

## **Past, present, and future of the mycology division of IUMS (history of the Mycology Division in IUMS)**

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Historic changes were made in the statutes of the International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS) during the meetings of the International Microbiological Congress in Mexico City in 1970. At this time IAMS was a Division of Microbiology in the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) as the primary biological component of the top international scientific body, the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

At the Executive Board of the International Union of Biological Sciences in 1969 it was agreed that IAMS could be concerned with microfungi. Therefore it seemed reasonable that IAMS should have three Sections: Bacteriology, Virology, and Mycology. The reorganization of IAMS was presented to the delegates at Mexico City and accepted. At this time 38 virologists representing 24 countries organized the Virology Section, 38 bacteriologists from 22 countries approved a Bacteriology Section, while 23 mycologists from 13 countries approved the Mycology Section in principle but decided organizational details should be postponed until the International Mycology Congress was held in Exeter, England, September 11, 1971. As growth of membership and increase in the disciplinary scope and importance occurred, the three Sections strove for more independence. With the change to Union Status, each of the former Sections have been changed to Divisions with their own Divisional Executive Boards, and Councils. Each Division may conduct its own international congresses or join with the international congresses of microbiology. The current objectives of the Mycology Division are to further the development of disciplines of mycology at the international level, foster interchanges of information by sponsoring congresses, symposia, conferences (such as workshops and training programs), and publications. Figure 1 shows the interrelations between ICSU, the International Union of Microbiological Societies and the Sections: Microbiology, Mycology and Virology. The Mycology Section has a Council, Executive Committee (composed of the officers), and the COMCOFs. Currently the Division (formerly Section) has seven commissions; the International Society of Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM), International Commission on Mycotoxinology (ICMT), International Commission on Yeasts (ICY), International Commission of Antifungal Susceptibility Testing (ICAST), the International Commission of Fungal Serology (ICFS), and the International Commission on Penicillium and Aspergilli (ICPA).

### **Initiation of the Mycology Section**

Suggestions were made for officers but after lengthy correspondence they all refused. Finally Dr. E. S. Beneke agreed to try to organize the Section in Exeter, England in 1971. Arrangements were made for an open meeting of the new Mycology Section of IAMS in the evening of September 11, 1971 in conjunction with the First International Mycological Congress sponsored by the International Mycological Association. At this time Dr. Norman E. Gibbons Appointed Dr. Beneke as a delegate for the IAMS Mycology Section to initiate the development of this Section. An informal meeting of about 50 interested mycologists attended the discussion and generally agreed that a Mycology Section should be formed in IAMS. The initial objectives were concerned with the areas of medical mycology, veterinary mycology, fermentation and industrial aspects of fungi, their biochemical, physiological, and immunological relationships as well as the yeast and yeast-like organisms, to maintain contact with other Sections of IAMS, and encourage high standards of research and training throughout the world. There are a large number of medical mycologists and mycologists, zymologists, etc. who attend more of the microbiology and medical meetings than the mycology meetings held separately or with other botanical or biological meetings.

At the meeting in Exeter the following action was proposed: (1) send mail ballots to the official representatives of the medical mycology societies and the mycology sections of the microbiology societies asking for support of the new Section in IAMS: (2) complete a slate of officers until the next designated international meeting; (3) invite international societies to join as commissions in the Section; and (4) draft the statutes for the approval of the Section at the Executive Board of IAMS.

#### Structure of IAMS under TUBS in 1974

A couple months after the business meeting in Exeter, England both ISHAM and =TN trade formal requests for affiliation as commissions in the Mycology Section in 1971. In April, 1972 mail ballots were sent to official representatives of the medical mycology societies or the mycology sections of the microbiology societies. All of the ballots returned indicated the majority approved the proposal to organize the Mycology Section. This was presented and approved at the Executive Board meeting of IAMS on October 9, 1972 in Marseille, France. In addition the two requests for affiliation as Commissions were accepted at this time.

In accordance with the Statutes of IAMS, the affairs of each Section is managed by a Council consisting of delegates of member societies. The Chairman and other officers are elected in accordance with the Section Statutes. The Section meetings are held at the Sectional Congresses or at the Intersectional Congresses. The three officers plus the past Chairman constitute the Executive Committee of the Section. This committee directs the affairs of the Section for four years or from one congress until the next one. They are elected by the delegates. The selection of officers and council members was initiated after the Executive Board meeting of IAMS in Marseille, France approved the formation of the Mycology Section on October 9, 1972.

During 1973 the officers, members of the Advisory Council and the Statutes Committee were selected from a number of individuals in ISHAM and other societies (Fig. 2). All individuals indicated a willingness to serve. These individuals selected served until an election was held at the 1st Mycology Section Meeting during the 1st Intersectional Congress of IAMS in Japan in 1974. The individuals selected as officers include: E. S. Beneke, Chairman; I. Iwata, Vice Chairman; and N. L. Goodman, Secretary. The Advisory Council members included: E. W. Chick, United States; P. Stockdale, England; F. Mariat, France; A. T. Londero, Brasil; H. W. Larsh, United States; R. P. Mayorga, Guatemala; H. J. Phaff, United States; and W. Kaplan, United States. Members of the Statutes Committee included: G. A. de Vries, Netherlands; A. Mantavani, Italy; A. Stenderup, Denmark; M. Silva-Hutner, United States; M. D. Connole, Australia; H. B. Levine, United States; D. Borelli, Venezuela; and A. Restrepo, Columbia, S. A.

A report on the appointment of the Officers, the Advisory Council, and the Statutes Committee in the Mycology Section was presented at the Executive Board meeting of IAMS during the First International Congress for Bacteriology in Jerusalem, September 3, 1973.

Between 1973 and 1974 the Statutes Committee worked on a draft of the Statutes for presentation at the business meeting of the Mycology Section at the 1st Intersectional Congress of IAMS in Japan, September 1 - 7, 1974.

#### MYCOLOGY SECTION OF IAMS

##### Offices and Committees 1973

Chairman: E.S. Beneke, United States

Vice Chairman: K. Iwata, Japan

Secretary: N.L. Goodman, United States Advisory Council Statutes Committee

E.W. Chick, United States G.A. de Vries, Netherlands  
P. Stockdale, England A. Mantavani, Italy  
F. Mariat, France A. Stenderup, Denmark  
A.T. Londero, Brazil M. Silva-Hutner, United States  
H.W. Larsh, United States M.D. Connole, Australia  
R.P. Mayorga, Guatemala D. Borelli, Venezuela  
H.J. Phaff, United States A. Restrepo, Columbia, SA W. Kaplan, United States

Fig. 2. The Officers, the Advisory Council, and the Statutes Committee of the Mycology Section of IAMS in 1973.

Plans were initiated in 1972 for the development of the 1st Intersectional Congress of IAMS in Tokyo, Japan, September 1 - 7, 1974. Because of delays in organizing some of the three Sections, originally started in 1970, there was less input from the program committees of the three Sections. Topics of interest to each of the three Sections were selected for the program in Japan in 1974. The development of the intersectional meetings provided an ideal opportunity to explore the interrelations of bacteria, fungi, and viruses.

The first organized meeting with the appointed officers and members of the Advisory Council in the Mycology Section was held September 5, 1974 at the 1st Intersectional Congress of IAMS in Tokyo, Japan, September 6, 1974. At this Mycology Sectional meeting it was announced that the next official meeting of the Mycology Section would be in Tokyo, Japan in 1975 concurrently with the sixth Congress of ISHAM. The Chairman announced that all of the appointed representatives of the Advisory Council and the Statutes Committee were willing to serve on the committees. In addition to the two Commissions, ISHAM and ICCYLM, other interested societies have been invited to join the Mycology Section.

The proposed Statutes for the Mycology Section were distributed to the delegates for suggested changes to concur with the revised Statutes of IAMS. Election of officers and the final draft of the Statutes by the Statutes Committee were to be voted on at the next Mycology Section meeting in July, 1975. Tentative plans were discussed for an intersectional congress in Munich, Germany in 1978. The Bacteriology Section will hold its next Congress in Munich, Germany in 1978. At the Mycology Section meeting it was proposed to hold the next Mycology Section meeting with the Bacteriology Section meeting as an Intersectional Congress in Munich. After further discussion it was generally agreed that the arrangements for international congresses by IAMS, ISHAM, and the International Mycology Association (IMA), and other related groups should have coordinated schedules and interact on subject matter plans to reduce overlap of programs in each of the congresses.

The Chairman reported on aspects of the EBIAMS (Executive Board of the International Association of Microbiological Societies) meeting in Israel in 1973 that affected the Mycology Section activities. The IAMS statutes were being revised at this time and an ad hoc committee was formed to study the merits of scientific, organizational and financial aspects of seeking a change from Divisional status to Union status for IAMS. With the development of the Mycology Section as one of the three sections in IAMS, there is a fine opportunity to develop a much greater image for the medical mycologists, mycologists, and the various other individual researchers in the modern aspects of molecular and biotechnological aspects of mycology.

In 1974 Dr. Norman Gibbons, a Canadian, retired as General Secretary and Treasurer after many years of outstanding contributions to IAMS (Figure 3). Professor Jacques C. Senez, Marseille, France, was elected by the IAMS Board to assume the duties of General Secretary and Treasurer in 1975.

In 1975 the Mycology Section business meeting was held in conjunction with the VIIth Congress of ISHAM in Tokyo, Japan, June 29 to July 4, 1975. Prior to the opening of the ISHAM Congress, a reception was held in honor of H.I.H. Prince Hitachi by the officers of ISHAM and guests (Fig. 4). The Chairman of the Mycology Section, E. S. Beneke, H.I.H. Prince Hitachi, Dr. I. Kato, United Nations University, and Dr. R. Vanbreuseghem, Honorary Member of ISHAM presented congratulatory messages during the opening ceremony of the

Congress (Fig. 5). The IAMS Mycology Section Council met on July 1 and 3, 1975. A quorum was present for an official meeting. The officers were reelected until the next congress. Dr. K. P. Kashkin of the USSR was elected to the Advisory Council. The Statutes had been sent out by mail for comments. Since no further comments were received, the Council recommended submission of the revised Statutes to the EBIAMS for approval at the next meeting in 1987.

At the EBIAMS meeting September 18 and 19, 1975 in Madrid, Spain (Figs. 6 and 7) an invitation was extended to the Mycology Section to hold a 2nd Mycology Section Meeting in the 12th International Congress of IAMS, Munich, Germany, September 4 - 8, 1978. This was accepted by the Mycology Council with the establishment of the name "Second Mycology Section Meeting". At this time the Council members suggested a number of topics for the next Congress in Munich, Germany in 1978 for use by the planning committee to develop the 2nd Mycology Section Meeting. ISHAM, a Commission, agreed to participate in the organization of the Mycology Section in Munich, Germany in 1978. An adhoc committee of IAMS reported on the proposed Union status in place of the current Divisional status in the International Union of Biological Sciences. After discussion, recommendations were made to explore the steps for becoming a Union which would strengthen the status of microbiology with ICSU, UN, and the national governments as well as other unions such as biochemistry, biology and others.

During the meeting of the EBIAMS in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 6, 7, and 12, 1977 it was unanimously agreed by the Board that IAMS should apply for Union Status in 1978. At this meeting the Mycology Section reported on plans for nomination of new officers to be voted on at the next Mycology Section Meeting in Munich in 1978, and presented an update on the development of plans for the next Congress in Munich, Germany in 1978.

The 2nd Mycology Section Meeting in the XIth International Congress of Microbiology was held in the Pshorr-Keller building in Munich, Germany, September 3 - 8, 1978. The program had selected topics based on developmental and applied mycology as well as round tables and poster sessions (Fig. 8). Even the most widely differing kinds of mycologists had certain common interests in the symposia selected including: genetics, dimorphism, ultrastructure and function, enzymes and metabolism, fungal viruses, and ecology. Other topics included mycotoxins, applied biotechnology, and macromycetes for feed and food production, all of special significance in the areas of medicine, agriculture, and the fermentation industry. This program selected by the Organizing Committee reflected the diversity of well selected topics concerned with fungi of significance to the welfare and survival of mankind.

The EBIAMS met on September 3, 1978 prior to the-General Assembly meeting of the XII International Congress of Microbiology on September 6, 1978. Reports were given by the Sections and COMCOFs. Other items on the agenda included new IAMS membership applications from other nonmember countries with microbiological societies, financial reports, final recommendations for updating the Statutes, and the proposal for initiating the procedures for a change from Division status to Union status. During the meeting of the General Assembly on September 6, 1978 recommendations were approved by a vote to have the location of the 1982 Congress in Boston, Massachusetts, on August 8 - 13, 1982. In the second session of the General Assembly, September 8, 1978, a final vote approved the necessary steps needed to establish IAMS as an International Union of Microbiological Societies (IUMS).

The next Mycology Section Executive Committee meeting was held during the Munich Congress on September 5, 1978. The first new Statutes were reported as approved by mail ballot of the Advisory Council members. The new officers elected for 1978 - 1982 included: Dr. K. Iwata, Chairman (Figure 9); Dr. N. L. Goodman, Vice Chairman; and Dr. H. J. Shadomy, Secretary. The Council approved the following resolution that when the Mycology and Bacteriology Sections meet together as an intersectional congress, the Mycology Section Meeting must be organized and held separately in the same location. The following year the Executive Committee of the Mycology Section met in Washington, D. C. on August 7, 1979. At this time, for clarification, several more changes had to be made in the Mycology Section Statutes to correspond with

changes in the Division Statutes before ratification by the EBIAMS could be made at the meeting in Helsinki, August 17, 1979. The Advisory Council of the Mycology Section had the number of members changed to five, with the most Commissions electing the members, and any remainder were to be elected by the Executive Committee.

The next Divisional Executive Committee (formerly Sectional) met in East Lansing, Michigan on February 12, 1980 to plan the program for the 3rd Divisional Mycology Meeting of the XIIIth International Congress of Microbiology to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, August 8 - 13, 1982. On this day, February 12, 1980 all four of the Executive Committee members, Drs Iwata, Goodman, Shadomy and Beneke (Figure 10) arrived at the Detroit, Michigan airport within one hour on different airlines from different parts of the United States and from Japan, a modern technology miracle for air transportation. Extensive plans were developed at this time for the Boston Congress in 1982. The following year the Executive Committee met again in Detroit, Michigan, December 7, 1981 to work further on details of the Boston Congress in 1982. In addition to two committees in the Division, ISHAM and ICYYLM, three new COMCOFs were formed: The International Microbial Genetics Commission, with Dr. B. Rollaway as Chairman; The International Committee on Mycotoxinology (ICMT), with Dr. K. Aibara as Chairman; and the International Committee on Taxonomy of Fungi (ICTF) with Dr. D. Howksworth as Chairman. Nominations were made by the Advisory Council for new officers of the Executive Committee to be elected in 1982 for the next four year term, 1982 - 1986. The present Advisory Council for 1978 through 1982 consisted of Drs. P. Stockdale, H. Larsh, F. Mariat, H. Pfaff, and A. Kockova-Kratochvilova. Dr. Iwata presented an updated Divisional Statutes to be considered for approval during the Assembly Meeting in the 1982 Boston Congress.

The Third Mycology Division Meeting was held with the XIIIth International Congress of Microbiology in Boston, Massachusetts, August 8 - 13, 1982. At the Boston EBIUMS meeting it was reported that IUMS would be admitted in September, 1982 as a full Scientific Member of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), raising the status of IUMS internationally. The revised Statutes of IUMS were accepted by the General Assembly. Decision was also made to hold the XIVth International Congress of Microbiology in Manchester, England, September 7 - 13, 1986. An informal meeting between the Mycology Division, ISHAM, ICYYLM and IMA (International Mycological Association) was held on Wednesday, August 4, 1982. The agenda included reports from the International Commissions, and their concerns. ISHAM unanimously agreed to continue interaction with the Mycology Division and to arrange plans for ISHAM meetings in 3 - 4 year cycles and to continue a two year cycle with the Mycology Division programs. The ICYYLM Committee reported that affiliation with the Mycology Division has continued to be strengthened including the freedom given for development of symposia. A liaison committee was formed with the members: Drs. Iwata, Stewart, Evans, Goodman and Hawksworth for development of a proposal for closer interactions with IMA and the Mycology Division, with a report to be presented for consideration at the IMA Congress in Tokyo in September, 1983.

The Mycology Division held two meetings, August 10 and 11, 1982 during the 3rd Mycology Division Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts. The following actions were reported. The new officers who were elected by mail ballot for 1982 - 1986 included (Figure 11):

Chairman, Dr. N. Goodman; Vice Chairman, Dr. A. Stenderup; and Secretary, Dr. J. Shadomy. The Advisory Council members who have been appointed for 1982 - 1986 were Drs. Akoty, ICYYLM; K. J. Kwong-Chung, ISHAM; B. Holloway, ICMG; D. Ahearn and J. S. Furtado. The revised Statutes were unanimously ratified by the Council and were ready for submission to the IUMS Executive Committee. The Mycology Division Council approved a new provision for the establishment of Sections under the Mycology Division in the International Union of Microbiological Societies, to be inserted into the Statutes. At this meeting the invitation was accepted to hold the 4th Mycology Division Meeting with the 14th International Congress of Microbiology in Manchester, England, September 7 - 13, 1986. The scientific program for the 3rd Mycology Division Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts had 17 symposia as well as poster sessions and was considered by the participants in the Congress to be both timely and of the highest scientific quality.

The Executive Committee of the Mycology Division along with some of the Advisory Council members met in Atlanta, Georgia in June 1985 to consider a joint meeting of the Mycology Division and the International Mycology Association (IMA) in 1990 if the 1990 IUMS Congress would be held in Europe. However the IMA during the Tokyo Congress in 1986 decided to hold their next Congress in 1990 without any discussion of the decision with the Mycology Division to hold a Congress too in 1990. Further discussion of joint activities were planned for the Manchester, England meetings in 1986. There was additional discussion of this issue at the Divisional Executive meeting in Washington, D. C.

on March 22, 1986 where it was agreed to consult the COMCOFs. At this meeting the Division Executive Officers presented plans to hold a Mycology Training Course in Indonesia in August, 1988. At this time a reconfirmation of the objectives of the Mycology Division was presented as follows: The Divisional responsibilities are "to further the discipline of mycology and all branches of science related to it: to establish and maintain communication among mycologists and related sciences throughout the world by sponsoring congresses and lesser meetings, disseminating information and supporting other activities such as educational programs; to represent mycologists within the field of microbiology; to support and participate in activities appropriate for international cooperation and agreement; to encourage research in mycology; and to encourage the highest standard of training for mycologists and related specialists of all nations." The Division is open to, and encourages affiliation with any national, regional or international organization with compatible goals and objectives.

The archives of the Divisions and the Union (including the previous (IAMS Division files) have been kept in different locations of the world. Some of the files were in Wurzburg, Germany; IUBS/ICSU in Paris, France; and in the Public Archives in Canada. Professor Seeliger made arrangements to place most of the files in duplicate in the Center for the History of Microbiology in Maryland State University, USA; and in the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France. The archives of the Mycology Division are being organized for deposit in Maryland State University. At the Executive Committee in 1986 the resolution was passed that future International Congresses of Microbiology should be replaced by Interdivisional Congresses. Each Division would then determine the location for their next congress.

The next Mycology Division Executive Committee met again on September 5, 6, and 7 prior to the 4th Mycology Division Meeting with the 14th International Congress of Microbiology in Manchester, England, September 7 - 13, 1986. The Mycology Division has been very successful in obtaining money for various projects during the past four years. A portion of the funding was generated by registrants to the Congress. With ICSU funding, a training program was set up for developing countries. The first program in Medical Mycology was given in Beijing, China during July and August, 1985. Another program on Biotechnology was developed by the Yeast Commission (ICYLM). The COMCOFs were commended for progress in developing of seven different programs which were approved and funded. After extended discussion for interaction with IMA for the 1990 Congress in West Germany, the mycology Division sent a positive response to an invitation from IMA for interaction in the 1990 IMA Congress. A new delegate, Dr. R. Samson, was elected from the Division for the EB IUMS meetings. In recognition of outstanding work in the development of the Mycology Division, the two Past Chairman, Dr. E. S. Beneke, and Dr. Iwata, were sent plaques expressing gratitude from the Mycology Division. The newly elected Executive Committee for 1986 - 1990 included: Dr/ A/ Stenderup, Chairman; Dr. J. Shadomy, Vice Chairman; and Dr. G. Stewart, Secretary. At the end of the meeting of the Executive Committee, Dr. A. Stenderup took over as the new Chairman and thanked Dr. N. Goodman for his extraordinary performance as Chairman during 1982 to 1986. The Mycology Division Executive Committee voted to go to Japan in 1990 for the 5th Mycology Division Meeting along with the 15th International Microbiology Congress, September 16 - 22, 1990. The COMCOFs reported on activities over the past four years at the Mycology Division Executive Meeting, September 7, 1986. ISHAM reported on activities including holding a very successful Congress in Tokyo in 1985, and in December 1985 presented a Paracoccidioidomycosis Conference in Colombia, S. A. The ICTF, a new Commission in 1982, reported extensive activities in the publishing new name changes in fungi, and in trying to slow down name changes in the literature and developed committees to study difficult genera. The ICYLM has held yearly international symposia throughout the world and have developed a yeast biotechnology training program.

The ICMT, first organized in 1982 has been inactive. The ICMG, a subcommittee on mycological genetics was recommended to be abolished by the EBIUMS.

Several actions were taken at the EBIUMS in 1986 that may have an impact on discussions of IMA/IUMS affiliations. Since the Divisions have autonomy it would be possible for IMA to consider affiliation with both IUMS and IUBS by entering into a federation of mycological organizations within the IUMS and maintain their autonomy along with representation. The EBIUMS went on record to welcome and encourage the affiliation of IMA.

In 1987 the Mycology Division Executive Committee Meeting was held in New York on October 7, 1987. Since Dr. G. Steward became Treasurer of IUMS, Dr. I. Russell in London, Canada was appointed as Secretary-Treasurer of the Mycology Division. At this time there was a discussion of the need to have the 5th Mycology Division Meeting program arranged separately but housed in the same location at the 15th International Congress of Microbiology in Osaka, Japan in 1990. Arrangements were made to support an outstanding speaker sponsored by the Mycology Division for the IMA Congress in 1990 in Germany, and also for a speaker at the next ISHAM Congress. The yeast Commission (ICY, formerly ICYYLM) was also offered the possibility of support for a speaker at the next symposium. The current Advisory Council consists of: Drs. R. Samson, Delegate, D. Ahearn, J. Furtado, B. Halloway, Kotyk (for ICY), K. J. Kwong-Chung (for ISHAM), D. Hawksworth (for ICTF), and I. Aibara (for ICMT). Plans for further discussions concerning coordination of International Mycology meetings between IMA and the Mycology Division were made for consideration at the next Executive Committee Meetings.

On February 15, 1988 a coordinating group for organizing of mycology at the international level met at the Royal Society in London, England. Representatives for the Mycology Division of IUMS, Dr. Glover and Dr. Stenderup; for IMA Dr. Hawksworth and Dr. Webster; for ICY, Dr. Stewart; and for ISHAM, Dr. McKenzie, discussed possibilities for joint activities in mycology at the international level. The main points of agreement were a desire to arrange a joint international meeting between the IMA and the Mycology Division as an experiment. This recommendation was to be presented to the Executive Board of the Mycology Division, and if accepted, then to the Executive Board of the IMA.

The following year the Executive Committee of the Mycology Division was held in London, Ontario, Canada, April 15 - 16, 1988. Dr. Samson reported that a subcommission of the ICTF was formed concerning the taxonomy of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. In discussions concerning the topics for the 1990 Congress in Osaka, Japan, both of the COMCOFs, ICY and ISHAM will have one day symposia on topics of their choice in the separately organized Mycology Division Congress in Osaka, Japan. The next Mycology course was to be held in Indonesia in August, 1988, funded by ICSU. In many discussions of the meeting of the Coordinating Group for the Organization of Mycology at the International level, held at the Royal Society in London, England in February of 1988, the Executive Committee felt that additional opinions of the COMCOFs was crucial. There are three options to be considered for the Mycology Division: (1) Hold the next Congress in Czechoslovakia with the Bacteriology Division in 1994; (2) hold a joint meeting with IMA in Canada or elsewhere in 1994; and (3) have a global Mycology Congress arranged in 1995 by the Mycology Division, ISHAM, ICY, IMA, Mushroom Sciences, and other interested groups. The importance of cooperation in international Mycology was stressed even though the Mycology Division must remain an integral part of IUMS.

The next Executive Committee (EC) meeting was held on October 27, 1988 in Los Angeles, California. Condolences were sent to Mrs. Arima concerning the untimely death of Dr. Arima, the President of IUMS. The EC approved the request of Dr. Samson to be an official sponsor of the NATO Workshop on *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*, to be given in 1989. After consulting with the COMCOFs, ISHAM, and ICY, the EC replied that the Mycology Division would be pleased to meet with the IMA in 1995 for a worldwide mycology meeting. The Executive Board decided it will consult with the Divisional Council meeting in Osaka, Japan on the intent to hold the VIth Mycology Division Congress in Czechoslovakia in 1994 at the same time as the

Bacteriology Congress.

The COMCOFs continue to be very active since the Congress in Manchester, England in 1986. The International Committee on Mycotoxinology (ICM) was amalgamated with ISPP Mycotoxinology Commission and renamed ISPP/Mycology Division (IUMS) International Commission on Mycotoxinology. The International Commission on Antifungal Susceptibility Testing (ICAST) has the objective of assessing the development of better methods for sensitivity testing of antifungal drugs. Dr. S. Shadomy accepted the chairmanship. The Commission of Fungal Serology (ICFS) has the main objective of assessing serological methods for yeasts and to make recommendations. ISHAM held the Xth Congress in Barcelona, Spain in 1988. This was a very successful meeting.

The next meeting, the XIth ISHAM Congress will be held in Montreal, Canada in 1991. The 3rd Symposium on "Mycoses in AIDS Patients" was held in Paris, France, in 1989. Additional planned activities of ISHAM include a course in Medical Mycology in Bangkok, Thailand, and the development of standard serodiagnostic tests for paracoccidioidomycosis. ICY held its VIIth International Symposium on Yeasts in Perugia, Italy, August 1 - 5, 1988.

The ICY has a number of planned activities including: the 13th International Specialized Symposium on Yeasts (ISSY) in Belgium, in 1990; a conference on "Genetics of Respiratory Enzymes in Yeasts" in Poland, in 1990; and the 14th International Specialized Symposium on Yeasts (ISSY) in Czechoslovakia in 1990. Additional symposia are planned for 1991, 1992, and 1993. Yeast biotechnology courses have been held in Argentina, Thailand, Peoples Republic of China, along with pending courses for West Africa and Colombia. The ICTF reported part 3 on "ICTF name changes in fungi of Microbiological, Industrial and Medical Importance" is in press.

The Mycology Training Courses continue to have additional requests from India, China, and Zambia for workshops. A course in Medical Mycology is planned for Indonesia probably in 1990. Suggestions were made for new courses in plant pathology, animal mycology and other topics. Dr. E. S. Beneke, First Chairman of the Mycology Division (formerly Mycology Section) was asked to write a history of the Mycology Division for an invited to give a lecture in Osaka, Japan in 1990. The Mycology Division had Dr. Beneke collect all appropriate materials for placement in the ASM Archives in Maryland State University, Linthicum, Maryland, USA. Final plans for the Mycology Division meetings of the Executive Committee, the Advisory Council, and the seven COMCOFs were underway for the Congress in Osaka, Japan in 1990. The Mycology Division has worked very well with the Japanese Organizing Committee in the development of an excellent program for the Mycology Division Congress in Osaka, Japan, September 16 - 22, 1990.

New officers of the Mycology Division elected for 1990 - 1994

include: Chairman, Dr. J. Shadomy; Vice Chairman, Dr. R. Samson; and Secretary, Dr. I. Russell. More challenges face the new officers including plans for the 1994 Congress in Czechoslovakia, coordination of international activities in mycology and education training programs (Figure 12).

In the last two decades since the founding of the Mycology Division in IUMS in 1970, there have been extensive developments in the Division from a skeleton to a well integrated program of activities throughout the world. This is the 5th Mycology Division Congress that was held in Osaka, Japan in 1990. Every four years since the first one in 1974, the Division has made plans along with the Organizing Committee of each congress for high quality programs. Currently the Division has seven very active COMCOFs that sponsor congresses, symposia, training programs and other activities, and has tentative plans proposed for a worldwide mycology meeting for 1995 sponsored by the Mycology Division and IMA along with participation of the various COMCOFs. Mycologists as a whole desire a prime focus internationally for their varied interests in the fungi. Many important current developments in molecular biology, biotechnology, and genetics using fungi as tools are bringing the importance of these organisms to the forefront of science in the world. The fungi have many mysteries in their biological activities yet to be



solved. Through continued efforts of the Mycology Division, the future should continue to look even brighter for more recognition of the importance of the fungi in the scientific community and public throughout the world.

## References.

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## Figures not included in the text

Figure 1 shows the interrelations between ICSU

Figure 3. Dr. Norman Gibbons, General Secretary and Treasurer, retired in 1974.

Figure 4. ISHAM officers, IAMS officers, guests, HIH Prince Hitachi and his wife at the reception prior to the opening of the Congress.

Figure 6. Executive Board Meeting of IAMS in Madrid, Spain, September 18, 1975.

Figure 7. Individuals at the EBIAMS meeting, Madrid, Spain. Left to right: Dr. D. Ushiba, Bacteriology Section; member of the Nacional de Virology; Dr. J. Porter, visitor; Sir Ashley Miles, President; Dr. F. Fernandez, Assistant Secretary; Dr. J. Senez, Secretary-Treasurer; Prof. H. Seeliger, President elect. Not in photograph, Prof. E. Beneke, Mycology Section.

Fig. 10. Executive Committee (1978-1982): Dr. N. Goodman, Vice Chairman; Dr. J. Shadomy, Secretary; and Dr. E. Beneke. Past Chairman. Missing: Dr. K. Iwata, Chairman.

Fig. 11. The Executive Committee (1982-1986): Dr. N. Goodman, Chairman (Center); Dr. A. Stenderup, Vice Chairman (right); and Dr. J. Shadomy, Secretary.

Figure 12. At the Bacteriology and Mycology Division IUMS Congress banquet in Osaka, Japan, in 1990. Standing from left to right are: Dr. G. Steward, Treasurer, IUMS; Dr. R. Samson, Vice Chairman; Dr. I. Russell, Secretary; Dr. J. Shadomy, Chairman; Dr. N. Goodman Past Chairman; Dr. A. Stenderup, Past Chairman; Dr. T. Arai, Vice Chairman, Organizing Committee; and Dr. E. Beneke, First Past Chairman.