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## 1.1 Opening Remarks and Administrative Arrangements

### 1.1.1 Memorials for Scientists Involved with SCOR

#### David Cushing (involved in GLOBEC)

Britain's foremost marine fisheries ecologist, David Cushing, did much to transform the subject into a science, in a career of more than 50 years.

David Henry Cushing was born in Alnwick, Northumberland, and educated at Duke's School, Alnwick, and Newcastle upon Tyne Royal Grammar School before going to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his MA and in 1950 gained his DPhil.

After war service in the Army from 1940 to 1946 he joined the Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft, now the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), in 1946 as a scientific officer. There he rose to become deputy director and head of the fish population dynamics division from 1974 until his retirement in 1980.

He was active in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), serving on the advisory committees on fisheries management and marine pollution, chairing the biological oceanography committee and leading the herring working group through a critical phase in its existence. His achievements were recognised in his election to fellowship of the Royal Society, and through many awards from institutions overseas.

His books included *Marine Ecology and Fisheries* (1975) in which, for the first time, the whole of fisheries science - the observation and modeling of primary and secondary production, the unity of fish stocks and the population dynamics of fishes, the temporal changes in their physical and chemical environments and thus the regulation of fish populations by nature and man - is laid out in a modern comprehensible text.

Cushing was in the forefront of the development of fisheries acoustics from the late 1940s; of studies of production in the sea; of research into why North Sea herring declined from 1955; and he took a pioneering interest in the impact of climate on the planktonic ecosystem and on fish stocks.

The theory of fisheries acoustics and the equipment to support and develop it were both in their infancy after the war. As Cushing's research team began their work in the early 1950s, ring-netters were estimating the density of herring shoals from the number of hits on a towed piano-wire. There was still no quantitative evidence as to which part of a fish (flesh, bone or swimbladder) produced the acoustic return; no knowledge of which frequencies produced the optimal return; no information as to how the packing density of the fish, or how their depth or the thermal structure of the water might affect the amplitude of the return.

Cushing answered all these points in sequence. A milestone paper by Cushing and Richardson in 1955 showed that more than 50 per cent of the acoustic return from fish is from the swimbladder.

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Cushing's second main research interest was the controls on production in the sea, to which he made key contributions, through studies, conducted on 13 cruises between March and June 1954 off the northeast coast of England, and published in 1963.

At that time, what might be called the “agricultural model of marine production” - the notion that the quantity of algae produced depended solely or largely on the quantity of available nutrient - was already under fire, notably from the research done at the marine biology laboratory at Plymouth in the mid-1930s, which had shown that a large part of algal mortality during the production season must be due to zooplankton grazing.

The monitoring of the full range of production parameters throughout the complete production cycle by Cushing in 1954 confirmed that the algal stock was being restrained primarily by grazing, not by nutrients. Three key reports, published almost together in the early 1960s by Menzel and Ryther (1960), John Strickland (1961), and Cushing and co-workers (1963) effectively modernised the subject of production in the sea at a stroke.

In 1955 the first great crash of the East Anglian herring fishery took place when the forecast numbers of young recruits failed to arrive. This collapse, which had devastating effects on the East Anglian and Dutch economies, led to urgent national and international inquiries as to its cause.

At Lowestoft Cushing was drafted in to take an objective, scientific and quantitative view of the arguments of the different factions there, which centred on the extent to which the collapse might be due to a Danish industrial fishery for juvenile herring on the Bløden Ground of the eastern North Sea.

The first international scientific meeting on herring in the Downs did not succeed in sustaining the case that the reduction in catch might be due to increased fishing effort - but it was a milestone in the development of international co-operative research, and it shaped new responsibilities for ICES. In meeting after meeting Cushing as chairman pressed the need to obtain estimates independent of catch-and-effort data. Homing in on the two key questions (What is the fishing mortality on the adult stock? What is the fishing mortality on the juvenile stock?), plans were laid to measure fishing mortality by tagging the adults on the Downs spawning fishery and juveniles on the Bløden, the first such use of the method on herring. These internationally sponsored tagging experiments were later successfully complemented by a large-scale programme, initiated by Cushing, in which high-speed samplers were used to catch herring larvae directly.

Cushing introduced the concept of “recruitment overfishing” by which the parent stock is reduced to a degree that recruitment suffers. But around a constant stock size, recruitments are extremely variable. This led him into the study of climate and its effects, which became his fourth and most enduring area of research.

The wealth of ideas he produced continues to lead research today. His 1973 “match-mismatch hypothesis” to explain the natural regulation of fish populations in terms of the timing of larval production and their food is perhaps his finest construct.

Cushing's official retirement merely ushered in a new and equally productive phase of his long career. In 1979 he established the Journal of Plankton Research which he edited for 22 years until 2001.

Cushing is survived by his wife, Diana, whom he married in 1943, and by their daughter.

#### Mike Fasham (former JGOFS SSC Chair)

Professor Mike Fasham FRS passed away on Saturday 7 June aged 66.

Mike Fasham was born in Edgware Middx. in 1942 and educated at Kilburn Grammar School and Birmingham University where he obtained his Ph.D in marine geophysics in 1968. He joined the National Institute of Oceanography in the same year and, with Jim Crease, developed one of the first shipboard computer systems. He also began cooperating with Martin Angel to use multivariate statistical techniques to analyse the zoogeographic distribution of zooplankton and later joined to the Marine Biology Group.

In the late 70s and early 80s Mike worked on the theoretical analysis of plankton patchiness and also added an *in situ* fluorometer to the SeaSoar undulator to map the small-scale distribution of phytoplankton chlorophyll in the ocean. This work led to a more general interest in ecosystem modelling and the development of the influential Fasham-Ducklow marine ecosystem model. In the 90s this model was embedded in the Princeton 3D Atlantic model to provide the first 3D marine ecosystem model. His paper, "A nitrogen-based model of plankton dynamics in the oceanic mixed layer" (Journal of Marine Research 48, 1-49) is a citation classic, having been cited nearly 500 times.

Mike played a key role in the development of the JGOFS program, serving on the National and International Committees and being chair of the International Committee from 1998 to 2000. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 2000 and awarded the Challenger Society Silver Medal in 2002.

#### Ed Goldberg (former SCOR Vice President)

From Scripps Press Release (Tuesday, March 11, 2008)

Edward D. Goldberg, a world-renowned marine chemist who spent more than half a century at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego, died Friday, March 7, 2008, at his home in Olivenhain, Calif., after a prolonged illness. He was 86 years old. Goldberg has been affiliated

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with Scripps since 1949 and focused his long career on marine science as well as complex environmental problems facing the world.

Among his most noted work was his identification of tributyltin as a toxic chemical in marine paint fouling California harbors and in the creation of the 1975 EPA-sponsored Mussel Watch program to observe U.S. coastal marine pollution.

"Today Scripps Oceanography and the entire marine community have lost a great champion for the ocean and for the environment," said Tony Haymet, director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography. "Ed Goldberg earned the reputation not only as an extraordinary marine chemist, but also as an engaging professor who truly inspired his students. He was always willing to tackle the tough issues facing the marine environment and our harbors and seas are better off due to Ed's enduring dedication and commitment."

Born in Sacramento, Calif., on August 2, 1921, Goldberg received a B.S. degree in chemistry from UC Berkeley in 1942, and a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Chicago in 1949. He served as a naval officer in the Pacific during World War II.

Throughout his career, Goldberg's scientific interests included the geochemistry of natural waters and sediments, the demography of the coastal zone, and the history of waste management and marine pollution. His research programs included factors governing the behaviors of platinum-group metals in the environment and the role of submicron particles in oceanic chemistries.

He worked as a postgraduate at the University of Chicago under Harrison Brown, whom he considered his mentor, and Brown influenced him to work on geochemistry and meteoritics. In fact, Goldberg proudly called himself Harrison Brown's first graduate student. Goldberg found Brown interested not simply in science, but in the problems of mankind - survival, food supply, population, and disease. Years later, Goldberg followed his mentor's lead by involving himself both in science and the environment. In 1949 Brown recommended Goldberg to Roger Revelle, oceanographer and Scripps director, who sought a geochemist for Scripps Oceanography who would contribute to environmental studies of seawater using trace elements, studies of ocean sediments, studies of ocean pollution, and questions related to the carbon cycle.

In 1954 he participated in the first scientific study of the environmental effects of the White's Point and Hyperion sewage outfalls in Santa Monica Bay.

In the 1970s Goldberg and his colleague initiated studies of lead in the marine environment that were groundbreaking and influential. In the 1980s Goldberg became concerned with reports of decimation in the oyster fishery and other shellfish near marinas. Goldberg sampled water in California harbors and identified the problem as tributyltin, a toxic chemical then routinely added as an antifouling agent to marine paints by the U.S. Navy and the marine commercial

industry. Goldberg's work persuaded the U.S. Navy to eliminate the chemical, and his work was instrumental in setting new environmental standards for harbors.

In 1975 he initiated the Mussel Watch, a surveillance program on U.S. coastal marine pollution for the Environmental Protection Agency. The program was designed to monitor the key properties of pollutants that were challenging the integrity of marine waters and led to additional contaminant monitoring programs in U.S. coastal waters.

Goldberg's colleagues often cite his dedication to his role as professor and mentor to his many graduate students at Scripps.

Goldberg wrote more than 225 scientific articles and many books on marine chemistry and the human impact on the oceans. His books include, *Marine Chemistry*, published in 1974; *Strategies for Marine Pollution Monitoring*, 1976; *The Health of the Oceans*, published by UNESCO in 1976; *Black Carbon in the Environment*, in 1985; and *Coastal Zone Space: Prelude to Conflict?*, in 1994. *The Health of the Oceans* was considered the definitive statement on marine pollution at the time of its publication and in the book, Goldberg set up the framework for his Mussel Watch Program. With support from the EPA, scientists analyzed mollusks from 100 stations along the American coast collecting data and found them very sensitive to environmental changes. The program was so successful it became international. With Scripps colleagues Robert L. Fisher and Charles Cox, he edited a centennial history of Scripps Institution of Oceanography entitled, *Coming of Age: Scripps Institution of Oceanography*, in 2003; its chapters are vignettes of 16 world-class scientific pioneers from Scripps' first century.

In 1960 he received a Guggenheim Fellowship and spent a year at the Physikalisches Institut, University of Bern, Switzerland, studying the rates of accumulation of glaciers. In 1970 as a senior NATO fellow at the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique in Brussels, Belgium, he investigated pollution of the North Sea. In 1988 he was a National Academy of Sciences exchange scholar at the Rudjer Boskovic Institute in Yugoslavia.

Goldberg received many honors and awards including the initial Bostwick H. Ketchum Award for his leadership in environmental research in coastal and open oceans in 1984. He received the Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement in 1989 together with Dr. Paul Crutzen, winner of the 1995 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Goldberg was cited for having "dedicated much of his scientific career to monitoring the effects of and finding solutions to societal insults to the marine environment." During the presentation in Los Angeles, the presenters noted, "scientists and policy makers now have an increased knowledge of the contamination levels of coastal waters in most parts of the world. And the pollution measurements in different laboratories are being made on a comparable basis." In 1999 he was awarded the first-ever Ruth Patrick Award for Environmental Problem Solving in the Aquatic Sciences from the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography for his lifelong scientific research achievements in marine pollution.

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Goldberg was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

## Peter Killworth (member of IAPSO/SCOR WG 121 on Ocean Mixing)

(From Canadian Ocean Science Newsletter, Number 36, May 15, 2008)

Peter D. Killworth of the National Oceanography Centre at the University of Southampton in the UK. Peter died after a long battle with “motor neuron disease”. Peter was an outstanding physical oceanographer who made many important contributions to dynamical oceanography in numerous areas. He was also the founder and later editor of the journal “Ocean Modelling.” In a statement, friends at the University of Southampton said: "Peter will be remembered for his unbridled enthusiasm for science, his dedication to work, and his selfless and generous nature that fostered and encouraged the scientific development of the numerous colleagues he worked with. "Peter will be sorely missed by the many people who knew him and worked with him. His outstanding contribution to oceanography will live on through his published papers, and in the hearts and minds of those who knew him."

## Fritz Schott (chaired SCOR WG 68 on North Atlantic Circulation)

(From <http://www.ifm-geomar.de/index.php?id=4197&L=1>)

The Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences (IFM-GEOMAR) is deeply saddened by the passing of Professor Dr. Friedrich Schott following a year-long battle with cancer. With his passing, the Institute and the University of Kiel lose a nationally and internationally recognized researcher, teacher and colleague.

Friedrich Schott obtained his PhD in Oceanography in Kiel, under the guidance of Professor Günter Dietrich. In 1968, he obtained a position as Assistant in the then Institut für Meereskunde (now Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences or IFM-GEOMAR). He obtained his Habilitation in 1974, and in 1978 was appointed Professor at the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science of the University of Miami in the USA. In 1987, he was called back to Kiel where he became C4 Professor for Physical Oceanography.

The ocean circulation and its central significance for global climate lay at the heart of Friedrich Schott's research. In the context of hard-won data from his more than 30 research cruises to key regions of the Atlantic and Indian oceans, he made fundamental contributions to our understanding of ocean circulation. This included pioneering research into the response of the Somali Current to the variable monsoon winds, and developing a method to unambiguously

determine the ocean circulation from hydrographic data alone, thereby solving a long-standing problem in physical oceanography.

He was the initiator and driving force behind the Collaborative Research Project “Dynamics of the Thermohaline Circulation” which was funded from 1996-2006 by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Within this project, he and his colleagues made major contributions to our understanding of the sinking of cold, dense waters in the northern North Atlantic, a process critical for the deep ocean circulation as well as the role played by the Gulf Stream for climate. Even after his retirement in 2004, he remained highly active in marine science, maintaining his international collaborations and authoring numerous scientific papers.

Friedrich Schott's scientific portfolio comprises more than 100 major publications in international, peer-reviewed journals. His exceptional research and service were recognized by leading national and international scientific organizations. This included his appointment as Senator of the German Research Foundation, as well as being awarded the Fridtjof-Nansen Medal of the European Geophysical Union, the Prince Albert I Medal of the International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans, and the Henry Stommel Medal of the American Meteorological Society. He was appointed Fellow of both the American Meteorological Society and the American Geophysical Union.

Professor Dr. Friedrich Schott was instrumental in securing an international reputation for Kiel's marine research. His colleagues and friends from the Institute and University are grateful for his long-lasting achievements and will miss his exceptional insight, energy and drive. Their sympathy and condolences are extended to his wife and family.

## **1.2 Approval of the Agenda (see Tab 0)**

The agenda can be rearranged at the meeting to accommodate the schedules of presenters and to add items to it.

## **1.3 Report of the SCOR President**

The SCOR President will present a report at the meeting that describes his activities on behalf of SCOR since the 2007 SCOR Executive Committee Meeting in Bergen, Norway.

## **1.4 Report of SCOR Executive Director**

I had the pleasure this year to meet with the China (Beijing) (15 Sept. 2007), French (23 June 2008), South African (12 May 2008), and U.S. SCOR Committees (27 October 2007 and 25-26 February 2008). The China (Beijing) SCOR Committee met in Suzhou and Julie Hall, Angelica Peña, and I were special guests. A major theme of the meeting was how China could become more involved in SCOR. I suggested several different approaches, including providing funding for SCOR activities that are most relevant to China, which resulted directly in the agreement by the Institute of Oceanology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to provide half of the funding

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for SCOR/LOICZ WG 132 on Land-based Nutrient Pollution and the Relationship to Harmful Algal Blooms in Coastal Marine Systems. Bjørn Sundby and I have made a practice of meeting with the French SCOR Committee each year when we are in Paris for the annual IOC meeting. We also met with the South African SCOR Committee when we were in Cape Town for the IGBP Congress. Finally, I was able to meet with the U.S. SCOR Committee twice since the last SCOR meeting, thanks to their help with my travel expenses. I consider these meetings important to maintain the connections with national SCOR committees and we will continue to look for such opportunities when we can do so at little extra cost. Although SCOR has only limited funding for its Executive Director and/or President to meet with national SCOR committees, we welcome opportunities to do so when we are traveling for other purposes in countries with national SCOR committees. A SCOR PowerPoint presentation is available upon request for use by national committees.

I was busy this year with my usual duties, plus greater than usual proposal and report writing, and work on the PACKMEDS project (see **Section 7.1.4**). I am happy that we have the opportunity to hold a joint session with the U.S. SCOR Committee at this meeting, as well as a reception together.

**Finances**—As shown in the finance section, we did well in the past year both in sustaining continuing support and arranging new support for SCOR activities; our finances are in good shape. We were not as successful in raising new funds for SCOR's capacity-building activities, but hope that we can make progress on this in the coming year.

The finances for SCOR are divided into two basic categories: (1) discretionary funding and (2) flow-through funding. For financial management and auditing reasons, and to give proper credit to SCOR's sponsors, SCOR does not mingle these funds, but keeps them distinct.

Discretionary funding primarily derives from dues to international SCOR from national SCOR committees, plus some funding from the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) for working groups and other activities. Dues are used to pay for operation of the SCOR Secretariat; the annual SCOR meeting; travel of the SCOR President, other Executive Committee members, and the Executive Director to represent SCOR at meetings of our partner organizations; sending SCOR reports to developing countries; and for some working group and other scientific activities. Flow-through funding derives from grants received by SCOR from national funding agencies, international organizations, and private foundations, and these funds are devoted to specific activities.

SCOR received third-year funding of its science grant and renewal of its grant for travel for developing country scientists from the NSF. We also received funding from the U.S. Office of Naval Research for SCOR/IAPSO WG 129 on Deep Ocean Exchanges with the Shelf, renewal of funding from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation for the SCOR Panel on New Technologies for Observing Marine Life and the 2009 SCOR Project Summit, and new funding from NSF to

partially support a Data Management Office and International Project Office for the GEOTRACES project. NSF is also providing extra support for GLOBEC and IMBER meetings this year.

Nearly all of SCOR's international partners are experiencing serious financial difficulties now and into the foreseeable future. This situation means that our partners have less funding available for joint activities with SCOR and are considering significant restructuring. The experience of our partners should serve as a cautionary note for SCOR. How can SCOR keep its finances in good shape?

1. Maintain high scientific quality of all of SCOR's activities. SCOR's reputation internationally is built on high-quality work on important issues. Maintaining our good reputation is our first priority.
2. Focus finances, and volunteer and staff efforts, on activities in which SCOR has strengths and avoid spending our limited resources on activities that are not SCOR strengths. We need to avoid "mission creep" (see definition at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mission\\_creep](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mission_creep)), while still evolving to be responsive to scientific priorities identified by the international ocean science community.
3. Diversify SCOR's income, particularly new national funding for SCOR activities. We do our best to spend these funds provided by SCOR nations carefully, have the minimum Secretariat staff needed, and utilize volunteer effort much more than do other international organizations. Still, conduct of our large-scale research projects, working groups, capacity building, and other activities, depend on national contributions beyond dues.
4. The continued scientific achievements and financial health of SCOR depend on continued strong participation by national SCOR committees. Participation of national committees in international SCOR activities contributes significantly to SCOR's effectiveness and its visibility in the nations that participate in SCOR. SCOR needs the assistance of national SCOR committees to develop more flow-through funding from national funding agencies for specific activities.

**Membership**—Korea is planning to apply for re-entry to SCOR and I hope we will have an application by the time of the General Meeting. Spain moved from Category I to Category II in 2008, which we greatly appreciate. We encourage other SCOR members to increase their membership levels; some nations contribute less funding to SCOR than to other ICSU bodies.

**Publications**—The SCOR Web site is the major vehicle for providing up-to-date information about SCOR to the international ocean science community and I make changes to the site several times each week, as I receive new information. The site is checked for "dead links" monthly. I intended to re-design the SCOR Web site for the past several years, but this have not been possible due to the time required for other duties. SCOR activities yielded a number of

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publications in the primary literature and other venues this year, as noted on **p. 8-6** and following.

**Meetings**—Between the 2007 and 2008 SCOR annual meetings, 7 SCOR working groups met (WGs 122, 125, 127 (2x), 128, 129, 130, 132). The SSCs of GEOHAB, GEOTRACES, GLOBEC, IMBER, and SOLAS also met.

**Outreach to Scientists From Developing Nations and Capacity-Building Activities**—SCOR promotes the improvement of scientific capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition by ensuring that every SCOR working group and other activity includes scientists from such countries. In my opinion, this is SCOR’s most significant approach to capacity building. In 2006, SCOR approved a SCOR Committee on Capacity Building, which draws together the set of individual capacity-building activities of SCOR into a coherent program. The committee will meet for the first time in Woods Hole immediately before the SCOR 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Symposium and will be able to report on its plans at the symposium and the General Meeting.

**Service to International Ocean Research Projects**—SCOR helps individual projects in many different ways, including providing funds from the National Science Foundation and other sources, providing travel support for developing country scientists and scientists from countries with economies in transition to special events of the projects, providing IPO-type support at the beginning of projects, and providing access to the Conference Manager software for management of open science meetings. SCOR also is in a unique position to help individual projects work together, through the project summits funded by the Sloan Foundation. One of the terms of reference of the SCOR Committee on Capacity Building is to “Assist SCOR-sponsored projects in developing their capacity-building activities” and the committee will explore ways to do this.

**Partnerships With Other Organizations**—Maintaining existing partnerships and developing new ones depends on SCOR having the ability to commit funding to joint activities and to send representatives to partners’ meetings. We have strong partnerships with IAPSO, IGBP, IOC, PICES, POGO, SCAR, and SCOPE. As mentioned earlier, SCOR is developing its role as a catalyst of interactions among large-scale ocean research projects, through regular meetings of the projects and other mechanisms.

**Move of SCOR Secretariat to the University of Delaware**—One of our major activities since the 2007 SCOR meeting has been to move the SCOR Secretariat from Johns Hopkins University to the University of Delaware. Our new space is better than the old space (all of the offices and storage room are in a single suite) and we are developing synergistic activities with the university’s College of Marine and Earth Studies.

**Staffing**—We were without an administrative assistant for most of the time since the 2007 SCOR meeting, but recently hired a new Financial Assistant, Lora Carter, who has begun training. Elizabeth Gross has postponed her full retirement to fill in while we were without an assistant, while also continuing to handle many different financial aspects of SCOR, including working with our auditor on the annual audit and reimbursements from sponsoring agencies and organizations, managing our use of the Conference Manager software that we lease, and handling the logistics for several large meetings.

I continue to manage all SCOR Secretariat activities and oversee the finances of SCOR activities, work on new project development/serve as a part-time Executive Officer for two projects (GEOHAB, GEOTRACES), pursue new funding for SCOR activities, represent SCOR at various meetings, and work on the SCOR Web site and publications. I was particularly active this year in relation to GEOHAB and GEOTRACES; our Woods Hole meetings, the PACKMEDS project (I am serving as the lead editor); and the symposium on The Ocean in a High-CO<sub>2</sub> World. In the coming year, one of my major activities will be to help the Panel on New Technologies for Observing Marine Life to carry out their work funded by the Sloan Foundation.

### **1.5 Appointment of an *ad hoc* Finance Committee**

The Executive Committee approved John Compton (South Africa), Marie-Alexandrine Sicre (France), and Julie Hall (New Zealand) to serve on the 2008 Ad Hoc SCOR Finance Committee. The committee was approved in advance so they could receive and review SCOR financial information before the meeting.

### **1.6 Committee to Review the Disciplinary Balance of SCOR's Activities**

The disciplinary balance of SCOR activities will be analyzed after new working groups have been approved, to determine whether any specific instructions need to be given in the request for working group proposals in 2009.

### **1.7 2008 Elections for SCOR Officers**

The new SCOR officers will begin their terms at the end of the 2008 SCOR General Meeting. The schedule for the election process follows.

#### Procedures for the Nomination and Election of SCOR Officers (includes dates relevant to the 2008 Election)

1. A call for nominations from national committees and affiliated organizations must be issued more than 6 months before the General Meeting (by **22 April 2008**). Nominations should include a suggestion of the position for which the candidate is being proposed,

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and a brief *curriculum vitae*. Candidates proposed must be Nominated Members of SCOR (see Constitution 8a). National committees may propose candidates from their own or any other member country.

2. A Nominating Committee of three SCOR members will be appointed by the Executive Committee meeting prior to each General Meeting at which an election will take place. The Nominating Committee will normally include the Past-President as its Chairperson. The role of the Nominating Committee is to provide an Executive Committee for SCOR that is balanced in terms of disciplinary and geographic distribution.
3. Nominations will not be accepted later than 4 months before the General Meeting (**22 June 2008**), except as provided for in clause 4.
4. Between 2 and 4 months (**22 June – 22 August 2008**) before the General Meeting, the Nominating Committee, after scrutinizing the nominations received, may seek additional nominations for specific positions through direct consultations with national committees and/or affiliated organizations. This process may be needed in order to maintain the appropriate disciplinary and geographic balance on the Executive Committee.
5. The Nominating Committee will prepare a final slate of candidates, one per position, and will confirm that the members of this slate are willing to serve.
6. Two months before the General Meeting (**22 August 2008**), the Nominating Committee will announce its proposed slate and send it, along with all nominations received, to all voting members of SCOR as defined in Clause 21 of the SCOR Constitution (Nominated Members and Representative Members of Affiliated Organizations). Nominations received as a result of action taken under clause 4 will be identified.
7. Clause 22 of the SCOR Constitution states that when elections are held "only one Nominated Member from each Committee for Oceanic Research shall have a vote. One Representative Member from each Affiliated Organization may also vote."
8. No further nominations will be allowed after the Nominations Committee has announced its slate of candidates.
9. If three or more national committees do not agree with the proposed slate of the Nominations Committee, they may request that a formal election be held and that all nominations received be included on the ballot. Notice of a request must be received not less than 2 weeks before the start of the General Meeting (**by 8 October 2008**) and the election will be held on the last day of the General Meeting (**24 October 2008**).
10. If no vote is requested, the slate proposed by the Nominating Committee will be declared elected at the end of the General Meeting (**24 October 2008**).

This procedure has been approved by the 24th General Meeting of SCOR (Amsterdam 1998) and may only be modified by a majority decision taken at a General Meeting.