

tories using metrological tools in their routine work, and to end-users who should know and be able to assess the metrological validity of the results obtained by or reported to them

- applicable to all measurement: routine, research, commercial, ad hoc, etc.
- understandable to a wider measurement community, including students, routine analysts, industry, research and scientific workers, as well as to legislators, accreditation bodies, and other regulatory institutions
- general in nature, thus enabling new emerging fields and techniques to be easily incorporated
- interdisciplinary, thus ensuring common understanding, encouraging cross-fertilization (for instance, between chemistry and physics), and at the same time clearly presenting and addressing specifics of various measurement areas

A document, preferably in the form of an inter-organizational harmonized protocol, will constitute the basic outcome of the project. Premises to this project are detailed in the Web pages at the address below and in *CI* (Vol. 25, No. 2 March-April 2003, p 17).

For more information contact the Task Group Chairman Paul De Bievre <paul.de.bievre@skynet.be> or Ales Fajgelj <a.fajgelj@iaea.org>, the chairman of the Interdivisional Working Party on Harmonization of Quality Assurance.

 www.iupac.org/projects/2001/2001-010-3-500.html
www.iupac.org/projects/2003/2003-004-1-500.html

Establishment of a System to Implement the Global Sharing of Chemical Education Reading Material with the Aid of Bi-Directional Machine Translation

While modern technologies are making it possible to easily share information across the world, an adverse consequence of such globalization could be that a single language in this instance English will dominate. Easily available and cost effective translations of

information are therefore highly desirable. The objective of this project is to use machine translation

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(MT) software to translate information on chemical education and use the web to disseminate the documents for the benefit of students, teachers, and scientist world wide.

A feasibility study is currently underway that includes the development of MT between English and three different languages: French, Russian, and Japanese. These choices will allow testing the application with languages of increasing difficulty. As the project develops it will address the needs of developing countries.

For more details on this project, contact the Task Group Chairman Yoshito Takeuchi <yoshito@chem.kanagawa-u.ac.jp>.

 www.iupac.org/projects/2002/2002-021-2-050.html

Toxicology Postgraduate Research in Developing Countries

Global changes in industrialization patterns have the potential to exert major impacts on human and environmental health, particularly when problematic chemical-related industries in developed countries are relocated to developing countries for economic reasons. In these less-regulated settings, the ability to identify, monitor, and manage the adverse effects of industrial activities is hampered by a paucity of toxicological expertise.

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One means of addressing this lack of expertise would be to provide scientists and regulators in developing countries with ready access to locally relevant toxicology and risk assessment methodologies.

This would enable the local scientific community to build their capacity to address human and ecological health concerns caused by chemical exposures in occupational and environmental settings. The wider community will be the ultimate beneficiary of the consequent adoption of more appropriate processes for sustainable development and industrialization.

This proposal by IUTOX, together with IUPAC and IUPHAR, is to develop a postgraduate research pro-