handling of our huge stocks of wheat, for example, could unjustifiably harm a nation which is heavily dependent on foreign exchange earnings from wheat and other cereal exports. My concern regarding this problem is one of the reasons for recommending increased use of the United Nations so as to distribute surplus crops under methods that will benefit all . . .

These activities of my own country are only a part of the total free world program to lift the scourge of hunger. Great efforts are being made by the developing countries themselves. Much help has come from other industrialized nations. The special agencies of the United Nations—the World Health Organization,
the United Children's Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization—have all made outstanding contributions in our common effort to eliminate hunger from this planet.

And the combined effort has been effective. There have been no major famines in the Free World during the past decade, and to my knowledge, this cannot be said of any previous decade. Nutritional levels in most of the developing countries, while still distressingly low, have nevertheless crept up slightly. World agriculture has generally kept abreast or ahead of the population increase...

The world cups its ear to hear the rattling of rockets. It listens less closely to the sounds of peace and well-being which emanate from the slow but steady improvement in world health and nutrition.

For centuries orators and writers have developed the habit of warning about the crossroads that the world was facing at the very moment of the particular speaking or writing. Yet if history, which will one day view the events of this period in perspective, could only say that at this moment the world began truly to take the high road of health, and plenty, leading toward peace, leaving forever the path of strife and anxiety, then indeed would our great grandchildren call this the brightest era of all time...

One of the most useful features of the Scientific Programme at the Washington Congress was the provision of a series of seven 'Scientific Panels', in the charge of expert 'moderators'. These Panels dealt with the following topics: (1) Evaluation of Nutritional Status in Man; (2) Proteins and Amino Acids in Nutrition; (3) Lipids in Health and Disease; (4) Nutrition in Maternal and Infant Feeding; (5) Effects of Processing and Additives on Foods; (6) Animal Nutrition and Food Production; (7) Three Hours Around the World—New Possibilities in Nutrition Research. The eighth day of the Congress was devoted to a Symposium on 'World Food Needs and Food Resources'.

Apart from these Scientific Panels and the Symposium, just mentioned, each with their own invited speakers, a series of 'Open Scientific Meetings' were also held daily, again in simultaneous sessions. The topics dealt with are listed below.

First Day. Five simultaneous sessions: (1) Lipids, Man—I; (2) Calcium; (3) Kwashiorkor; (4) Ruminant Nutrition; (5) B Vitamins, General.

Second Day. Six simultaneous sessions: (1) Germ-free Animal Studies—I; (2) Thiamine and Niacin; (3) Cholesterol Levels, Man; (4) Minor Elements—I; (5) Antibiotics in Nutrition; (6) Vitamin E.
First Day. Six simultaneous sessions: (1) Germ-free Animal Studies—II; (2) Growth Factors; (3) Protein Requirement, Children; (4) Minerals; (5) Pyridoxine and Pantothenic Acid; (6) Nutrition, General—I.

Fourth Day. Five simultaneous sessions: (1) Lipids, Animals—I; (2) Minor Elements—I; (3) Proteins and Amino Acids, Animal Studies; (4) Folic and Ascorbic Acid, Biotin; (5) Carbohydrates.

Fifth Day. Five simultaneous sessions: (1) Protein Nutrition, Man; (2) Lipids, Man—I; (3) Proteins and Amino Acids, General; (4) Human Nutrition, General; (5) Vitamins A, D and K.

Sixth Day. Five simultaneous sessions: (1) Lysine; (2) Vitamin B₁₂; (3) Lipids, Animals—II; (4) Nutrition Appraisal, Man; (5) Vitamin A.

Seventh Day. Five simultaneous sessions: (1) Protein Quality, Animal Studies; (2) Ruminant Digestion; (3) Cholesterol, Animals; (4) Amino Acids and Liver Injury; (5) Nutrition, General—II.

A notable, and especially praiseworthy feature was the wide cover of the literature supplied to all members, including no less than seven monographs (of about 50 pages each), reproducing in full the papers contributed to these seven panels, while another monograph of 85 pages contained the abstracts of the communications given at the ordinary scientific sessions.

One feature which the writer of this article would commend in the organization of the Congress was that no person was allowed to participate in more than one single communication. This is a reform which, it is suggested, could with advantage be instituted more generally, both at international and at national congresses.

Our American colleagues, to whom every credit must be given for having organized so efficiently a quite outstanding Congress, included, among others, those listed in Table 7.

Table 7

Officials at the Fifth International Congress of Nutrition, Washington, DC, USA 1–7 September 1960

(Sponsored by the International Union of Nutritional Sciences; American Institute of Nutrition; and the US National Committee, International Union of Nutritional Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council)

Honorary President  ELMER V. MCCOLLUM
President  CHARLES GLEN KING
Chairman, Organizing Committee  PAUL GYÖRGY
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
Program
Finance
Hospitality
Women's Hospitality
Co-Chairman
Lectureship-Fellowship
Publications
Exhibits
Public Information
W. HENRY SEBRELL, Jr.
H. J. HEINZ II
E. L. SEVERINGHAUS
FLOYD S. DAFT
MRS. CHARLES GLEN KING
MRS. E. M. NELSON
WILLIAM J. DARBY
HAZEL K. STIEBELING
HERBERT E. ROBINSON
LeROY VORIS

OFFICERS, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES
Chairman
Deputy Chairman
Honorary Presidents
D. P. Cuthbertson
E. J. Bigwood
Henrik Dam
B. C. P. Jansen
Elmer V. McCollum
E. F. Terroine
Secretary-General
Assistant Secretaries
Leslie J. Harris
M. van Eekelen
Hugues Gounelle

OFFICERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION
President
President-Elect
Secretary
Treasurer
Floyd S. Daft
Paul Gygory
A. E. Schaefer
J. B. Allison

OFFICERS, US NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES
Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary
Paul Gygory
W. Henry Sebrell, Jr.
R. W. Engel

On September 2, 1960, the members of the Executive Committee of IUNS repaired to the historic buildings of the American Academy of Sciences, where they were first entertained at a luncheon party, and thereafter, conferred at a plenary session. Here it was recorded that thirty-five countries* had by now become officially affiliated to IUNS, which likewise maintained its close ties with the appropriate international organizations.†

One important recommendation made at the Executive Committee was to explore further the possibility of convening Conferences of experts dealing with specialized topics, as distinct from large-scale International Congresses.

Another decision was to confirm that the Sixth International Congress would be held in Edinburgh in 1963, the local arrangements being in the hands of the Scottish Group of The (British) Nutrition Society. For the seventh congress, alternative proposals were made in a preliminary way both by the Russian and by the West German delegates that one or the other of those countries might be able to act as our hosts in 1966. A further matter discussed at the assembly was the additional widening of the scope and functions of IUNS apart from the sponsoring of Congresses. The continued development of the existing relationship of IUNS with the various UN organizations was also recommended.

Also at this meeting, Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson (Aberdeen) was confirmed in office as Chairman of IUNS, and Prof. E. J. Bigwood (Brussels) as Deputy Chairman. Dr. M. van Eekelen (The Hague) was elected to succeed the retiring Secretary-General, and Prof. H. Gounelle (Paris) was re-elected as Assistant Secretary-General.

Here, with the happy memories of Washington in our mind, our story has to break off. The writer of this history may perhaps be excused if he confesses to the feeling of pride and pleasure that he experienced when, at the close of the Fifth Congress, he received an inscribed silver tray, which over-generously referred to his 'pioneer services, for fourteen years, 1946–1960, to the International Union of Nutritional Sciences'—a charming, but scarcely deserved, reward for what was, after all, in itself a sufficiently rewarding undertaking.

*Namely: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA, USSR, Venezuela.
†Namely: Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (IUNS being a member of its Executive Committee); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (on which IUNS enjoys 'Specialized Consultative Status'); International Interim Committee of Dietitians; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.
APPENDIX

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES

DRAFT STATUTES AND BY-LAWS

Statutes

I. Objects of the Union

(1) The objects of the Union are:—
(a) To promote international co-operation in the scientific study of
nutrition and its applications.
(b) To encourage research and the exchange of scientific information
in the nutritional sciences, by the holding of international congresses, by publication, and by other suitable
means.
(c) To set up such Commissions or other machinery as may be
required, in pursuit of (a) and (b).
(d) To provide a means for maintaining contacts with organizations in other fields.
(2) The Union is a member of the International Council of
Scientific Unions.

II. Membership

(3) A country adheres to the Union either through its principal
Academy, or through its National Research Council, or through a
National Committee duly recognised by the General Assembly, or
through some other national institution or association of institutions,
or, in the absence of these, through its Government.
(4) The term "country" shall be understood to include Dominions,
Colonies, Protectorates and any dependencies which budget independently for scientific purposes.
(5) Each country shall adhere to the Union in one of the Groups
determining its voting powers and its contributions (which shall not necessarily be identical).

III. Administration

(6) The work of the Union shall be directed by the General
Assembly of delegates appointed by the Adhering Bodies.

(7) Voting at General Assemblies shall be by countries, and each
country shall have votes as determined by the voting Group to which
it has been assigned.
The Adhering Body of each country shall make known to the
President the names of the delegates appointed to vote on behalf of
that country.
Any adhering country not represented may forward its votes to the
President by post, and such votes shall be valid if received before the
votes are counted.
(8) The General Assembly may formulate By-laws on any matters
not covered by these Statutes.

IV. Finance

(9) Each adhering country shall pay an annual subscription in
accordance with the Contribution Group to which it has been assigned.
(10) The unit contribution shall be contributed in gold weight.
(11) The financing of special projects of the Union may be kept
distinct from General Expenditure, and a country adhering to the
Union shall be pledged only for the General Contribution.
(12) The Adhering Body shall be responsible for the payment of
annual subscriptions according to the Contribution Group of its
country. These subscriptions shall be paid during the calendar year
to which they apply.
(13) Any country which is in arrears with its contribution for two
years shall be warned and shall be deprived of its voting power. Any
country which is in arrears for four years shall cease to be a member of
the Union.
(14) In the event of dissolution of the Union its funds shall be made
over to scientific organizations nearest in their aims to those of the
Union, as determined by the General Assembly with the approval of
the International Council of Scientific Unions.

V. Statutes

(15) Changes in the Statutes may be proposed by the Executive
Committee of the Union (as defined in the By-laws), or by any of the
Adhering Bodies. Notice of such proposed changes shall reach the
General Secretary at least three months before a General Assembly.
No change shall be made in the Statutes except at a General Assembly
and with the approval of two-thirds of the votes of the adhering
organizations.
VI. Duration of the Union

(16) The duration of the Union is not limited.
(17) The Union shall not be dissolved except at a General Assembly and with the approval of two-thirds of the votes of the adhering organizations.

VII. Authoritative Text

(18) The present English text of the Statutes shall be considered the authoritative one.

By-laws

I. Administration

(1) Ordinary Meetings of the General Assembly shall be held every three years; if the date and place of the meeting have not been decided at the previous meeting of the General Assembly, they shall be determined by the Executive Committee. Notices shall be despatched at least six months in advance.

(2) The agenda of business to be transacted at General Assemblies shall be determined by the Executive Committee and shall be despatched at least ten weeks before the meeting. No question which has not been placed on the agenda shall be discussed or put to the vote unless a proposal to that effect be approved by a majority of votes at the meeting. Commissions and Adhering Bodies of the Union may propose business to be transacted at General Assemblies; such proposals shall reach the General Secretary at least fourteen weeks before the meeting.

(3) An invitation to send an Observer to each ordinary meeting of the General Assembly shall be issued to UNESCO, FAO and WHO. Invitations may also be sent to such other organizations and individuals as the Executive Committee may deem appropriate.

(4) It shall be the duty of the General Assembly:
   (a) to give recognition to the Adhering Body, and to determine their voting and Contribution Groups.
   (b) to elect the Officers of the Union from among its members;
   (c) to elect a Finance Committee consisting of two of its members;
   (d) to appoint a Commission and to determine its terms of reference;
   (e) to determine what projects shall be financed independently of general expenditure.
   (f) to receive from the Executive Committee reports of the activities of the Union and of its Commissions;

   (g) to receive the budget from the Executive Committee, and to determine the unit contribution for each special project.
   (h) to determine the general policy and the time-table for the period to the next General Assembly.

(5) The following Officers shall be elected by the General Assembly from its own number:

   (a) the President;
   (b) two Vice-Presidents;
   (c) the General Secretary;
   (d) a representative (or representatives) of the Union on the International Council of Scientific Unions;
   (e) the Chairmen of Commissions of the Union;
   (f) one or more representatives of the Union to each Joint Commission with any other Union or Unions.

These Officers are referred to as the Officers of the Union and constitute its Executive Committee. They hold office until the close of the next Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly following that of their election. The President and Vice-Presidents are not eligible for re-election to the same office. All other Officers are eligible for immediate re-election.

(6) The Executive Committee may fill by co-option any casual vacancy. Any person so co-opted shall hold office until the close of the next Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly.

(7) Any officer unable to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee may nominate in writing a deputy to replace him, who shall himself also be a member of the General Assembly.

(8) The Executive Committee shall send an annual report to each Adhering Body, and shall also report on its activities to each Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly and to the International Council of Scientific Unions. The report to the Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly shall be despatched by the General Secretary to the Adhering Bodies at least ten weeks before that meeting.

(9) The Executive Committee may call Extraordinary General Assemblies; and shall call such Assemblies if requested by not less than half of the Adhering Bodies.

(10) The agenda of business to be transacted at Extraordinary General Assemblies shall be determined by the Executive Committee and shall be despatched to Adhering Bodies at least four months before the meeting. No question which has not been placed on the agenda shall be discussed or put to the vote unless a proposal to that effect be approved by a majority of the votes at the meeting.
II. President

(11) The President is Chairman of the General Assembly and of the Executive Committee. He is the legal representative of the Union and its supreme representative in dealing with other bodies. He is a member ex officio of all Commissions of the Union.

(12) The President, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may delegate specified parts of his powers and duties to other members of the Executive Committee.

III. General Secretary

(13) The General Secretary is responsible for conducting the ordinary business of the Union and for keeping its records. He is a member ex officio of the Finance Committee and of all Commissions of the Union.

IV. Commissions of the Union

(14) The Commissions of the Union established by the General Assembly may co-opt further members and shall have full freedom in arranging their internal structure and work. They may formulate their own Statutes and By-laws within the framework of the Statutes and By-laws of the Union. If special funds are provided for their use they may make their own financial arrangements, subject to prior approval of the Finance Committee of the Union.

(15) The Chairman of each Commission (or in the case of a Joint Commission, one representative) shall forward records of all its meetings to the General Secretary, and shall furnish a report on its activities to the Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly. This report shall reach the General Secretary at least three months before the meeting and shall be despatched by him to the Adhering Bodies at least ten weeks before the meeting.

V. Finance

(16) The Executive Committee shall prepare an estimate of the budget for each of the three years between the forthcoming Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly and that following it. The Finance Committee shall examine this estimate and also the accounts for the years preceding the last Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly, and shall submit reports on both matters to the Ordinary Meeting of the General Assembly. These reports shall reach the General Secretary at least three months before the meeting and shall be despatched by him to Adhering Bodies at least ten weeks before the meeting.

VI. Authoritative Text

(17) The present English text of the By-laws shall be the authoritative one.