

bagpipe. It may be surmised with some assurance that this instrument ("an ill wind that nobody blows good," he calls it) has afforded him a pleasant pastime. He enjoys hi-fi recordings of bagpipe music. His urge for athletic endeavor found its outlet in bowling, where his seasonal average in the NSF league was always near the top.

Most important of his personal characteristics is his complete integrity in all his dealings and actions. Mild-mannered and soft-spoken, he can be indignant without loss of temper. Although exceedingly loyal to members of his staff, he does not shun unpleas-

ant duty when forthright speaking to an individual may be indicated. The lasting impression one gains from long association with Alan Waterman is of his undemonstrative manner; his unhurried actions; his taking time, even when pressure is great, to reach right decisions; his fine sense of humor; his enjoyment in listening to and telling good anecdotes and puns; and his complete lack of condescension and snobishness. He is a true gentleman in every sense of the word.

Waterman's retirement from his post as director of the National Science Foundation, which under the regula-

tions will occur during the next year, will free him from the heavy burdens of that office for less demanding activities. These, one may predict, will be plentiful, for he is not a person to retire to a rocking chair. He will have a chance to catch up on long-postponed undertakings of more personal interest; but various constructive affairs in the public interest, without the tremendous pressures of deadlines and demands from "higher up," will also occupy his attention. The AAAS is fortunate indeed that its affairs will be among those of top priority in his schedule.

AAAS Council Meeting, 1961

Dael Wolfe

During the annual meeting of the AAAS in Denver, 26 to 31 December, the Council of the Association met twice. Both sessions were held in the Denver Hilton Hotel under the chairmanship of President Thomas Park, with Robert C. Miller serving as parliamentarian. The first session, at 4:00 P.M. on 27 December, was attended by 175 members of the Council; 149 members were present during the second session, at 9:00 A.M. on 30 December. Chauncey D. Leake, chairman of the Board of Directors, reviewed the Association's purposes, present and future activities, gain in membership (see Table 1), and finances.

Elections and Officers

The Committee on Nominations and Elections reported that the Council, by mail ballot, had elected Alan T. Waterman as president-elect; had reelected Henry Eyring and William W. Rubey as members of the Board of Directors; and had elected Stanley S. Ballard and

reelected Stanley A. Cain and Frank Bradshaw Wood as members of the Committee on Council Affairs.

The Board of Directors reported the selection of Mina Rees to complete the unexpired portion of the term on the Board of Directors left vacant by the election of Alan T. Waterman as president-elect.

The vice presidents and the chairmen of sections, as elected by the Council, are listed on page 533. Council voted authority to the Board of Directors to elect vice presidents and chairmen for those sections that had not yet presented nominations for these positions.

The Board of Directors announced that it had reappointed Frank Bradshaw Wood of the Flower and Cook Observatory, University of Pennsylvania, as secretary of the Section on Astronomy and Howard B. Sprague of Pennsylvania State University as secretary of the Section on Agriculture, and had appointed the following new section secretaries: Section on Zoological Sciences, David W. Bishop of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Section on Anthropology, Eleanor Leacock of the

Bank Street College of Education, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Section on History and Philosophy of Science, N. Russell Hanson of Indiana University. All are to serve for 4-year terms, 1962 through 1965.

Council Organization

The President reminded Council that 1961 was the first year in which the new Committee on Council Affairs had been active, and reviewed the responsibilities of that committee.

Paul M. Gross, chairman of the committee, reported that some items of business had arrived too late for inclusion in detail on the printed agenda, which had been prepared by the committee, and suggested that in the future the committee might wish to request an earlier deadline for receipt of resolutions or other recommendations for Council consideration.

In referring to a discussion at the 1960 Council meeting of an apparent conflict in the Association's constitution between the statement of responsibilities of Council and the statement of responsibilities of the Board of Directors, he stated that the matter was not urgent in the judgment of the Committee on Council Affairs, but that it had been discussed with the Association's legal counsel, and that a modification of the wording might be recommended to Council for consideration at the 1962 meeting.

With respect to the question of the composition of Council, which was originally raised at the 1959 Council meeting, Dr. Gross reported that the topic had been discussed in consider-

The author is executive officer of the AAAS.

able detail by the committee, and that a special subcommittee had been established to give the matter further review. A letter on this topic was sent to all Council members on 30 August. The majority of members who replied were not enthusiastic about reorganizing the structure of Council. Dr. Gross said that the Committee on Council Affairs had no recommendations to make, but requested any member who wishes to propose a change to send his proposal, in writing, to the Executive Officer.

Ladislaus Marton, chairman of the Council Study Committee on International Scientific Communication, recommended adoption of the following recommendations from the committee's report, which had been distributed in advance. Council voted to adopt them.

1) The Study Committee on International Scientific Communication, recognizing the need for the broadest possible communication between U.S. and foreign scientists, and believing that an International Science Register, in which a major portion of the world's principal scientists and engineers would be listed with appropriate biographical and bibliographical data, would be of widespread value in facilitating such communication and encouraging person-to-person programs in the sciences, recommends that the Council request the Board of Directors to explore the feasibility of establishing such an International Science Register by cooperative action of scientific bodies, or by commercial publishers, and to encourage, expedite, and assist in its establishment, if feasible.

2) The Study Committee on International Scientific Communication, encouraged by the remarkable success of the AAAS Chinese Science Symposium, and having determined from preliminary inquiries that the concept of such a symposium is attractive to leading scientists in other countries, recommends that the AAAS take the initiative in exploring further the possibility of encouraging the organization of similar symposia in cooperation with foreign associations and academies.

Dr. Gross announced that the Committee on Council Affairs had discharged the Study Committee on International Scientific Communication, with thanks for its promptness in completing its work; that the Council study committees on Administration of Scientific Work, Graduate Science Education and Standards, Research in Small Colleges, and Science in Secondary School Education were continued for 1962; and that a new Study Committee on Natural Areas as Research Facilities, under the chairmanship of F. Raymond Fosberg, had been established.

Upon recommendation of the Com-

Table 1. AAAS membership.

<i>Changes during 1961</i>	
New members elected	12,226
Losses	
Deaths	273
Resignations	1,814
Dropped for nonpayment of dues	3,346
Total loss	5,433
Net increase during 1961	6,793
<i>Totals as of 31 December 1961</i>	
Annual members in good standing	62,588
Life and emeritus members	1,213
Total in good standing	63,801
In arrears	3,886
New for 1962	1,203
Total membership	68,890

mittee on Council Affairs and at the request of the Board of Directors, the Council voted to amend Article V, Section 7, of the Association's bylaws to read as follows:

Section 7. The Committee on AAAS Meetings shall exercise general responsibility over annual meetings of the Association, coordinating the plans for sessions arranged by sections of the Association and by affiliated societies, and planning sessions for the Association as a whole. The committee shall consist of nine (9) members appointed by the Board of Directors. Each member shall serve a term of three (3) years, the terms of three members to expire on January 14 of each year. Each shall serve until his successor shall have signed in writing his acceptance of election.

From a slate of nominees submitted by the Committee on Council Affairs, Council elected James F. Bonner (professor of biology, California Institute of Technology), Howard B. Sprague (head of the department of agronomy, Pennsylvania State University), and Richard H. Wilhelm (chairman of the department of chemical engineering, Princeton University) to serve for 2-year terms on the Committee on Nominations and Elections.

Committee Reports

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Affiliation and with endorsement by the Board of Directors, the Council elected the following organizations as affiliates of the AAAS: Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, Society of Plastics Engineers, American Society for Metals, American Society of Oral Surgeons, and Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club.

Barry Commoner, chairman of the Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare, announced that as major activities for the year, the committee had established a Commission on Air Conservation, which will prepare a report on the problems of conservation of the earth's atmosphere, and had presented a symposium on "Problems of Survival" on 26 December. He also called attention to an article entitled "Science and human survival" that was published in the 29 December 1961 issue of *Science* as the report of a conference arranged by the committee, and reported that the committee had recommended to the Board of Directors the following statement:

As indicated in the conference report (*Science* 134, 2080), we recognize that scientists have certain special responsibilities toward helping to resolve the problems created by the potentially suicidal character of modern war. These responsibilities are:

1) To inform the public about the technical facts relevant to the character of modern war, so that citizens can be prepared to make intelligent decisions on the social problems created by the obsolescence of war as a means of protecting society.

2) To create a new collaborative scientific approach to the study of the problem of human survival in order to develop new alternatives to war, and thereby provide means for social protection that do not endanger the future of the human race.

Accordingly we believe that:

a) The AAAS should continue its leadership in stimulating, among the scientific community, activities designed to educate the public relative to the problems of modern war, by the means already developed by the Association.

b) The AAAS should also play a leading role in stimulating activities directed toward the development of scientific studies of the problems of human survival and recommend to the AAAS Board that it consider what steps could be taken by the AAAS to initiate this enterprise on a national scale.

The President announced that the Board of Directors had appointed a subcommittee to report to it on actions which the Association might take in stimulating the development of the scientific study of these problems.

Edward G. Sherburne, Jr., of the AAAS staff, reported that he has been working with the Committee on Public Understanding of Science to try to develop clearer definitions of what science should be presented and how it should be presented to the public, of the potential role of television in this effort, and of the role of the AAAS. He re-

viewed a number of specific activities in the public education area in which the AAAS has been engaged during the past year.

Sectional Changes

Three requests for changes in the sectional structure of the Association were approved by Council: (i) the Section on Pharmacy was renamed the Section on Pharmaceutical Sciences; (ii) a new Section on Information and Communication was established; and (iii) a new Section on Statistics was established.

Table 2. AAAS budget for 1962.

<i>Receipts</i>	
Members' dues	\$ 580,000
Nonmember subscriptions	105,000
Back issues, etc.	4,000
Advertising in <i>Science</i>	1,000,000
Sale of:	
Microcards	600
Binders	2,800
Symposia	75,000
Emblems	1,200
Annual meeting	56,800
Rental receipts	16,000
Income from investments	35,000
Cash discounts	400
Administration of projects	25,000
Other	4,000
Total receipts	\$1,905,800
<i>Expenses</i>	
Expenses not categorized by function:	
Salaries	\$ 357,400
Insurance, retirement, social security	31,920
Supplies	43,500
Telephone	4,850
Postage	30,750
Travel	9,900
Miscellaneous	32,750
Printing and manufacturing <i>Science</i>	785,000
Editorial Board	6,350
Advertising	250,000
Symposium volumes	54,000
<i>AAAS Bulletin</i>	10,000
<i>Science Education News</i>	2,500
Annual meeting and exposition	31,150
Press service	18,635
Academy Conference and General Sessions	3,000
Building maintenance	53,135
Interest	3,590
Depreciation, building and equipment	35,520
Microcards	500
Binders	2,000
Emblems	350
Board of Directors	7,500
AAAS committees	17,000
Section expense	6,000
Division expense	11,000
Exec. Officer's discretionary fund	5,000
Contingencies	12,500
Total expenses	\$1,825,800
Net receipts	\$ 80,000

Resolutions

Paul Gross reported that three resolutions which had been received from the American Association of Scientific Workers after the agenda had been prepared had been handled by the Committee on Council Affairs as follows:

1) A resolution on nuclear testing, which asked that the AAAS "convene at the earliest possible time an international conference of scientific societies . . . to work out concrete proposals for the abolition of nuclear weapons and for world-wide disarmament," had been referred to the Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare.

2) A resolution on civil defense shelter programs, which requested the AAAS to explore ways and means by which questions concerning the civil defense program might be more widely discussed by scientists and the lay public, had also been referred to the Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare.

3) A resolution requesting the AAAS Council actively to oppose adoption by Congress of the bill H.R. 8556, an amendment to the National Science Foundation Act which would alter the qualification for receipt of an NSF fellowship, had been referred to the Board of Directors.

Upon motion from the floor, Council voted as an advisory statement to be transmitted to the Board of Directors that it is the sense of Council of AAAS that any criterion for the selection of NSF fellows other than merit is unwise.

A resolution of appreciation to the program arrangers, members of the local committees, and the general chairman of the Denver meeting, Robert L. Stearns, president of the Boettcher Foundation, for their devoted and effective efforts to make the meeting a notably successful one, was unanimously adopted by Council.

Finances

The Executive Officer announced that preliminary estimates for 1961 show an excess of receipts over expenditures of approximately \$175,000.

The following grants were received during 1961 (all except the final one are from the National Science Foundation): \$199,000 for the traveling sci-

ence libraries; \$40,000 for the holiday lecture series for selected high school students; \$56,884 for foreign scientists and mathematicians to visit, deliver lectures, and hold seminars at summer institutes for science and mathematics teachers; \$41,985 for a program of selecting high school science and mathematics teachers to be given National Science Foundation fellowships for graduate study in their areas of specialization; \$28,803 to complete the cost of the symposium on "Sciences in Communist China" presented at the 1960 annual meeting; \$26,000 for a study of the qualifications of secondary school science and mathematics teachers; and \$60,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to continue studies being conducted in cooperation with the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification, of standards for the certification of science and mathematics teachers.

The Executive Officer presented the budget for 1962, which had been approved by the Board of Directors (see Table 2).

Other Business

Donal E. J. MacNamara announced that a Congress of Scientists on Survival was planned to be held in the United States in 1962, that plans would probably develop for an international congress at a later date, and that members would be informed later of details. He said that he was not asking for any action on the part of Council, but for serious consideration of the proposal by individual scientists.

Margaret Mead reported that the symposium arranged by the Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare on the afternoon of 26 December had led to a call for a second meeting that was held late in the evening of 29 December. The topic discussed was that of how scientists in local communities could contribute most effectively to the consideration of problems of great social concern. She announced that the Scientists' Committee for Radiation Information, c/o New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, New York 21, N.Y., could give help to individuals or groups of scientists interested in starting local committees to keep citizens informed about such problems.