

# OMICOS 5

Florence  
1989

## OMCOS 5, Florence, October 1-6, 1989

The 'Fifth IUPAC Symposium on "Organometallic Chemistry directed towards Organic Synthesis", OMCOS-V, followed the previous meetings in Fort Collins (1981), Dijon (1983), Kyoto (1985) and Vancouver (1987). The Universities of Florence, Pisa and Parma where at that time research in the field of organometallic chemistry was a major activity, were entrusted with the organization of the congress that was held, from October 1st through October 6th 1989, in the 'Palazzo dei Congressi' of Florence, a city of worldwide fame for its unique art treasures, magnificent historical buildings, and famous museums.



Co-Chairmen of the Conference were Professor Giuseppe Casnati (University of Parma), Professor Alfredo Ricci (University of Florence), and Professor Piero Salvadori (University of Pisa).

More than 700 participants from all over



the world were present and the overseas delegations from USA and from Japan were particularly numerous. The attendance of distinguished scientists from the most representative chemical companies from European and extra-European Countries, was also actively pursued by the Scientific and Organizing Committees, aimed at promoting a merge of the academic and of the industrial chemical communities towards targets of common interest. Famous scientists already awarded the Nobel Prize in Chem-

istry (Professor H. C. Brown, Nobel Prize in 1979, and Professor J.M. Lehn, Nobel Prize in 1987) or who would have been awarded in the incoming years (Professor R. Noyori, Nobel Prize in 2001, and Professor E.-i. Negishi, Nobel Prize in 2010) participated as speakers to the OMCOS-V Conference.

The program of the symposium featured 8 plenary lectures, 17 invited lectures, 88 oral presentations delivered by leading scientists in the domain of organometallic chemistry and 133 posters, devoted to the following main themes:

**Synthesis of molecules of biological interest via organometals.**

**Metallo-enzymes as models in organic synthesis**

**Synthesis of fine chemical via organometals**

**Selective process mediated by organometals or organometallic complexes.**

During the opening ceremony two worldwide known scientists that in 1989 passed away, were commemorated:

Professor John Stille, was remembered as eminent exponent in the field of organometallic chemistry and as promoter of the 'OMCOS' Symposia.

Professor Piero Pino, who should have been a speaker at the Conference, was remembered for his significant contribution to the stereocontrolled synthesis of polymers

via organometallics.

In the scientific program the use of an extensive array of metals ranging from lithium to tin, from chromium to magnesium, from palladium to rhodium and ruthenium was presented in plenary, and invited lectures or as short oral presentations and in the poster sessions, the main goals being the development of new selective synthetic methodologies and/or the obtainment of target organic molecules. The stereochemical aspects as well as the discovery of novel catalytic protocols but also the opening of new routes to biologically relevant organic molecules through the use of organometals were particularly under focus.

A particular care was addressed by the Scientific and Organizing Committees towards the younger people participation through the allotment of a relevant number of fellowships, reduced fees and the conference format (88 oral presentations and 133 posters).

The social programme was organized in such a way to let the participants to enjoy the beauties of the city of Florence, the two main events being the concert in the Chiesa of Santa Croce and the Social banquet that took place at Palazzo Borghese a neoclassic historical building.



for outlining the Conference venue and of a famous handwork to symbolize Florence a city of art, the most important meaning of the symbol was the dissemination, the spread out of the knowledge among the attending scientists, just as in the tile the sower does in his own field.

The symbol selected for the OMOCS-V Conference 'the sower' came from a series of tiles representing the seasons, produced in XV century by the school of Della Robbia perhaps the most famous ceramists of the Renaissance period.

Besides the obvious choices of October

*Alfredo Ricci, Bologna 2011*



