was obtained from the many sponsors as indicated in the individual abstracts. This issue is the result of an invitation to participants to submit for publication articles based on their presentations. It reflects well the panorama of subjects covered in the symposium with respect to both fundamental aspects and the importance of current and new research on the development of sweeteners. The topics covered vary from receptor studies to natural sweeteners to design and synthesis of sweeteners to industrial applications.

This issue was coordinated by professor J. Bull, IUPAC special topics editor and professor Mugio Nishizawa, conference editor. Preface by Kazuo Yamasaki, Symposium chairman, and Osamu Tanaka, Planning Committee chairman.

www.iupac.org/publications/pac/2002/7407

Ionic Poylmerization

Nikos Hadjichristidis and Hermis Iatrou (symposium editors)
Macromolecular Symposium, Vol. 183.
Wiley-VCH, 2002, pp. 1-210.
(ISBN 3-527-30473-8)

The IUPAC International Symposium on Ionic Polymerization (IP'01)—the fourth in the series after Istanbul (1995), Paris (1997), and Kyoto (1999)—was held in Crete, Greece, in October 2001. The major topics of the symposium included anionic and cationic polymerization, both vinyl and ring opening, as well as living radical, metathesis, metal-coordination, template and enzymatic polymerization. One day of the symposium was devoted to polymer physical chemistry and physics. Most of the invited lectures and selected papers are compiled in this issue of *Macromolecular Symposia*, which provides an excellent overview of current research in this area.

The Crete Symposium was the first to incorporate lectures on polymer physical chemistry and physics. There were altogether over 240 active participants from about 30 countries. In total, 66 invited lectures, 29 oral lectures, and 91 posters were presented.

www.iupac.org/publications/macro/2002/183_preface.html

Green Chemistry in Africa

P. Tundo and L. Mammino (editors)
INCA, 2002.
(ISBN 88-88214-07-0)

IUPAC has always been keen on promoting the advancement of science in developing countries. A recent contribution in this regard is *Green Chemistry in Africa*, the fifth volume in the green chemistry series. As the book points out, Africa's vast abundance of natural resources offers valuable opportunities for African countries to pursue novel routes to sustainable processes. Focusing on the search for such routes as alternatives to Western methodologies—and expanding their benefits—is an exacting and exciting challenge that can render African countries extremely competitive at the international level.

The book grew out of the work of IUPAC's Interdivisional Subcommittee on Green Chemistry, which organized the "Workshop on Green Chemistry Education," held in September 2001 in Venice in collaboration with INCA (Italian acronym for the Interuniversity Consortium "Chemistry for the Environment"). The proceedings of this conference—published as the third volume of the green chemistry series—represented the "state of the art" on green chemistry education. It included a number of recommendations for strengthening the diffusion of the chemical sciences into society through cleaner technologies. One of the most pressing recommendations was the following:

> *"To disseminate Green Chemistry educational materials and techniques to both developed and developing nations."*

Accordingly, the subcommittee proposed the preparation of a collaborative volume on green chemistry in Africa, with the specific aim of offering university lecturers a useful tool for their teaching activities. The proposal was accepted by IUPAC and the book was pub-

Some of the book's authors convening in Pretoria, South Africa (25-28 May 2002) for the first editing. From left: Liliana Mammio, Pietro Tundo, Egid Mubofu, Joseph Gaie, and Salie Lwenje.