The October issue of Dianoia rounds out our ninth year of publication. Please read a new statement of editorial policy that we will present to the ICIAM Board. Readers will find other information about ICIAM's activities; in particular the 2021 Board Meeting will take place in a couple of weeks, and ICIAM has a new president-elect. There is also quite a lot in this issue about the activities of the International Science Council, and several articles about activities of ICIAM member societies.

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October 2021: Letter from the ICIAM President

Dear All

On October 1st, Maria Esteban finished her term as Past-President of ICIAM, and Wil Schilders started his term as President-Elect of ICIAM. On behalf of ICIAM, I would like to thank Maria for her long time of service and for her great contributions to ICIAM, particularly for her excellent work in the past eight years, as President-Elect, President, and Past-President. I would also like to congratulate Wil Schilders for his election as the President-Elect of ICIAM.

https://iciam.org/node/532/archive
According to ICIAM’s bylaws, we need to fill the position of Officer-at-Large that has been vacated by Wil Schilders’ election as President-Elect at our next Board meeting. A call for nominations has already been sent to member societies.

The next board meeting of ICIAM will be held on October 30th at 05:00 (Chicago) / 11:00(London) / 12:00(Berlin) / 18:00 (Beijing) / 19:00(Tokyo). Due to COVID-19, the board meeting will be a virtual one. At the board meeting, among other items, the decision of the site of the ICIAM 2027 Congress will be made, and progress of the next ICIAM 2023 Congress will be reported.

Ya-xiang Yuan
ICIAM President

Ya-xiang Yuan is the current President of ICIAM (2019-2023). He is a professor at Academy of Mathematics and Systems Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences. His research focuses on optimization.

The 2021 ICIAM Board Meeting: Happening Soon

The ICIAM Officers, in consultation with JSIAM, have moved the 2021 Board meeting to a virtual format, because of the still uncertain state of COVID-19 travel restrictions between many member countries. We hope that you will understand this difficult decision, and we hope to welcome you in Tokyo for ICIAM 2023, and the 2023 Board meeting.

The date of the meeting is Saturday, October 30, 2021. The time is given in the President's message: 05:00 (Chicago) / 11:00(London) / 12:00(Berlin) / 18:00 (Beijing) / 19:00(Tokyo).

Particular business for this meeting includes selecting the site of of 2027 ICIAM Congress.

The 2020 ICIAM Officers
Check your Society's Membership Information: October 2021

Update Your Membership Information on iciam.org (https://iciam.org/)

ICIAM maintains a self-service membership directory at http://www.iciam.org/members (http://www.iciam.org/members). Please take this opportunity to check your membership information, and update it if appropriate. Instructions on how to update your entry or to add new information can be found in our membership FAQ, http://www.iciam.org/faq-members (http://www.iciam.org/faq-members)

The 2020 ICIAM Officers

Developing Countries Conference Support: New Rules

ICIAM Conference Support for Applied and Industrial Mathematics in Developing Countries

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, ICIAM has expanded its conference support to include virtual meetings. In addition to in-person meetings, ICIAM offers support for virtual meetings, for example by sponsoring waivers of registrations fees for participants from developing countries, or by supporting streaming or recording services. ICIAM encourages conference organizers to apply for support for virtual meetings using the general principles outlined in the announcement. See https://iciam.org/iciam-conference-support-applied-and-industrial-mathematics-developing-countries (https://iciam.org/iciam-conference-support-applied-and-industrial-mathematics-developing-countries) for more details.
Final Call: Nominations for the Olga Taussky-Todd Lecture in 2023

The Olga Taussky-Todd Lecture is held every four years at the International Congress on Industrial and Applied Mathematics (ICIAM). This honor is conferred on a woman who has made 'outstanding contributions in applied mathematics and/or scientific computation'.

The lecture is named in tribute to the memory of Olga Taussky-Todd, whose scientific legacy is in both theoretical and applied mathematics, and whose work exemplifies the qualities to be recognized.

The Officers and Board of ICIAM now call for nominations for the Olga Taussky-Todd Lecture, to be given at the ICIAM 2023 congress, to take place in Tokyo (Japan) from August 20 to August 25, 2023.

A nomination will consist of:

- Full name and address of person nominated.
- Web home page if any.
- Justification for nomination (in at most two pages, cite nominator's reason for considering candidate to be deserving, including explanations of the scientific and practical influence of the candidate's work and publications).
- 2-3 letters of support from experts in the field (not mandatory). Each of them should have a maximum length of two pages.
- CV of the nominee.
- Name and contact details of the proposer.

Nominations should be made electronically through the website https://iciamprizes.org. The deadline for nominations is December 30th, 2021.

Please contact president@iciam.org if you have any question regarding the nomination procedure.

Olga Taussky-Todd Committee for 2023:
Lisa Fauci, Chair (Tulane University)
Mirjam Dür (University of Augsburg)
Isabelle Gallagher (Ecole Normale Supérieure)
Suzanne Weekes (Worcester Polytechnic Institute and SIAM)
Mary Wheeler (University of Texas at Austin)
Guiying Yan (Chinese Academy of Sciences)

ICIAM, the International Council for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, is the world organization for applied and industrial mathematics. Its members are mathematical societies based in more than 30 countries.

For more information, see the Council's web page at http://www.iciam.org/

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Ya-xiang Yuan

Ya-xiang Yuan is the current President of ICIAM (2019-2023). He is a professor at Academy of Mathematics and Systems Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences. His research focuses on optimization.

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2020 Was an Unprecedented Year for ISC: Annual Report of ISC

The International Science Council (ISC) has issued its Annual Report 2020, which can be viewed at https://council.science/annual-report-2020

This article aims to introduce its contents from my own point of view. For more information about ISC, you can refer to several articles in the past issues of ICIAM Dianoia. (See also articles in this issue.) For example, Maria Esteban wrote “The Extraordinary General Assembly of the International Science Council” in the April issue this year, while Barbara Keyfitz provided “The International Science Council and Transdisciplinarity” in the same issue. Hence, the reader who wants to know what is ISC is recommended to read any of these. Here, I try to summarize the annual report briefly (the report has 57 pages!) and to express how the COVID-19 pandemic affected the ISC activities.
In fact, the front cover of the Report is illustrated by this picture which shows workers adding finishing touches to a mural outside the Tambaram railway station in India, to raise awareness and promote vaccination against COVID-19. Needless to say, in the year 2020 people all around the globe faced the crisis caused by COVID-19. Science, scientists and ISC itself are no exception. A message from President Daya Reddy, and CEO Heide Hackmann of ISC, which is put at the top of the Report, as well as the first section titled "COVID-19: Turning the crisis into collaborative opportunity" describe them. The President and CEO tell it as a year of unprecedented global disruption. You can also be aware of the fact that the 2020 Timeline of ISC listed on p. 5 shows a big space between July and November. This suggests international bodies like ISC were severely affected in their activities with the difficult conditions for overseas travel. We, ICIAM, ourselves had to hold the 2020 board meeting virtually in September, instead of the usual face-to-face meeting.

However, ISC did not take the period only passively. Section 1 expresses 'the current crisis as a unique opportunity to rethink business models and shape a new start for more sustainable and future-proofed economies" and furthermore it is a time "to rebuild a world that is simultaneously more sustainable and resilient". One of ISC's activities to cope with this is the opening of "Bouncing Forward Sustainably: Pathways to a post-COVID World", the IIASA-ISC Consultative Science Platform on the Web. (IIASA is the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, located in Laxenburg, Austria.) The ISC also joined the World Pandemic Research Network (WPRN) as a supporting partner in May 2020. I point out that ICIAM also opened "Mathematics of COVID-19" in our Web page. These activities have contributed to disseminate scientific facts and data for citizens, policy makers and scientists in different fields of study. Remember the ISC slogan "Scientific knowledge, data and expertise must be universally accessible and their benefits universally shared". These suggest that "the digital tools and technological options being developed today are affordable and accessible for all". In mid-March, the President and CEO wrote a message to ISC Members and the broader international scientific community on the unfolding COVID crisis as "It is a moment to remind policymakers of the importance of evidence-based decisions, and to work with them in preparing for other upheavals, current and future". The section also describes about COVIDEA, the COVID Education Alliance, which was created to make education systems agile in the face of external shocks and fully adapted to digital transformation. Hence we can summarize that the ISC activities could contribute to the aim proposed and expected in the initial stage of the pandemic. Of course, the COVID crisis is still serious in this year and the ISC efforts are continuing.

Section 2 of the Report is assigned to the subject "Freedom and Responsibility in Science". ISC has a Committee for Freedom and Responsibility in Science (CFRS), whose activities in 2020 are the main part of the section. The section has two subsections which describe "Advocating for and defending scientific freedom and the responsible practice of..."
science", and "New initiatives to strengthen scientific freedom and responsibility in the contemporary world". In particular I took note that CFRS responded to freedom and responsibility cases in Hungary, Iran, Turkey, Russia, China, USA, Greece, Brazil, Venezuela and Nicaragua in 2020. Also it must be noted that CFRS is preparing a new document, Scientific Freedom and Responsibility in the 21st Century: a contemporary perspective on the responsible practice of science. Most likely its draft will be released to call discussion of our community and we must be prepared for it.

Section 3 is devoted to the subject "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". It starts with the description:

While the COVID-19 pandemic undoubtedly dominated discussions about science for policy in 2020, with one decade left to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda, the ISC continued to support the production of scientific knowledge for advancing sustainable development.

I think that almost all of us are aware of the fact of recent abnormal climate phenomena and serious disasters caused by them. They are threatening usual people's living. Hence the 2015 General Assembly of UN adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose goal is 2030. As you might have been aware, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group 1 released its latest report in August this year. Following this, ISC immediately issued a document titled "The starkest warning yet on climate change", which states:

The findings present the policy community with a challenge -- but the science is clear: there are options available to slow global warming and reduce future climate risks. The ISC welcomes the report and congratulates all those involved in its production.

In a sense, the pandemic of COVID-19 is connected with the unsustainable development in the world so far. Thus, the Report says "COVID-19 crisis must become the great accelerator of transformations towards a more sustainable, equitable and healthy world" and is prompting upcoming COP26 negotiations. The section reports that in 2020 the ISC launched the Rethinking Human Development project in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It also tells that a Technical Working Group of ISC worked to draft hazard definitions and an accompanying report that provides a scientific basis for the definition of specific hazards and related metrics. The resulting Hazard Definition & Classification Review: Technical Report was published in mid-2020. It summarizes that 2020 should have been an intense period of fieldwork and data collection, but became instead a year of learning, reflection and reprioritization for the projects and the programme coordinators. Integrated Research for Agenda 2030 in Africa (LIRA 2030) is also described as one of the examples of this activity.

Section 4 is about "Policy and Public Discourse". Note that the focus of ISC activities includes "Science-for-Policy" and "Policy-for-Science". Here the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic is also felt:

As heads of state repeatedly appeared with chief scientific advisors and medical officers to address worried citizens on the rapidly developing and changing nature of the health emergency, science was thrust into the spotlight, becoming the focus of much hope for rapid solutions.

ISC still keeps the principle "science-led solutions". To this end, ISC was involved with "Global Science TV", "Science in the Newsroom Summit" and "International Network for Government Science Advice (by INGSA)". ISC also tried to develop a podcast program in 2020.

Section 5 describes "the Digital Revolution". Since UNESCO issued a recommendation on Open Science, the "FAIR" principle is described. Towards this aim, CODATA, the ISC's
Committee on Data, is currently developing a decadal programme, "Making Data Work for Cross-Domain Grand Challenges", to be launched at the ISC General Assembly in October 2021. I think the members of ICIAM should pay more attention to the subject. As we discussed in past board meetings, the "FAIR" principle might bring difficulties, in particular, in publications of our academic achievements. Hence the subject "A Digital Planet for Sustainability" is very important, but more discussion is required.

The next section, Section 6, "The Evolution of Science and Science Systems", touches on the topic of the future of scientific publishing, too. It describes

In 2020 the ISC undertook a major review of the role of publishing in the scientific enterprise and developed a set of principles for scientific publishing that aim to maximize the benefit of publications for global science and for the wider audiences for scientific research.

In this context the Report examines the topics "Science in Exile", "Gender equality in science: From awareness to transformation", "Combating systemic discrimination in science" and "Regional Open Science Platforms". On 9 June 2020 ISC published a statement asking for a dialogue to be convened in all societies and in all sectors of society, including science, responding to the George Floyd case in Minneapolis. This shows that ISC reacted to such a big social issue because of its significance.

Section 7, "Governance", also touches on difficulties caused by COVID-19. In fact, the ISC Governing Board was unable to meet in person in 2020, but regular virtual meetings ensured continuity in the Board's activities. The section also includes reports of regional offices from Africa and Latin America and Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific. However I noticed that Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) has been closed since 11 May 2020 due to financial difficulty. This is expressed in the next section of the Report, but I assume the ISC governance is not easy still. From the finance table of ISC in the year 2020 I can learn that the amount of membership dues by Category 2 members (national academies) is 15 times bigger than that by Category 1 members (scientific unions). This suggests that ISC is heavily dependent on national academies financially.

At the end of the Report the names of new members that joined in 2020 are listed and a list of all ISC members is given in alphabetical order. To sum up, the Report gives an overall view of ISC activities in 2020. Although ISC faced difficulties caused by COVID-19, it tried to maintain its pursuits as much as possible and, even in this hardship, ISC tried to enhance the significance of science. I believe applied mathematics can make a greater commitment to the international science community through ISC.

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**Taketomo (Tom) Mitsui**

Tom Mitsui is Professor Emeritus, Department of Computer Science and Mathematical Informatics, Graduate School of Information Science, Nagoya University. He was Officer-at-Large of ICIAM from 2011 to 2019.
Two Reports from the International Science Council. I. Gender Equality in Science

Gender Equality in Science: Inclusion and Participation of Women in Global Science Organizations


MEDIA RELEASE: 29 September 2021

A study reporting on the inclusion and participation of women in over 120 science organizations that are coordinated at a global level finds that women are still under-represented. It calls for a coalition for gender equality in global science to ensure a transformative action agenda.

The study was coordinated by GenderInSITE (https://genderinsite.net/sites/default/files/GenderEqualityInScience_TwoGlobalSurveys.pdf) (Gender in Science, Innovation, Technology and Engineering), in partnership with the InterAcademy Partnership (https://www.interacademies.org/) (IAP) and the International Science Council (ISC). It reports on the results of surveys conducted amongst science academies that are members of the IAP and ISC, as well as amongst international disciplinary unions and associations that are members of the ISC.

Together, the IAP and ISC represent over 250 unique organizations globally, and cover science in its broadest sense, being inclusive of natural, engineering, medical, social sciences and the humanities. This is a powerful nascent coalition for gender equity in science that seeks to build capacity and impact through expansion of the network.

The survey results allow for comparisons with a previous study undertaken in 2015, and provide important baseline information for much-needed gender transformation in global science. Prof Daya Reddy, current ISC president and former co-chair of IAP Policy, welcomed the collaboration among the three partners.

The full report, Gender Equality in Science: Inclusion and Participation of Women in Global Science Organizations (CC BY-4.0), is available at https://stories.council.science/GenderHome/ (https://stories.council.science/GenderHome/)

“It is critically important that international science organizations now come together to address recurring gender disparities in their own structures. Despite progress in the recent past, the overall predominance of men remains, and this is not acceptable. Societies expect more diverse gender representation in science.” (Daya Reddy, ISC president)

While the study reports that women’s elected membership in senior academies has increased from 13% (2015) to 16% (2020), there are still 19 academies that report 10% or less female membership. Young academies are significantly more gender-balanced than their senior counterparts, with the average share of women’s membership of...
respondents being 42%. Ten young academies rank ahead of the senior academy with the highest number of female members, namely the Academy of Sciences of Cuba with 33%. The achievement of young academies in respect of gender balance presents an important learning opportunity for senior academies. It is also imperative that this balance is not lost as the careers of these young scientists advance.

A striking finding was that only six academies stated that the results of the 2015 survey report, which contained many recommendations for academies, was discussed at a strategic planning session. This failing is addressed in the current report through a stronger and more directed recommendation to bring the results of the current survey to the attention of relevant academy governing bodies. Both the IAP and the ISC are called upon to regularly report gender-disaggregated statistics in their annual reports, and at their general assemblies, to ensure that gender transformation is tracked.

“It is pleasing to see that some progress has been made since the 2015 academy report, so we are moving in the right direction. However, progress is slow, and we strongly encourage all academies to discuss and act upon all the recommendations of both this and the earlier report. We trust that this report will further stimulate academies to take action to promote diversity in all their activities. Our policy recommendations can be considered inclusive only if academies represent the full diversity of their communities.” (Sir Richard Catlow, IAP co-President)

The under-representation of female members of academies is greatest in the engineering sciences (10%) and mathematical sciences (8%).

Almost two-thirds (64%) of ISC disciplinary unions and associations reported that they have published findings that specifically address issues related to women or gender, but only about a third (34%) have a strategy to increase women’s participation in their activities. Even fewer (16%) reported having a budget to implement activities related to gender equality.

The report makes several key recommendations, for example, the establishment of a central repository of gender-related policies and actions to identify best practices and guide those academies and disciplinary unions seeking to implement changes.

The report also calls for the application of a regional lens and for the study partners to utilize their regional presence to gain insights and to advance the gender equality agenda, especially in countries/regions that are lagging.

A call to promote women’s leadership and service on governing bodies was also made to ensure women’s voices are included in the setting of science agendas. The average share of women serving on governing bodies was 29% for academies and 37% for international disciplinary organizations.

Reflecting on a future agenda for the coalition for gender equality in global science

“It is important to have gender-disaggregated data to measure the extent of progress. But we must also use these metrics to spur action. We are pleased to be included in this partnership and encouraged by the expectation expressed in this collaboration that together we can move toward more gender equity in global science.” (Dr Shirley Malcom, GenderInSITE co-chair)

NOTE TO EDITORS:

- Report only: https://genderinsite.net/sites/default/files/GenderEqualityInScience_TwoGlobalSurveys.pdf
- Enquiries and requests for interviews can be directed to: Roseanne Diab, DIAB@ukzn.ac.za
Two Reports from the International Science Council. II. Open Science, Publishing and More

About OPEN SCIENCE at the international level

The International Science Council declared Open Science one of its strategic objectives in the 2019-2021 strategic plan. Its webpage [https://council.science/actionplan/open-science/](https://council.science/actionplan/open-science/) contains a series of statements, declarations and documents. Important items are the following:


In this statement made by the ISC delegation to the UNESCO Special Committee meeting on Open Science, 6-12 May 2021, the delegation explores how the recommendation and potential cascading interventions by Member States could develop along two divergent pathways.

ICIAM was represented in this delegation.

Previously, the ISC had prepared a document about Open Science.


Openness is at the heart of the scientific endeavour. This draft working paper, which was developed in response to a UNESCO global consultation on open science, brings together work developed within the International Science Council’s (ISC) community on open science.

The details are too involved to summarize in this article. Readers are encouraged to consult the draft reports, and the comments, available at the websites indicated.
The Work of ISC's Committee for Freedom and Responsibility in Science

The purpose of this online forum was to explain the structure and functioning of ISC's Committee on Freedom and Responsibility in Science (CFRS). There were two "copies" of the forum, on two successive days, to accommodate audiences in different time zones. I attended the second; there were 23 or 24 participants, including the ISC presenters. Recordings from both sessions are available at https://council.science/members/protecting-scientific-freedom-cfrs/ (https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://council.science/members/protecting-scientific-freedom-cfrs__/__;!!KGKeukYlm920BnTMlls_7gBTtaOwWt_SFLis5vFuplxauF738VjhfzOEMxqoEYk6urxtRTCQeqULScVE$)

The main presenter at my session was Saths Cooper, Vice-chair of CFRS; the discussion was moderated by Alison Meston from ISC.

The "four scientific freedoms" are high up in ISC's charter - #7 in the statutes. They are

- freedom of movement
- freedom of association
- freedom of expression and communication
- access to data and information

CFRS monitors individual and generic cases, and provides assistance. There is a larger committee and a small executive committee (Daya Reddy, Vivi Stavrou, Saths Cooper and Frances Vaughan). A presentation by Saths Cooper outlined the functioning of CFRS. The procedure begins with

Identification of a potential case from media coverage, or referral by members, affiliates, or partner organizations. The issues may be complex, and things must be disentangled before CFRS makes a decision on whether to consider a case. The main considerations are that

- the issue must be concerned with science, and the pursuit of scientific activities (that is, not a "human rights" case that happens to involve a scientist)
- the ISC must want to take a public stand (as well as perhaps some non-public action)
- there must be sufficient evidence

Cases not selected may be referred to other organizations.

Responses. These are determined on a case-by-case basis, and consider precedent to some extent, as well as the gravity, severity and threat to individuals of the situation. Responses include

- letters, public and private
- social media
- public positions endorsed by ISC governing body.

https://iciam.org/node/532/archive
CFRS also maintains liaisons with other networks such as the Committee of Concerned Scientists, Scholars at Risk Network, International Human Rights Network. It was emphasized that urgent cases (where someone's freedom or life is at stake) are difficult and involve consultations between the governing board, the core group, and the full committee.

Although the focus in my session was on threats to scientific freedom, the other half of the committee's mandate concerns responsibility in science: "the responsibility of scientists to maintain scientifically defensible conclusions, and of scientific institutions to apply high standards", as the committee's website states. That aspect was stressed more in the September 21 session.

In both sessions, two case studies were described in detail.

Case Study 1. This concerns ISC's general policy on boycotts of Conferences and Events. This case, brought to CFRS, involved a Russian mathematics graduate student, Azat Miftakhov who had been tried and jailed for political activity. ISC declined to get involved, on the grounds that this did not satisfy their first criterion, in that the abridgment of the scientist's freedom was based on non-scientific activity. However, the mathematics community got involved, and a call for a boycott of the ICM, scheduled for St Petersburg in 2022, was issued. Here the IMU protested, and the ISC issued a general statement opposing boycotts of scientific conferences, on the grounds that boycotts of events limit scientific cooperation. In a statement (May 2021) on their website, the ISC has explained their reasoning in detail: https://council.science/what-we-do/freedoms-and-responsibilities-of-scientists/freedom-of-association/ (The statement does make clear that individual scientists are free to make their own decisions.)

Case Study 2. This case involved a Greek economist and statistician, Andreas Georgiou, who has been repeatedly charged (and repeatedly acquitted) for inflating Greece's deficit statistics from 2010 to 2015, but is now being harassed by the Greek government with ancillary civil judgments of "slander" and other charges. Here the CFRS did take up the case, and issued a detailed statement (August 24, 2021) https://council.science/current/news/defending-scientific-integrity-in-greece-and-beyond/ (http:// https://council.science/current/news/defending-scientific-integrity-in-greece-and-beyond/) . They have also undertaken other actions, communicating with the Greek government, and so on.

After the presentation of these two cases, the meeting was opened for discussion, moderated by Alison Meston.

A participant brought up a case where a scientist was denied a visa to attend an event in Canada (eventually resolved when the scientist decided it was not worth pursuing further). This was interesting because people do not generally think of Canada as a bad actor in the scientific freedom arena.

In the IMU case, it was suggested to ask the organizers to subscribe to ISC principles - for example, request that Miftakhov be allowed to attend the ICM.

Leiv K Sydnes, speaking for IUPAC, felt that a case of theirs had been well handled, but wondered how members find out about it. The answer is that statements are distributed to members (but Saths commented that members complain when they get too many messages). IUPAC is going to set up a committee, suggesting that we need better contact between unions and ISC. Vivi suggested that unions should initiate contact.

Helge Holden from IMU stated that he was disappointed that ISC had refused to act on the Miftakhov case, feeling that the IMU had been "left alone" on this. He noted that suggesting that IMU ask Russia to endorse the ISC principles "doesn't scale right": IMU runs the Congress without any direct assistance from Russia, and is not well-positioned to make demands. Alison commented that even if a country claimed to support the goals of CFRS, those goals are aspirational rather than actual. Saths stated his sympathy with the comment on being left alone. As a South African fighting apartheid he'd been there himself - in jail - but asked if the issue is politics or science. He added that
the IMU could raise this at the GA in a few weeks, as a draft resolution on the part of the members, and he thought it would get support. One could offer a resolution for more active participation. He noted that some of the goals and practices of CFRS are 50 years old, and have not been reformulated since the last century. In particular, he felt they had "pussyfooted" on the matter of apartheid. On the other hand, recently CFRS has been effective with some countries on LGBTQ+ issues. It may be time to revisit when the committee should act.

Helge made an important comment on the role of the IMU itself: the IMU could require the host country to endorse the CFRS principles. He said it was too late to do so for the 2026 meeting, but they will do it for the 2030 meeting. IMU has not done this before. Saths also noted the interesting point that Russia relies on UNESCO, and suggested that IMU interact with UNESCO; Vivi said the CFRS has just started working with UNESCO.

As a participant, I found the conversation engaging, and saw lessons in it for ICIAM. Anyone who is interested can watch the sessions at the CFRS's site: https://council.science/members/protecting-scientific-freedom-cfrs/ (https://council.science/members/protecting-scientific-freedom-cfrs/)

Barbara Lee Keyfitz
Barbara Lee Keyfitz is Professor of Mathematics at The Ohio State University. She has a PhD from New York University, and works in the analysis of partial differential equations. She is a Past-President of ICIAM, and Editor-in-Chief of ICIAM Dianoia.

VIII Congress of Applied, Computational and Industrial Mathematics: ASAMACI 2021

ASAMACI's VIII Congress of Applied, Computational and Industrial Mathematics took place May 3 to 7, 2021 in virtual format

The congress was dedicated to Domingo Tarzia in honor of his 70th birthday.

The Scientific Committee was comprised of Pablo Jacovkis, UNTREF-UBA, Ar; Pablo A. Lotito, PLADEMA-UNCPBA, Ar; Cristina Maciel, UNS, Ar; and Diana Rubio, UNSAM, Ar.

A Statement of the Objectives of ASAMACI

- Contribute to the development of original mathematical methods and techniques motivated by scientific, technological, industrial, engineering, economic and social problems, among others.
- Promote the exchange of information and ideas among scientists, technologists, engineers, among others that
involve the application and development of mathematical methods and techniques.

- Encourage the training of human resources, awakening interest and promoting the approach of graduates, scholarship holders, doctoral students and young researchers to the techniques of Applied Mathematics, emphasizing its great importance through numerous specific applications.

- Disseminate Applied Mathematics and its relevance as an area of knowledge to advanced students of the various sciences, including Mathematics, Computing, Physics, Economics, Biology, Chemistry and various Engineering in order to contribute to the transfer of mathematical knowledge to other sectors including to industry and companies.

Intended audience and participants:

Researchers, professionals, graduates and students of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and related sciences: Economics, Finance, Computer Science and Engineering, interested in the development of mathematical methods motivated by other areas of knowledge and applications of Mathematics in general.

In honor of the 70th birthday of the founding partner, first vice president and later president of ASAMACI, Domingo Tarzia, there was a Plenary Session featuring the invited speakers who shared different moments in Dr. Tarzia's career as colleagues and friends:

- Rubén Spies (IMAL, UNL, CONICET, Argentina). Opening talk of the session: "History of Domingo Tarzia and his role as founder of ASAMACI"
- Angiolo Farina (University of Florence, Italy)
- Antonio Fasano (FIAB SpA, Italy)
- Lorenzo Fusi, (University of Florence, Italy)
- José Luis Menaldi (Wayne State University, USA)
- Stanislaw Migorski (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
- José Rodrigues (CMAFClO - University of Lisbon, Portugal)
- Fabio Rosso (University of Florence, Italy)
- Diana Rubio (National University of San Martín, Argentina)
- Mircea Sofonea (University of Perpignan, France)
- Juan Luis Vazquez (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain)
- Mahdi Boukrouche (Lyon University, UJM, Institute Camille Jordan, France)

In addition to a number of courses, there was a special lecture by

Cleve Moler, Chief Mathematician, MathWorks Inc. Cleve Moler is a former professor of mathematics, author of the first MATLAB, co-founder of MathWorks, and part of SIAM's guest speaker program.

Abstract: **How the SVD Saves the Universe**

What is the matrix SVD? How did Spock use the SVD to save the Universe in the first Star Trek movie? How can you use the SVD to study the human gait, to find a date, to win elections, and to face Covid-19?

The website of the Congress, at bhttps://asamaci.org.ar/maci2021/ (http://bhttps://asamaci.org.ar/maci2021/) gives the full program (in Spanish), along with the full set of speakers and organizers. Congress Videos are available at https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnW0Y4oaWxMwNZzV4UjgnPw (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnW0Y4oaWxMwNZzV4UjgnPw)
The First National Conference on Women's Applied Mathematics and Operations Research Management

The First National Conference on Women's Applied Mathematics and Operations Research Management is Held

On July 9th-11th, 2021, the first National Conference on Women's Applied Mathematics and Operations Research Management, co-sponsored by China Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (CSIAM) and Operations Research Society of China (ORSC) was successfully held in Yantai, China.

The conference consists of 4 invited reports, 1 short course in frontier fields, 2 free reports, 1 featured report, and a dialogue forum, attracting more than 80 scholars attended the conference to exchanging latest research findings and discuss how female scientific researchers can better cope with challenges in their work and life.
Guiying Yan, director of the Women's Working Committee of CSIAM and ORSC, said in the opening ceremony that it is a general trend to promote the development of female researchers and introduced her keynote speech which entitled “Making Operations Research More Attractive to Women” at the IFORS (International Federation of Operational Research Societies) Global Women Operations Research Forum, calling for strengthening exchanges and cooperation with international and regional women's organizations.

Regarding how young women can improve their academic ability, the guests shared their personal successful experiences in the dialogue forum, including scientific researches, family and other aspects, and they emphasized that female scientific researchers should not give up self-improvement at any time.
Science and gender equality are vital to the world reaching sustainable development goals, and in recent years much has been done to help inspire women and girls to study and work in science and technical fields. But females are still under-represented in mathematics, as shown in many gender statistics. This conference provided a good platform for scientific researchers to have in-depth exchanges and discussions on how to promote equal opportunity and the equal treatment of women and girls as well as encourage women and girls to study and to have active careers in the mathematical sciences.

Yan Guiying

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The Editorial Policy of ICIAM Dianoia

For its first nine years of publication, which this issue completes, ICIAM Dianoia has announced its editorial policy with this brief statement, that appears on the ICIAM website, introducing the newsletter:

The ICIAM Dianoia newsletter was created to express the interests of ICIAM member societies and partner organizations. The views expressed in this Newsletter are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of ICIAM itself or the Editorial team. We welcome articles from members and associations, both announcing events, on-site reports from events and industry news.

As Dianoia matures, the editors find it to be useful to have a more precise statement of what types of articles are appropriate for the newsletter. We have formulated the following.

ICIAM’s newsletter, ICIAM DIANOIA, welcomes articles relevant to applied mathematics, its applications in industry, and non-technical news articles which are of sufficiently broad interest to ICIAM and its member societies. A list of topics that have been included in previous DIANOIA issues can be found below. General rules of DIANOIA’s operation include: (a) no advertising; (b) no payment of authors for articles; (c) DIANOIA may give permission to reprint articles if asked; (d) DIANOIA may reprint relevant articles from other newsletters, with permission.

One of the missions of DIANOIA is to disseminate news of ICIAM activities and calls, as well as important
information concerning the ICIAM Prizes and Congresses. But the scope of DIANOIA is much larger than ICIAM itself, and will publish news and articles of interest to a large community of mathematicians interested in the applications of mathematics and its interactions with other fields of science and with industry and with society.

It is up to the discretion of the DIANOIA editorial board to decide which articles to include. If you have any doubts whether a particular topic might be of interest, please get in touch with a member of the editorial board before submitting a contribution.

A topical index of Dianoia articles appeared in Volume 6, Issue 1. Topics were listed under the following headings (in alphabetical order):

Abel Prize
Articles (including book reviews)
Cartoons
CIMPA
Developing Countries Events
International Congresses
ICIAM
  Congresses
  Council
  Newsletter
  Prizes
ICIAM Member Societies News and Events
ICSU (former name of ISC)
Mathematics in Industry
Mathematics of Planet Earth
Other Meetings and Opportunities

The Editors

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