

1920) includes members of the Association resident in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana east of the Continental Divide, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Texas west of the 100th meridian.

Section 4. The Alaska Division (organized in 1951) includes members of the Association resident in Alaska and others who meet such requirements as may be established by the Division and approved by the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Each division shall receive for its expenses an annual allowance not to exceed one dollar for each of its members who is an Association member in good standing, or three hundred dollars (\$300) whichever is larger, and shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors covering its activities and its financial situation.

Article VIII. Affiliates and Associates

Section 1. The names of affiliated and associated organizations shall be published from time to time as directed by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Affiliated academies of science shall receive for research an annual allowance of fifty cents for each of their members who is also a member in good standing of the Association. The minimum annual allowance shall be fifty dollars. If any academy fails to utilize the research funds made available to it in any one year, these funds shall revert to the Association's treasury on December 31 of the second calendar year following the year in which the allowance was computed.

Article IX. Meetings

Section 1. The programs and arrangements for the Association meetings shall be under the general direction of the Board of Directors.

Article X. Publications

Section 1. The publications of the Association shall be (a) SCIENCE, (b) THE SCIENTIFIC MONTHLY, (c) *Proceedings*, and (d) such other special publications as the Board of Directors may direct.

Section 2. The Association shall not be responsible for statements or opinions advanced in papers or in discussions at meetings of the Association or its sections, divisions, or branches, or printed in its publications, nor for statements by any of its general or administrative officers except those authorized by the Board of Directors or reflecting the duly established policies of the Association.

Article XI. Funds

Section 1. All funds shall be paid into the business office of the executive officer, where they shall be entered in the books of the Association, and deposited in a bank designated by the Board of Directors. The treasurer shall be the custodian of all Investment Funds, Endowment, Trust, and Gift Funds, and such other funds as may be placed in his charge by the Board of Directors. The executive officer shall be the custodian of the current funds.

Section 2. All bills against members and others shall be made and collected by the business office of the executive officer.

Section 3. All expenditures shall be made in accordance with the budget of appropriations as adopted by the Board of Directors.

Section 4. All payments shall be made by the business office upon competent certification as to their correctness and proper authorization.

Section 5. Checks against the accounts of the Association will bear two signatures, from a list of individuals

determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. The securities of the Association may be bought, sold, or exchanged only upon the written order of two of the following: The chairman of the Investment and Finance Committee, the vice-chairman of the Investment and Finance Committee, the treasurer, and the executive officer.

Section 7. The business office of the executive officer shall keep proper accounts of all financial transactions of the Association.

Section 8. The accounts of the Association shall be audited and approved annually by a certified public accountant selected by the Board of Directors.

Section 9. The executive officer shall have the authority to enter into contracts for the Association, but contract authorizations must be within the budget authorizations made by the Board of Directors.

Section 10. The policies of a participating organization may be reviewed at any time, with official representation of the participating organization present, by the Board of Directors which may make recommendations to the participating organization.

Article XII

(There is no Article XII in the Bylaws, but the number is inserted here in order to preserve the parallelism between Articles in the Constitution and corresponding Articles in the Bylaws.)

Article XIII. Amendments

Section 1. The bylaws may be amended by majority vote of the Board of Directors, provided notification of the proposed amendment has been mailed to each member of the Board at least twenty (20) days prior to the meeting.

L. H. Snyder, President Elect

C. P. Oliver

For a period of years after 1920, most geneticists in this country showed very little interest in human genetics. Most genetical research was carried on with experimental organisms. Occasionally a geneticist discovered an interesting his-

tory of a familial pathological trait. He could do very little with the information, though, other than possibly publish it as a single case. Even if the investigator found enough similar histories in the literature to use in determining the mecha-

nism of inheritance, he could hardly expect to make comparative studies of racial and subpopulation groups. Human genetics seemed to have little to interest geneticists. Special methods were needed for analyzing human genetical data, and they were yet to be developed. The general public misunderstood the purpose and significance of studies in human genetics. Many believed that human genetics was merely another term for sterilization or controlled breeding. One can readily understand why geneticists preferred to work with experimental forms.

The president elect of the American

Dr. Oliver is chairman of the department of zoology at the University of Texas, Austin.



President and president elect of the AAAS: (left) Paul B. Sears, Yale University; (right) Laurence H. Snyder, University of Oklahoma.

Association for the Advancement of Science, Laurence H. Snyder, dedicated himself to the study of human genetics early in his scientific career. He recognized the potential value of such study, particularly by applying the information to gain better understanding of population problems. Most of Snyder's research has been devoted to human genetics. Approximately 90 percent of his extensive bibliography are papers on the genetics of man.

Snyder collected familial records of pathological traits but placed greater emphasis on studies of nonpathological traits, such as blood groups and PTC taste deficiency. As information became available, he applied the findings to medicolegal problems and used them in studies of racial relationships. New methods for more accurate determination of the mechanism of inheritance by analyzing mass data were developed. By accepting many invitations to lecture, Snyder presented his opinions about human genetics to nongeneticists and corrected wrong impressions that many had about the subject. As a consequence of Snyder's efforts, human genetics has become an active field of research in this country. Several research centers have been opened to study the genetics and variability of man. People in increasing numbers ask physicians and geneticists to help with familial genetical problems. A number of

counseling centers have been organized. Medical schools have begun to consider adding medical genetics to the curriculum. In 1948 interest in human genetics had developed sufficiently that a group organized the American Society of Human Genetics.

Snyder was born in Kingston, N.Y., 23 July 1901. He took the bachelor of science degree in 1922 at Rutgers University, and the master of science degree at Harvard University in 1924. In 1926 Harvard awarded him the degree of doctor of science. Rutgers granted him an honorary doctor of science in 1947.

In 1924 Snyder accepted an appointment with North Carolina State College. In that same year his first published articles on human genetics appeared. Two of these were on the inheritance of blood groups, the first of a long series of papers dealing with the ABO, MN, and Rh blood types. Snyder's interest in the blood groups was broader than mere knowledge about their inheritance. In 1925 and 1926 he published papers on the use of blood groups in studies of racial relationships, in tests for paternity, and in linkage tests. A book, *Blood Grouping in Relation to Clinical and Legal Medicine*, published in 1929, summarized the data available up to that time.

Snyder accepted an appointment as associate professor with Ohio State Uni-

versity in 1930. He became professor in 1933 and chairman of the department of zoology and entomology in 1942. From 1934 to 1947, when he resigned from Ohio State, he was professor of medical genetics. Snyder and his students broadened their genetical studies to include PTC taste deficiency and other nonpathological traits. They became interested in frequency distributions of traits and alleles among population units. A paper that appeared in 1934 gave evidence that the group had found the need to seek better methods for analyzing human genetical data. The laboratory became recognized as the center in this country for the study of human genetics.

Universities, professional groups, and lay groups began to show increased interest in Snyder and the published results of his research. He received numerous invitations to give special lectures. His willingness to accept these invitations has had a great influence on the progress of human genetics. Snyder's enthusiasm for the subject and his firm convictions about the benefits man can expect from increased knowledge of human genetics helped to create confidence on the part of the audience in the lecturer and a willingness to listen to him. Snyder matched this reaction with an ability to explain the subject to a group who knew little about genetics.

In 1947 Snyder accepted an appointment as dean of the Graduate School and professor of medical genetics with the University of Oklahoma. He is continuing his research and lecture program.

Even with the heavy schedule he followed Snyder took part in activities of national societies and organizations. He has been vice president of the American Society of Naturalists (1941), the American Society of Zoologists (1943), and the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases (1953). The Eugenics Research Association chose him to be president in 1937. He was secretary-treasurer (1944-46), vice president (1947), and president (1948) of the Genetics Society of America, and president (1950) of the American Society of Human Genetics. Snyder has been editor of the *Ohio Journal of Science* and of the *American Journal of Human Genetics*.

With his understanding of the relationship of science to human affairs, Snyder will be valuable to the Association as an intermediary between the scientists and the public. He has the admirable characteristic of being a good listener, and a group or individual with whom he meets will quickly relax and feel at ease. The AAAS is fortunate in the choice of Laurence H. Snyder as its president elect.

Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty.—TRYON EDWARDS.