

istry, and for example Ac and Pr— the conclusion was made that the context in which the symbols are used makes the meaning unambiguous.

“Overall, it was a real pleasure to realize that so many people are interested in the naming of the new elements, including high-school students making essays about possible names and telling how proud they were to have been able to participate in the discussions,” said Professor Jan Reedijk, President of the Inorganic Chemistry Division. He added “It is a long process from initial discovery to the final naming, and IUPAC is thankful for the cooperation of everyone involved. For now, we can all cherish our periodic table completed down to the seventh row.”

“The names of the new elements reflect the realities of our present time” said IUPAC President Prof Natalia Tarasova, “universality of science, honoring places from three continents, where the elements have been discovered—Japan, Russia, the United States—and the pivotal role of human capital in the development of science, honoring an outstanding scientist—Professor Yuri Oganessian”.

The exploration of new elements continues, and scientists are searching for elements beyond the seventh row of the periodic table. IUPAC and the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) have recently established a new joint working group, whose task will be to examine the criteria used to verify claims for the discovery of new elements.

See full release in the News section of iupac.org
www.iupac.org/iupac-announces-the-names-of-the-elements-113-115-117-and-118/

IUPAC Periodic Table of the Elements—Updated Release

An updated version of the Periodic Table has been released on 28 November 2016 which includes the recently added elements 113, 115, 117, and 118 and all standard and conventional atomic weights.

The standard atomic weights (abridged to five significant digits) and the conventional atomic weights are extracted from the most recent 2013 review published in *PAC* Vol. 88, No.3, pp. 265-291 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/pac-2015-0305>). For ytterbium, the standard atomic weight is based on the 2015 review. An interval in square brackets provides the lower and upper bounds of the standard atomic weight for that element. For users needing an atomic-weight value for an unspecified sam-

ple without regard to the uncertainty, the conventional values are provided. No values are listed for elements which lack isotopes with a characteristic isotopic abundance in natural terrestrial samples. See *PAC* for more details or visit Commission II.1 at www.ciaaw.org. Visit www.isotopesmatter.com for an interactive version of the Periodic Table of the Elements and Isotopes.

A reprint of that table is included as this issue's back cover tear-off page. To download the printable (PDF) version, see the following webpage: www.iupac.org/what-we-do/periodic-table-of-elements

Gender-based Harassment in the Practice of Science

On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women—25 November 2016, www.un.org/en/events/endviolenceday—the International Council for Science (ICSU) called for more effective strategies to promote gender equality and equitable access to all resources in the practice of science, notably in the area of field research, and to remove barriers to the full participation in science by women.

This call emerged from a workshop organized by the ICSU Committee on Freedom and Responsibility in the Conduct of Science (CFRS), the Mexican Academy of Sciences, and the ICSU Regional Office of Latin America and the Caribbean on “Gender Issues in Field Research: Mobility and Internationalization of Science,” held in Mexico City on 27 April 2016. (see *CI* Sep 2016, p. 37; doi: [10.1515/ci-2016-0527](https://doi.org/10.1515/ci-2016-0527))

Gender-based harassment can limit the mobility of women researchers and contribute to the under-representation of women in senior careers, as scholars and as leaders in science and industry. Such barriers have the potential to harm the integrity of the research community, relationships amongst its practitioners, and victims' commitment to scientific research and scholarship. The advisory note “**Mobility and Field Research in the Sciences: Gender Equality and Prevention of Harassment**” is available online.

This advisory note, based on the ICSU's Statute 5 on the *Principle of Universality of Science*, commits the council and its members to supporting scientists' freedom of movement, association, expression, and communication, and to promoting equitable and non-discriminatory access to science.

www.icsu.org/freedom-responsibility/advisory-documentation