

Chapter 11

1985–1990

President: John E. Desmedt

This Fiscal Period lasted officially 4.5 years until January 1990 in order to take advantage of the summer in the southern hemisphere, where the XII International Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The year 1987 was the 40th anniversary of the formative Federation meeting in 1947. Furthermore, the year 1989 was the 60th anniversary of the publication of H. Berger's first report on recording the human EEG and the 40th anniversary of the Federation.

Recognizing that anniversaries are opportunities to celebrate the past but also to look toward the future, this Fiscal Period marked the time when the Federation changed its name to the International Federation of Clinical Neurophysiology (IFCN). This was accomplished officially at the 1990 General Assembly meeting.

The Executive Committee was led by John E. Desmedt (President), who had served the Federation previously as Chairman of the EMG Commission from 1977 to 1985. Robert J. Ellingson (Past President) brought continuity to the Executive Committee based on his 20 years of service, including three terms as Federation Secretary. Bram Ongerboer de Visser (Secretary), Manuel Meyer (Treasurer), Stéphane Métral (Chairman of the EMG Commission), Juhn Wada (Member-at-Large) and Hans van Duijn (Editor-in-Chief) completed the initial Executive Committee membership. A picture is in Appendix 11, Fig. 2. Roberto Low (Member-at-Large EMG) joined the Executive Committee soon after the beginning of the Fiscal Period, when he won the special

election for the newly created second Member-at-Large position. Dr. Low's election marked the first Executive Committee member from South America (Brazil). That validated the rationale for increasing the number of Member-at-Large positions, which was accomplished to bring better diversity of representation to the Federation's Executive Committee.

The Federation affiliated with the World Federation of Neurology (WFN) in the special capacity of *WFN Charter Member*. The action to join the WFN in this capacity was well received and unanimous acclamation of the WFN Council, in September 1987 in New Delhi. The Federation expects this partnership more effectively to promote clinical neurophysiology together with clinical neurology.

1. The Journal

In early 1987, Editor-in-Chief Hans van Duijn and Editor Mary A.B. Brazier both asked to be relieved of their duties for personal reasons. The Executive Committee offered them both deep feelings of gratitude for their devotion and commitment to the Journal over many years.

Molly Brazier had been active in international affairs since 1947 when she helped establish the Federation at the first International Congress in London. She took part in organizing the International Congresses in Boston, 1953, and Vienna, 1965. She subsequently served as Treasurer 1953–1957, Secretary 1957–1961, President 1961–1965 and Past President 1965–1969. She was also involved with the Journal from the beginning in

1949 when she assisted Robert Schwab in setting up a business office at Massachusetts General Hospital for the Journal that had been newly founded by Herbert Jasper. She was Editor of the Journal from 1972 to 1987, served as Editor-in-Chief from 1972 to 1984. She authored and edited several books. She has a long list of publications. Hans van Duijn has been a basic scientist and clinician. As Chairman of the publication committee for the 1977 International Congress in Amsterdam he became active in the Federation. He was Editor of the journal from 1979 until 1987, was Editor-in-Chief from 1984 to 1987.

This left the need to appoint two new Editors on short notice. President J. Desmedt acted as interim editor for the Eastern hemisphere and Past-President R. Ellingson for the Western hemisphere until new permanent editors could be appointed and arranged to assume those editorial responsibilities. The Executive Committee considered this unprecedented situation as an opportunity to reshape editorial policies and further enhance the EEG Journal's status as the leader among clinical neurophysiology publications. Timothy Pedley (USA) was appointed as Western hemisphere Editor, but resigned after several months due to differences about the role of the Federation Executive Committee and President in the affairs of the journal. He was succeeded by Gastone Celesia (USA). François Mauguière (France) was appointed as Editor for the European Office. Continuing discussions were held about their respective roles, the position of one only as Editor-in-Chief, and the role of the Federation Executive Committee in the affairs of the journal. Until this time, only one Editor at a time held the position of Editor-in-Chief. At some points in the previous few years, the two Editors were each entitled to one-half of a vote in the Executive Committee. After considering the options, the Executive Committee recommended that both Editors be given the title Editor-in-Chief, and each be allowed a full vote in the Executive Committee. The related amendment of the Bye-Laws was approved by the 1990

Council in Rio de Janeiro. F. Mauguière and G. Celesia reaffirmed that the Editors-in-Chief will have independence from the Executive Committee in all the scientific issues and editorial content. The role of the Executive Committee was to appoint editors and the editorial board, to set some business arrangements of the Journal, and to oversee other Federation publications such as the Supplement series of books and the Handbook.

The volume of submitted manuscripts continued to climb. The volume in this 4-year Fiscal Period was 30% higher than in 1981–1985, and about 60% higher than in 1977–1981. The American office continued to receive about 20% more manuscripts than the European office. In 1988–1989, 45% of the manuscripts received pertained to evoked potentials. About 15% were about EEG, 10% EMG, 10% motor control, 8% sleep, 5% animal basic physiology, and only 2% were about MEG. About 36% were clinical reports, 33% concerned human physiological studies, and 26% were technical or normative data studies. The editors encouraged submission for other studies of neurophysiology such as fMRI. The large portion of submissions on evoked potentials justified the earlier decision to create a separate volume with six issues per year for evoked potential and event-related potential studies. Since all of the evoked potential manuscripts could not be included in this sub-specialized volume, most of the short communications, case reports and normative data studies remained in the EEG volumes of the Journal. The two editorial offices routinely made use of reviewers from the other region. The acceptance rate ranged between 40% and 50%.

New reviewers were added to enlarge the base of the reviewing process and as new technologies were developed. A survey was mailed in 1989 to all reviewers, requesting feedback to the editor. The feedback was overwhelmingly positive and many suggestions were adopted to improve manuscript flow while maintaining quality standards. The editors spent a considerable effort to keep the review turn-around time and the

overall publication lag time to as short as possible. The journal also started a new section on Controversies in Clinical Neurophysiology.

2. Practice guidelines and other committee reports

The Executive Committee considered publishing an updated edition of *Recommendations for the Practice of Clinical Neurophysiology* (Elsevier 1983). But according to Elsevier, one such update every 4 years would not be financially feasible. As an alternative, some Guidelines Committee and other Federation reports may be published in the journal as they appeared or were accepted by the Federation.

Several committees were appointed during this Fiscal Period to produce reports on specific methodologies in clinical neurophysiology in order to pursue the task of updating the Recommendations book. These were accepted at the 1990 Rio de Janeiro General Assembly and eventually were published in the Journal between 1990 and 1994:

- Report of IFCN committee on clinical relevance of kindling. Kindling: basic mechanisms and clinical validity. M. Sato, R.J. Racine and D.C. McIntyre.
- Report of IFCN committee on basic mechanisms. Basic mechanisms of cerebral rhythmic activities. M. Steriade, P. Gloor, R.R. Llinás, F.H. Lopes da Silva and M.M. Mesulam.
- Neuromonitoring during surgery. Report of an IFCN committee. M.R. Nuwer, J. Daube, C. Fischer, J. Schramm and C.D. Yingling.
- Recommended standards for electroretinograms and visual evoked potentials. Report of an IFCN committee. G.G. Celesia, I. Bodis-Wollner, G.G.E. Chatrian, G.F.A. Harding, S. Sokol and H. Spekreijse.
- Long-term monitoring for epilepsy. Report of an IFCN committee. J. Engel, Jr., J. Burchfiel, J. Ebersole, J. Gates, J. Gotman, R. Homan, J. Ives, D. King, J. Lieb, S. Sato and R. Wilkus.
- Human reflexes and late responses. Report of an IFCN committee. J. Kimura, J. Daube, D. Burke, M. Hallett, G. Cruccu, B.W. Ongerboer de Visser, N. Yanagisawa, M. Shimamura and J. Rothwell.
- Central EMG and tests of motor control. Report of an IFCN committee. M. Hallett, A. Berardelli, P. Delwaide, H.J. Freund, J. Kimura, C.H. Lüking, J.C. Rothwell, B.T. Shahani and N. Yanagisawa.
- IFCN guidelines for topographic and frequency analysis of EEGs and EPs. Report of an IFCN committee. M.R. Nuwer, D. Lehmann, F.H. Lopes da Silva, S. Matsuoka, W. Sutherling and J.F. Vibert.
- IFCN recommended standards for short latency somatosensory evoked potentials. Report of an IFCN committee. M.R. Nuwer, M. Aminoff, J. Desmedt, A.A. Eisen, D. Goodin, S. Matsuoka, F. Mauguière, H. Shibasaki, W. Sutherling and J.F. Vibert.
- IFCN recommended standards for brain-stem auditory evoked potentials. Report of an IFCN committee. M.R. Nuwer, M. Aminoff, D. Goodin, S. Matsuoka, F. Mauguière, A. Starr and J.F. Vibert.
- IFCN recommended standards for long latency auditory event-related potentials. Report of an IFCN committee. D. Goodin, J. Desmedt, K. Maurer and M.R. Nuwer.
- Non-invasive electrical and magnetic stimulation of the brain, spinal cord and roots: basic principles and procedures for routine clinical application. Report of an IFCN committee. P.M. Rossini, A.T. Barker, A. Berardelli, M.D. Caramia, G. Caruso, R.Q. Cracco, M.R. Dimitrijevic, M. Hallett, Y. Katayama, C.H. Lüking, A.L. Maertens de Noordhout, C.D. Marsden, N.M.F. Murray, J.C. Rothwell, M. Swash and C. Tomberg.

3. New member societies

During this Fiscal Period the Federation accepted seven new member societies: Chinese Society of EMG and Clinical Neurophysiology, Valle State Society of Clinical Neurophysiology (Colombia), Dominican Society of EEG and

Clinical Neurophysiology, Indonesian Society for Clinical Neurophysiology, Philippine Society of Clinical Neurophysiology, Portuguese Association of EEG and Clinical Neurophysiology, Thailand Section of Clinical Neurophysiology. That resulted in 48 the total of Member Societies of the Federation.

Xiao-Fu Tang, Delegate from the People's Republic of China, reported about the one China issue. Her government and society were happy to see Taiwanese physicians at a Bangkok regional Federation symposium. The use of the Taiwanese flag, used there in a social event along with other national flags of registrants, caused political difficulty for her Society. X.-F. Tang described that the Chinese Society position is that there is only one China, and she requested that the Federation avoid compromising that position in its activities. She would be happy to have us refer to the Taiwanese physicians as coming from Taiwan, China. The Executive Committee expressed regrets that this is a problem in China. The Federation's position is that it does not take political positions.

4. Secretary

Communication is important but a difficult task for keeping a worldwide body organized. Federation Secretary B. Ongerboer de Visser maintained contact through correspondence with the Member Societies, keeping them informed about Federation activities. He prepared and circulated meeting minutes for the Executive Committee, Organizing Committees of the International Congresses, Council, and General Assembly. The General Assembly asked that the regular communications to each Delegate include the Executive Committee minutes. Every month the Secretary prepared the "Yellow Pages" journal section with the Federation news. These include the announcements and preparation of the International Congresses. It also included member societies' news, announcements for national or regional meetings, events, or conferences as

submitted by member societies. The Secretary provided help to third parties asking for information about persons, methods, or equipment manufacturers. Contact was maintained with the Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) in Geneva.

5. Finances

Treasurer Manuel Meyer watched over Federation spending carefully during the 4 years of this Fiscal Period. Total income for the entire Fiscal Period was US \$848,618 and grew by 40% in 4 years. The main sources of income are the Elsevier Royalties and editorial support (US \$534,107), member society dues (US \$125,137) and the interest on investments (US \$89,906). Congress income decreased because of the lack of profit and loan repayment from the 1985 Congress. The loans to the 8th EMG Congress in 1987 were completely repaid. The Rio de Janeiro Congress was expected to break even partially because funding was kept in more stable currencies in North America and Europe. Total expenses for the Fiscal Period were US \$668,652 and increased by about 6% over 4 years. Increases were due primarily to costs of living, transportation, and additional activities for the Federation, the Executive Committee and Editorial offices. Total assets in December 1989 were valued at US \$458,773, a substantial increase over the US \$278,807 in August 1985. The previous policy of keeping Federation funds in many places was replaced by a plan to keep the funds in one place in Switzerland. Funds were moved to *Crédit Suisse* in Zurich. Investments increased in value in 4 years from US \$90,595 to US \$381,732.

The financial problem facing the Executive Committee during this term pertained to the Barbican Centre, site of the 1985 London Congress. The contract for which was more complex than originally expected. Many extra charges were unexpected. Auditors were hired to advise the Federation and the (British) EEG Society on

settling the matter of the additional charges. After long and delicate negotiations with the Barbican Centre, Congress Convener A.M. Halliday achieved a suitable settlement. The Federation loan to the Congress was not repaid and the Federation covered an additional US \$50,000 of expenses.

6. Rules committee

The Rules Committee consisting of William R. Kennedy (Chairman), David Burke, Gilson E. Gonçalves e Silva, Carl H. Lücking, and Paolo Rossini dealt with several amendments of Federation's rules raised during this Fiscal Period.

7. Federation name change

An amendment of the name "International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology" was proposed by the Executive Committee and endorsed by the Council through a mail ballot in June 1987. At the Rio de Janeiro Congress, the Council and General Assembly considered the issue again and approved the amendment by consensus. The major purpose of the name change was to recognize that the Federation represents a broad collection of knowledge about investigating physiology and disease of the nervous system and muscles through various methods of testing, especially through electrodiagnostic methods. Over the past 40 years, the Federation's focus had expanded well beyond EEG itself. At the 1990 General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro, the vote in favour of changing the name of the Federation to IFCN was unanimous. There were no abstentions. This name change was received as a forward step, looking to the future of what this organization represents now and in decades to come.

Consideration was raised about the name of the journal, "Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology". The journal's name was well established and widely referred to, and it was

important to preserve the high impact of the journal, which could be disrupted by a name change. For that reason, the journal's name was not changed at this time.

8. EMG congress name

A further discussion concerned the question whether the name of the EMG Congress should include "Clinical Neurophysiology" or whether EEG and EMG Congress should be known simply as "International Congress of Clinical Neurophysiology". The Executive Committee proposed and the Council in Rio de Janeiro approved an amendment to the Bye-Law on Other International Meetings stating: "In addition to the International Congress of EEG and Clinical Neurophysiology, the Federation organizes an *International Congress of Electromyography and may organize or sponsor other interim meetings on any topic related to clinical neurophysiology.*" Future Rules Committees were encouraged to study and report back on further name changes for the congresses.

9. Two Editors-in-Chief

The Executive Committee recommended that the Federation allow for two individuals to hold simultaneously the title *Editor-in-Chief*. The Executive Committee carefully studied the problem of balancing the status of the editors who are in charge of the Western and European offices, respectively. Until 1988, the two editors had been invited to the meetings of the Executive Committee, but only one had a vote in conformity with the Federation Statutes. In early 1988, the Executive Committee agreed provisionally to grant to each editor the name of "Editor-in-Chief" and to give each of them a half vote (which amounted to having them share the one vote provided for an Editor by the Statutes). Federation President requested that the General Assembly grant a full vote to each Editor-in-Chief. This would require a change in Statutes. The Rules Committee noted

that this would increase the number of Executive Committee members who had not been elected by the Council. The General Assembly voted with more than a two-thirds majority to change the Statutes and Bye-Laws as follows: “The Federation is administered by an Executive Committee composed of the President, the immediate Past President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Federation, the Editors-in-Chief of the EEG Journal, . . .” In addition, a change was made to the Journal Bye-Law, “The Editorial Staff may consist of *two Editors-in-Chief*, a Managing Editor, . . .”. The Rules Committee was asked to report back at the next meeting on problems this may cause in the balance between EEG and EMG members on the Executive Committee.

10. Geographic representation

Geographic diversity was desired for broad geographic representation as a goal of Federation rulemaking. The two Members-at-Large must represent geographical regions not already elected to the Executive Committee. A question arose as to whether the geographical exclusion should include or exclude the Past President’s location. An amendment of the Bye-Law “Committees, The Nomination Committee” had been submitted by the Executive Committee to the Council of Rio as follows: “The Nomination Committee should ensure that Members-at-Large are chosen from geographical areas not already represented in the Executive Committee by members elected in the same fiscal period”. This amendment restricts the areas represented by the current President, the Treasurer and the Secretary, but not the area represented by the Past President who was elected in the previous fiscal period. This was approved by consensus.

In the years since, the meaning of this amendment changed. When adopted, it was meant that the Member-at-Large must be from broadly defined geographic regions different from the previously chosen Executive Committee members. At the time of adopting the amendment, it was

understood that example geographic regions were Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, North America, Latin America, Africa and Australia.

As the years passed, this meaning was lost. The rule came to mean the Member-at-Large could not be from the same nation. Twenty years later, the original intent resurfaced in further proposed rule clarifications to ensure broad representation by defining a region to be the societies in a Chapter.

11. EMG commission

The 1985 General Assembly in London requested a special committee to examine the role and purpose of the EMG Commission and how best to ensure a fair balanced in representation of both EEG and EMG in executive operations. Based on the committee’s conclusions, the Council in Rio de Janeiro voted to disband the EMG Commission. The EMG Commission was formed at the First International EMG Congress in 1961 and continued its work for three decades. Its chairmen were successively: Fritz Buchthal (1961), Edward H. Lambert (1965), Fritz Buchthal (1969), Albrecht Struppler (1973), John E. Desmedt (1977 and 1981), and Stéphane Métal (1985).

In years leading up to this and from this point on, EMG has been recognized as a core discipline of the Federation.

Nominations rules called for fair representation of the EEG and EMG disciplines in future Executive Committee composition.

12. Regional meetings

The Federation sponsored symposia besides its traditional International Congresses. This fulfilled the educational missions for the IFSECN and served to foster the vocational development among young physicians. During this Fiscal Period, the Federation sponsored several regional meetings. These included:

- Regional Symposium of Clinical Neurophysiology in Bangkok, Thailand, February 1987.
- Regional Symposium of Clinical Neurophysiology in Bali, Indonesia, September 1987, jointly with the Asian and Oceanian Congress of Neurology.
- Regional Symposium of Clinical Neurophysiology in Beijing, People's Republic of China, June 1989.

Each symposium and educational workshop served to support and promote a newly affiliated Federation member society. These symposia also served to enhance the impact of our discipline in the host and neighbouring countries by providing intensive teaching and updating in practical methodologies for young clinical neurophysiologists. Many young neurophysiologists were supported by a Federation fellowship. Work with local authorities led to new positions and laboratories for EEG and EMG. These showed the value of regional meetings toward achieving the mission of the Federation.

13. International congresses

13.1. VIII International Congress of Electromyography (ICEMG)

The EMG Congress was held in Sorrento, Italy, on May 24–29, 1987 at the invitation of the Italian Society of EEG and EMG which hosted the congress. The Organizing Committee consisted of the local organizers: Giuseppe Caruso (Convener), Paolo Rossini (Secretary), and Antonio Arrigo (Treasurer), and members of the Federation Executive Committee: John E. Desmedt, Robert J. Ellingson, Bram Ongerboer de Visser, Manuel Meyer, Stéphane Métral. Over 800 physicians and scientists attended. The education and scientific programmes were well received. The programme included 16 symposia, 8 didactic lectures, many demonstrations and workshops, and 32 poster sessions designed with active discussions lead by a chairperson. The social programme was outstanding and highly praised.

13.2. XII International Congress of EEG and Clinical Neurophysiology

The EEG Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro in January 14–19, 1990, summer time in the southern hemisphere. The choice of Brazil as host country for the major quadrennial Congress was a demonstration of support for clinical neurophysiology in Latin America. The Federation by this time had seven member societies in this region. This was taken as a step toward reaching out to be more receptive to the special problems that may be challenging our colleagues in different parts of the world. The Brazilian Society of Clinical Neurophysiology served as the host society. Its Organizing Committee representatives were Gilson E. Gonçalves e Silva (Convener), Roberto Low (Secretary), and João A.M. Nóbrega (Treasurer). Organizing representatives from the Federation, John E. Desmedt, Robert J. Ellingson, Bram Ongerboer de Visser, Manuel Meyer, and Stéphane Métral who worked tirelessly with the local society representatives to organize an excellent scientific and social event. Honorary Presidents of the Congress were: José G. Camargo Lima (Brazil), Henri Gastaut (France), Pierre Gloor (Canada), Edward H. Lambert (USA), and Yasuo Shimazono (Japan).

The venue of the Congress was Hotel Nacional Rio Convention Centre. The programme included 17 didactic lectures, 19 symposia, videotape sessions, and free communications presented in eight poster sessions. About 900 active physicians and scientists participated. The organizers faced several obstacles. The Brazilian government does not allow importation of equipment so the number of vendors was fewer than usual. Because of Brazilian hyperinflation, the congress financial transactions were handled through Zurich and New York. Despite the wide fluctuations in value of the crusado currency, the Congress was able to balance its budget.

New rules were implemented for bidding on the next International Congress. Invitations for hosting the International Congress must be sent

to the Executive Committee at least 2 months ahead of the General Assembly meeting. This would allow for some time to consider the details. Proposals for hosting the next International Congress in 1993 were received from Canada–USA, Germany, Hungary, and India. Vancouver was approved by a majority of 47 votes.

14. General assembly report of the president

As a part of his report on the Rio de Janeiro General Assembly, the President presented his perception of the quiet, but significant, evolution of the challenges that the Federation has had to meet.

“We will all agree that the Federation should maintain a prevalent position in enhancing the significance of the studies of brain and muscle functions through electrical recordings. While electroencephalography was of premier concern since the first decade of the Federation, electromyography strongly developed from the 1960s and has now established its position in our traditions. For example, both EEG and EMG are now well represented in the Executive Committee (thus removing the need for an “EMG Commission”), and their cooperation enhances the impact efficiency of our ventures.

Recently, electrophysiological monitoring in surgery or sleep, evoked potentials, transcranial magnetic stimulation and brain mapping have been pushed forward. In addition, other methodologies such as CT, PET, SPECT and MRI are providing new imaging resources which become popular in clinical neurology and might pretend to substitute altogether for brain electricity studies in diagnostic applications.

I am sure you will share my feeling that these recent challenges of sophisticated anatomical diagnostic tools should be taken seriously and that they should be properly responded to. It is time for us to reassess all the areas of our discipline and to actively promote our best updated electrophysiological methodologies throughout the world. Fellowship programmes and regional workshops appear to me to deserve special concern.”

The complete President’s report and the full Proceedings of the General Assembly are published in *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, 1993, 87: 67–75.

15. Honours and awards

Honorary Fellows of the Federation elected during this term included Fritz Buchthal (Copenhagen), Pierre Gloor (Montreal), Edward H. Lambert (Minneapolis), Antoine Rémond (Paris), and Yasuo Shimazono (Tokyo). This was approved unanimously by the 1990 General Assembly.

Three honorary lectures were created and named after major pioneers of clinical neurophysiology in plenary sessions. The intention was to have these named honorary lectures at each future quadrennial congress. Major international figures in clinical neurophysiology were invited to give these honorary lectures.

The name of Hans Berger who established electroencephalography with his major paper of 1929 was an obvious choice for one lecture’s name. The Rio de Janeiro Congress marked the 60th anniversary of Berger’s publication. Jerome (Pete) Engel of Los Angeles delivered the First Berger Lecture on functional explorations of the epileptic brain and their therapeutic implications.

Eric Kugelberg was chosen as a name for the second lectureship, because of his work as a founding father of electromyography and on the basic classical framework for the diagnosis of neuropathic and myopathic disorders and human reflexes. Robert Porter of Victoria, Australia, delivered the First Kugelberg Lecture on brain mechanisms of voluntary motor commands.

The Third Lecture was named after Lord Adrian of Cambridge to celebrate his essential contribution to neurophysiology in animals and in humans, and as a reminder that our discipline is deeply rooted in the basic

neurosciences. Fernando Lopes da Silva of Amsterdam presented the First Adrian Lecture on neural mechanisms underlying brain waves.

Another initiative introduced at the General Assembly were the Young Investigator Awards. Elsevier Science Publishers funded these awards of US \$3500 for each of two. They were awarded to honour young authors submitting an excellent original manuscript to the journal *EEG and Clinical Neurophysiology*. The Executive Committee accepted this proposal and established a procedure for the designation of the laureates. The name Cobb Award would be given to the author of a manuscript submitted to the European journal office and the name Brazier Award for the Western Hemisphere office. The manuscripts would go through the standard journal review procedure. The primary author must be a person under the age of 40 years. The awards will be given during each quadrennial Congress.

16. Nomination committee

The Nomination Committee for this term was composed of Robert J. Ellingson (Chairman, USA), D.J. Brimani (Iran), Ray Cooper (UK), and Karl Hainaut (Belgium). In 1985, shortly after the 1985 General Assembly authorized a second member-at-large position, a special election was held. Procedures for this election followed the wishes as expressed by the General Assembly. All nominations received from Delegates would be placed on the first ballot as long as they were eligible for the position and agreed to serve if elected. Only nominees from geographical areas not yet represented in the Executive Committee were considered eligible: Africa, Asia, Australia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. If no candidate were to receive a majority on the first ballot, the two with the greatest votes would be in a runoff ballot. Eleven persons were nominated. Roberto Low of Brazil won that election with the majority on the first round of voting.

He served in that Executive Committee role during most of these 4 years.

Near the end of the third year, the election cycle was initiated for the next term for President, Secretary, Treasurer and two Members-at-Large. Additional constraints were applied. No one who had previously held an office was eligible for re-election to that office, except that the Secretary and Treasurer may be elected to a second term. If the Treasurer was an EMGer, the Secretary must have been an EEGer, or vice versa. The two Members-at-Large must have come from geographic regions other than those already represented by the other elected officers. One Member-at-Large must have been an EEGer and the other an EMGer. The election process had become complex.

To comply with the above restrictions, the election was held in three stages. Voting was one vote per member society. The first round elected a President and a Treasurer. Six people were nominated for President; one declined to run. Four were nominated for Treasurer; two declined to run. Election ballots were sent out on December 15, 1988. Jun Kimura of Japan received a majority of 27 votes for the office of President, Manuel Meyer of Switzerland a majority of 33 votes for the office of Treasurer; both were declared as elected without a runoff. The second round elected a Secretary. Eight people were nominated; two were excluded by rule and two declined to run. Nomination ballots were sent out on February 28, 1989. Barry R. Tharp of the United States received a majority of 20 votes and was declared elected. The third round elected two Members-at-Large, one each for EEG and EMG disciplines. To this point in the election process, unrepresented geographical areas were Africa, Australasia, the Far East, the Near East, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. This represented the original sense of the geographical diversity rule. Six persons were nominated for EEG Member-at-Large and four for EMG Member-at-Large; all accepted to run. No candidate for either office

received a majority of votes in the initial ballot. A runoff listed the top two candidates for each office. In the runoff, the vote for the EMG Member-at-Large position was tied. Under Statute VIII.2 in force at that time, the President of the Federation had the deciding vote, which he cast for Jagjit S. Chopra of India. Jerzy Majkowski of Poland received a majority of 19 votes for the EEG Member-at-Large position and was declared elected.

The Executive Committee for the 1990–1993 Fiscal Period was composed of:

President	Jun Kimura (Japan)
Past President	John E. Desmedt (Belgium)
Secretary	Barry Tharp (USA)
Treasurer	Manuel Meyer (Switzerland)
Member-at-Large EMG	Jagjit Chopra (India)
Member-at-Large EEG	Jerzy Majkowski (Poland)
Editors-in-Chief	François Mauguère (France)
	Gastone G. Celesia (USA)
