CIRCULAR LETTER TO PRESENT AND RETIRED ICMUA MEMBERS

I. At the 16th General Assembly, Grenoble, ICMUA held business meetings on August 27 and September 2, 1975, at which the following action was taken:

A. Rotation of Membership

In accordance with policy adopted by ICMUA at the 15th Assembly in 1971, and recommended by IAMAP both in 1971 and again at Grenoble in 1975, ICMUA has retired 14 members, elected 12 new members from a list of 24 nominees and to avoid an almost complete turnover of membership and of both officers, retained 4 old members due for retirement. This is summarized below:

RETIRED (14)	CONTINUING (6)	NEWLY ELECTED (12)
Biggs	Labitzke	Ackermann (Belgium)
Bossolasco	Teptin	Avaste (USSR)
de Mendonca		Barnett (U.K.)
Fogle	Belmont }	Boville (Canada)
Godson	Böhme } retained	Crutzen (Sweden)
Houghton	Gregory }	Cunnold (USA)
Kellogg	Hesstvedt }	Fabian (FRG)
Lauter		Geller (USA)
Murgatroyd		Gille (USA)
Nestorov		Hirota (Japan)
Newell		Justus (USA)
Ramanathan		Taubenheim (DRG)
Sawada		
Spizzichino		

The membership now stands at 18. At the next Assembly (Canberra, 1979), the six continuing members will be retired, and eight new members elected, bringing the total to 20. Thereafter 12 or 8 will be elected every four years.

B. Three resolutions to IAMAP were passed. Copies are enclosed.

C. An information mailing list for ICMUA circular letters was established in order to keep those interested in ICMUA informed of current activity and plans.

D. A request was made for members who are interested in serving on a joint group with IAGA/URSI on:

a. Neutral and Ion Chemistry and Solar Fluxes
b. Stratosphere-Mesosphere-Ionosphere Interactions

II. The next meeting of IAMAP will be a Special Assembly jointly with IAGA, in Seattle, August 1977. ICMUA and IAGA will hold a joint Symposium and members are requested to send their suggestions for suitable topics to the Secretary. To allow adequate time for presentation of ICMUA subjects (of minimum interest to IAGA) a separate specialized meeting is being considered for the week before the Seattle Assembly, at a different, but convenient location. This will depend on the number of topics to be covered and the time available during the Seattle Assembly.

III. All new members are asked formally to write the Secretary indicating whether or not they accept their election to ICMUA. This involves an obligation to reply to correspondence and to attend meetings if at all possible. Please provide correct mailing address if this letter is incorrectly addressed.

IV. The new IAMAP officers are:

President:	C. E. Junge
Vice Presidents:	P. R. Pisharoty W. L. Godson
Secretary:	S. Ruttenberg
Executive Committee:	A. J. Dyer E. Hesstvedt J. T. Houghton K. Isono W. Zuev

RESOLUTION 1, ICMUA to IAMAP
Sept. 2, 1975

-- (IAMAP) (IAGA)

noting the recent concern for the formulation of a comprehensive program of study of the middle atmosphere, essentially the stratosphere with the lower ionosphere,
and recognizing
that the present programs of GARP and IMS are not intended to provide such a study

endorses the concept of the Middle Atmosphere Program (MAP, formerly SESAME, Structure and Energetics of the Stratosphere and Mesosphere) as an interdisciplinary program, at present under SCOSTEP, with global scope and the requirement of international cooperation, to which (IAMAP) (IAGA) expect to make a substantial scientific contribution.

RESOLUTION 2, ICMUA to IAMAP
Sept. 2, 1975

IAMAP

considering

the present worldwide concern that human activities may be producing important changes in stratospheric composition and that these in turn may lead to a serious deterioration of human environment throughout the world;

noting

with satisfaction that the expansion of atmospheric research in the last few years has vastly increased understanding of the natural stratosphere and improved man's capability of estimating the likely effect of perturbations;

recommends :

(a) that all nations

(1) perform their own evaluations of possible global effects that may arise from any activities which could affect the stratosphere;

(2) institute or expand long term continuing research programsdesigned to increase knowledge of processes affecting the upper atmosphere with special emphasis on the stratosphere and possible effects of any stratospheric pollution;

(3) cooperate fully in international monitoring and other activities organised to determine any long term trends in the stratosphere in so far as they may affect environmental quality.

(b) that appropriate intergovernmental organizations, particularly WMO, consider providing encouragement, support and co-ordination to the above-mentioned endeavours.

RESOLUTION 3, ICMUA to IAMAP
Sept. 2, 1975

IAMAP

noting with approval the progress which has been achieved towards global studies of upper atmospheric winds by groups which have organized to compare procedures, coordinate observations, and interchange data,e.g., by radio-meteor techniques,

and noting also the availability of new techniques for the measurement of winds above 50km, e.g. satellite radiometers and partial reflection drift and incoherent scatter sounders, as well as the continued availability of several rocket and ground-based techniques,

and considering the necessity for an improved knowledge of global winds, e.g., as an adequate data base for the verification of upward extensions of computer general-circulation models, as well as for the checking of simpler mechanistic models of atmospheric circulation, and also for determining the field of motion as it affects the distribution of minor constituents,

recommends

1. that all workers using common techniques, e.g. radiowave drifts, organize to establish the capabilities and limitations of their technique, including the analysis procedures involved,

2. that groups using different techniques, e.g. radio-meteor and radiowave drifts, also satellite and ground-based, continue or initiate efforts to determine the causes of discrepancies between their separate results, and the limitations and applications of each technique,

3. that, in view of spatio-temporal limitations of each technique,

   (a) ground-based networks be expanded or initiated for observation of winds above 60 km in regions of the world not presently covered, with the object of expanding to a global system,

   (b) improved surface level or balloon upper level wind observations, where necessary by new techniques, be encouraged to permit the full utilization of the potentialities of satellites, both to provide a data base at lower altitudes, and also to determine winds in latitudes and at altitudes where satellite techniques are by themselves inadequate,

   (c) the continued integration of the results of meteorological balloons and rockets, satellites, and ground-based radiowave techniques be considered essential to the realization of scientific objective of full description of the field of motion from surface to at least 120 km.