

# **American Mathematical Society Council Minutes**

**14 January 2003**

## **Abstract**

**The Council of the Society met at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 14, 2003, in Room 309 of the Baltimore Convention Center in Baltimore, Maryland. These are the Minutes of that meeting. Although several items were treated in Executive Session, all actions taken are reported in these Minutes.**

## **1. Call to Order**

### **1.1. Opening of the Meeting and Introductions**

The meeting was called to order at 1:35 PM. President Hyman Bass presided throughout. The members present were Colin C. Adams, Hyman Bass, Patricia Bauman, William Beckner, Eric Bedford, Sylvia T. Bozeman, John L. Bryant, Robert L. Bryant, Walter L. Craig, Robert J. Daverman, Keith J. Devlin, David Eisenbud, John M. Franks, Susan Friedlander, William Fulton, Irene M. Gamba, Henri A. Gillet, Martin Golubitsky, Michel L. Lapidus, David R. Morrison, Alexander Nagel, Louise A. Raphael, Jonathan M. Rosenberg, Hugo Rossi, Donald G. Saari, Chi-Wang Shu, B.A. Taylor, Lisa Traynor, and Karen Vogtmann. Among other interested parties and guests present were Roy L. Adler (AMS Board of Trustees), Diane Boumenot (AMS Staff), Jonathan Borwein (CMS Representative), Carl C. Cowen, John H. Ewing (AMS Executive Director), Monica Foulkes (AMS Staff), Sandy Golden (Admin. Assistant, AMS Secretary), Ronald L. Graham (MAA President Elect), Jane Hawkins (AMS Comm. on Science Policy chair), Roger Howe (AMS Comm. on Education chair), Arthur Jaffe, Jane Kister (Math. Reviews, Executive Editor), Irwin Kra, James W. Maxwell (AMS Assoc. Executive Director), John McCarthy (AMS Council Elect), Donald E. McClure (AMS Associate Treasurer Elect), Paul Sally (AMS Council Elect), Raquel Storti (AMS Staff), Tina Straley (MAA Executive Director) and Carol S. Wood (AMS Board of Trustees).

### **1.2. 2002 Council Elections**

The Society conducted its annual elections in the fall of 2002. Except for the new members of the Nominating Committee, those elected will take office on February 1, 2003. The newly elected members of the Council, the Editorial Boards Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Board of Trustees are listed under Item 4.1.

### **1.3. Retiring Members**

The terms of Patricia Bauman, William Fulton, Martin Golubitsky, Jonathan M. Rosenberg, and Lisa Traynor as Members at Large of the Council, of Michael P. Loss as chair of the Mathematical Surveys and Monographs Editorial Committee, and of Karen Vogtmann on the Executive Committee will end on 31 January 2003. This will be their final Council meeting in their current positions. The Council unanimously approved the Secretary's request to send thanks to each of them for sharing their wisdom with the Society and with the Council and for their service to the mathematical community.

### **1.4. Council Members**

Lists of Council members can be found in **Attachment A**, for the 2002 Council, and **Attachment B**, for the 2003 Council.

## **2. Minutes**

### **2.1. Minutes of the April 2002 Council**

The minutes of the 13 April 2002 Council meeting were approved as distributed.

### **2.2. The 05/2002 and 11/2002 Executive Committee and Board of Trustees (ECBT) Meetings**

The ECBT met in Ann Arbor, MI, in May and in Providence, RI, in November 2002. The minutes of those meetings are considered part of the minutes of the Council.

## **3. Consent Agenda**

The items below were approved by consent. (Items on the Consent Agenda are considered approved, unless brought to the floor for discussion, in which case they are treated in the usual manner and reported in the relevant section of these Minutes.)

### **3.1. APS-AMS-AAP Joint Public Service Award Selection Committee**

The (2) AMS representatives on this committee were changed from ones appointed by the AMS President to *ex officio* representatives, namely, the AMS President and either the President Elect or the Immediate Past President. The other societies use comparable officers as their representatives on the selection committee.

### **3.2. Automatic Theorem Proving Prize Committee**

The committee was discharged with thanks, because funding for the prize had been withdrawn.

### **3.3. Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee**

Upon recommendation of the Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee (MREC), the charge was updated to read:

**MREC is charged with giving scientific advice to the staff of Mathematical Reviews to further its goal of providing the international mathematics research community with timely and complete coverage of the mathematics research literature. That advice should concern issues including:**

- C The scope of coverage.**
- C The amount and quality of reviewing, and general editorial concerns about content of the databases.**
- C Evaluation of editorial policy, to be sure it provides adequate and useful information to the mathematical community,**
- C Priorities for proposed developments to the database.**

**The committee also serves as an oversight committee for the associate editors of Mathematical reviews and, in conjunction with the administrative staff, reviews the editorial functions of the editors.**

### **3.4. Dues for International Institutional Members**

The Council establishes the formula for computing institutional member dues, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. The formula for computing dues for international institutional members was established in 1998. Council approved the modification to the parameters used in that formula set forth in **Attachment C** (Attachment C also provides a rationale for the change). The Board of Trustees approved the same change at its November 2002 meeting.

## **4. Reports of Boards and Standing Committees**

### **4.1. Tellers' Reports on the 2002 AMS Elections [Executive Session]**

The Society conducted its annual elections in the fall of 2002. The results appear below.

#### **4.1.1. Tellers' Report on the Elections of Officers**

Those elected will take office on February 1, 2003. All terms are for three years except that of the Trustee, which is a five year term. The newly elected officers are:

Vice President	Karen Vogtmann	Cornell University
Members at Large	Susan M. Hermiller Brian H. Marcus John E. McCarthy Paul J. Sally, Jr. Paul Zorn	University of Nebraska, Lincoln University of British Columbia Washington University, St. Louis University of Chicago St Olaf College
Trustee	Jean Taylor	Rutgers University

#### **4.1.2. Tellers' Report on Elections to the Nominating Committee**

The following people were elected to the AMS Nominating Committee. Their terms of office are 01 January 2003 - 31 December 2005.

Nathaniel Dean	Rice University
Krystyna M. Kuperberg	Auburn University
Richard M. Hain	Duke University

#### **4.1.3. Tellers' Report on Elections to the Editorial Boards Committee**

The following people were elected to the Editorial Boards Committee. Their terms of office are 01 February 2003 - 31 January 2006.

Richard A. Brualdi	University of Wisconsin, Madison
Leonard L. Scott, Jr.	University of Virginia

The Tellers' Reports were approved, and they appear as **Attachment D**.

#### **4.2. Notices Editor Search Committee [Executive Session]**

The Search Committee recommended the appointment of ANDY R. MAGID as the next *Notices* Editor for a three year term, beginning 01 January 2004 and ending 31 December 2006. Council appointed Magid to the post for this term.

#### **4.3. Editorial Boards Committee [Executive Session]**

The Editorial Boards Committee (EBC) made recommendations about two appointments.

##### **4.3.1. Appointments to the Mathematical Surveys and Monographs Editorial Committee**

Upon the recommendation of the EBC, the Council appointed PETER S. LANDWEBER as chair of this editorial committee for a two year term, 01 February 2003 - 31 January 2005.

##### **4.3.2. Appointment to the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society Editorial Committee**

Upon the recommendation of the EBC, the Council appointed ROBERT DEVANEY (Boston University) as the Book Reviews Editor of the AMS Bulletin to complete the unexpired portion of Magid's term (19 months) and for another two year term thereafter, beginning 01 July 2003 and ending 31 Jan 2007.

#### **4.4. Executive Committee and Board of Trustees [Executive Session]**

The ECBT recommended reappointments of two officers of the Society

##### **4.4.1. Associate Secretary for the Central Section**

Upon the recommendation of the ECBT, the Council appointed SUSAN J. FRIEDLANDER to a fifth term as Associate Secretary for the Central Section (01 February 2004 - 31 January 2006).

##### **4.4.2. Associate Secretary for the Western Section**

Upon the recommendation of the ECBT, the Council appointed MICHEL L. LAPIDUS to a second term as Associate Secretary for the Western Section (01 February 2004 - 31 January 2006).

#### **4.5. Committee on Education**

The Committee on Education (CoE) met in Washington, DC, on 25-26 October 2002. The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021213-018. Roger Howe, CoE chair, presented a supplemental oral report, which was followed by a discussion period.

In addition, CoE received a request from the MAA, presented by Carl C. Cowen, for endorsement of the report, "MAA Guidelines for Programs and Departments in Undergraduate Mathematical Sciences (revised 2000)." The original version of these Guidelines had received CoE recommendation in 1994. In October 2002 CoE endorsed the principles on which the revised report was based and recommended that the AMS Council make a similar endorsement. (At the time of the Council meeting, the report itself could be found at <http://www.maa.org/guidelines/guidelines.html>.) Cowan described the report and reiterated MAA's request for endorsement. Council approved.

#### **4.6. Committee on Meetings and Conferences**

The Committee on Meetings and Conferences (CoMC) met in Chicago, IL, on 06 April 2002. The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021211-015.

#### **4.7. Committee on the Profession**

The Committee on the Profession (CoProf) met in Chicago, IL, on 21 September 2002. The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council and can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021107-008. In addition, the committee made several specific recommendations requiring Council action.

##### **4.7.1. Bylaws Changes in Life Membership**

At the January 2002 Council meeting, CoProf's proposal to expand eligibility for life membership was endorsed in principle by the Council, and CoProf was asked to propose specific wording for the necessary bylaws change. At its September 2002 meeting, CoProf considered two options for rewording and approved sending forward both of them for Council consideration. **Attachment E** provides further background on life membership and presents the two options. The Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees considered these two options at their November meeting and recommended the following edited version of Option 1 to Council for approval. The edits, indicated by underlines, insure that Council's discretion in establishing the eligibility for life membership is unambiguous.

Option 1 (Modified) An eligible member may become a life member by making a one-time payment of dues. The criteria for eligibility and the amount of dues shall be established by the Council, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. A life member is subsequently relieved of the obligation of paying dues. The status and privileges are those of ordinary members.

An eligible member of the Society by reciprocity who asserts the intention of continuing to be a member by reciprocity may purchase a life membership by a one-time payment of dues. The criteria for eligibility and the amount of dues shall be established by the Council, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees.

Council approved presenting this proposed bylaws change (Option 1) to the AMS membership as part of the ballot for the fall 2003 election.

#### **4.7.2. New Book Prize**

CoProf proposed that the AMS establish a new prize to be awarded to the author(s) of “a single, relatively recent, outstanding research book that makes a seminal contribution to the research literature, reflects the highest standards of research exposition, and promises to have a deep and a long-term impact in its area.” It also proposed that the prize be awarded every three years and the prize amount be \$5,000.

**Attachment F** presents the formal prize description approved by CoProf for Council consideration and an analysis of the spendable income from the prize funds including the addition of this new prize.

CoProf recommended that this book prize, if approved, be named in memory of Roland George Dwight Richardson, AMS Secretary from 1921-1940. The ECBT also voted to recommend creation of this prize to the Council, without a person's name associated with it, and suggested a name be sought in connection with a substantial donation to the AMS.

It was moved and seconded to amend the formal prize description in Attachment F by deleting Guideline 2, and the motion to amend carried. Then it was moved and seconded to further amend by striking those Guidelines stated in Attachment F below the double line, which also carried. It was moved and seconded to change the frequency of award from three years to two years and the prize amount changed from \$5000 to \$3000, which was defeated. Finally the main motion, as amended, carried. The effect is to establish the following prize and prize description:

#### **AMS Book Prize**

**Purpose of the prize: The Book Prize will recognize a single, relatively recent, outstanding research book that makes a seminal contribution to the research literature, reflects the highest standards of research exposition, and promises to have a deep and a long-term impact in its area.**

**Prize amount: \$5000**

**Frequency: Once every three years.**

**Eligibility: Must have been published within the six (calendar) years preceding the year in which it is nominated.**

**Nomination process: Books may be nominated by members of the Society, by members of the selection committee, by members of AMS editorial committees, or by publishers. Publishers may nominate at most three books for each competition.**

**For each nominated book, the nominator must provide a letter of nomination that articulates the ways in which the book satisfies the stated purpose of this prize. This letter should not exceed two pages. Publishers must provide a single copy of the book.**

**Nominations are due by April 1 of the year preceding the annual meeting at which the prize is awarded to the author(s).**

**Selection Process: The selection committee shall consist of five members appointed for terms of approximately six years (= two prize cycles). The committee should be broadly constituted, drawn from the full diversity of contemporary mathematical activity. The committee members should be open to books which have relevance to multiple fields or to other disciplines.**

**The committee would make its selection known to the Secretary by October 1.**

#### **4.7.3. Eligibility Criteria for Certain AMS Prizes**

At its January 2002 meeting this Council approved eligibility criteria for the new E. H. Moore Research Article Prize that allowed consideration of papers published in certain journals in the six calendar years (the equivalent of two prize cycles) ending 31 December, a full year before the prize is to be awarded. A principle at work here, which emerged from a 2001 CoProf discussion, is a fairness principle making the number of years of eligibility be a multiple of the prize cycle. CoProf recommended that a similar eligibility period of two prize cycles be applied to the Bôcher, Cole and Veblen Prizes, which currently have five year eligibility periods, and of three prize cycles (six years) for the Satter Prize, which currently has a five year eligibility period. Council approved.

#### **4.8. Committee on Publications**

The Committee on Publications (CPub) met in Chicago on 13-14 September 2002. Among other agenda items it discussed aspects of future AMS focused planning that will involve publications and received a report reviewing the vitality and effectiveness of the electronic (only) journals. The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council and can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021213-019. Robert L. Bryant, CPub chair, provided a supplemental oral report, which was followed by a period of discussion and questions.

#### **4.9. Long Range Planning Committee**

At its 22 November 2002 meeting the Long Range Planning Committee (LRPC) discussed how to engage the Council more meaningfully in AMS matters. Policy committee chairs will no longer automatically appear in person to report annually to the LRPC/ECBT; instead, these discussions will take place at Council meetings, starting with the current meeting.

The LRPC also made recommendations about the composition of various committees, including the two



below which are governed by the Council.

#### **4.9.1. ECBT Nominating Committee**

The LRPC recommended that, effective 01 February 2003, the committee will consist of the third year members of the EC and the BT, as well as the chair of the Council Nominating Committee. At present, it consists of the second and fourth year EC members, the second and the third year BT members, and the chair of the Council Nominating Committee. Council approved this change.

#### **4.9.2. Joint Policy Board for Mathematics**

The LRPC recommended that, effective 01 February 2004, the AMS representatives to the Joint Policy Board for Mathematics should consist of the President, Secretary and Executive Director. At present they consist of the President, the Executive Director and a third person elected by the Council. Council approved this change.

#### **4.10. Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021213-016.

#### **4.11. AMS-MAA Committee on Mathematicians with Disabilities**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021031-003.

#### **4.12. Liaison Committee with AAAS**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021031-004.

#### **4.13. AMS-MAA Committee on Research in Undergraduate Mathematics Education (CRUME)**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021101-005.

#### **4.14. Arnold Ross Lecture Series Committee**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021102-006.

#### **4.15. Committee on Science Policy**

The annual report (updated version) from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021118-012.

#### **4.16. Young Scholars Awards Committee**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021108-009.

#### **4.17. Committee on Academic Freedom, Tenure and Employment Security**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021113-010.

#### **4.18. Short Course Subcommittee**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021115-011.

#### **4.19. AMS-ASA-IMS-MAA Data Committee**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021219-019.

#### **4.20. AMS-ASA-AWM-IMS-MAA-NCTM-SIAM Committee on Women in the Mathematical Sciences**

The annual report from the committee was filed with the Council. It can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book as Report Number 021205-014.

## 5. Old Business

### 5.1. AMS Council Subcommittee on Fellows

The final report from the subcommittee is attached (**Attachment G**). The committee, which was divided over the merits of an AMS Fellows Program, presented reasons pro and con but made no final recommendation. Instead, it left the decision about moving forward with such a program to the Council itself.

After a lengthy discussion of reasons for and against having such a program, it was decided to conduct a straw poll to measure Council interest and/or support. The straw poll showed positive sentiment toward the Program (vote counts: strongly opposed - 2, mildly opposed - 4; mildly in favor - 8; strongly in favor - 14).

It was agreed to form a committee to do some polling, possibly web-based polling, of the membership about the merits of a program as well as to propose specific suggestions about implementation.

## 6. New Business

### 6.1. Affirmation of Principle

The Executive Committee recommended that the Council endorse the principles of free scientific exchange and publication expressed in the following resolution passed by the International Mathematical Union (IMU) General Assembly at its August 2002 meeting in Shanghai (Resolution 7 -- see <http://elib.zib.de/IMU/GA-Shanghai/resolutions.html> ).

**Notwithstanding these times of heightened tension and security concerns, we urge a continuation of scientific exchange and publication. The IMU opposes efforts either by governments, organizations, or individuals to restrict contacts and interactions in the world mathematical community. Specifically we oppose holding individual mathematicians liable for the actions of their governments. The IMU endorses the principles expressed in the Article 5 of the Statutes of the International Council for Science - ICSU, as adopted at the 1998 General Assembly, that reads as follows: "In pursuing its objectives in respect of the rights and responsibilities of scientists, ICSU, as an international non-governmental body, shall observe and actively uphold the principle of the universality of science. This principle entails freedom of association and expression, access to data and information, and freedom of communication and movement in connection with international scientific activities, without any discrimination on the basis of such factors as citizenship, religion, creed, political stance, ethnic origin, race, colour, language, age or sex. ICSU shall recognize and respect**

**independence of the internal science policies of its National Scientific Members. ICSU shall not permit any of its activities to be disturbed by statements or actions of a political nature".**

Council approved.

## **6.2. Another Affirmation of Principle**

On the same topic as Item 6.1, Council members Jonathan M. Rosenberg and Martin Golubitsky presented the following motion:

**Resolved, that the Council of the American Mathematical Society endorses the statement of the Council of the American Physical Society, given here as **Attachment H** and found at <http://www.aps.org/statements/02.5.html> called "STATEMENT AGAINST THE CALL TO BOYCOTT ISRAELI SCIENTISTS", and the statement of the International Council for Science, given here as **Attachment I** and found at <http://www.icsu.org/Library/Central/Statem/israeli-schol.html>, called "ISRAELI SCHOLARS: ICSU/SCFCS STATEMENT".**

**The Council also endorses the recent resolution of the International Mathematical Union on this topic, which says in part: "The IMU opposes efforts either by governments, organizations, or individuals to restrict contacts and interactions in the world mathematical community."**

After some discussion, it was moved and seconded to substitute the following motion:

**The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has damaged science and academic life, as illustrated by the deaths, injuries and damage caused by bombings at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the forced closings of Palestinian universities, and the attempts to dismiss individuals from editorial boards based on their political views or their nationality.**

**In accord with the International Mathematics Union, the mathematics community should help reduce tensions in the Middle East and elsewhere by fostering interactions between scientists and between institutions.**

**The Council of the American Mathematical Society joins with the Councils of the United States National Academies of Sciences, the American Physical Society, and the International Council of Science in supporting the notion that science knows no boundaries and in opposing scientific boycotts of Israeli scientific institutions as well as other ways of restricting the flow of scientific information.**

The motion to substitute carried. After further discussion, the substitute motion was tabled. Then it was moved that the AMS Council endorse the Statement on the Critical Importance of Continuing International Collaboration in Science from the Council of the National Academy of Sciences, dated August 27, 2002 (see **Attachment J**), the text of which reads:

**Given the current Israeli-Palestinian crisis and other developments that threaten to affect scientific exchange and education, the Council of the National Academy of Sciences reaffirms the need to maintain scientific collaborations, support science education, and enhance the functioning of scientific and academic institutions throughout the world. Our recent concerns include the deaths, injuries, and damage caused by the bombing at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the damage inflicted on the Palestine Academy for Science and Technology and the Palestinian Ministry of Education last April in Ramallah, the temporary forced closing in July of the administrative offices of Al-Quds University, and various petitions advocating boycotts and/or moratoria on relations with Israeli academic and cultural institutions. We are not only concerned for our scientific colleagues; we are also, of course, painfully aware that these and other events have had a tragic impact on other innocent individuals.**

**Our Council is unanimous in the belief that the world scientific community can and must contribute -- through vigorous scientist-to-scientist and institution-to-institution interactions -- to the reduction of tensions and the advancement of peace in the Middle East, as well as elsewhere around the globe. Scientists can provide a voice for rationality and moderation in political affairs. They also can easily build strong bridges of understanding between cultures -- through their collaborations in science, technology, health, education, human rights, and sustainable economic development.**

**The National Academies have worked for many years to help establish collaboration among scientists from different countries on such issues. For example, a joint report published in 1999, titled *Water for the Future: The West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israel, and Jordan*, is the result of efforts to draw on the common culture and values of scientists to build bridges for peace in the Middle East.**

**The tragic events in the Middle East have increased our commitment to continuing our work with scientists in the region, where we aim to catalyze collaboration on specific water issues, to establish Frontiers of Science and Engineering programs, to promote new collaborations in the areas of nutrition and health, and to make other contributions to help achieve a lasting peace. We are adamantly opposed to scientific boycotts, and we call upon the members of the world scientific community -- many of whom we know share our concern -- to actively support scientific exchanges, collaborations, and education as a wise and humane investment for peace in the future.**

This motion was seconded and approved.

## **7. Announcements, Information and Record**

### **7.1. Budget**

The Board of Trustees (BT) adopted the budget for 2003 as presented at the BT meeting of 22 November 2002.

## **7.2. New Reimbursement Level for Attending Council Meetings**

The Board of Trustees has approved a new reimbursement level for attendance at Council meetings, still called Level C, but covering expenses to the same extent as for policy committees and the ECBT. The specific expenses covered are:

ground transportation (up to \$100) to and from home/airport/hotel; air or other transportation up to the discount round trip air amount; lodging for the night before and/or night of any scheduled meeting; reasonable meals for that time period (except that when meals are to be served in a meeting, no other meal will be reimbursed during that part of the day); and one long distance phone call per day in the travel time period.

## **7.3. Electronic Voting in AMS Elections**

Changes to the AMS Bylaws which were approved in 2001, as well as changes in the laws of the District of Columbia, where the AMS is incorporated, now permit voting in AMS elections to be done by electronic means. Electronic voting will be implemented with the 2003 elections. It will be an option, not the only mechanism. All members with a valid email address will be contacted well before the official start of balloting and informed that, unless they opted to receive a paper ballot, they will be expected to vote electronically.

## **7.4. Next Council Meeting**

The next AMS Council Meeting will be held Saturday, 12 April 2003, in Washington, DC, starting 1:30 p.m. The AMS Committee on Science Policy (CSP) will be meeting in the same hotel 11-12 April 2003, ending with lunch on Saturday, just before the Council meeting begins, and Council members are invited to attend the CSP meeting. As usual, a significant component of the Council meeting will be the actual nomination of candidates for election to AMS offices, as proposed by the Nominating Committee. In addition, plans are to have an oral reports from the Committee on Meetings and Conferences and the Committee on Science Policy. It was decided to continue the discussion of April 2002 on graduate mathematics education.

## **8. Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM.

## ATTACHMENT A

### 2002 AMS GOVERNANCE

#### 2002 COUNCIL

##### *Officers*

President	Hyman Bass	University of Michigan	2002
President Elect	David Eisenbud	MSRI/Univ. California, Berkeley	2002
Vice Presidents	Ingrid Daubechies	Princeton University.	2003
	David Eisenbud	Univ. of California, Berkeley	2002
	Hugo Rossi	University of Utah	2004
Secretary	Robert J. Daverman	University of Tennessee	2004
Associate Secretaries	John L. Bryant	Florida State Univ.	2004
	Susan Friedlander	Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	2003
	Michel L. Lapidus	Univ. of California, Riverside	2003
	Lesley M. Sibner	Polytechnic Inst of NY	2004
Treasurer	John M. Franks	Northwestern University	2004
Associate Treasurer	B.A. Taylor	University of Michigan	2002

##### *Representatives of Committees*

Bulletin Editorial	Donald G. Saari, Chair	Univ. California, Irvine	2004
Colloquium Editorial	Susan Friedlander, Chair	Univ. Illinois at Chicago	2004
Executive Committee	Robert L. Bryant	Duke University.	2003
Executive Committee	Karen Vogtmann	Cornell University	2002
Journal of the AMS	Bernd Sturmfels, Chair	Univ. California, Berkeley	2003
Math Reviews Editorial	B. A. Taylor, Chair	University of Michigan	2004
Math Surveys & Monographs	Michael P. Loss, Chair	Georgia Inst. Technology	2002
Mathematics of Computation Comm.	Chi-Wang Shu, Chair	Brown University.	2004
Proceedings Editorial	Eric Bedford, Chair	Indiana University	2004
Transactions and Memoirs	William Beckner, Chair	University of Texas	2003

##### *Members at Large*

Colin C. Adams	Williams College	2004
Patricia Bauman	Purdue University	2002
Sylvia T. Bozeman	Spelman College	2004
Walter L. Craig	McMaster University	2003
Keith J. Devlin	Stanford University	2003
Irene Fonseca	Carnegie Mellon University	2003
William Fulton	University of Michigan	2002
Irene M. Gamba	University of Texas, Austin	2004
Henri A. Gillet	University of Illinois, Chicago	2004
Martin Golubitsky	University of Houston	2002
David R. Morrison	Duke University	2004
Alexander Nagel	University of Wisconsin	2003
Louise A. Raphael	Howard University	2003
Jonathan M. Rosenberg	University of Maryland	2002
Lisa Traynor	Bryn Mawr College	2002

**2002 AMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Hyman Bass	University of Michigan	2003
Robert L. Bryant	Duke University	2003
Robert J. Daverman	University of Tennessee	2004
David Eisenbud	MSRI/Univ. California, Berkeley	2005
David R. Morrison	Duke University	2004
Hugo Rossi	University of Utah	2005
Karen Vogtmann	Cornell University	2002

**2002 AMS BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Roy Adler	IBM Watson Lab	2002
Hyman Bass	University of Michigan	2002
John B. Conway	University of Tennessee	2005
John M. Franks	Northwestern University	2002
Eric M. Friedlander	Northwestern University	2004
Linda Keen	CUNY	2003
B. A. Taylor	University of Michigan	2002
Carol S. Wood	Wesleyan University	2006



**ATTACHMENT B**

**2003 GOVERNANCE**

**2003 COUNCIL**

*Officers*

President	David Eisenbud	Univ. of California, Berkeley	2004
Immed. Past President	Hyman Bass	University of Michigan	2003
Vice Presidents	Ingrid Daubechies	Princeton University	2003
	Hugo Rossi	University of Utah	2004
	Karen Vogtmann	Cornell University	2005
	Robert J. Daverman	University of Tennessee	2004
	John L. Bryant	Florida State University	2004
Secretary	Michel Lapidus	Univ. of California, Riverside	2003
Associate Secretaries	Susan Friedlander	Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	2003
	Lesley Sibner	Polytechnic Inst of NY	2004
	John M. Franks	Northwestern University	2004
	Donald E. McClure	Brown University	2004
Treasurer			
Associate Treasurer			

*Representatives of Committees*

Bulletin Editorial	Donald G. Saari, Chair	Univ. California, Irvine	2004
Colloquium Editorial	Susan Friedlander, Chair	Univ. Illinois at Chicago	2004
Executive Committee	Robert L. Bryant	Duke University	2003
Executive Committee	David R. Morrison	Duke University	2004
Executive Committee	Hugo Rossi	University of Utah	2005
Journal of the AMS	Bernd Sturmfels, Chair	Univ. of California, Berkeley	2003
Math Reviews Editorial	B. A. Taylor, Chair	University of Michigan	2004
Math Surveys & Monographs	Peter S. Landweber, Chair	Rutgers University.	2004
Mathematics of Computation	Chi-Wang Shu, Chair	Brown University	2004
Proceedings Editorial	Eric Bedford, Chair	Indiana University	2004
Transactions and Memoirs	William Beckner, Chair	University of Texas	2003

*Members at Large*

Colin C. Adams	Williams College	2004
Sylvia T. Bozeman	Spelman College	2004
Walter L. Craig	McMaster University	2003
Keith J. Devlin	Stanford University	2003
Irene Fonseca	Carnegie Mellon University	2003
Irene M. Gamba	University. of Texas, Austin	2004
Henri A. Gillet	University of Illinois, Chicago	2004
Susan M. Hermiller	University of Nebraska	2005
Brian H. Marcus	University of British Columbia	2005

*MAL (con't)*

John E. McCarthy	Washington University	2005
David R. Morrison	Duke University	2004
Alexander Nagel	University of Wisconsin	2003
Louise A. Raphael	Howard University.	2003
Paul J. Sally, Jr.	University of Chicago	2005
Paul Zorn	St. Olaf College	2005

2003 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hyman Bass	University of Michigan	<i>ex officio</i>
Robert L. Bryant	Duke University	2003
Robert J. Daverman	University of Tennessee	<i>ex officio</i>
David Eisenbud	Univ. of California, Berkeley	<i>ex officio</i>
David R. Morrison	Duke University	2004
Hugo Rossi	University of Utah	2005
		2006

2003 TRUSTEES

John B. Conway	University of Tennessee	2005
David Eisenbud	MSRI/Univ. California, Berkeley	<i>ex officio</i>
John M. Franks	Northwestern University	<i>ex officio</i>
Eric M. Friedlander	Northwestern University	2004
Linda Keen	CUNY	2003
Donald E. McClure	Brown University	<i>ex officio</i>
Jean E. Taylor	Rutgers University	2007
Carol S. Wood	Wesleyan College	2006

## ATTACHMENT C

### Revising dues for International Institutional Members

There have been institutional members of the AMS for many years. The program works well for both the Society and its member institutions because institutions pay dues and in return receive benefits, including nominee memberships and discounts on many AMS publications. Like individual members, institutional members also give the Society a base of support from the mathematics community—which has considerable value.

The discounts associated to institutional membership were a problem, however. Because institutional members were traditionally restricted to North American institutions, only *they* were eligible for the discounts. The perception among some mathematicians (especially those in Europe) was that the AMS gave discounts to North American institutions and therefore charged institutions in other parts of the world higher prices. The Society routinely received letters from mathematicians who complained about the practice, and who then declined to serve on editorial boards or to review for *Math Reviews* because of the perceived discrimination. Of course, North American institutions received the discounts *only* if they paid dues (which sometimes exceeded the discounts), but pointing this out seldom changed the view that the Society was unfair in its discount policies.

A proposal was brought to the Council in 1998 to create an international institutional membership. That membership had to have different benefits because nominee members do not make sense for most institutions outside North America and our distribution arrangements for books make it impossible to offer book discounts to institutions in many parts of the world. Nonetheless, we *could* offer discounts on our journals and, most importantly, on *Mathematical Reviews*. The Council approved the new institutional membership and it was first implemented in 1999.

In this sense, the international institutional membership was primarily designed around our discount policies. Institutional members would pay dues and in return receive discounts (just like North American members) on journals and *Mathematical Reviews*.

Devising the dues formula was a bit tricky. The dues formula for North American institutional members depends on the number of faculty, the number of graduate students, and the number of papers reviewed in *Math Reviews* during the previous three years. The first two numbers are often difficult to measure (sensibly) for foreign institutions.

The formula approved by the Council depended only on the "mathematical activity," which is measured by the number of papers  $N$  published by members of the institution in the previous 3 years. The annual dues are  $mN+b$ , where  $m$  and  $b$  are parameters that are scaled upwards each year in order to adjust the total dues to reflect inflation. The formula is modified by setting minimum and maximum dues. For 2003, the parameters were  $m=8.2$  and  $b=590$ , with minimum dues of \$795 and maximum dues of \$3540. The goal was to create a discount system similar to the discount system for North American institutional members, and we tried to estimate parameters that would accomplish that.

The initial parameters were set with very little knowledge of either the institutions that would eventually become members or their subscriptions. We have subsequently discovered that the initial parameters were too high, creating a dues formula that generates revenue in excess of the overall discounts. This is

especially a problem because of a special arrangement in which a number of institutions in Germany joined a consortium for *MathSciNet* with the understanding that they would receive the institutional member discounts now, and become regular institutional members later, eventually paying appropriate dues. If the dues exceed the discounts, this arrangement will not make sense for these institutions. According to the bylaws:

"The minimum dues of an institutional member shall depend on the scholarly activity of that member. The formula for computing these dues shall be established from time to time by the Council, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees."

As explained above, while the formula stays the same (until the Council takes action), the parameters are gradually changed each year to increase dues revenue in line with inflation. Because the recommended change below is more than "gradual", however, the Council is asked to approve the new parameters for the formula to be used in computing 2004 international institutional membership.

Recommendation: That the formula for international institutional member dues in 2004 be set as  $4.9N+350$ , with minimum dues of \$820 and maximum dues of \$2000. All parameters will be scaled up in future years in line with inflation.

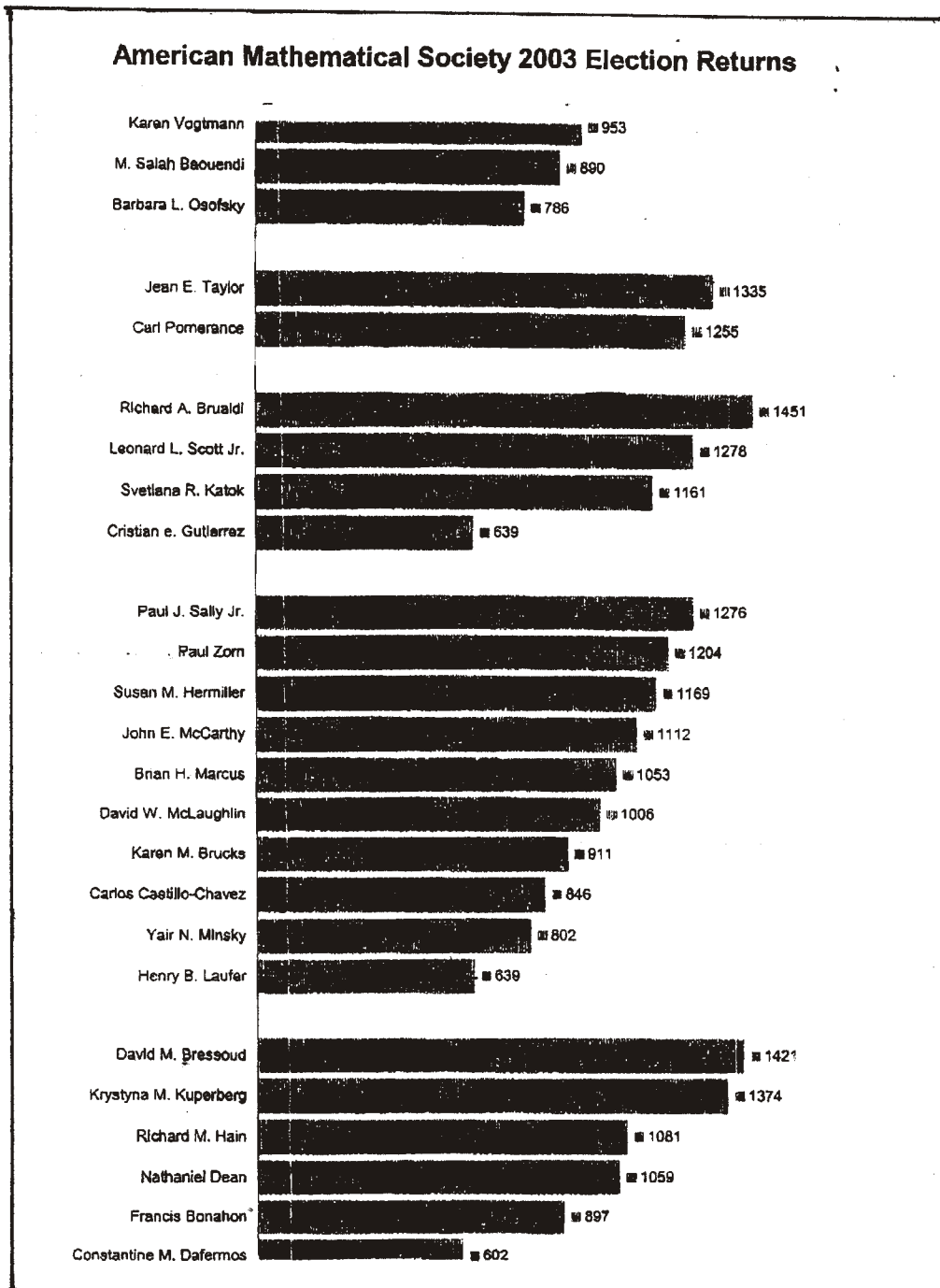
International institutional dues amounted to approximately \$43,000 in 2002. The new parameters will reduce dues by about 30%, amounting to a loss of \$13,000 in dues revenue. On the other hand, increased subscription revenue from institutional members who otherwise might not subscribe at all is likely to far exceed this amount.

The present list of international institutional members includes 31 institutions:

Univ de Liege, Belgium	Univ Degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy
Univ of Cyprus, Cyprus	Univ Degli Studi di Pavia, Italy
Silesian Univ at Opava, Czech Rep.	Univ Degli Studi di Venice, Italy
Univ of Bath, England	Univ de Coimbra, Portugal
Univ of Sheffield, England	Univ do Minho, Portugal
Univ of the South Pacific, Fiji Islands	King Fahd U of Petro & Minerals, Saudi Arabia
Univ of Turku, Finland	Univ of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Univ de Nantes, France	Univ of Extremadura, Spain
Univ of Poitiers, France	Univ of Lund, Sweden
Indian Inst of Tech Bombay, India	Univ Basel, Switzerland
Indian Inst of Tech Guwahati, India	Bilkent Univ, Turkey
Inst of Math Sciences, India	Eastern Mediterranean Univ, Turkey
Univ Coll Dublin, Ireland	Middle East Tech Univ, Turkey
ORT Braude Tech Inst, Israel	Univ of Wales, Bangor, Wales
Abdus Salam ICTP, Italy	
Univ Degli Studi Della Calabria, Italy	
Univ Degli Studi di Camerino, Italy	

**Attachment D**

**TELLERS' REPORTS ON THE 2002 ELECTIONS**



Source: Thomason Company

## Attachment E

### Bylaws Change Regarding Life Membership

The current eligibility requirements of life membership are specified in Article IX, Section 11 of the Bylaws, which reads as follows:

Any person who has attained the age of 62 and has been a member for at least twenty years may become a life member by making a single payment equal to five times the dues of an ordinary member for the coming year. Insofar as there is more than one level of dues for ordinary membership, it is the highest such dues that shall be used in the calculation, with the exception for members by reciprocity noted in the following paragraph. A life member is subsequently relieved of the obligation of paying dues. The status and privileges are those of ordinary members.

A member of the Society by reciprocity who has reached the age of 62, has been a member for at least 20 years, has been a member by reciprocity for at least 15 of those 20 years and asserts the intention of continuing to be a member by reciprocity may purchase a life membership by a one-time payment of a special rate established by the Council, with the approval of the Trustees.

CoProf recommends that Council consider the two options below for a bylaws change regarding life membership. Option 1 has the advantage of leaving the Council and the Board of Trustees with the greatest latitude for specifying the details of eligibility and dues. Option 2 specifies the factors that will consider in setting the dues.

*Option 1:* A member may become a life member by making a one-time payment of dues, the amount of which shall be established by the Council, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. A life member is subsequently relieved of the obligation of paying dues. The status and privileges are those of ordinary members.

A member of the Society by reciprocity who asserts the intention of continuing to be a member by reciprocity may purchase a life membership by a one-time payment of dues, the amount of which shall be established by the Council, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees.

*Option 2:* A member may become a life member by making a one-time payment of dues based on the member's age at the time of payment and the level of ordinary dues in effect for the initial year of life membership. The formula for computing these dues shall be established by the Council, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. A life member is subsequently relieved of the obligation of paying dues. The status and privileges are those of ordinary members.

A member of the Society by reciprocity who asserts the intention of continuing to be a member by reciprocity may purchase a life membership by a one-time payment of dues, the amount of which shall be established by the Council, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees.

*James Maxwell*

## Attachment F

### CoProf Proposal for a new AMS Prize

At its September 21 meeting, the Committee on the Profession reviewed a subcommittee proposal for a new prize, to be known as the AMS Book Prize. Final wording of the proposal appears below.

In forwarding this proposal to the Board of Trustees and the Council, CoProf was mindful of the concern that the prize funds be sufficient to support this new prize. Prior to the CoProf meeting, the CFO reviewed this issue and judged that the anticipated income available from prize funds can, under reasonable investment return assumptions, support the additional prize as proposed. A summary of the financial impact of the new prize on spendable income is presented following the Book Prize description.

#### AMS Book Prize

Purpose of the prize: The Book Prize will recognize a single, relatively recent, outstanding research book that makes a seminal contribution to the research literature, reflects the highest standards of research exposition, and promises to have a deep and a long-term impact in its area.

Prize amount: \$5000

Frequency: Once every three years.

Eligibility: Must have been published within the six (calendar) years preceding the year in which it is nominated.

Nomination process: Books may be nominated by members of the Society, by members of the selection committee, by members of AMS editorial committees, or by publishers. Publishers may nominate at most three books for each competition. For each nominated book, the nominator must provide a letter of nomination that articulates the ways in which the book satisfies the stated purpose of this prize. This letter should not exceed two pages. Publishers must provide a single copy of the book.

Nominations are due by April 1 of the year preceding the annual meeting at which the prize is awarded to the author(s).

Selection Process: The selection committee shall consist of five members appointed for terms of approximately six years (= two prize cycles). The committee should be broadly constituted, drawn from the full diversity of contemporary mathematical activity. The committee members should be open to books which have relevance to multiple fields or to other disciplines.

The committee would make its selection known to the Secretary by October 1.

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*Points for inclusion in guidelines for the selection committee, but not incorporated into the formal prize description above.*

1. The term book may be broadly interpreted to include research monograph such as those published by the AMS in its series *Mathematical Surveys and Monographs*.

2. A book may be considered ineligible for consideration if the Selection Committee judges that more than half of its content has been previously published.

### *Analysis of Spendable Income from the Prize Funds*

The Society pools its prize funds and computes the spendable income for prizes using the total return concept, applying a 5% rate on the average value of the prize funds for preceding three years. At the beginning of 2003, the accumulated the total prize funds amounted to \$723,665, and the calculated spendable income was \$38,416. Since the cost of prizes will be approximately \$33,100 in 2002, there was \$5,136 in spendable income left over. This has been a common occurrence in recent years, and the Society began 2002 with \$81,526 in accumulated spendable income.

With the addition of the Book Prize (and other recent prizes), this situation will change. Assuming that investments grow at an annual rate of 8.5%, and that travel expenses for prize winners remain roughly at recent levels, the Society will use more for prizes than the calculated spendable income for the next 15 years or so. The Society will therefore consume a portion of the accumulated spendable income, bringing the accumulated spendable income to a minimum of \$8,589 in 2016 before it begins to grow once again. Under the assumption of 8% annual growth in investments, the accumulated spendable income would become slightly negative (about \$2,000) before growing towards the end of a twenty year period.

This analysis assumes that the size of prizes remains the same over this period, and that travel costs remain constant as well.



**ATTACHMENT G**

**Report Investigating the Advisability of Institutions  
on AMS Fellows Program**

**Summary of the position AGAINST instituting an AMS Fellows program:**

The institution of a Fellows program in the AMS has potential benefits and potential costs. In order to justify endorsing such a program, the AMS should have enough evidence that the benefits outweigh the costs. At this time, we do not believe this is the case.

Below is a summary of the main arguments made by subcommittee members who are against the creation of an AMS Fellows program at the current time, and based also on the responses to an informal poll at their home institutions:

1. An AMS Fellows program could create a detrimental hierarchical atmosphere in the AMS. Many expressed the view that an AMS Fellows program would be divisive, leaving much room for politics and an unjust division of mathematicians into AMS Fellows and non-Fellows.
2. While a possible motivation for creating an AMS Fellows program is to enable mathematicians to better compete for honors on an individual's campus, there is little evidence that designation as an AMS Fellow would have a significant effect in advancing an individual mathematician to a distinguished chair or position of leadership in his/her home institution. On the other hand, those not chosen as AMS Fellows could experience negative political effects in their home departments and institutions.
3. The selection process for AMS Fellows would involve a considerable amount of work for mathematicians, involving better-writing, serving on selection committees, etc.
4. There is no consensus at this time on appropriate selection criteria. Moreover, there is a considerable risk of having political considerations interfere with scientific values.

It would be difficult to have an AMS Fellows program without coordination with other mathematics societies, such as SIAM and the European Math Society. Indeed, these have considered a similar program and have abandoned the idea after forming committees such as ours to study the pros and cons.

### **Arguments IN FAVOR of an AMS Fellows Program:**

The goal of an AMS Fellowship Program would be to recognize members who have made notable advances in mathematical knowledge through original research and publication or made significant and innovative contributions in the application of mathematics to science and technology.

Why should the AMS value such extraordinary activities and recognize them by awarding Fellow status?

*First*, such activities are highly valued by the membership of the AMS. Here are reasons individuals join the AMS - directly from the AMS web page:

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From the Executive Director of the AMS:

"Publish sensibly, discover constantly, travel extensively, talk widely, teach passionately. Do these things and mathematics becomes part of your life - not just a job, but a profession. What good are professional societies? They make it easier, in fact, they make it possible - to take this advice. Societies publish journals so that you can publish papers. They provide services such as Mathematical Reviews and CMP so that you can discover. They hold meetings and conferences that build community as well as research. They sustain professional development that fosters talking and teaching. They provide news and information that connects the various mathematics communities to each other and to the public. And they provide a way to share the responsibility for these activities among many mathematicians. They provide a framework in which mathematicians, both young and old, can be professionals."

-- John Ewing, Executive Director, American Mathematical Society

"The AMS is the glue that binds together the mathematical research community. It provides essential research infrastructure through such efforts as Mathematical Reviews and MathSciNet, while also serving as a prominent liaison between mathematicians and our counterparts in the political and educational arenas. The mathematics profession would be severely diminished without a strong AMS; it deserves the full support of every person who appreciates the beauty and importance of mathematics."

-- Kevin A. Grasse, Chair, Department of Mathematics, University of Oklahoma, Norman

"AMS membership enables me to stay in touch with the larger mathematical community. Notices keeps me apprised of research conferences in my field of interest and lets me know what's going on outside my field. Sectional and Joint Mathematics Meetings are vital to my research and for keeping in touch with friends in the mathematical community." -- Annalisa Crannell, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA

"The AMS is the main organization we have to encourage support of basic mathematical research at the national level. If this were its only function, it would already be imperative to support it. But it does far more in its many activities. I find myself anticipating the arrival of the Notices and Bulletin with something close to the way I waited as a child for an eagerly awaited new book. The many conferences and workshops which the AMS supports are invaluable to the mathematics community. On occasion, it is easy to be frustrated with large organizations, feeling too much attention is being placed on administrative goals or raising revenues, but in the AMS I believe that the fundamental goal of encouraging mathematics is never far from sight. Supporting the AMS with both time and money is important and rewarding."  
--Craig Huneke, University of Kansas

"Every professional should belong to a professional society - a society that represents its members and works for the good of their profession. For many mathematicians, that society will be the American Mathematical Society."

--Cathleen Morawetz, Courant Institute of the Mathematical Sciences, New York University

"For me AMS membership has always meant belonging to a worldwide community that strives to encourage and support quality research in mathematics, as well as its dissemination. AMS meetings and journals provide the possibility of doing this in a practical and cost-effective way which is truly unique. Supporting this through membership dues is really a small price to pay for all the benefits we receive but often fail to appreciate."

--Alejandro Adem, University of Wisconsin, Madison

"It's important to me as an applied mathematician to participate in the broader mathematical community through AMS membership. I especially appreciate the attention the AMS pays to issues that are important to young mathematicians, such as the state of today's job market. These issues are addressed regularly in conferences and in AMS publications."

--Catherine A. Roberts, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff

"To be a member of the AMS is paramount to staying in touch with mathematics and the mathematicians enriching it. At meetings and conferences organized by the AMS, I have the opportunity to discuss with colleagues from all over the world the latest developments in my fields of interest."

--Peter Massopust, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

"I juggle a variety of responsibilities: teaching, research and private consulting. The services and programs of the American Mathematical Society are invaluable for all my professional activities. I especially depend upon AMS electronic resources, from the e-MATH Web site to the MathSci database, to provide timely, comprehensive information on all aspects of the mathematics profession."

--Michael Monticino, University of North Texas, Denton

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*Second*, an AMS Fellows program will make mathematicians more competitive with their colleagues in other scientific disciplines for awards and recognitions at their home institutions. While the relative paucity of national recognitions and awards in mathematics as compared to other sciences cannot be completely addressed by this one program, it could have a significant impact, cutting across all areas of mathematical endeavor.

*Third*, an AMS Fellows program enhances the national image of mathematics. Furthermore, this program provides a mechanism for the mathematics community to promote its own models for excellence.

Viewed from the outside, mathematics has many unique and positive characteristics. However it does have a unique negative characteristic. While all science research and funding organizations know and feel the deep importance and relevance of mathematics to their discipline, they are often forced to determine for themselves the best that mathematics has to offer.

Our profession as a whole has been unable to internally determine and publicly acknowledge those (other than the obvious elite) who have made notable advances in mathematical knowledge through original research and publication. An AMS Fellows program gives a way to do this and enhance the image of mathematics.

*Fourth*, an AMS Fellows program will enable other decision-making bodies to include more mathematicians in decisions that affect our profession.

At present, other scientific communities, universities, colleges, and federal agencies must ferret out for themselves the priorities of mathematics and ferret out those individuals that they believe best represent the mathematics community. As a corollary others determine mathematical funding priorities for the mathematical sciences at NIH and others determine the mathematical priorities involved in the physics, chemistry, astronomy, environmental sciences, and biology at NSF, the defense agencies, as well as relevant funding agencies in your respective states. An AMS Fellows program will help national and local organizations to identify excellent mathematicians to provide important input.

Now some feel that a heavy price must be paid to overcome the problems discussed above. Further, overwhelming forces of entropy and gravity dictate that many of our colleagues will be against change for many reasons. Some will be against the program for fear they will not be a fellow, against it due to the stratification of the organization, against it due to the time-consuming effort that will be required to select the fellows, etc. In particular, the glue the AMS provides our community could be weakened by an AMS Fellows program.

However, taking a long view, the program could enhance mathematics and encourage people to join. Deans, administrators, and others may not understand the mathematics - but they will feel assured of the quality

of their faculty by a fellowship vetting. Credence will be given to mathematicians talking to and advising the community, legislators, or other policy agencies who are designated "Fellow of the AMS". Individual members of the AMS will benefit in the form of increased prestige, chairs, etc., at their home institutions.

In short, we feel that the long-range benefits of an AMS Fellowship Program would outweigh the short-range costs provided the program were properly constructed.

We have a choice. We can continue along our well-trodden paths and continue to let the rest of science chip away at the direction and funding of our discipline and continue be at arms length from the development of science and mathematics policy. Or our community can determine for ourselves an achievable goal of excellence for our members that may encourage others to participate.

Ron Stern and Sheldon Katz

**Attachment 1: Results of discussion within SIAM about the advisability of setting up a Fellows Program**

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TO: H. Thomas Banks, Chair, SIAM Board of Trustees

CC: Thomas Manteffel, SIAM President

James Crowley, SIAM Executive Director

FROM: David Keyes, Chair, ad hoc Committee on a Fellow Member Category

RE: Report of the ad hoc Committee on a Fellow Member Category

DATE: 30 June 2001

Appended please find for your consideration:

- 0) A copy of the original charge to the Committee
- 1) A summary of committee activities
- 2) A sketch of a sample fellows program for SIAM together with statements in favor and against adopting the sample program
- 3) A tabular summary of selected data on fellows programs in other related scientific or engineering professional societies

Not all of the signatories agree with all of the arguments advanced herein, and none of them regard this document as something that is ready to be dispatched to the membership. It is forwarded in provisional satisfaction of the charge of the Board to the Committee. We would like to discuss how our names will or will not be used as signatories before there is any mass distribution, please.

Please distribute as you see fit within SIAM's governing bodies.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul Boggs

Tony Chan

John Guckenheimer

Mac Hyman

David Keyes, Chair

Joyce McLaughlin

Bobby Schnabel

Jamie Sethian

## **Charge from the SIAM Board of Trustees to the ad hoc Committee on the Fellow Member Category**

At its meeting in December 1999, the SIAM Board of Trustees indicated it wanted to move forward with the establishment of a joint committee of Board, Council, and SIAM members to study in depth the pros and cons of a possible "Fellow" membership category. The Council and Board subsequently approved the establishment of an ad hoc committee to carry out this charge.

This is to be an information-gathering committee and is not required to present a recommendation. The purpose of this committee is to gather information in an evenhanded manner and to present this information in written form to the SIAM Council and Board of Trustees. The written report will form the basis of a discussion for the Council and Board. The Committee should realize that, if the Council and Board decide to move forward with a recommendation, a vote of the SIAM membership would most likely be required before such a membership category could be enacted.

The SIAM Council asked that the committee "investigate the possibility of a fellow member designation and assess the pros and cons of possible plans for implementation." Thus the charge to the committee, while information-gathering in nature, should include in its survey how other societies implement a fellow designation and include a discussion of other societies' implementation plans in the pros and cons.

Since this discussion is a high priority of the Board and Council, the SIAM office stands ready to gather and provide any information. Please contact the Office of the Executive Director with any requests to gather information or for assistance in outlining the report.

The Board hopes there will be enough information available to have an intelligent discussion at the 2001 summer meetings of the SIAM Council and Board. Since this information should be distributed to these bodies well in advance, the committee is asked to produce their report by April 30, 2001.

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### **Summary of Committee Activities**

The work of the Committee consisted of: (1) individual research based on sources supplied by the SIAM Office and discovered on the web or in brochures supplied by other professional societies; (2) exchanges of electronic mail between committee members; and (3) discussions of subsets of the committee at convenient professional gatherings or by telephone.

There was no physical meeting of the entire Committee.

Early on, certain Committee members volunteered to research the practices of conferring fellowship status in other professional societies. Also early on, in discussions of pros and cons, it was suggested to create a model of what a SIAM fellows program might look like, so that arguments for and against could be made more concretely. In retrospect, probably most of the pros and cons argued below are independent of the precise details of the model

program; nevertheless, consideration of the model program was useful in generating creative ideas. For instance, the fellows program proposed below has an important role for the SIAM Activity Groups. In addition, this fellows program has a more pro-actively developed statement of the role of fellows after they become fellows than most of the other professional societies. Most other professional societies seem to regard their program primarily as an honor bestowed by the society on the fellow. The program we contemplate, because it arose partly out of a sense of need for more influence of applied mathematicians on governing processes in industry, academic, and the federal research complex, regards fellowship in large part as conferring \*duties\* together with honor.

The balance of service versus honor in the purpose for having fellows was a point of minor tension in the Committee's deliberations. A point of more serious tension is the fear that designating fellow members will destabilize the primarily harmonious and smoothly functioning SIAM of today, by creating classes.

The document we are forwarding today is a snapshot of an evolving discussion taken at (actually two months past) a deadline, not a finished product. The detail with which fellows programs are defined in other societies that we researched varies widely, from many pages embedded in by-laws and supplemented by extensive nomination and reference forms to rather casual solicitations of free-form nominations. The document we forward is on the brief side in terms of procedure and contingencies but on the better developed side in terms of statement of purpose. It is delivered for consideration by SIAM's elected officers, and requires further refinement before going to the membership.

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### **Sketch of a sample fellows program for SIAM**

SIAM may wish to consider establishing a "Fellow" member category, and selecting each year a group of eligible members to be added to the Fellowship. The eligibility criteria, process of selection, term of Fellowship, and service expected of SIAM Fellows might be as described herein.

By the honorary title of Fellow the Society recognizes members of established reputation who have made outstanding contributions in some aspect of applied mathematical work. Fellow grade is implicitly an unction for future service to the community of industrial and applied mathematicians, to which past accomplishments lend credibility. Fellows shall be evaluated on the basis of the candidate's contribution to the advancement of industrial and applied mathematics, giving due weight to the impact of their original technical contributions and to positions held by and activities of the candidate in employing organizations, SIAM, and other professional societies. The case for each candidate shall be evaluated individually, with no one of these criteria governing selection to the exclusion of the others.

To be eligible for consideration as a Fellow, a person must have been engaged in relevant professional practice for a minimum of twenty years, must be an accomplished scientist in technical areas relevant to SIAM's mission at the time of consideration, and must have been a regular member of SIAM for at least the preceding five years, with some record of leadership in SIAM. Such leadership will typically be in the organization of SIAM's technical, educational, or outreach programs, SIAM's publication departments, or in SIAM's governance. The number of Fellows named each year shall not exceed one-third of one percent of the regular membership.



The process of becoming a Fellow begins with a nomination. Nominations shall be solicited annually from the general membership and from the officers of each SIAM Activity Group. Self-nominations shall be recognized equally with nominations from third parties. To accept nomination, candidates must complete an application, and the nominator or candidate must arrange for five letters of reference from other currently active SIAM members. The application consists of a statement of purpose in seeking the office of Fellow and a professional vita, including both scientific and service activities. The application shall follow a format annually reviewed and posted by a SIAM Fellows Committee. The letter writers shall address the past scientific and professional impact of the applicant as well as his or her potential future impact as a Fellow.

Fellow portfolios that are complete by a posted annual deadline shall be reviewed by the Fellows Committee, and a list of those recommended for Fellowship forwarded to the SIAM Council for final selection. Current members of the SIAM Fellows Committee and the Council are not eligible for consideration, though they may become eligible as early as the first year following such a term of service, and those already Fellows may serve on both the Fellows Committee and the Council. Fellows are announced by the President of SIAM at each year's Annual Meeting, and a citation for each Fellow is entered into the archives of SIAM. Applicants nominated but not selected for fellowship in a given year may be considered again as often as every third subsequent year, and on each such occasion the portfolio may be updated. No official statement of reasons for declining an application to Fellow grade shall be rendered, and no official records of the proceedings of Fellows Committee meetings shall be kept beyond the action of recommending an annual slate of Fellows. The Fellows Committee consists of the President of SIAM, the Presidents of each currently chartered SIAM Activity Group, and three members appointed from the membership at large by the President of SIAM with an eye towards forming a committee that is reflective of the diversity of SIAM.

Fellows generally serve for life unless they resign their Fellowship or cease to be active SIAM members. Upon resignation and recommendation of the SIAM Council, Fellows may assume the title of "Fellow Emeritus". Under extraordinary circumstances, such as for actions detrimental to SIAM and its mission, Fellow status may be removed by the Council, with citation of cause.

Fellows shall represent SIAM and SIAM's interests in an exemplary manner in matters pertaining to the promotion of industrial and applied mathematics throughout all sectors of society. This general mandate is to be exercised creatively by each Fellow in his or her own way, but certain foci are typical. Fellows may be called upon as spokespersons for SIAM in interactions with the media, academic, industry, government, and other professional societies around the world. Fellows may equip themselves to serve on bodies and committees that have an impact on industrial and applied mathematics. They are expected to maintain a regular and frequent presence at SIAM meetings. They should be in the habit of regularly reaching out to young members and potential members of SIAM, to better incorporate them. Not all Fellows will excel equally in all areas above, but all Fellows should expect to serve in some such capacity.

There are no strict quotas (other than the annual selection cap) on the number of SIAM Fellows or the composition of the Fellowship, and no strict minimum set of qualifications. The Fellows' Committee is charged with maintaining a Fellowship that reflects SIAM's scientific and demographic diversity (subject to the minimum periods of professional employment and SIAM membership), and with exercising balanced judgment in the merits of all applicants in a given year.

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## Statement in Favor

SIAM is the primary professional society for many applied mathematicians in the United States and other countries, and therefore SIAM should offer the opportunity for visibility that is traditionally associated with a Fellow grade of membership in similar professional societies. Many other professional societies recognize their most esteemed members as Fellows (sometimes through a hierarchical system that includes Associate, Regular, and Distinguished Fellows), which confers a mutually beneficial association between these distinguished individuals and the organization.

In recent years, some SIAM members, particularly those employed in industrial and government laboratory sectors, but also some in academia, have reported that practices of promotion to the positions of highest influence within their organizations heavily weight a professional society "Fellow" designation. By failing to designate Fellows, SIAM misses some opportunities to help place its members placed in positions of influence over scientific organizations and science policy. As a result, fewer applied mathematicians are consulted in science and technology policy and the cause of applied mathematics suffers. In addition, SIAM may not be serving the career needs of those in industrial and government lab sectors as well as it does those in academia.

Fellow grade may enhance a Congressional testimony, a case for allocation of resources within a for-profit company, a nomination for a chaired professorship, a case for immigration, etc. To the extent that biologists, chemists, engineers, and physicists have fellows and mathematicians do not, there are fewer effective spokespersons for mathematics.

In addition to reasons rooted in external visibility, SIAM can inspire internal loyalty and service with the prospect of Fellowship. SIAM values the congenial atmosphere that currently exists among its members, but this could be further enhanced by Fellows mentoring young people to advance their careers. The direct cost (mainly in the time of members on the Fellows' Committee) is low and in line with, for instance, that of SIAM's programs for prizes, whereas the benefits to the Society of an active and dedicated Fellowship are potentially high.

The size of the proposed Fellows program is moderate and the structure is simple. If SIAM's active membership were to asymptote at approximately 10,000, and thirty Fellows at an average age of approximately 45 years were named each year and served 25 years before resigning, the number of fellows would grow to a steady state of 750 (7.5% of members) by around 2028 (following a two-year start-up, in which the Fellow membership category was first defined by a vote of the membership in 2001 and then a Fellow's Committee first charged in 2002). For comparison, the ACM and the ASA confer fellowship at approximately the same rate (one-third of one percent of active members per year). A cadre this size of highly dedicated fellows could be of enormous influence in a technological society at large that is increasingly dependent upon leadership from its small applied mathematics community.

To summarize, we believe that possible benefits of creating a Fellows category are considerable, and the costs and risks are small if implemented after due general membership consensus and with due caution.

To provide leadership in the receding "industrial age", other engineering and scientific professional societies evolved a program of fellows that served themselves and the nation well. SIAM, founded only in 1952, has matured into a

professional society whose time to lead the nation into the "information age" of cost-effective modeling, analysis, simulation, and design has come. The public vacuum of scientific leadership for the information age will be filled by one constituency or another. A SIAM Fellows program can help to fill it in a way that is beneficial for all.

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### **Statement Opposed**

SIAM is a small society (less than one-thirtieth the size of IEEE, for instance) that is characterized today by a collegial, democratic, and highly voluntary spirit in its membership. A Fellows program, perhaps beneficial in larger professional societies with less well integrated members in general, is potentially capable of politicizing SIAM and creating a detrimental hierarchical atmosphere.

In contrast to many other sciences, applied mathematics is typically not performed in large groups organized around leaders. Progress is most often made by individuals and small teams. There is relatively little emphasis on lead authorship and team leadership; the traditions of alphabetizing names in journal articles and encouraging young applied mathematicians to speak at conferences reflect this orientation. The creation of each of the existing SIAM prizes has come after a thoughtful debate about the perils of anointing a particular set of individuals, with considerable concern about promoting a few "stars" at the expense of others.

Although mathematicians are underrepresented in public spheres, the presence or absence of a Fellows program within a small mathematical professional society will not measurably improve external influence. It might actually have a detrimental internal effect, costing the valuable time of members in peer evaluation and in the production of cliques and networks that cripple rather than empower the society. It is noteworthy that the American Mathematical Society, perhaps the closest sister organization to SIAM in terms of scientific focus, and over a century old, does not have a fellows program and apparently experiences no pressure to create one.

The issue of fairness is paramount. A permanent standing committee, while potentially able to apply uniform criteria, may not be inclined to see the whole field. Rotating committees may feel that it is their chance to promote their own fields. Fellows programs in other societies have at times been manipulated by subgroups to narrow the focus of the organization as a whole, rather than to promote a broad agenda that reflects the membership at large. Finally, there is the issue of the source of nominations. Some will find it personally distasteful to nominate themselves or to ask someone to do it for them. Cliques might form that nominate "fellow" members of the clique.

Since SIAM is a small organization, one can argue that the lack of a Fellows category gives each of us the role of fellows as outlined in the model fellows program. One can point to several SIAM members that are members of the National Academies of Sciences or Engineering, none of whom, of course, are SIAM Fellows. The fact that they achieved this recognition externally without any special designation from SIAM elevates other members of SIAM.

To summarize, we believe that possible benefits of creating a Fellows category are small, and the risks of creating a two-tiered society are substantial. The decision to adopt a Fellows program is dangerously self-reinforcing because

may concentrate influence and politicize the Society. This is not an experiment that the SIAM membership will find easy to reverse if it is unsuccessful. SIAM has twice recently decided against creating a Fellows program for these and other reasons, and the SIAM membership should resist the attempt to imitate such a program now, as well.

### Tabular Summary of Selected Data on Other Fellows Programs

Data on twelve "sister" societies to SIAM is presented below in tabular form. These include seven "engineering" societies (ACM, AIAA, AIChE, ASCE, ASME, IEEE, SAE) and five "science" societies (AGU, AMS, ANS, APS, ASA). The data is considered "best available" from informal web searches --- primarily of the societies' own sites, sometimes also of press releases announcing the selection of new fellows. \*\*It should be improved upon and updated by direct inquiry from the societies before any mass distribution.

\*\* See annotations below.

	members	fellows	% fell	%/yr. cap	yrs. in prof.	yrs. in society	min refs
AMS	30,000	0	0.0				
SAE	78,000	290	0.4			10	5
ACM	80,000	411	0.5	0.33			5
IEEE	337,626	5,483	1.6	0.1		5	5
AGU	35,000	765	2.2	0.1			3
ASME	98,000	2,279	2.3		10	10	5
AIAA	30,318	733	2.4	0.1			5
ANS	11,000	480	4.4		10	5	5
ASCE	121,352	8,050	6.6				3
AIChE	57,000	3,927	6.9		25	10	5
ASA	17,000	1,844	10.8	0.33		3	4
APS	41,000	4,912	12.0	0.5			2

Numbers of members and numbers of fellows are accurate or estimated as of the close of the year 2000, in most cases. Ambiguities arise in several ways: student members are counted by some societies or not others. For two societies (ASA and ANS), some deceased fellows are included, because there was no way to reliably filter them out. These ambiguities of course affect the column for percentage of fellows among active members, by which this table is sorted. This percentage ranges from 0% (AMS) to 12% (APS). Many societies have a cap on the number of fellows that can be named each year based on total active membership. This does not correlate well with the

percentage of active fellows for the ACM in particular, which started its fellows program only in 1993 and is still building up. Some other fellows programs are approaching a century old and should be in steady state. Many societies have strict eligibility limits in terms of years of professional service and years of membership in the society, as indicated. The last column is the minimum number of references (in addition to the nominator) required in a fellowship application.

Most of the societies listed use peer nomination for fellows applications. Some describe their selection process following nomination in great detail, providing further possible models for SIAM. Past presidents are one source of members for fellow selection committees. Disciplinary units with a society are used to filter the fellow applications in the APS.

Most societies state a basis for naming fellows that is strictly meritorious. Sample phrases include:

"exceptional achievements and contributions to the profession"

"outstanding contributions"

"extraordinary record of accomplishment"

"professional attainment and significant accomplishment"

"technical, professional, and leadership contributions"

"outstanding accomplishment"

## Attachment 2. Sample Letter to Colleagues

Dear Colleagues:

I am writing to poll you about a matter of AMS business, since I presume that most of you are AMS members (if you aren't, you *\*should\** be), and since what I am about to bring up could have a noticeable effect on promotions, rewards, and salaries in the department. Namely, I have been appointed by AMS President Hyman Bass to chair a committee to study the possibility of creating a "Fellows of the AMS Program".

Some background: As most of you know, most American scientific societies (e.g., the AGU in earth science, the ACM in computer science, the APS in physics, the ACS in chemistry, even the AAAS in "general science") have a category of "fellows". These are a relatively small fraction of the membership who are selected for this honor in recognition of some form of professional accomplishment. Several of you may even be fellows of various other scientific societies. But the AMS does not have a "fellows" category at present.

The question before us is: Should the AMS create a category of "Fellows of the AMS", and if so, what should the criteria and selection process be? Here are a few arguments pro and con:

Arguments con:

1. It's elitist and discriminatory.
2. Some people who deserve the honor will not get it for one reason or another, and then they will be passed over for promotions and raises, etc.
3. It will create a lot of useless busy work, since some people are going to have to put in a lot of time serving on the selection committee.

Arguments pro:

1. It's elitist. Yes, some people think this is a virtue.
2. There are relatively few honors in mathematics compared to other scientific disciplines. As a result, when mathematicians come up for promotion or various distinctions, their CVs look weaker than those of other scientists who can point to various "fellowship" honors.
3. Yes, there are prizes in mathematics, but things like the Fields Medal, Wolf Prize, Cole Prize, etc. are way beyond the reach of most of us. So we need some sort of distinction for people who are one level down from the level of those who win these prizes, but are still extremely strong.
4. Many honors in mathematics (e.g., the Fields Medals and Sloan Fellowship) are reserved for the young. By its very nature, a fellows program would tend to reward those who have been around for a while, and would thus counterbalance this tendency.

I have to admit that I have mixed feelings on this subject, so I think it would be useful to take a poll. If you want to express your views on this subject, please respond to me by email. If there seems to be enough interest, I may also take a Y/N poll by secret written ballot, since I recognize that there are reasons why some of you may not wish to identify yourselves while voting.

Yours,

Jonathan

## **ATTACHMENT H**

### **STATEMENT AGAINST THE CALL TO BOYCOTT ISRAELI SCIENTISTS**

(Adopted by the APS Council on November 10, 2002)

On November 12, 1989, the Council of the American Physical Society adopted a STATEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL NATURE OF PHYSICS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, the preamble of which states: "Science belongs to all humanity and transcends national boundaries. As in the past, science can serve as a bridge for mutual understanding across political and ideological divisions and as a vehicle for the enhancement of peace. In particular, APS believes that it is important at this time to strive for more open dialogue among scientists to enhance international cooperation."

Recent calls initiated by some European academics to boycott Israeli scientists and the Israeli scientific community violate these longstanding principles. The American Physical Society reaffirms its commitment to maintaining open dialogue and promoting cooperation among scientists throughout the world. The APS strongly opposes attempts to isolate any scientific community. The American Physical Society endorses the statement issued on August 27, 2002 by the International Council for Science: ISRAELI SCHOLARS: STATEMENT BY ICSU/SCFCS.



## ATTACHMENT I

### ISRAELI SCHOLARS: ICSU/SCFCS STATEMENT

Since its inception in 1931, the International Council for Science (ICSU) has affirmed and vigorously upheld the principle of universality of science based on the human right of scientists throughout the world to participate in scientific activity without any discrimination on the grounds of citizenship, religion, creed, political stance, ethnic origin, race, colour, age or gender. It has argued that the processes of academic research and scholarship, and the unfettered pursuit of knowledge, are of benefit to mankind as a whole. Moreover, they are dependent for their advance upon the freedom of scholars to converse, to make contact, to travel to conferences, to publish their results and proffer advice. It is, therefore, in the interests of governments, institutions and above all individuals - whether themselves scholars or not - to support this principle of non-discrimination. Bona fide scholars pursuing academic activities should be free to do so without hindrance.

Recent moves to foster an academic boycott of Israeli scientists and the dismissal of two Israeli scholars from their roles on the editorial boards of two journals published in the United Kingdom are a flagrant breach of this principle and have rightly drawn substantial adverse comment from scientists, newspaper columnists and human rights activists in the United Kingdom. On behalf of the Executive Board of ICSU, we draw attention to these events to remind all our national member academies and research councils and our scientific unions and associates of the critical importance of the principle of non-discrimination and of the need for constant vigil in securing its continuing adoption. We understand the strong feelings generated by conflicts, for example that in the Middle East, and the desire of individuals and groups to avoid contact, actively boycott or otherwise demonstrate distaste or disgust for the actions of nation state governments and others. But to do so through the medium of individual scholars is to sacrifice a profoundly important principle of freedom. We urge all scholarly communities and not least those in science and technology, to heed the words of the Leader in the London Evening Standard on 10 July 2002: "Intellectual communities world-wide are in the business of fostering international understanding and co-operation not of penalizing each other for the shortcomings of their governments."

James C.I. Dooge, Chairman

Peter Schindler, Executive Secretary

ICSU Standing Committee on Freedom in the Conduct of Science, 23 August 2002

**ATTACHMENT J**

**Statement on the Critical Importance of Continuing  
International Collaboration in Science from the  
Council of the National Academy of Sciences**

August 27, 2002

Given the current Israeli-Palestinian crisis and other developments that threaten to affect scientific exchange and education, the Council of the National Academy of Sciences reaffirms the need to maintain scientific collaborations, support science education, and enhance the functioning of scientific and academic institutions throughout the world. Our recent concerns include the deaths, injuries, and damage caused by the bombing at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the damage inflicted on the Palestine Academy for Science and Technology and the Palestinian Ministry of Education last April in Ramallah, the temporary forced closing in July of the administrative offices of Al-Quds University, and various petitions advocating boycotts and/or moratoria on relations with Israeli academic and cultural institutions. We are not only concerned for our scientific colleagues; we are also, of course, painfully aware that these and other events have had a tragic impact on other innocent individuals.

Our Council is unanimous in the belief that the world scientific community can and must contribute -- through vigorous scientist-to-scientist and institution-to-institution interactions -- to the reduction of tensions and the advancement of peace in the Middle East, as well as elsewhere around the globe. Scientists can provide a voice for rationality and moderation in political affairs. They also can easily build strong bridges of understanding between cultures -- through their collaborations in science, technology, health, education, human rights, and sustainable economic development.

The National Academies have worked for many years to help establish collaboration among scientists from different countries on such issues. For example, a joint report published in 1999, titled *Water for the Future: The West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israel, and Jordan*, is the result of efforts to draw on the common culture and values of scientists to build bridges for peace in the Middle East.

The tragic events in the Middle East have increased our commitment to continuing our work with scientists in the region, where we aim to catalyze collaboration on specific water issues, to establish *Frontiers of Science and Engineering* programs, to promote new collaborations in the areas of nutrition and health, and to make other contributions to help achieve a lasting peace. We are adamantly opposed to scientific boycotts, and we call upon the members of the world scientific community -- many of whom we know share our concern -- to actively support scientific exchanges, collaborations, and education as a wise and humane investment for peace in the future.

Council of the National Academy of Sciences

Signed by: Bruce Alberts (president), James S. Langer (vice president), R. Stephen Berry (home secretary), M. T. Clegg (foreign secretary), Ronald L. Graham (treasurer), Cynthia M. Beall, Purnell W. Choppin, Joel E. Cohen, R. James Cook, Robert C. Dynes, Elaine Fuchs, Richard L. Garwin, Margaret J. Geller, Cherry A. Murray, Gerald M. Rubin, Torsten N. Wiesel