

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE I.F.S.C.C.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS

In September of 1959, eight autonomous, national Societies of Cosmetic Chemists from different parts of the world succeeded in overcoming language and distance barriers to form the International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists. The need for such an organization became increasingly apparent as scientists in many countries became actively involved in the study of the basic concepts of cosmetic product development and consequently began to wonder what other scientists were accomplishing in the field of cosmetic research. Of course, a portion of this new and accumulating basic knowledge was disseminated to some degree through technical journals, but somehow this always lacks the stimulation that is created from personal contacts and discussions. The Federation which was founded by eight Societies now boasts of eleven member Societies from the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Spain, Switzerland and the United States.

It is also gratifying to report that the Mexican Society and the Australian Society will soon become active members of the I.F.S.C.C. A Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Czechoslovakia is also in the making, and we may soon be hearing from them.

The First Scientific Congress of the I.F.S.C.C. was held in Munich, Germany, one year after the founding of this organization. This is indeed evidence that scientists from all countries are eager to meet and discuss their scientific advancement on a scientist-to-scientist basis. This Congress proved to be both successful and stimulating and gave impetus for the Second Congress, which took place in London in 1962. Here, for the first time, the scientists became conscious of the fact that they had more in common to discuss than science—one of the main issues being the impending cosmetic legislation in many nations of the world. Common problems have a way of bringing people closer together, and now in 1964 we find ourselves holding our Third Scientific Congress at Columbia University in New York City. This is the largest gathering of cosmetic scientists ever to meet under one roof for the purpose of taking part in a

scientific program. In addition to fundamental scientific subjects, this Congress will explore cosmetic developments from the safety point of view.

In a shrinking world the problems of the chemist in one part of our globe will become almost identical with those of his counterpart on the other side of our globe. Therefore, I hope that our achievements at this, the Third Scientific Congress of the I.F.S.C.C., will bring cosmetic chemists of the world closer together as fellow scientists and fellow human beings.

S. J. STRIANSE

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It is appropriate, indeed, that the site of the Third Congress of the International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists be Columbia University in New York City, home of the 1964 World's Fair. You have dignified the SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS of the United States of America by letting it serve as the host society. It is my privilege and honor, as president of the SOCIETY, to welcome all participants, friends and guests attending this Congress. Every effort has been made to make this Congress a worthwhile experience. Representatives of the host society will be available throughout the meetings to aid any one needing assistance.

The fact that this is an international meeting is no mere coincidence. Scientific knowledge and skilled scientists who can apply this knowledge are not limited by geographical considerations. Although knowledge knows no boundaries, the dissemination, interpretation and utilization thereof are not easily effected. In spite of the rising flood of scientific and technical journals, in spite of the proliferation of mechanized systems for storing and retrieving data, there still remains the fundamental problem of merging the thoughts of the fact-finder with those of the fact-user. Face-to-face meetings among scientists are particularly useful to accomplish this objective. Such meetings must be encouraged to expand the interchange of ideas. This Congress, international in scope, has been planned with this objective in mind.

Four scientific symposia, moderated by representatives from four countries, are scheduled. These will provide opportunities for the free exchange of ideas. If one notes the countries from which the participants originate, one will be impressed by the international character of the meeting. The Banquet, trips to the United Nations, World's Fair and various manufacturing plants will allow an exchange of viewpoints under more relaxed conditions.

It is our genuine hope that each of you will gather new facts, new ideas, new hopes and that you will be repaid beyond your expectations, in knowledge and enjoyment. To all my colleagues, for their contributions to the success of this Congress, I express my sincere gratitude.

Again, we welcome you and pray that you are amply rewarded for having attended this Congress.

ROBERT A. KRAMER

ORIGINS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS

The concept of an international group of cosmetic scientists meeting together for the purpose of exchanging knowledge and elevating their stature in the eyes of fellow scientists would have been untenable 25 years ago. Indeed, the formation of a scientific body of cosmetic chemists within a country was not especially a hopeful thought at that time; witness the belated slow birth of the first SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS in the United States.

Then came the war. It pointed up the fact that knowledge was not a national property—it was to change our entire relationship with other countries.

Although there are some differences in practice and belief between geographic areas and within a given area itself, there is general agreement between cosmetic chemists on the fundamentals of the science. Thus, while some animal and vegetable derivatives are popular cosmetic ingredients outside of North America, there is basic unanimity of opinion regarding the safety of cosmetic materials, emulsion science and preservation for example, throughout the cosmetic world.

The postwar era with its new philosophy developed a climate that made it possible to form a SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS in the United States. The year 1945 gave it life.

This was the beginning of a worldwide movement resulting in the formation of over a dozen such societies in principal industrial nations throughout the free world.

With this background, it was no surprise that the autonomous Societies of Cosmetic Chemists so formed began to think in terms of some form of international association.

To this extent one must recognize the efforts of the Société Française de Cosmétologie who arranged “Le Rassemblement International” in Paris on July 28–30, 1957. About ten delegations from different countries were present at this meeting by invitation. Representing the French were President Bourdet, energetic L. Schmuck, perennial S. Sabetay, studious

Jean Morelle, youthful Rene Colson, deep thinking Jean Sfras and formal H. Luzuy who prepared and presented a basic constitution for an International Federation. The language barrier was mainly removed by translations by Messrs. Schmuck, Pfeiffer and Dumont, among others.

This meeting had its exciting moments. It proved again that a word in one language had a different meaning in another. One such word was *cosmetologie*. It was only one of several stumbling blocks, but not an impasse.

It was the tenacious determination of M. Schmuck and M. Luzuy that kept the discussions going. Although little actual progress was achieved, the debate made the delegates think actively in terms of international collaboration.

These thoughts were discussed, argued and eventually resolved independently by the several Societies of Cosmetic Chemists. And so, with patience, understanding and the desire to enhance the stature of cosmetic science and the individuals who work at it, a Federation was formed about 2 years later.

The newly formed Federation found itself instantly engulfed in problems. Distances between the various delegates' countries, language differences, word meanings, legal requirements, financing, equality of representation, a constitution, officers and headquarters were some of the immediate matters requiring urgent attention.

About five years have passed, with as many presidents. A working International Federation exists. It has authorized two previous International Congresses, one in Munich in 1960, then again in London in 1962; now the present one here in New York City. The magnitude of each program testifies to the virility and proficiency of the Federation and its member Societies. The scope of its internal activities has advanced the cause of cosmetic science and is making for better understanding between the member Societies, assuring the future of the Federation.

Let this memorial conclude with a remembrance of the founders who nurtured the ideal into reality. Their names are many. They came together; they recognized the enormity of the labor and they conquered the obstacles.

M. G. DE NAVARRE

OPENING ADDRESS AND ANNUAL REPORT BY S. J. STRIANSE.
PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES
OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS

Fellow Scientists, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

May I wholeheartedly welcome you all to the Third Congress of the I.F.S.C.C. You know, as I look out into this audience, I find myself completely amazed; in fact, it is difficult for me to believe that we, cosmetic chemists from many parts of the globe, are now sitting together in New York for the purpose of exchanging ideas and knowledge.

I am certain that you all recall that in 1957 the American Society traveled to Europe to meet with their counterparts in Paris, Geneva and London. This was the first such meeting in the history of the cosmetic industry. It was indeed an enjoyable and profitable experience for all concerned. I remember vividly how names suddenly came to life and how they took on definite personalities. Corresponding with a name is no substitute for meeting and speaking person to person.

As president of the American SOCIETY in 1957, I had the privilege of speaking to a great number of our European friends, and I can assure you that they expressed extreme happiness over our coming to their country. However, upon being asked when they would come to the United States to see us, their answer was always a gloomy one—indicating that they would like to come but there were one hundred and one reasons why they could not do so.

This is why I am so amazed that only seven short years later almost four hundred cosmetic chemists from all parts of the world are here in the United States to meet with their American scientific friends. This is an achievement, indeed, and I am certain this has come about only because we have persevered and by cooperative effort have made what seemed impossible become an accomplished fact. This is the spirit that I hope will always prevail in all our undertakings.

Now according to custom, although of not long standing, I shall present my annual report as president of the I.F.S.C.C.

Annual Report of the President

The year 1964, I am certain, will be recorded in the annals of the I.F.S.C.C. as the one when cosmetic chemists of the world took to the air en masse and made their way to New York to meet with their American counterparts. Their coming here, of course, was to compare scientific notes and also to endeavor to arrive at a common basis for the establishment of a reasonable and uniform policy toward cosmetic legislation.

The scientific program of the Third Congress is an established entity and, therefore, I anticipate a smooth harmonious interchange of knowledge and ideas. However, on the other hand, the formation of a policy toward cosmetic legislation that will be in keeping with the philosophy of each of the cosmetic chemists societies and toilet goods associations around the world might prove to be a problem worthy of a Solomon. Nevertheless, I am certain that the same glowing spirit that has brought us all together to form this international federation will come to the foreground and produce the light that is needed to see us through this somewhat dismal situation.

If the year 1964 were to be concluded and only two accomplishments would appear on the records—namely, that we had conducted a successful Congress and had also established a policy toward cosmetic legislation that was meaningful to all member societies—I would say we had moved far along the road toward making the I.F.S.C.C. an organization worthy of recognition among the other international scientific bodies.

Actually, the records will show a variety of other entries for 1964; for example,

1. The Mexican Society of Cosmetic Chemists and the Australian Society of Cosmetic Chemists were the latest member societies to be accepted by the I.F.S.C.C.—making the total membership of the I.F.S.C.C. 13 autonomous, national societies.

2. Arrangements were made to establish a permanent secretariat and address for the I.F.S.C.C. in The Hague.

3. The treasurer reported that financially we are solvent.

4. It was announced that the Czechoslovakian Society of Cosmetic Chemists was established as a sub-group of the Fats & Oil Division of the Czechoslovakian Chemists Society. It was hoped that in due time this organization could establish its autonomy and be considered for membership in the I.F.S.C.C.

5. *Future Congresses:* It was definitely established that the next Congress (the Fourth) would be held in Paris in June, 1966, the Host society being the French Society of Cosmetic Chemists.

The Japanese Society has been actively engaged in arranging for the Fifth Congress, which will be held in Tokyo in 1968.

All in all, the year 1964 has clearly shown that in a shrinking world there is a great need for cosmetic chemists everywhere to be brought closer together as fellow scientists and fellow human beings.

ADDENDUM

I am happy to report further that the council convened and after great deliberation agreed upon and established a policy toward cosmetic legislation which in due course will be published and generally distributed.

THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE I.F.S.C.C.—A REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES BY R. A. KRAMER

The Third Biennial Congress of the International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists was held at Columbia University in New York City during the week of June 21, 1964. The attendance set a record for this event with 800 registrants from 22 countries.

Twenty-one scientists were given an opportunity to present their papers at seminar sessions over a period of four consecutive days. Of the 21 speakers, 12 came from various parts of the world to present their papers at the four scientific symposia moderated by representatives from four countries.

One could not help but be impressed by the international character of the meeting and the extent to which equipment was installed in Ferris Booth Hall for simultaneous interpretation into French, German and English by six interpreters working relays. This was the first time that any scientific meeting of cosmetic chemists in the U.S.A. was simultaneously broadcast in three languages to all registrants who took advantage of the receiving equipment that was available for their individual use.

There must be time for relaxation at any Congress of this magnitude and the U. S. SOCIETY arranged affairs on four consecutive evenings which did much to make the visit of our friends from abroad pleasant and enjoyable.

On Monday evening, June 22, we had a reception and dinner in the Delegates Dining Room at the United Nations, which we filled to capacity.

On Tuesday evening, June 23, we chartered the finest boat in the harbor for a trip around Manhattan with a buffet dinner and refreshments on board. By sheer coincidence Macy's fireworks display on the Hudson River was given that evening. The 35-minute display was indeed very spectacular when, after ten minutes, one of the four barges used to send up the fireworks exploded, causing the loss of two crew members. No one on our ship knew of the tragedy until the following morning. We are likely never to forget such an unusually spectacular though accidental display of fireworks.

The Reception, Banquet, and Dance in connection with the Third Congress were held Wednesday evening, June 24, in Ferris Booth Hall and John Jay Hall at Columbia University. Dr. E. Howard Mercer of Melbourne, Australia, was given our Literature Award at the Banquet. An account of this presentation to Dr. Mercer will be found elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL.

On Thursday, June 25, after the morning seminar session and luncheon in John Jay Hall, buses took all participants to the World's Fair, where everyone spent the rest of the afternoon and evening. The only scheduled event at the World's Fair was a 3-hour luau at the Restaurant of the Five Volcanoes in the Hawaiian Pavilion. A luau must be seen to be appreciated. Everyone enjoyed the 3-hour session, which included many native dishes and drinks with a background of Hawaiian music and native dancers.

The formal sessions in connection with the Congress ended with the seminar papers given Friday morning, June 26. During the week there were several meetings of the I.F.S.C.C. Comité de Direction and the I.F.S.C.C. Council.

There were no less than 22 committees handling and guiding the many special events, seminar sessions, reservations and endless problems involved in running such a large, international congress. Special credit must be given to perhaps the best known cosmetic scientist in the world and one of our founding members and first president, Mr. M. G. deNavarre, who brought together scientists from all over the world to present papers at our Congress.

Mr. Harry Isacoff, General Chairman of all Activities Committees, did a magnificent job keeping all events moving smoothly. We are indebted to Mrs. Eunice T. Miner of the New York Academy of Sciences and her staff, together with our own Agnes Korte, for handling of all reservations, receipts and disbursements. The United Nations Reception and Dinner was under the guidance of Edward Morrish, who established quite a precedent in being able to make arrangements for us to take advantage of most of the facilities at the United Nations. The boat trip was under the direction of Vincent D. Gennaro, who did an excellent job keeping our overloaded boat on an even keel. The World's Fair presented many difficult problems, and these were all taken care of under the experienced hand of James Baker, who was ably assisted by Bettie Stanton. The high point of the Congress was the Banquet at Columbia University. Everything in connection with the Banquet ran smoothly and was arranged in excellent style by Lester Conrad.

Three years of planning went into this Congress, during which time I was assisted on the Organizing Committee by Lester Conrad and Warren Dennis, who never failed to come forward with good suggestions and ideas which went a long way to make this Congress an outstanding success.

Nothing makes for a successful Congress more than good attendance, which we had to the limit of our capacity. Under the direction of George G. Kolar, our Fund-Raising Committee was able to exceed its goal as a result of the generosity of no less than 93 cosmetic manufacturers and suppliers to whom we wish to express our appreciation for financial support which made possible many of the arrangements for this Congress.

Activities of the Third I.F.S.C.C. Congress



Questions



Answers



Relaxation



Fun



Lunch



Banquet

SPONSORS

Albert Verley & Co.
 Andrew Jergens Co.
 Avon Products, Inc.
 Bristol-Myers Co.
 Carter Products Co.
 Colgate-Palmolive Co.
 Evans Chemetics, Inc.
 Faberge, Inc.
 Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

International Flavors & Fragrances
 Max Factor & Co.
 Merle Norman Cosmetics
 Nethercutt Laboratories
 Rayette, Inc.
 Revlon, Inc.
 Toni Company
 Wella Corporation

DONORS

American Cholesterol, Inc.
 John H. Breck, Inc.
 Beauty Counselors
 Cosmetic Labs., Inc.
 Firmenich, Inc.
 Geigy Chemical Co.
 Helena Rubinstein Co.
 Helene Curtis, Inc.
 Kolar Laboratories, Inc.

Kolmar Laboratories, Inc.
 P. Robertet, Inc.
 Schimmel & Company, Inc.
 Shulton, Inc.
 Smith, Kline & French Laboratories
 Warner Lambert Co.
 Yardley of London

CONTRIBUTORS

Aerosol Techniques, Inc.
 Alberto Culver Co.
 Alcolac Chemical Corp.
 Antoine Chiris Co., Inc.
 Atlas Chemical Ind., Inc.
 Bonat, Inc.
 Carlova, Inc.
 Chas. Mathieu, Inc.
 Chas. of-the-Ritz
 Charles Pfizer & Co.
 Cosmetic Mfg. Co.
 Coty, Inc.
 Croda, Inc.
 Dab-O-Matic Corp.
 De Laire, Inc.
 Dodge & Alcott, Inc.
 Drew Chemical Corp.
 Duveen Soap Corp.
 Fine Organics, Inc.
 Five-Day Laboratories
 Fleuroma, Inc.
 Florasynth Laboratories,
 Inc.

Francis Denney, Inc.
 Fritzsche Bros., Inc.
 General Mills, Inc. (Chem.
 Div.)
 Goldschmidt Chemical
 Corp.
 B. F. Goodrich Chem. Co.
 Goubaud de Paris, Inc.
 A. Gross & Co.
 Halby Chemical Co., Inc.
 Hazel Bishop, Inc.
 Hilltop Research Institute
 Hoffman-La Roche, Inc.
 Houbigant, Inc.
 Jacqueline Cochran
 H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
 Lever Bros Co.
 Lord Baltimore Press, Inc.
 Mona Industries, Inc.
 Monroe F. Dreher, Inc.
 Natone Co.
 Noville Essential Oil Co.,
 Inc.

Onyx Chemical Corp.
 Paris Cosmetics, Inc.
 Pennsylvania Refining Co.
 Polak's Frutal Works, Inc.
 Procter & Gamble Co.
 Roux Laboratories, Inc.
 Schuylkill Chemical Co.
 Sheffield Tube Corp.
 Shiseido Co., Ltd.
 Standard Aromatics, Inc.
 Strand Cosmetics, Inc.
 Texas Pharmaceutical Co.
 Theo. Leonhard Wax Co.,
 Inc.
 Turner Hall Co.
 U. S. Industrial Chem. Co.
 Van Dyk & Company, Inc.
 Whittaker, Clark & Daniels,
 Inc.
 Ar. Winarick, Inc.