AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

COUNCIL

MINUTES

Cincinnati, Ohio

11 January 1994

Abstract

The Council met at 1:00 pm on Tuesday, 11 January 1994 in the Regency Ballroom B, Hyatt Regency Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Members in attendance were Michael Artin, M. Salah Baouendi, James E. Baumgartner, Joan S. Birman, Ruth M. Charney, Carl C. Cowen, Jr., David A. Cox, Robert J. Daverman (Associate Secretary of record), Chandler Davis, Robert M. Fossum, John M. Franks, Walter Gautschi, Ronald L. Graham, Judy Green, Philip J. Hanlon, Rebecca A. Herb, Arthur M. Jaffe, Svetlana R. Katok, Linda Keen, Irwin Kra, Steven George Krantz, James I. Lepowsky, Peter W. K. Li, Elliott H. Lieb, Anil Nerode, Richard S. Palais (for Murray Protter, Bulletin), Franklin P. Peterson, Marc A. Rieffel, Lance W. Small (Associate Secretary, non-voting), Elias M. Stein (for Wilfried Schmid, Journal of the American Mathematical Society), B. A. Taylor, Frank Warner III, Steven H. Weintraub, Ruth J. Williams, and Susan Gayle Williams.

Members of the Council who will take office on 01 February 1994 and who were in attendance were: Cathleen Morawetz, Jean Taylor, Frank Morgan, and Sylvia Wiegand.

President Graham called the meeting to order at 1:10 PM.

Contents

Part I
MINUTES

0   CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS.

0.1   Call to Order.

The meeting was called to order at 1:10 PM.

0.2   Retiring Members.

Ex-President Michael Artin, Vice-President Chandler Davis, American Journal of Mathematics Editorial Committee Representative M. Salah Baouendi, Bulletin Editorial Committee Chair Murray Protter, Journal of the AMS Editorial Committee Chair Wilfried Schmid, Committee to Monitor Problems in Communications Chair Judy Green, Science Policy Committee Chair Frank Warner, III, Transactions and Memoirs Editorial Committee Chair James Baumgartner, and Members-at-Large David A. Cox, John M. Franks[1] , Frank L. Gilfeather, Steven H. Weintraub, and Ruth J. Williams retire from the Council when their terms end on 31 January 1994. This was their last meeting in their current positions. The Secretary received unanimous consent to send thanks on behalf of the Council to each of these individuals for sharing their wisdom with the Society and the Council and for their service to the mathematical community.

0.3   Introduction of Newly Elected Council Members.

The members-elect of the Council who were in attendence were granted privileges of the floor (but without voting privileges) at this Council meeting. A list of newly elected members can be found below in 3.1.1.

1   MINUTES

1.1   August 93 Council.

The Minutes of the August 93 Council were distributed by mail. The Secretary noted the following corrections:

> In the report of the special Committee on an Ethical Problem, the name "Rademacher" should be replaced by "Reidemeister".

> The paragraph beginning "Sundheim had begun work.." should read, "SundΩheim had begun work on these matters before receiving the preprints. His generalization of the Markov Theorem appeared in preprint form in October 1989; of the Reidemeister Theorem, In June 1989, revised in January 1990. His thesis was approved in May 1990."

The Council approved the minutes as corrected.

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[1]Franks will remain on the Council as a member of the Executive Committee. His term on the Executive Committee will end when a new member is elected in Spring 1997.

1.2 11/93 Executive Committee and Board of Trustees (ECBT) Meeting.

The ECBT met in Providence, RI, in November 1993. The minutes from that meeting, having been distributed, are considered a part of the minutes of the Council.

2 CONSENT AGENDA.

2.1 National Association of Mathematicians.

The National Association of Mathematicians is celebrating its Twenty-fifth year in 1994. The Council approved the following resolution:

> **The National Association of Mathematicians, founded in 1969 to promote excellence in the mathematical sciences and to promote the mathematical development of underrepresented American minorities, is celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of its founding in 1994. The Council of the American Mathematical Society extends congratulations to the National Association of Mathematicians (NAM) for it accomplishments during the past twenty-five years. The Council looks forward to continued cooperation with NAM to promote excellence and opportunities in the mathematical sciences for everyone.**

2.2 Liaison Committee on Education in Mathematics.

The Liaison Committee on Education in Mathematics was discharged with thanks.

3 REPORTS OF BOARDS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

3.1 Teller for the Election of 1993.

3.1.1 Teller for the Election of Officers.

The report of the Teller is on file in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931201-02. Any member of the Society may request a copy of the report from the Secretary. Members of the 1994 Council elected in the 1993 Election are:

Name	Institution	Position	Term
Cathleen S. Morawetz	New York University—Courant Institute	President-elect	1994
Jean E. Taylor	Rutgers University	Vice-President	1996
Donald J. Lewis	The University of Michigan	Trustee	1998
Robert Lazersfeld	UCLA	Member-at-Large	1996
Frank Morgan	Williams College	Member-at-Large	1996
Norberto Salinas	University of Kansas	Member-at-Large	1996

| Sylvia M. Wiegand | University of Nebraska | Member-at-Large | 1996 |
| Robert Zimmer | University of Chicago | Member-at-Large | 1996 |

Lists of the 1993 and 1994 Council are attached (Attachments C.1.1 and C.1.2).

3.1.2   Report from the Teller for the Nominating Committee and Editorial Boards Committee

The reports of the Tellers has been filed in the AMS Committee Report book as noted above.

Nominating Committee.   The following individuals were elected to the Nominating Committee.

Name	**Institution**	**Term**
Morris Hirsch	University of California Berkeley	1996
Hugh Montgomery	The University of Michigan	1996
Linda Rothschild	University of California San Diego	1996

Editorial Boards Committee.   The following individuals were elected to the Editorial Boards Committee.

Name	**Institution**	**Term**
Carolyn Gordon	Dartmouth University	1996
Martin Golubitsky	University of Houston	1996

3.1.3   Amendments to the Bylaws.

The amendments to the Bylaws were approved by the membership as reported in the Report of the Teller. There were two items in this amendment that affect the Council. The Committee to Monitor Problems in Communication was eliminated. The chair of that committee was a member of the Council. The chair of the Committee on Science Policy as a member of the Council was also eliminated as of 01 February 1994.

The membership of the Council now consists of four officers appointed by the Council, namely the Treasurer, the Associate Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Associate Secretary, and nine chairs of editorial committees also appointed by the Council. The President, President-elect (or Ex-president), the three Vice-presidents, and the fifteen members-at-large are elected in contested elections. (At times, holdover members of the Executive Committee and a former Secretary are also members of the Council.)

There are thus thirteen (13) members appointed by the Council, twenty (20) members elected in contested elections, and holdovers, which can amount to at most four members (who may or may not have been elected in a contested election).

The Council approved the report of the Teller.

3.2   Editorial Boards Committee (EBC).

The Editorial Boards Committee recommended appointments of several editors. These appointments were considered in Executive Session but are reported in the open minutes.

3.2.1   Mathematical Surveys and Monographs.

The EBC recommended the appointment of Georgia Benkart (University of Wisconsin) for a full term appointment to the Editorial Committee of Mathematical Surveys and Monographs beginning on 01 February 1994.
The Council approved the recommendation.

3.2.2   Journal of the American Mathematical Society.

Blaine Lawson has agreed to serve as Chair of the JAMS Editorial Committee until the end of 1994. The Council approved.

3.2.3   American Journal of Mathematics Representative.

The EBC recommended the appointment of Sergio Klainerman (Princeton) as the second AMS representative on the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Mathematics. The Council approved.

3.2.4   Chair of EBC.

Fan Chung was elected chair of EBC for 1994.

3.2.5   Editor of the Notices.

The Council meeting in August 1993 approved a new structure for the Notices Editorial Committee, namely an Editor of the Notices who will appoint Associate Editors (after consultation with the EBC), who will be remunerated for duties performed, and who will have complete responsibility for the journal. A formal search was conducted. Members of the search committee were Robert Fossum, William Jaco (chair), Hugo Rossi, and Bhama Srinivasan. The committee was to report to the EBC which in turn would report a recommendation to the Council.
Fossum, Jaco, and Srinivasan recommended that the search be continued and that, as an interim measure, Rossi take on the position a Editor of the Notices beginning as soon as Council approval was obtained and at least until mid 1995.
The EBC agreed with the recommendation that Hugo Rossi be the Interim Editor of the new Notices from January 1994 through June 1995, that the search for an Editor be reopened, and that a recommendation on a new Editor be made to the Council early in 1995.
The Council approved the appointment of Rossi.

3.3 Executive Committee and Board of Trustees (ECBT).

3.3.1 Appointment of Officers.

The Executive Committee and Board of Trustees recommended appointments of several officers of the Society. These appointments were considered in Executive Session.

The ECBT Nominating Committee, consisting of Paul Sally, Jr. (chair), Salah Baouendi, Joan Birman, Carol Wood, and William Jaco reported to the ECBT. The report consisted of recommending the re-appointment of those officers whose terms end at the conclusion of 1994, namely Secretary Fossum, Associate Secretaries Daverman and Sibner, Treasurer Peterson, and Associate Treasurer Taylor. The ECBT unanimously endorsed these recommendations.

Sally reported to the Council (sitting in executive session) during which time Daverman, Fossum, Peterson, and B. A. Taylor absented themselves from the meeting. Small was appointed interim secretary. He reported:

> The Council unanimously approved the recommendation of the ECBT Nominating Committee to reappoint Associate Secretaries Daverman and Sibner, Secretary Fossum, Treasurer Peterson, and Associate Treasurer B. A. Taylor for terms ending on 31 January 1997.

3.3.2 Review of Society Activities.

The January 1971 Council received and acted upon an extensive review of Society activities. Recommendation 14 of this review stated: "The Executive Committee of the Council be charged to carry out a continuing program of review and appraisal of Society activities".

The EC has carried out reviews on a six year cycle. There are three general topics (Publications, Meetings, and Everything Else) that are reviewed over a two-year period. The last two topics that have been reviewed are Publications and Meetings.

The EC considered the following two questions:

- Does the EC wish to continue this review process?

- If the answer to the question above is "yes," then what should be reviewed at this time? How should the review take place?

The EC decided that this type of review should no longer be conducted by the EC, as it would duplicate efforts of the policy committees.

The Secretary recommended the following language to replace the January 71 Council action:

> **The Council charges the committees on Education, Meetings and Conferences, Profession, Publication, and Science Policy to carry out at least every six years reviews and appraisals of Society activities in the areas of their charges and to report the results of these reviews to the Executive Committee and to the Council.**

The Council approved this resolution.

3.3.3 Governance.

The Long Range Planning Committee (LRPC) was assigned by the ECBT to study the question of governance of the Society. The report from the LRPC is filed in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940131-01. This report recommended changes in the Bylaws, suggested modifications in the charges to the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Executive Director, and made recommendations for the operation of committees.

3.3.3.1 Amendments to the Bylaws. The report recommended the amendments to the Bylaws as noted below. (The current text is given as "Old Section". The recommended amendment then follows as **NEW Section** in **bold** face with the changes highlighted in *large italics*.) These amendments concern Article VI in the Bylaws referring to the Executive Director.

Article VI. Executive Director

OLD Section 1. There shall be an Executive Director who shall be a paid employee of the Society. The Executive Director shall have charge of the central office of the Society, and shall be responsible for the general administration of the affairs of the Society in accordance with the policies that are set by the Board of Trustees and by the Council.

NEW Section 1. There shall be an Executive Director who shall be a paid employee of the Society. The Executive Director shall have charge of the *offices* of the Society *, except for the office of the secretary,* and shall be responsible for the general administration of the affairs of the Society in accordance with the policies that are set by the Board of Trustees and by the Council.

OLD Section 2. The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees with the consent of the Council. The terms and conditions of employment shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees.

NEW Section 2. The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees with the consent of the Council. The terms and conditions of employment shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees *and the performance of the Executive Director will be reviewed regularly by the Board of Trustees.*

OLD Section 3 (first part). The Executive Director shall work under the immediate direction of a committee consisting of the president, the secretary, and the treasurer, of which the president shall be chairman ex officio.

NEW Section 3. The Executive Director shall *be responsible to and shall consult regularly with a liaison committee consisting of the president as chair, the secretary, the treasurer, and the presiding officer of the Board of Trustees.*

OLD Section 3 (second part). The Executive Director shall attend meetings of the Board of Trustees, the Council, and the Executive Committee, but shall not be a member of any of these bodies.

ADD *Section 4.* **The Executive Director shall attend meetings of the Board of Trustees, the Council, and the Executive Committee, but shall not be a member of any of these bodies.**

The Council approved these amendments and submitted them for approval by the membership in the election in Fall 1994.

3.3.3.2 Operating Procedures in the Society. The second part of the report of the LRPC recommended operating procedures that should be included in the "Manual of Information for the Board of Trustees, Council, and Executive Committee of the Council."
That report was amended by the Council to include the first line in the description of the presidency. The amended report was adopted by the Council and follows below.

Operating Procedures in the Society. The procedures in both of the following subsections shall be incorporated into the AMS "Manual of Information For the Board of Trustees, Council, and Executive Committee of the Council."

I. Codification of Current Procedures.

President

A. The president should be a research mathematician.

B. The president is the principal officer of the Society. The president should take an active leadership role in the policy-making process and in representing the Society.

C. In representing the Society or the office of the president, the president may be assisted by, and work closely with, the other officers of the Society, in particular with the vice-presidents, the president-elect, the ex-president, the secretary and the treasurer.

D. The president is an ex-officio member of the Council, the Executive Committee of the Council, Board of Trustees, the Liaison Committee, the Agenda and Budget Committee, the Long Range Planning Committee, the Policy Committees, and the Joint Policy Board of Mathematics.

E. The president presides over meetings of the Council, the Executive Committee of the Council, joint meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees, and the Liaison Committee.

Secretary

A. The secretary should be a research mathematician.

B. The secretary is an ex-officio member of the Council, the Executive Committee, the Agenda and Budget Committee, the Liaison Committee, the Long Range Planning Committee, the Committee on Meetings and Conferences, and the Committee on the Profession. The secretary should be a non-voting ex-officio member of the other policy committees.

C. The responsibility to organize and coordinate the Council and its committees shall lie with the secretary.

D. The secretary, together with the associate secretaries, oversees the scientific program of all meetings of the Society.

E. The secretary works closely with the president in coordinating and administering the activities of committees.

F. The secretary participates in formulating policy for the Society and plays an important role in maintaining its institutional memory.

Treasurer

A. The treasurer should be a research mathematician.

B. The responsibility for overview of the financial and business activities of the Society shall lie with the treasurer. This includes but is not limited to coordinating the work of the trustees.

C. The treasurer is an ex-officio member of the Council, the Board of Trustees, the Long Range Planning Committee, the Agenda and Budget Committee, and the Liaison Committee.

Executive Director

A. The Executive Director should be a research mathematician.

B. The Executive Director is the principal executive officer of the Society who is responsible for the execution and administration of policy.

C. All staff in the Society, with the exception of staff in the Office of the Secretary, report to the Executive Director.

D. The Executive Director shall serve as a an ex-officio member of the Joint Policy Board for Mathematics, the Long Range Planning Committee, the Committee on Science Policy, and the Committee on Education. The Executive Director should be a non-voting, ex-officio member of the other policy committees.

II.   **Modifications to Recent Practice**

A. Candidates for election, or for appointment by the president, to various committees
   of the Society should be informed of their prospective duties. Those who are
   called on to assist the president in representing the Society should be briefed
   as specifically as possible about their task. (While a current procedure, this
   statement is a helpful reminder of something easily overlooked.)

B. The liaison committee will review the performance of the Executive Director and
   report to the Board of Trustees at least once a year. (Clarification of procedure
   in Article VI, Section 2 of proposed new bylaws.)

C. The secretary should be part of the AMS delegation to the Joint Policy Board of
   Mathematics. The secretary should be invited to attend meetings, sent agendas,
   and sent minutes. (The secretary would not be the third voting AMS member.
   That member will, as at present, be elected by the Council.)

D. The Executive Director should not be a member of the Nominating Committees
   of the Executive Committee of the Council and the Board of Trustees, nor of the
   Committee on Committees.

III.   **Clarification of Procedures**

In 1976 the Council adopted Sturgis' rules for the meetings of the Council and for
Business Meetings. The history of this mentioned in "A History of the Second Fifty
Years, American Mathematical Society, 1939-1988," by Everett Pitcher, published by
the AMS in 1988. From page 176,

> "Usually the Society had depended on the imperfect knowledge of parlia-
> mentary procedures of the president or the secretary. Occasionally a mem-
> ber was used as parliamentarian. The name of Alice Sturgis was found in
> the San Francisco yellow pages. The Society could not have been more for-
> tunate. Not only was Mrs. Sturgis the author of an excellent book based
> on sound, clearly stated principles but also she was experienced in advising
> groups. Moreover, at the moment she professed to be interested in the spe-
> cial problems of non-profit organizations. With her guidance the meeting
> was handled effectively."

The Council minutes of April 11, 1976, page 10 records,

> "The Council turned to the recommendation of section 4, entitled 'A Prob-
> lem in Parliamentary Law.' The proposed new bylaw, in quotation marks on
> p.5 of the report, was put before the Council as a motion. There was discus-
> sion of the desirability of incorporating procedural rules in the bylaws versus

adopting them by the Council, the former being rigid detail in a general governing document and the latter not being binding on a Business Meeting. Professor Milnor proposed a substitute that the Council recommend that the presiding officers at meetings of the Council and at Business Meetings follow Sturgis' Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, revised. The substitution took place and the substituted motion was passed."

<div align="center">Committee Procedures</div>

1. The Society should have a "Manual on Committees." It should be included in the "Manual of Information for the Board of Trustees, Council, and Executive Committee of the Council." We refer to "this manual."

<div align="center">Rules for inclusion in the Manual</div>

2. Definitions concerning committees, charge to committees and rules of procedures for committees will be published in this manual. Items for inclusion, or modifications to the manual, require approval by the body to which the committee reports.

3. The following statement should appear in this manual: "Procedures for committees will in general follow A. Sturgis' 'Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, revised.' In case definitions, rules, or procedures in this manual differ from those in Sturgis, then this manual takes precedence."

4. Each committee must have a designated chair (or a procedure to choose a chair) and a designated body to which the committee reports. In the absence of specification of such a body, that body will be assumed to be the body which formed the committee.

5. The meeting of a committee may be presided over by a substitute chair appointed by the chair of the committee.

6. Responsibility during a meeting for the interpretation of the Rules for Committees lies with the chair of the meeting in question.

7. A guest at a committee meeting can only be invited by the chair of that committee.

8. The chair of a committee must follow instructions implied by votes of that committee.

9. Committees may have non-voting members. (For example, the secretary and Executive Director are non-voting members of certain policy committees.)

<div align="center">Two items about specific committees</div>

10. The Liaison Committee should report its deliberations to the Board of Trustees.

11. The Long Range Planning Committee reports to the Executive Committee of the Council and the Board of Trustees.

3.3.4 Negotiations with *Zentralblatt für Matematik* (Zbl).

This was an information item. See 7.18.

3.4 Committee on Education.

The report of this committee has been filed in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994 as report No. 940101-02.

3.5 Committee on Meetings and Conferences.

3.5.1 Report.

A report of the committee has been filed in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994 as report No. 940101-01.

3.5.2 Charge for the Committee.

The Committee on Meetings and Conferences has recommended a charge as required in the action of the Council that established this committee. The charge, as approved by the Council, can be found in Attachment C.5.2.

3.6 Committee on the Profession.

3.6.1 Report.

The committee met for the first time in November 1993 and did not file a report for this meeting.

3.6.2 Charge for the Committee.

The Committee on the Profession recommended a charge as required in the action of the Council that established this committee. The charge, as approved by the Council, can be found in Attachment C.6.2.

3.6.3 Statement on Employment of Young Mathematicians.

The Committee on Professional Ethics proposed that the Council adopt a statement on employment of young mathematicians. The statement was amended by the Council and then passed unanimously so as to speak in the name of the Society. The amended statement follows:

<div align="center">

SUPPORTIVE PRACTICES AND ETHICS IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG
MATHEMATICIANS

</div>

1. For several years now, there have been substantially fewer Ph.D.-level positions available in Mathematics than qualified applicants. (See, e.g., the report of the AMS Task Force on Employment reviewed in the AMS Notices, Oct. 1992, pp. 820–821, and the 1993 survey of new doctorates, AMS Notices, Nov. 1993, p. 1164). The disparity between supply and demand has caused severe difficulties for some recent Ph.D.'s. There is no indication that the situation will ease significantly in the near future.

> **It is incumbent on Mathematics departments to make all their
> potential Ph.D.'s aware of the realities of the job market and
> to encourage them to prepare for a broad range of jobs in the
> mathematical sciences.**

2. The early post-Ph.D. years are crucial in career development. Departments have
   a responsibility to promote such development. Employment practices should con-
   form to this principle.

   The systematic use of one-year appointments to fill regular teaching positions has
   the potential for exploitation of those holding such positions. Young mathemati-
   cians in one-year terminal positions with full teaching loads must, in addition to
   carrying out their duties and trying to establish their own scholarly program, begin
   again searching for a job almost immediately after settling in—a concentration of
   pressures which will almost certainly have adverse effects on professional growth
   and morale.

   While some one-year positions are professionally beneficial, many others can be
   rationalized by institutions only on grounds of fiscal expediency or charity.

   > **Employers should strenuously seek means to devise better situ-
   > ations for recent Ph.D.'s. Whenever possible, positions should
   > be offered for at least two years.**

3. Although many institutions are under severe financial pressure, this should not
   be used as an excuse for exploitation. In particular, the practice of hiring unem-
   ployed Ph.D.'s by the course, without integrating them into the scholarly life of
   the department, is seriously detrimental to the individuals and the profession.

   > **The fflsystematic hiring of unemployed Ph.D.'s part-time at sub-
   > standard salaries is reprehensible and exploitative. It demeans
   > the profession. Such practice undermines educational quality.**

3.7   Committee on Publications.

The Committee on Publications has considered, at the request of the Council, the question of
Research Announcements (RAs). The Committee has submitted a report that has been filed in the
AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940101-03.

In particular the report recommended a following policy regarding Research Announcements for
adoption by the Council. The Committee substituted the motion that appeared in the agenda by
the following:

> **The American Mathematical Society should establish two electronic services:**
>
> **1. An electronic Research Announcements journal, with articles selected
>   for interest and plausibility, but not refereed.**
>
> **2. A preprint database, server, and interface to other databases.**
>
> **The preprint database is envisioned as an evolving service. Care should be
> taken that it is as accessible as possible to the electronically disadvantaged,**

with the Ginsparg physics database as a possible model. Future developments might include a searchable database of abstracts.

Details should be overseen by subcommittees of the Committee on Publications in cooperation with the Committee on Electronic Products and Services, and the EBC in choosing the editorial committee for the Research Announcement journal.

The first item was then amended by the Council to read:

An electronic Research Announcements journal, with articles selected by an editorial board for interest and plausibility, with quality essentially that of current *Bulletin* **research announcements, but not refereed.**

The amended motion was passed.

3.8   Committee on Science Policy (CSP).

The report of the Committee on Science Policy is filed in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940101-04.

3.8.1   National Policy Statement.

In December 1992, then President Artin appointed a subcommittee of the Committee on Science Policy for the purpose of preparing the first Federal Policy Agenda for the AMS. The National Policy Statement has been prepared and is submitted for consideration by the Council. Since the statement "speaks on behalf of the Society", the rules 7.1 apply to consideration of this document. (It was received by the Secretary on 11 December 1993.) A final vote on the proposed document will be taken by mail ballot. The reports of the CSP concerning this document as well as the National Policy Statement can be found in Attachment C.8.1.

Before introducing the report and the National Policy Statement, Frank Warner III, chair of CSP, stated,

"[…]the materials on pages 69-72 [of the agenda for the meeting] are not part of the report of the Committee on Science Policy or the Subcommittee. The material on these pages was prepared by Saunders Mac Lane who is not a member of either committee. I was not asked that these materials should be included as an attachment to the report of the Committee on Science Policy nor was I asked whether I would like to include comments by other distinguished mathematicians who had different points of view. I believe this inclusion of pages 69-72 within the section titled 'Reports of Boards and Standing Committees' without consultation with the chair of the Committee on Science Policy was improper and I would like my protest noted in the minutes of the meeting."

After a long discussion on the Statement, it was moved and seconded that

[Bulleted] Items 1 through 10 will become the Federal Policy Agenda with slight revisions that will be voted by the Council in February [1994]. Another statement, a professional statement, will be considered by other policy committees.

An amendment to include bullets 15, 16, 17, and 18 in this amendment was seconded but failed. The amendment also failed.

It was then moved and seconded "to submit a suitably modified document to the full Council [in the mail ballot in February 1994]".

An amendment was made and seconded to remove the phrase "clear world leadership" from the docuement. This amendment failed.

An instruction to the [drafting] committee "to strengthen the language on the bullets on career path opportunities for women and underrepresented minorities so there is no impression of anticlimax in reading those two in succession" was moved and seconded but failed.

The submission motion was approved by the Council.

It was agreed that the Summary Document would be submitted as a separate document along with the Statement for consideration by the Council.

The following resolution was moved, seconded, and passed unanimously so as to speak in the name of the Society:

> **Mathematicians make heavy and frequent use of electronic mail for communication related to their scientific and professional activities. The American Mathematical Society is committed to working for wide and effective access to the Internet. This valuable tool would be threatened if universities were reduced to bargaining with private communications corporations for the rates to be charged. The Society and other organizations devoted to research should work to secure governmental guarantees of availability of e-mail services at an affordable rate.**

3.9   Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee (MREC).

A report from this committee can be found in the 11/93 ECBT minutes.

The Mathematical Review Editorial Committee proposed that Mathematical Reviews inaugurate a new type of review called a "Featured Review". The proposal can be found in Attachment C.9. The ECBT considered this proposal and recommended adoption. The proposal was adopted by the Council.

3.10   Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE).

The August 93 Council passed procedures for the Committee on Professional Ethics. The current members of COPE asked to present a response to the procedures. A member of COPE was present at the meeting to deliver the committee's point of view.

It was moved, seconded and passed that

- **These current procedures [adopted by the August 93 Council] be rescinded and**
- **that a special committee that includes at least one member from the special committee that produced the procedures adopted by the August 93 Council and one current member of the Committee on Professional Ethics prepare a new set of procedures for COPE for presentation to a future Council.**

3.11 Committee on Academic Freedom, Tenure, and Employment Security (CAFTES).

The Committee on Academic Freedom, Tenure, and Employment Security has filed its annual report which can be found in The AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940132.02. The report refers to another report of the committee. This other report was considered in executive session. The minute of that session appears separately in the minutes of the Executive Session.

3.12 Library Committee.

The report of the Library Committee can be found in AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931210-01.

3.13 Joint AMS-MAA-SIAM Committee on Preparation for College Teaching.

The committee report can be found in Attachment in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931129-02.

3.14 Program Committee for National Meetings.

A report from the Program Committee for National Meetings can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940101-05.

3.14.1 Short Course Subcommittee.

The report of this subcommittee of the Program Committee can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931126-01.

3.15 Committee on Summer Institutes and Special Symposia.

A report from the committee can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931110-01.

3.16 Committee on Human Rights.

The report from the Committee on Human rights is filed in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931201-01. Discussion of the report was tabled.

3.17 AMS-IMS-MAA Data Committee.

The report of the AMS-IMS-MAA Data Committee can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931129-01.

3.18 University Lecture Series Editorial Committee.

The report of the committee can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940101-06.

3.19   Committee on the History of Mathematics.

The report of this committee can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940101-07.

3.20   Proceedings Editorial Committee.

The Proceedings Editorial Committee report can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1994, Report No. 940101-08.

3.21   Committee on Reprinted Books.

The report of the committee can be found in the AMS Committee Report Book for 1993, Report No. 931115-01.

4   REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

4.1   Special Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics.

The committee report can be found in Attachment D.1. This report contains ethical guidelines that the Committee recommended for adoption by the Council in the name of the Society. As a report from a committee, the motion to adopt the procedures was on the floor.

It was moved, seconded, and passed that the Council refer the guidelines to some appropriate committee. Further, it was moved, seconded, and passed that the draft Guidelines be published in the Notices with a request that members send comments on them for use by the committee that will consider them.

(According to Sturgis, a motion to refer takes precedence over the main motion and delays action on the main motion until either the Council takes up the issue again or the committee to which it is referred reports.)

5   UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

5.1   International Affairs.

The August 1993 Council considered the action by the Board on Mathematical Sciences (BMS) in which BMS dissolved the United States National Committee on Mathematics (USNCM) and constituted itself at the USNCM. The Council voiced itself as being quite disturbed by this action.

5.1.1   Representative from BMS.

At the request of Shmuel Winograd, chair of BMS, Donald Richards, representing BMS, addressed the Council regarding the August 93 resolution.

5.1.2 USNCM Delegation to International Mathematical Union General Assembly.

Ron Douglas, chair of the USNCM delegation to the General Assemble of the International Mathematical Union addressed the Council on issues that the delegation may wish to bring to the General Assembly.

5.1.3 CBMS Resolution.

At its meeting in December 1993, the Conference Board on Mathematical Sciences (CBMS) passed a resolution regarding the administration of the USNCM. Ramesh Gangolli, incoming chair of CBMS, had been invited to address the Council regarding the role of CBMS in the organization of the USNCM and the resolution. Gangolli was not able to address the Council.

5.2 *Notices* of the American Mathematical Society.

Dave Nelson, the designer for the new NOTICES, presented a preliminary mock-up of possible design changes to NOTICES to the ECBT. The ECBT generally liked the new design and encouraged staff to continue in this direction. The designer prepared revised sketches, incorporating the comments of the ECBT, for the Council's review. ED Jaco reviewed the design for the members of the Council.

6 NEW BUSINESS

6.1 Communication of Actions and Resolutions of the Council.

Joan Birman submitted the following resolution for consideration by the Council. The motion was seconded.

RESOLVED:

1. **Resolutions which are adopted by the Council of the American Mathematical Society shall be routinely communicated to all parties who are concerned, with minimum possible delay.**

2. **The Council of the American Mathematical Society encourages the Secretary to adhere to a policy of writing up the minutes of Council meetings in a timely fashion, for publication in the NOTICES. The Council regards this as an important way in which the membership of the Society is kept informed as to the business of the Society.**

3. **Resolutions which are passed by the Council of the American Mathematical Society shall be communicated to the membership in a separate column in the enhanced NOTICES OF THE AMS, entitled "Resolutions of the Council". This column shall be published 3 times each year, in the earliest possible issue after the meeting at which the resolution was passed. This is to be regarded as a completely separate matter from the publication of the minutes of the Council.**

The motion failed. The concensus of the Council was that the Secretary should exercise good judement in communicating the actions of the the Council to the membership.

6.2   Election to the Council Executive Committee.

The Bylaws specify how the election to the Council's Executive Committee are to be held. Members Fossum, Lieb, and Kra moved and seconded the motion:

1. **Annually, the Secretary sends a notice to Council members requesting to know whether they are willing to serve as Executive Committee member and also asking for nominations for that office. The secretary is asked now to include the following explanation along with that request:**

   Article VII, Sect.4 of the Bylaws state that a mail ballot consisting of precisely two nominees will be sent to Council members for the election of each EC member. These two persons will be nominated by a committee selected by the president, and that committee will rely heavily on the information gleaned from responses to the present request.

2. **Along with a summary of the results of the mail ballot for EC member(s), the nominating committee will supply the list of responses (without attribution) quoted in 1. above.**

The motion passed.

7   ANNOUNCEMENTS, INFORMATION, AND RECORD.

7.1   Speaking in the name of the Society.

There were several items in this agenda on which the Council was asked to "speak in the name of the Society". The Bylaws are quite specific on this matter and are quoted here from Article IV, Section 8:

The Council shall also have power to speak in the name of the Society with respect to matters affecting the status of mathematics or mathematicians, such as proposed or enacted federal or state legislation; conditions of employment in universities, colleges, or business, research or industrial organizations; regulations, policies, or acts of governmental agencies or instrumentalities; and other items which tend to affect the dignity and effective position of mathematics.

With the exception noted in the next paragraph, a favorable vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the Council shall be necessary to authorize any statement in the name of the Society with respect to such matters. With the exception noted in the next paragraph, such a vote may be taken only if written notice shall have been given to the secretary by the proposer of any such resolution not later than one month prior to the Council meeting at which the matter is to be presented; and the vote shall be taken not earlier than one month after the resolution has been discussed by the Council.

If, at a meeting of the Council, there are present twelve members, then the prior notification to the secretary may be waived by unanimous consent. In such a case, a

unanimous favorable vote by those present shall empower the Council to speak in the name of the Society.

The Council may also refer the matter to a referendum by mail of the entire membership of the Society, and shall make such reference if a referendum is requested, prior to final action by the Council, by two hundred or more members. The taking of a referendum shall act as a stay upon Council action until the votes have been canvassed, and thereafter no action may be taken by the Council except in accordance with a plurality of the votes cast in the referendum.

The Council will conduct business by mail on or before 15 February 1994 in that it must elect a member of the Executive Committee and its representative to JPBM. The Secretary proposes that any items that require action by the Council that "speaks in the name of the Society" should be put to the Council in this business by mail.

7.2 Travel Reimbursement Policy.

The ECBT approved a policy for reimbursement of travel and expenses for members attending Council and committee meetings. This policy may be found in Attachment G.2.

7.3 World Mathematical Year 2000 (WMY 2000).

The International Mathematical Union (IMU) has declared the year 2000 to be World Mathematical Year. World Mathematical Year 2000 (WMY 2000) is set under the sponsorship of UNESCO, the Third World Academy of Sciences, the French Minister of Research and Space, the Brazilian State Secretary of Science and Technology, and the Swiss Federal Counsellor. A copy of the declaration and of the first Newsletter is attached was attached to the agenda.
The EC recommended the appointment, by the President, of a blue-ribbon committee of the Society to coordinate Society plans and activities for WMY 2000, including, but not limited to, planning special meetings, conferences, and institutes in coordination with the IMU, USNCM, and other organizations within the US. One of the first chores for this Committee would be to get some sort of "Proclamation" in the US. (See Item 1.3 of the ECBT minutes and the associated attachment.)

7.4 Search for new Executive Director.

ED Jaco will be leaving the Society's employ at the end of August 1995. The Board of Trustees has established a committee consisting of Robert Fossum, Ramesh Gangolli (chair), Ronald Graham, Maria Klawe, Susan Montgomery, and Franklin Peterson to search for a new Executive Director. Members of the Council are welcome and encouraged to forward nominations to Gangolli or any member of the committee.

7.5 Board of Trustees Liaisons.

Each department of the administration of the Society is assigned liaisons by the Board of Trustees. The departments, Trustee liaisons, and subdepartments are listed below:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: President
     Development Office
COMPUTER SERVICES: Klawe
     Programming and Analysis
     Systems and Operations
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION: Treasurer
     Administration   and Associate Treasurer
     Associate Editors
     Bibliographic Services
     Copy Editors
     Production
     Reviewer Services
     Slavic
     Systems
PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES: Adler and Lewis
     Meetings
MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS: Associate Treasurer
     Administration
     Associate Editors
     Bibliographic Services
     Copy Editors
     Production
     Reviewer Services
     Slavic
     Systems
PUBLICATION: Adler, Montgomery,
     Acquisitions   and Polking
     Production
          Composition Services
          Editorial Services
          Printing
          Technical Support
          Translations
     Electronic Products and Services
     Promotions and Sales
          Membership and Customer Services
          Promotions
          Warehouse and Distribution
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND PROGRAMS (Washington Office):   Lewis and Polking

7.6   Warehouse/Printshop Relocation.

The new Warehouse and Print Shop facility was purchased in July, and the Warehouse, Printshop
and Distribution Departments have been successfully moved to the facility. The Society was able
to pay for this out of operating income and did not have to finance. The location of the new facility
is 35 Monticello Place, Pawtucket, RI 02861-3552

7.7   Renovation of the Charles Street Facility.

The Board of Trustees approved a recommendation to renovate the Charles Street office at a cost not to exceed $2,280,150.

7.8   Bequest from Mary K. Peabody.

The Society was recently notified of an unrestricted bequest in the amount of $50,000 from the Estate of Mary K. Peabody given in memory of Professor Einar Hille.

The ECBT voted to assign the proceeds of this bequest to the renovation costs for fully equipping and furnishing the Executive Conference Room and that the room be named the Einar Hille Conference Room.

7.9   Long Range Planning Committee.

The Long Range Planning Committee is a committee of the ECBT. The ECBT approved a recommendation from the current LRPC that membership should consist of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the chair of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Director, and the members of the Executive Committee who are serving in their second and third year term, with the later being chair of the committee.

The LRPC also agreed to invite the ex-president/president-elect to all meetings. It also agreed to invite the incoming members of LRPC to the meeting immediately preceding their first term on the committee. Furthermore it agreed to invite chairs of the policy committees as guest only on those occasions when pertinent items are discussed. Finally it agreed that the LRPC chair is authorized to invite interested and knowledgeable individuals whenever it seems appropriate.

7.10   Arnold Ross Lecture Series.

The Board of Trustees approved funding for the Arnold Ross Lecture Series for 1994 in the amount of $17,500. Future funding will be considered after an effort has been undertaken to raise outside funds for this activity

7.11   Investments involving South Africa.

The BT approved eliminating the South Africa free restriction from all portfolios, effective immediately.

7.12   Registration fee at the Minneapolis MathFest (1994).

The Board of Trustees recommended to the Joint Meetings Committee that the registration fee for this meeting be $125.

7.13   Joint Policy Board for Mathematics (JPBM).

The ECBT approved the budget for JPBM as reported in Item 2.8 of the ECBT minutes. A report from the JPBM Office of Governmental Affairs can be found in the attachment #49 of those minutes.

7.14   JPBM Committee on Professional Recognition and Awards.

This committee will report soon to JPBM. A Panel Discussion on this report is planned to be held at 9:00 AM on Wednesday, 12 January 1993.

7.15   Assistance to Mathematicians in the former Soviet Union.

A report on the efforts of the Society can be found in the minutes of the 11/93 ECBT.

7.16   Budget.

The Board of Trustees adopted the budget for 1994 as presented at the meeting of the BT on 21 November 1993.

7.17   D. J. Struik.

Professor D. J. Struik will be 100 years old on September 30, 1994. Lee Lorch has made note of this in the attached letter (Attachment G.17). President Graham has granted Professor Struik lifetime membership in the AMS by presidential decree.

7.18   Negotiations with ZBL.

The President has written a letter to the members of the Council concerning cooperation between the AMS and the parties that produce Zbl. A copy of the letter was attached to the agenda and is not reproduced here.

7.19   Future meetings of the Council, Agenda and Budget Committee (ABC), and Executive Committee and Board of Trustees (ECBT).

Deadlines for receipt of material for the Council agenda are approximately five (5) weeks before the date of the meeting. Agenda items should be submitted to the Secretary, preferably in electronic form. The list appears in Attachment G.18.

7.19.1   Meeting in Cincinnati.

In the November 1993 election, the citizens of Cincinnati passed "Issue 3". The AMS and MAA sent a letter to the officials of Cincinnati. The material can be found in G.18.1. Cincinnati Mayor Roxanne Qualls addressed the Council while it was sitting as a Committee of the Whole. She spoke on "Issue 3" and related items.

8   ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned at 10:56 PM.
Robert M. Fossum
Secretary
Urbana, IL

Part II
ATTACHMENTS

C   REPORTS OF BOARDS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

C.1   Teller for the Election of 1993.

C.1.1   The 1993 Council of the American Mathematical Society.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
effective 2/01/93
1993 COUNCIL

President	Ronald L. Graham	Secretary	Robert M. Fossum
Ex-President	Michael Artin	Associate Secretaries	Robert Daverman
Vice Presidents	Chandler Davis		Andy Roy Magid
	Linda Keen		Lesley Sibner
	Anil Nerode		Lance W. Small
Treasurer	F. P. Peterson	Associate Treasurer	B. A. Taylor

Representatives of Committees

Bulletin Editorial Committee	Murray Protter, Chair
Colloquium Editorial Committee	G. D. Mostow, Chair
Committee to Monitor Problems in Communications	Judy Green, Chair
Journal of the American Mathematical Society	Wilfried Schmid, Chair
Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee	Philip J. Hanlon, Chair
Mathematical Surveys Editorial Committee	Marc A. Rieffel, Chair
Mathematics of Computation Committee	Walter Gautschi, Chair
Proceedings Editorial Committee	Irwin Kra, Chair
Representative on American Journal	M. Salah Baouendi
Science Policy Committee	Frank W. Warner III, Chair
Transactions and Memoirs Committee	James E. Baumgartner, Chair
Executive Committee	Joan Birman
Executive Committee	Arthur Jaffe

Members aΩt Large

Ruth M. Charney	Carl C. Cowen, Jr.	David A. Cox
John M. Franks	Frank Gilfeather	Rebecca A. Herb
Svetlana R. Katok	Steven Krantz	Peter Li
Elliott H. Lieb	James K. Lepowsky	Gunther A. Uhlmann
Steven H. Weintraub	Ruth J. Williams	Susan Gayle Williams

Trustees

Roy Adler	Ronald Graham	Maria M. Klawe
M. Susan Montgomery	F.P. Peterson	John C. Polking
Paul Sally, Jr.	B.A. Taylor	

Executive Committee

Michael Artin	M. Salah Baouendi	Joan Birman
Robert M. Fossum	John M. Franks	Ronald Graham
	Arthur Jaffe	

C.1.2   The 1994 Council of the American Mathematical Society.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
effective 01 February 1994
1994 COUNCIL

President	Ronald L. Graham	AT&T Bell Labs	1994
President-Elect	Cathleen S. Morawetz	NYU-Courant	1994
Vice Presidents	Linda Keen	CUNY, Lehman	1994
	Anil Nerode	Cornell University	1995
	Jean E. Taylor	Rutgers University	1996
Secretary	Robert M. Fossum	University of Illinois	1994
Associate Secretaries	Robert Daverman	University of Tennessee	1994
	Andy Roy Magid	University of Oklahoma	1995
	Lesley Sibner	Polytechnic Inst of NY	1994
	Lance W. Small	U Calif, San Diego	1995
Treasurer	F.P. Peterson	MIT	1994
Associate Treasurer	B.A. Taylor	University of Michigan	1994

REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMITTEES

Bulletin Editorial Comm	Richard S. Palais, Chair	Brandeis U	1994
Colloquium Editorial Comm	G. Daniel Mostow, Chair	Yale	1993
	[until a replacement is appointed]		
Journal of the AMS	H. Blaine Lawson, Chair	SUNY Stony Brook	1994
Mathematical Reviews Editorial Comm	Philip J. Hanlon, Chair	U Michigan	1995
Mathematical Surveys Editorial Comm	Marc A. Rieffel, Chair	Berkeley	1994
Mathematics of Computation Comm	Walter Gautschi, Chair	Purdue U	1995
Proceedings Editorial Comm	Irwin Kra, Chair	SUNY Stony Brook	1994
Representative on American Journal	Henri Gillet, Chair	U Chicago	1994
Transactions and Memoirs Comm	Peter Shalen, Chair	U Illinois at Chicago	1994
Executive Committee	Joan Birman	Columbia U	1995
Executive Committee	John M. Franks	Northwestern	1996
Executive Committee	Arthur Jaffe	Harvard	1994

MEMBERS AT LARGE

Ruth M. Charney	Ohio State University	1994
Carl C. Cowen, Jr.	Purdue University	1994
Rebecca A. Herb	University of Maryland	1994
Svetlana R. Katok	Penn State University	1995
Steven Krantz	Washington, St Louis	1995
Robert Lazarsfeld	UCLA	1996
James I. Lepowsky	Rutgers University	1995
Peter Li	U Cal, Irvine	1995
Elliott H. Lieb	Princeton University	1994
Frank Morgan	Williams College	1996
Norberto Salinas	University of Kansas	1996
Gunther A. Uhlmann	University of Washington	1994
	[Resigned on 04 February 1994]	
Sylvia M. Wiegand	University of Nebraska	1996
Susan Gayle Williams	U South Alabama	1995
Robert Zimmer	University of Chicago	1996

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Joan Birman	Columbia University	1995
Robert M. Fossum	University of Illinois	1994
John M. Franks	Northwestern University	1996
Ronald Graham	AT&T Bell Labs	1994
Arthur Jaffe	Harvard University	1994
Cathleen S. Morawetz	NYU-Courant	1997
Salah Baouendi	University of California San Diego	1993
	[Until a new member is elected in March 94]	

TRUSTEES

Roy Adler	IBM Watson Lab	1997
Ronald Graham	AT&T Bell Labs	1994
Maria M. Klawe	U British Columbia	1996
D J Lewis	University of Michigan	1998
M. Susan Montgomery	U Southern California	1995
F.P. Peterson	MIT	1994
John C. Polking	Rice University	1994
B.A. Taylor	University of Michigan	1994

C.3   Executive Committee and Board of Trustees (ECBT).

C.5   Committee on Meetings and Conferences.

C.5.2   Charge to the Committee.

C.5.2.1 *General Description*

This is a standing committee of approximately 12 members. The ex-officio members are the President of the AMS, the Secretary of the AMS and the Executive Director of the AMS (non-voting). There shall be one member from the Board of Trustees, appointed by the Chair of the Board. All other members shall be appointed by the President; these include three members chosen from among the Vice-Presidents and Members-at-large of the Council, and at least four at-large members.

The Associate Secretaries shall be guests of COMC at all of its meetings.

The Chair is appointed by the President to a one-year term as Chair upon recommendation of the committee. This term can be extended if necessary. The Director of the Meetings and Conferences Department or a representative shall attend COMC meetings and provide administrative and staff support.

The COMC reports to the Council. It shall provide a written review of its activities annually to the Council; ordinarily a preliminary version of this report will be submitted to the ECBT at its November meeting.

C.5.2.2 *Principal Activities*

The Committee is expected to take a long range view of Society activities and structures in the area of Meetings and Conferences. This entails the following activities:

- advice to the leadership of the Society and recommendations as to Society policy in this area. This might entail modification of existing activities, as well as consideration of new directions and activities.

- annual reviews of selected activities, such as

  1. National Meetings: scientific program
  2. National Meetings: overall program
  3. Sectional Meetings
  4. Conferences and Institutes
  5. Special Lecture Series

- receive reports of Surveys, Task Forces, recommendations of other committees, et al pertaining to Meetings and Conferences, and transmit them with comment and recommendations

- report regularly to the membership

- maintain an awareness of the views of the membership by mean of surveys and reports, focus groups and direct individual communication.

C.5.2.3 *Other Activities*

COMC responsibilities also include

- coordination with other professional organizations and agencies on joint or parallel activities

- coordination with other AMS Policy Committees in areas of mutual concern

- review AMS committees and structures pertaining to Meetings and Conferences for effectiveness and efficiency

- provide policy overview for extra mural funding (federal agencies, private foundations, corporations, individuals) for AMS activities in this area

C.5.2.4 *Miscellaneous Information*

COMC can create such standing or ad hoc subcommittees as needed to do its work. These subcommittees may include non-COMC members. If the complexity of issues demands, COMC may recommend to the Council the creation of special task forces.

The business of the COMC can be done by US Mail, electronic mail, telephone, FAX or by meetings at or independent of national meetings, for which expense may be reimbursed by the Society. There shall be at least one face-to -face meeting annually for which expenses shall be reimbursed by the Society.

Votes on motions or recommendations taken by mail (US or e-) shall be considered binding provided that

- a time for closing the vote is specified, which is at least seven working days following the dissemination of the statement of the motion or recommendation in its final form and unless

- three or more members request that the motion or recommendation be placed on the agenda of the next face-to-face meeting of COMC.

C.5.2.5 *Note to the Chair*

Work done by committees with recurring activities may have value as precedent or work done may have historical interest. Because of this, the Council has requested that a central file system be maintained for the Society by the Secretary. Committees are reminded that a copy of every sheet of paper should be deposited (say once a year) in this central file. Confidential material should be noted, so that it can be handled in a confidential manner.

C.5.2.6 *Authorization*

Created by Council 930111

C.6   Committee on the Profession.

C.6.2   Charge to the Committee.

C.6.2.1 *General Description* Committee reports to the Council.
Committee is standing.
Number of members is 15.
Term is three years.
Membership is as follows:

- 3 Council members, appointed by the President from among the Vice-Presidents and Members-at-large of the Council;

- 1 member of the Board of Trustees, appointed by the Chair of the Board;

- The President of the Society;

- The Executive Director of the Society (non-voting);

- The Secretary of the Society; and

- 8 at-large members, appointed by the President.

The chair is appointed by the President to a one-year term as chair, with the possibility of extension, extending her (his) term on the committee if necessary.
The Associate Executive Director for Professional Programs and Services shall attend CoProf meetings and provide administrative and staff support.

C.6.2.2 *Principal Activities* The Committee is to take a long range view of and provide major direction for Society activities on issues of a broad professional nature. Issues to be addressed in this area include:

1. Human rights of mathematicians

2. Employment issues and opportunities

3. Professional Development

4. Increasing participation at all levels of under-represented groups (e.g., women, African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, native Americans)

5. Recognition and Awards

6. Membership and member services

7. Professional ethics and responsibilities

8. Increased communication and cooperation with other disciplines

Fundamental to these is the issue of increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the nature of mathematics and its role in modern society.

The Committee will conduct an annual high-level review of the Society's efforts in this area, evaluating progress toward Society goals and reviewing Society activities and structure with an eye to how best accomplish these goals.

The Committee will conduct a dialog with the Society's membership, through presentations and open forums at meetings, articles in the Notices, and other appropriate means.

The Committee will coordinate with other professional organizations.

C.6.2.3 *Other Activities*

C.6.2.4 *Miscellaneous Information*

The Committee expects to have two face-to-face meetings per year. In addition to face-to-face meetings, committee business may be transacted by mail, email, telephone, fax, and conference call, expenses for all of which may be reimbursed by the Society.

C.6.2.5 *Note to the Chair*

Work done by committees with recurring problems may have value as precedent or work done may have historical interest. Because of this, the Council has requested that a central file system be maintained for the Society by the Secretary. Committees are reminded that a copy of every sheet of paper should be deposited (say once a year) in this central file. Confidential material should be noted, so that it can be handled in a confidential manner.

C.6.2.6 *Authorization* Created by the Council on 12 January 1993.

JWM 11/23/93

C.8   Committee on Science Policy (CSP).

C.8.1   National Policy Statement.

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

December 11, 1993

Dear Robert,

I am forwarding for consideration by the Council at its January meeting the draft "National Policy Statement: 1994-1995", dated December 11, 1993. This version is slightly different from the one circulated to CSP earlier this week - several minor typos have been corrected.

As I mentioned to you previously, we are having a professional writer work on the draft statement. I expect that we will have some further improvements in style, but not in substance. It remains my goal to have the style revisions in your hands by the end of December. The writer will also help us prepare an executive summary that could be printed on a single (3-fold) page. Since preparation of this summary will require some collaboration with a graphics designer, it seems unlikely that we will have this part ready before the Council meeting. I would hope that if the Council approves the main statement, then the Council would also empower us to complete an appropriate executive summary.

Thank you again for your flexibility with these deadlines.

Frank

To: AMS Council

From: AMS Committee on Science Policy
         Federal Policy Agenda Subcommittee of CSP

Date: December 11, 1993

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to forward to the Council the first AMS National Policy Statement. It comes with the enthusiastic recommendation of the Federal Policy Agenda Subcommittee of the CSP (Hyman Bass, John S. Bradley, Arthur Jaffe, Linda Keen, John Morgan, John Polking, Margaret Wright, Robert Zimmer, and myself). The Committee on Science Policy has approved forwarding the document of its subcommittee by a vote of 15 to 1 and recommends adoption by the Council.

I want to thank the many Council members (nearly half of the Council) who responded to the draft that I circulated in early November. Your input was very helpful. You will see that the document has been revised substantially. Overall, we took into consideration the feedback from nearly 40 people who responded to our request for comments. Of course, there were some comments with which we agreed, and some with which we disagreed, so not everyone will be completely satisfied. But there was substantial consensus in the feedback, so we now feel that we not only have a much tighter and stronger document, but one that will receive the support of the community.

We have asked a professional writer to review the document to eliminate "Washingtonese" and to improve sentence structure and clarity. This will lead to improvements in style but will not change the substance of the document. A copy with these modifications will be available by the time of the Council meeting. The writer will also help us prepare an executive summary that will fit on a

single 3-fold sheet. I request that the Council empower us to complete that part of the process (we will need some time to work with a designer), after the Council review and, hopefully, approval of the main document.

Since the cover note that I sent to you in early November contains detailed information regarding the process we followed in preparing this document, I am attaching it below as part of the official record.

This has certainly been an interesting, informative, and challenging task. I believe we have produced a very good first policy statement for the AMS, and that, in cooperation with MAA SIAM and JPBM, we have begun a process that will be very important for the mathematical sciences.

I look forward to our discussion in January.

Frank Warner, Chair

Dear Robert,

I am forwarding below the final version of the "National Policy Statement: 1994-1995", dated December 20, 1993. This version includes improvements suggested by a professional writer. It differs with the December 11 version in style, but not in substance. If you have not already prepared the mailing for the Council meeting, please substitute this version. Otherwise, could this one be sent separately, or be made available at the meeting?

Thanks,

Frank

cc: CSP FEDPOL

TO: Members of the AMS Council

FROM: Frank Warner, Chair AMS CSP
                      Chair Federal Policy Agenda Subcommittee

DATE: November 2, 1993

RE: Draft Federal Policy Agenda

Mike Artin appointed a subcommittee of the Committee on Science Policy (CSP) last December for the purpose of preparing the first Federal Policy Agenda for the AMS. The subcommittee consists of Hyman Bass, Spud Bradley, Arthur Jaffe, Linda Keen, John Morgan, John Polking, Margaret Wright, Robert Zimmer, and myself. Ronald Graham, Bus Jaco, Richard Herman, and Lisa Thompson have also participated in our meetings.

This AMS effort is part of a larger discipline-wide effort to articulate and prioritize public policy issues of significance for the mathematical sciences. The MAA and SIAM are preparing statements that reflect the special character of their organizations, and JPBM will be preparing a discipline-wide document that draws upon each of the individual documents as well as on input from various joint committees. Preliminary indications are that there will be a remarkable sense of unity in these documents with each organization stressing the interdependence of research, teaching and applications, while reflecting the particular role and emphasis of the individual organization.

The AMS committee met in San Antonio in January, had a two day meeting in New York in February, continued work by email over the summer, and finished a first draft by the end of August. That draft was reviewed by the AMS Committees on Education and Science Policy in early September, as well as by Phil Griffiths (who will participate in a panel discussion in Cincinnati relating this document and the recent COSEPUP report) and Lynn Steen. We also have been in correspondence with Saunders MacLane.

The input from all of these sources was very helpful and has been incorporated into a substantially revised draft. We feel that we now have a document that is ready for a wider review. The Federal Policy Agenda Subcommittee of CSP is sending this draft document today to CSP, CoE, ECBT, as well as to a select group of additional individuals for comment. We would very much appreciate feedback from Council members at this point. I am forwarding a copy following this message. Please read this draft carefully and give us your comments and suggestions. Positive as well as critical, and general as well as specific suggestions would be very helpful. Please respond by November 12 to fedpol@math.ams.org (this address will reach the full subcommittee as well as Graham, Jaco, Herman and Thompson).

We will incorporate the suggestions received from this review into a "final" draft that I will discuss with the ECBT on November 19. It is our hope to receive CSP and ECBT approval for Council action on the resulting document at the January Council meeting.

Your input at this time will be very important in helping the subcommittee to make this as strong a document as possible for the AMS.

I thank you in advance for your assistance, and I look forward to discussing the completed Federal Policy Agenda with you in January.

Best regards,

Frank Warner

21 December 1993

Dear Robert,

I am forwarding below the final version of the "National Policy Statement: 1994-1995", dated December 20, 1993. This version includes improvements suggested by a professional writer. It differs with the December 11 version in style, but not in substance. If you have not already prepared the mailing for the Council meeting, please substitute this version. Otherwise, could this one be sent separately, or be made available at the meeting?

Thanks,

Frank
cc: CSP FEDPOL

12/20/93

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT 1994-95

THE AMS   Founded in 1888 to further mathematical research and scholarship, the 30,000-member American Mathematical Society fulfills its aims through programs and services that promote mathematical research and its uses, strengthen mathematical education, and foster awareness and appreciation of mathematics and its connections to other disciplines and everyday life.

PURPOSES OF THE NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

- To articulate public policy issues of significance for the mathematical sciences.

- To inform the membership, public policy makers, and the public about these issues.

- To help formulate goals at the national level and set priorities for their accomplishment.

THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES   Mathematics, the study of measurement, forms, patterns, and change, evolved from efforts to describe and understand the natural world. Over the course of time it has developed a rich and sophisticated intrinsic culture that feeds back into the natural sciences and technology, often in unexpected ways. Mathematics now reaches far beyond the physical sciences and engineering into medicine, business, and the life and social sciences. Its influence has been vastly enlarged by the advent of modern computers, whose use in problem-solving, simulation, and decision- making relies on powerful computational algorithms derived from continuing new developments in fundamental mathematical theory.

Research in the mathematical sciences is typically conducted by individuals working alone or in small, collaborative groups. Taken together, these individuals and groups constitute a human and intellectual resource of national significance. The AMS therefore considers the professional community of mathematicians a proper subject of national science policy.

Most researchers in the mathematical sciences are also educators: of scientists and engineers, of future mathematicians, of teachers at all levels, and, indeed, of nearly every post-secondary student. Mathematics is the most teaching-intensive of the sciences, reflecting its fundamental enabling role. Education has historically been a high professional calling for mathematicians, one that is now being reinvigorated as the nation's educational system is reformed at all levels.

Research within mathematics, the application of mathematics in other disciplines, and the teaching of mathematics are interdependent - nourishing each other with ideas, methods and inspiration. Individual mathematicians are typically involved in several of these activities. To be properly understood, mathematics must be viewed as a synergistic system in which none of these components can be neglected without weakening the others.

GOALS

I. Maintain the level of excellence required for clear world leadership in mathematical research.

II. Connect the power of mathematics and mathematical thinking to problems in science, technology and society.

III. Attain excellence at all levels of mathematics education, giving particular attention to the professional development of teachers.

IV. Communicate the nature of the mathematical sciences and how mathematics contributes to society.

I. RESEARCH IN THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES   Substantial attention has been devoted recently to re-examining the rationale for federal support of scientific research. Much of the discussion stresses that federally funded scientific research should contribute to the improvement of society and to the pursuit of national goals. The mathematical sciences play such a fundamental role in all fields of science and engineering that their vitality is both essential to and dependent on a thriving atmosphere for research that addresses U.S. national needs.

> **Maintaining research strength across the breadth of the mathematical sciences must be an integral component of federal science policy.**

As the primary U.S. professional organization dedicated to the advancement of basic research in the mathematical sciences,

> **the American Mathematical Society has as its principal goal to maintain the level of excellence required for clear world leadership in mathematical research.**

Developments in the mathematical sciences often have major, multiplicative effects, direct and indirect, on other areas of science and technology. However, some parts of mathematics research do not produce an immediate, visible impact; in addition, it is impossible to predict reliably which mathematical underpinnings will be critical in the future. For these reasons, there is a serious danger of neglecting fundamental research in primary areas in favor of more directed payoffs. Such a policy would damage the long-term health of our nation's science and technology. The mathematics that underlies quantum mechanics, relativity theory, modern computers $\Omega$and the communications and information revolution, the CAT scan, modern economic theory, the mathematical analysis of DNA replication, the large scale computation of fluid dynamics or wave propagation, and other major achievements, was in many of these instances developed separately and well in advance of the application.

> **The AMS urges Congress and those federal agencies that support research and development to nurture the fundamental enabling role of the mathematical sciences by strong support of basic investigator-driven research.**

Mathematics aims not only to solve specific problems, but also to find global and synthesizing structures that unify apparently disparate phenomena. The power and perspective afforded by such structures often contributes to the solution of problems previously viewed as unrelated and intractable.

> **Since major advances in mathematics typically involve sustained effort over a number of years, the AMS advocates that stable, reliable funding be provided for outstanding mathematical sciences research.**

National Science Foundation   In the years following World War II, our national leadership wisely recognized the need to create an institutional refuge where basic science could be nurtured and sheltered from the winds of political change. That refuge is the National Science Foundation (NSF), the only federal agency primarily charged with sustaining the quality and vitality of basic research across all of mathematics, science, and engineering. The NSF is a relatively small, but absolutely vital and highly cost-effective investment that has served our nation well. The integrity of its enlightened founding mission is particularly important for the mathematical sciences.

> **The AMS urges the federal government to preserve the support of basic research and effective education of future scientists and engineers as the central missions of the National Science Foundation.**

While it is appropriate for the NSF to encourage some thematic research and strategic initiatives, it is important to strike a proper balance. This is impossible to achieve when the budget process trims budget requests, sheltering only strategic programs. If the economic environment imposes austerity, then it is all the more important that the foundation have the flexibility to manage programs without unhealthy distortion.

> **The AMS urges the federal government to promote a science policy that allows NSF flexibility to determine the appropriate balance among research programs.**

Mission Agencies   The mission agencies have for many years supported a mixture of basic and focused research. The long-term effectiveness of these mission efforts depends on the health and continuing enrichment of the basic mathematical culture. The continued well-being of mathematics is therefore an indirect, but significant, concern of the mission agencies.

> **The AMS will encourage increased dialog with the mission agencies in exploring opportunities for broader participation by mathematical scientists, and in supporting the recruitment and training of talented young people in the mathematical sciences.**

Human Resources   Many reports have recommended an increase in postdoctoral positions in the mathematical sciences. The 1992 report by the National Research Council (NRC), "Educating Mathematical Scientists: Doctoral Study and the Postdoctoral Experience in the United States," documents the lack of such postdoctoral positions and describes them "as the logical step after completion of the doctorate for the good student, not as a highly competitive prize for a select few." The report concludes that postdoctoral fellowships "could form a bridge to future careers in which teaching or applications are important."

A suitably expanded postdoctoral program will contribute to the profession and to society by allowing more mathematics Ph.D.'s to establish productive careers in academic or industrial research, teaching, education, or the application of mathematics to other disciplines.

> **The AMS urges federal agencies to support expanded postdoctoral programs in the mathematical sciences to provide continuing professional development in research, education, and the applications of mathematics.**

At present, two conditions have created an oversupply of Ph.D.'s in portions of the mathematical sciences. One is the retrenchment in educational institutions caused by the weak U.S. economy. The second is the large influx of foreign mathematicians produced by the events following the end of the Cold War and more open relations with China. The resulting difficult job market, coupled with the reduction in the number of supported investigators in core disciplinary areas, is having a profoundly depressing effect on young mathematicians.

> **The talent of the nation's young mathematicians is an important national asset. WE MUST FIND PRODUCTIVE WAYS OF USING IT.**

A significant human resource issue for the mathematical sciences is the continuing underrepresentation of women and minorities. A complex set of factors, taking place at all stages of the educational ladder, serves to discourage their participation and continuation.

> **The AMS is committed to improving career path opportunities by working with other organizations and with federal agencies to support programs and activities to increase the representation and advancement of women and underrepresented minorities in the mathematical sciences.**

Communication Networks   A revolution in electronic communications and information retrieval has begun. As communications networks and technologies grow larger and more versatile, they will become an increasingly significant portion of the infrastructure for research and education. The AMS supports federal programs to increase the capabilities of electronic networks for transmission of text, video and sound, to develop more powerful tools for data retrieval, and to expand access to the networks to all portions of the research and education communities.

> **The AMS supports federal programs and policies that will make access to modes of electronic communication available to all researchers, educators and students and that will speed development of the electronic networks.**

II. APPLICATIONS TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Initiatives   Federal initiatives, often encompassing support by several agencies, are a growing feature of science funding. The strategy of constructing broad research programs focused on major national problems has several obvious advantages: initiatives draw attention to problems, encourage multidisciplinary collaborations, and produce opportunities for intellectual cross-fertilization. Although the mathematical sciences are important in essentially all existing initiatives, active research mathematicians are often not involved in the initial design and planning. Participation by mathematical scientists at the early stages will contribute to the success of these initiatives.

> **The AMS urges federal agencies to ensure that active research mathematicians are included in the creation and planning of federal science initiatives.**

The AMS, through its programs, publications, and meetings, will seek to facilitate the engagement of mathematical scientists in federal science and technology initiatives.

Connections with Other Disciplines   The research of many mathematical scientists is linked to other fields. For these mathematicians, cross-disciplinary contributions and mathematical achievements are inseparable. But the outreach of mathematics is not limited to settings where the interdisciplinary context is known in advance. A common experience of mathematical scientists is the discovery that some research in mathematics has been absorbed by other scientific disciplines to such an extent that the mathematical foundations are obscured. In the other direction, insights and techniques from many areas have inspired mathematical research that has taken on a life of its own, independent of the field of origin. It is the view of the AMS that many of the nation's problems could benefit from increased attention by mathematical scientists. However, a long history of collaborative experience indicates that substantial groundwork is often necessary to understand and define common issues. In the belief that mathematics research will continue to offer opportunities for productive and effective interdisciplinary activities,

the AMS will cooperate in working with federal agencies and policy-makers, and with university mathematical sciences departments, to enlarge the scope and extent of interdisciplinary research connecting mathematics and other fields. Such connections should also find expression in the mathematical training of both undergraduate and graduate students.

Industrial Mathematics   The needs of U.S. industry are increasingly cited as one of the primary justifications for federal support of scientific research. However, effective mechanisms for direct technology transfer are far from simple. The AMS favors increased interaction between mathematical sciences research and industry, and will work with other societies such as the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM) to enhance these opportunities. Federal support for such interactions might take several forms. In particular,

the AMS supports programs that facilitate the creation of formal liaisons between industry and academic mathematical scientists, including industrial internships and postdocs.

III. MATHEMATICS EDUCATION   American education in mathematics and science is in a state of reform at all levels, kindergarten through graduate school. In the technological economy to which this country aspires, many citizens will require substantial technical knowledge and reasoning skills, and the flexibility to adapt to different jobs and even different careers. In particular, such competence must be broadly achieved by women and underrepresented minorities, the very populations for whom mathematics and science education has historically been least successful. This situation poses a challenge that must be addressed by the entire community of teachers, including those in colleges and universities.

A comprehensive and integrated reform—of curricula, pedagogy, assessment methods, teacher professional development, and the cultural value placed on education—is required. In scientifically oriented education, where mathematics is foundational and pervasive, mathematics educators have

a special, even primary, responsibility in meeting this challenge. In this effort the AMS will join forces with other more educationally focused organizations, including the Mathematical Association of America (MAA), The American Mathematical Association of Two Year Colleges (AMATYC), The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM), and The Mathematical Sciences Education Board (MSEB).

Mathematicians can play an important role in educational reform by furnishing disciplinary expertise that informs the development of curricula, assessment materials and disciplinary teacher training. They can also help to communicate the power and creative nature of mathematics, and to enliven the classroom experience with issues of contemporary research.

> **The AMS will encourage increased participation of research mathematicians in the comprehensive reform of mathematics education at all levels, and will support federal programs to facilitate that participation.**

Graduate Education American universities have led the world in training mathematicians in the core disciplines for careers as research- scholars in universities and research labs. However, the traditional academic job market is contracting. Mathematically trained students are increasingly finding employment in colleges without graduate programs, in two-year colleges, or in non- academic environments where mathematics is not the primary focus. Graduate programs in mathematics should, accordingly, provide students with more versatile professional skills, in forms that may vary among institutions and regions. Building upon the recent NRC report "Educating Mathematical Scientists: Doctoral Study and the Postdoctoral Experience in the United States,"

> **the AMS will promote the enrichment of graduate programs in mathematics in order to provide students with a more versatile range of mathematically based professional skills.**

This broadened graduate training might typically include courses in probability and statistics, theoretical computer science, and especially in pedagogy and communication. Such enhancement of core subjects could furnish a range and depth of skills at the Masters level for which there are increasing employment opportunities in a variety of fields.

> **The AMS encourages the development of strong Masters Degree Programs designed for diverse professional preparation, including teaching careers, based on sound training in the core mathematical disciplines.**

Undergraduate Education The changes in career opportunities and in technology that are affecting graduate education have prompted a rethinking of undergraduate pedagogy as well. The first efforts at undergraduate education reform have focused on calculus. Various pilot projects have already produced calculus curricula that are available for wider trial and development. More systematic review of the whole undergraduate program, for the general mathematics student as well as the major, is now being initiated.

> **The AMS, in cooperation with the MAA, SIAM, and other professional organizations in the mathematical sciences, supports efforts to review and reform the undergraduate mathematics curriculum, in response to changing student and national needs.**

For teachers of mathematics, the primary model of professional instruction comes from undergraduate mathematics courses. In view of the pressing need for improved disciplinary training of school teachers, it is all the more important that we seek a high level of instructional performance in undergraduate courses.

The AMS encourages increased attention to and professional development of pedagogical performance of both faculty and graduate students.

Mathematical research has a largely unfulfilled contribution to make to undergraduate education. Ideally, all college-educated Americans should be aware of the liveliness of today's mathematical sciences research, which occupies a large international community of scholars and supports the technologies that continue to transform our world. Researchers can enhance this awareness by describing their own work and encouraging more research by students.

The AMS will foster wider understanding and appreciation of mathematics as a creative discipline, in particular through its presentation in undergraduate mathematics instruction.

The AMS endorses the value of undergraduate research experience in the mathematical sciences.

K-12 Education   The mathematics teaching community has initiated extensive reforms of mathematics and science education in the schools. This effort is aligned with the NCTM national standards for curriculum and teaching and the emerging standards for assessment.
These standards provide an unprecedented national framework to guide K-12 mathematics education reform; however, they should not be viewed as definitive or fixed. The research community has much to contribute in reviewing these standards, and much to gain by learning about and contributing to the pedagogical and assessment aspects of reform.

The AMS encourages increased participation of the research community in the national standards-based reform of K-12 mathematics education, particularly through strengthening the disciplinary foundation of the standards.

The professional development of teachers, both pre-service and in- service, is the central and most formidable task facing school mathematics reform. Mathematicians, through their disciplinary expertise, have much to contribute to that effort. They can help develop new curricular and assessment materials; they can work cooperatively with teachers and schools in their local communities; they can participate in workshops for teachers; and they can interact with school teachers in shared professional environments, such as the vertically integrated regional geometry institutes.

The AMS will support increased participation of mathematicians in programs for the professional development of teachers of mathematics.

Valuing Education in the Mathematical Culture   Just as scholarly research is professionally valued, professionally assessed, and professionally rewarded, so also must educational performance be valued, assessed, and rewarded if we are to achieve the educational quality now called for. Educational performance is here meant to include not only classroom teaching, but also activities such as curriculum development, program design, and educational research. A basic problem is to develop appropriate forms of professional assessment of teaching growth and effectiveness that, for educational performance, can function as do peer-review and archival publication for scholarly research. To this end, and with the goal of ultimately achieving this important change in our professional culture,

> **the AMS will stimulate discussion and experimentation in the mathematics community leading towards appropriate forms of professional assessment of educational performance.**

IV. COMMUNICATION   The AMS recognizes the challenges in conveying to other scientists and engineers, to the public, and to policy makers the nature of the mathematical sciences, how they are serving the goals of society, and how in the future they will serve these goals in new and remarkable ways. The potential value of such awareness is illustrated by well known examples of scientists in other disciplines discovering that "the mathematicians have been here before." A significant goal of the AMS is to reduce the time for assimilation of mathematical results into other disciplines.

> **The AMS will promote understanding of mathematics by encouraging the output of high-quality expositions for students at all levels, the general public, policy makers, and other scientists and engineers.**

As a special part of this effort at communication,

> **the AMS will join with other professional organizations in the mathematical sciences to stimulate the production of expository articles on the nature of the fundamental ideas of mathematics and their pervasiveness in modern life.**

A particular challenge will be to convey to the public, and especially to children and to the teachers of children, that mathematics is a creative discipline involving discovery in which they can participate.

Mathematical inquiry is a fundamental mode of human thought. Its roots go too far back in prehistory to trace, but an unbroken chain of such inquiry has continued for more than two thousand years, from Greek civilization at the time of Euclid. The end of this chain, modern mathematics, is not only a subject of tremendous usefulness and a basis for investigations in many fields, scientific and otherwise, but is itself one of the great products of the human intellect.

> **The AMS will foster public understanding of the beauty and power of mathematics and its role as a fundamental mode of human thought.**

Toward the year 2000   The passing of a millennium is an extraordinary occasion for reflection and challenge. The International Mathematical Union (IMU) has declared the year 2000 to be World Mathematics Year.

> **The AMS will join in this international effort to review the achievements of the mathematical sciences in the twentieth century, to celebrate the contributions of mathematics to human society, and to articulate some of the major challenges for mathematics as we enter the 21st century.**

American Mathematical Society
1527 Eighteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-588-1100,
FAX: 202-588-1853

C.9   Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee (MREC).

To: The Council of the American Mathematical Society

From: Phil Hanlon,Chair
                             Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee

RE: Proposal for Featured Reviews in Mathematical Reviews

The ECBT at its meeting in November 1993 voted to recommend to the Council a proposal by the Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee to introduce a new category of review into the MR database. These reviews, to be called Featured Reviews, are intended to be in-depth reviews of many of the most important current papers in fields covered by MR. (See the attached proposal for a detailed discussion of Featured Reviews, including the method for selecting the papers to receive Featured Reviews.) These reviews would appear in the paper version of MR at the beginning of the subsection in which they are primarily classified and would be specially tagged (for searchability) in the electronic versions of MR. In all cases they would be identified as Featured Reviews.
Some reasons for introducing Featured Reviews:

- Featured Reviews should enhance the mathematical community's interest in MR without adding significant cost to the creation of the MR database.

- Featured Reviews would give an opportunity for mathematicians and other interested scholars to access in a reasonably timely way many of the important research results across all fields covered by MR.

- Many of the world's top mathematicians do not now actively contribute to MR as reviewers. It is hoped that the selection and reviewing of those papers given Featured Reviews will involve some of those mathematicians in the generation of MR and thus help foster the idea that reviewing for MR is a valuable and worthwhile activity for all research mathematicians.

- At present, papers that might be candidates for a Featured Review do not always receive the review they deserve, e.g., they might be reviewed by a brief Author's Summary when attempts to acquire a good review in a timely fashion have failed. The procedures proposed for Featured Reviews should help to ensure good reviews for the best papers.

PROPOSAL FOR FEATURED REVIEWS IN MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS

This is a proposal for a new type of review to be introduced into the MR database (MRDB) and which would appear in the paper and electronic versions of MR. Papers receiving such reviews would ordinarily be reviewed by MR in any case. These papers and their reviews, however, would be considered special as described below. The details of the proposal will be presented in a question/answer format.

1. What papers would be eligible for Featured Reviews?

   A paper would be eligible for a Featured Review if (i) it has been accepted for publication in a journal or conference proceedings that would ordinarily be covered by MR and (ii) it has not already been reviewed by MR.

2. Which papers would receive Featured Reviews?

   (Ideal Case) Papers which are considered by the international mathematical community to be among the 600 most important papers appearing during the past year in fields covered by MR. (MR reviews or abstracts approximately 47,000 papers a year.)

   (Practical Answer) One procedure for selecting such papers would be used initially. It would be replaced by a second procedure after an initial period.

   INITIAL PROCEDURE: A group of internationally recognized mathematicians (broadly defined so as to include mathematically oriented engineers, computer scientists, etc.) would be asked by the Executive Editor to nominate papers satisfying 1. above which the "nominator" expects to have a significant impact on the area of pure or applied mathematics with which he/she is concerned. The nominators would be informed that Featured Reviews will be solicited for the papers they suggest. (In extreme cases, MR would want to be able to turn down a nomination.)

   The bulk of the list of "nominators" would consist of most of the invited speakers at any International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM) who are still active mathematical scholars. This list would also include suggestions from the MR Editors in order that all fields covered by MR would have an adequate number of nominators. All nominators would be expected to be at the scientific level of an invited ICM speaker.

   SECOND PROCEDURE: Once a sufficient number (probably 50-100) of reviews have appeared in MR, a new mechanism would be established for identifying papers to receive featured reviews. Any member of the international mathematical community would be invited to nominate a paper or papers for a featured review. The same restrictions that applied to nominations under the Initial Procedure would also apply here. Such a nomination would need to be sent to MR accompanied by a discussion of why the paper in question deserves a featured review. The MR editors as a group would decide whether a paper nominated in this way was deserving of a Featured Review. It is quite possible that they would need to consult with outside experts on some (many) nominations.

3. Would there be any constraint on the eligible papers that a nominator could select for a Featured Review?

   Yes. A nominator would not be allowed to propose a paper that is authored or coauthored by a colleague from the same institution as the nominator nor would he or she be allowed to nominate a former student's paper.

4. Who would be asked to write a Featured Review of a paper?

   For the Initial Procedure, the nominator would be asked explicitly to suggest appropriate reviewers (which might include the nominator). In any case, the relevant MR editor would choose the perΩson he or she thinks is the most appropriate reviewer independent of whether or not that person is an official MR reviewer.

5. What should be the content of a Featured Review?

   It should consist of the following:

   (a) a (possibly brief) sketch of the background of the paper's main theme, including the most important bibliographic references;

   (b) a statement of the paper's main results which is not overly technical;

   (c) a discussion of the new ideas in the paper which is not overly technical;

   (d) a discussion of why the paper is important or especially interesting.

Many (most) Featured Reviews would need to consist of only three or four paragraphs. (Four recent reviews from MR are attached which would have been Featured Reviews.) The MR editors would be responsible for assuring the quality of the Featured Reviews. Inadequate reviews would need to be returned to the reviewer or assigned to another suitable reviewer.

D   REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

D.1   Special Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics.

To: Council of the American Mathematical Society

From: Special Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics

Subject: Report of the Committee

The committee, consisting of Murray Gerstenhaber, Frank Gilfeather, Linda Keen, chair, and Elliott Lieb, submit the following set of ethical guidelines for consideration by the Council. The committee was unanimous in recommending them to the Council.

ETHICAL GUIDELINES
To assist in its chartered goal, "...the furtherance of the interests of mathematical scholarship and research ...", and to help in the preservation of that atmosphere of mutual trust and ethical behavior required for science to prosper, the American Mathematical Society, through its Council, sets forth the following guidelines. While the Society speaks only for itself, these guidelines reflect its expectations of behavior both for its members and for all members of the wider mathematical community including institutions engaged in the education or employment of mathematicians or in the publication of mathematics. The guide lines are not a complete expression of the principles that underlie them but will, it is expected, be modified and amplified by events and experience.
The American Mathematical Society, through its Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) accepts the responsibility of providing an avenue of redress for individual members injured in their capacity as mathematicians by violations of its ethical principles.
I. MATHEMATICAL RESEARCH AND ITS PRESENTATION
The public reputation for honesty and integrity of the mathematical community and of the Society is its collective treasure and its publication record is its legacy.
The correct attribution of mathematical results is essential, both as it encourages creativity, by benefiting the creator whose career may depend on the recognition of the work, and as it informs the community of when, where, and sometimes how original ideas have entered into the chain of mathematical thought. To that end, mathematicians have certain responsibilities which include the following: To be knowledgeable, to be aware of related work, to be certain of the originality of their own work, to give proper credit even to unpublished sources because the knowledge that something is true or false is valuable, however it is obtained, to use no language that suppresses or improperly detracts from the work of others, and to correct in a timely way or withdraw work that is erroneous or previously published. On appropriate occasion, it may be desirable to offer or accept joint authorship when independent researchers find that they have produced identical results. However, the authors listed for a paper must all have made a significant contribution to its content, and all who have made such a contribution must be offered the opportunity to be listed as an author. A claim of independence may not be based on ignorance of well disseminated results, and it must be convincing. A mathematician may not claim a result in advance of its achievement, for that injures the community by restraining those working toward the same goal. Publication of results that are announced must not be unreasonably delayed.

Because the free exchange of ideas necessary to promote research is possible only when every individual's contribution is properly recognized, the Society will not knowingly publish anything that violates this principle, and it will seek to expose violations anywhere in the mathematical community.

II. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MATHEMATICIANS

The Society promotes mathematical research together with its unrestricted dissemination, and to that end encourages all and will strive to afford equal opportunity to all to engage in this endeavor. Mathematical ability must be respected wherever it is found, without regard to race, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or religious or political belief.

The growing importance of mathematics in society at large and of public funding of mathematics may increasingly place members of the mathematical community in conflicts of interests. Even the appearance of bias in reviewing, refereeing, or in funding decisions must be scrupulously avoided, particularly where decisions may affect one's own research, that of close colleagues, or of one's students; in extreme cases one must withdraw.

Any relevant relationship between a person asked for a report and someone named in it, whether or not it involves funding, should be explicitly revealed.

A reference or referee's report fully and accurately reflecting the writer's views is often given only on the understanding that it be confidential or that the name of the writer be withheld from certain interested parties; therefore, a request for a reference or report must be assumed, unless there is a statement to the contrary, to carry an implicit promise of confidentiality or anonymity which must be carefully kept unless negated by law. The writer of the reply must respond fairly, withhold no essential information of which the writer is aware, and keep confidential any privileged information, personal or mathematical, which the writer receives. When information received with the request substantially affects the writer's own work, the report must reveal that fact. If the requesting individual, institution, agency or company becomes aware that confidentiality or anonymity can not be maintained, that must immediately be communicated, and if known in advance, must be stated in the original request.

Where choices must be made and conflicts are unavoidable, as with editors or those who decide on appointments or promotions, it is essential to keep careful records which, even if held confidential at the time, would, when opened, demonstrate that the process was, indeed, fair.

Freedom to publish must sometimes yield to security concerns, but mathematicians should resist excessive secrecy demands whether by government or private institutions.

In those instances where mathematics impacts on the "real world" it is the duty of mathematicians to disclose to their employers and to the public, if necessary, the implications of their work, particularly when the impact may be on the public health, safety, or general welfare. This includes disclosing knowledge of false or overblown claims.

It is the duty of individual mathematicians to reveal unethical professional acts or practices of which they may have knowledge. When this may bring retaliation, the Society is obligated to help protect the "whistleblower", particularly when the complaint has been made to the Society.

III. EDUCATION AND GRANTING OF DEGREES

Holding a Ph.D. degree is virtually indispensable to an academic career in mathematics and is becoming increasingly important as a certificate of competence in the wider job market. An institution granting a degree in mathematics is certifying that competence and must take full responsibility for it by insuring the high level and originality of the thesis work, and sufficient knowledge by the recipient of important branches of mathematics outside the scope of the thesis. A thesis must

adhere to the same rules as a publication and should be publishable in a recognized journal. When, despite diligent search by the candidate, and without the candidate's knowledge or fault, the work is found to have been anticipated in the literature, the degree should be granted. But when there is evidence of plagiarism it must be carefully investigated, even if it comes to light after granting the degree, and, if proven, the degree should be revoked.

IV. PUBLICATIONS

The Society will not publish, print, promote, or aid in the publishing, printing or promoting of any research journal where there is some criterion for acceptance of a paper other than its content. It will promote the quick refereeing and timely publication of articles accepted to its journals.

Editors are responsible for the timely refereeing of articles and must judge articles by the state of knowledge at the time of submission.

If the contents of a paper become known in advance of publication solely as a result of its submission to or handling by a journal, and if a second paper based on knowledge of the privileged information is received anywhere by an editor aware of the facts, then unless the first author agrees the editor must refuse or delay publication of the second paper until after publication of the first.

At the time a manuscript is submitted editors should notify authors whenever a large backlog of accepted papers may produce inordinate delay in publication; notice of these backlogs should also be published openly. A journal may not delay publication of a paper for reasons of an editor's self interest or of any interest other than the author's. Editors must be given and accept full scientific responsibility for their journals; when a demand is made by an outside agency for prior review or censorship of so-called "sensitive" articles, that demand must be resisted and, in any event, knowledge of the demand must be made public.

All mathematical publishers, particularly those who draw without charge on the resources of the mathematical community through the use of unpaid editors and referees, must recognize that they have made a compact with the community to disseminate information, and that compact must be weighed in their business decisions.

Both editors and referees must respect the confidentiality of materials submitted to them unless these have previously been made public, and above all may not appropriate to themselves ideas in work submitted to them or do anything that would impair the rights of authors to the fruits of their labors. Editors must preserve the anonymity of referees unless there is a credible allegation of misuse.

These are ethical obligations of all persons or organizations controlling mathematical publications, whatever their designation.

E UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

F NEW BUSINESS

G ANNOUNCEMENTS, INFORMATION, AND RECORD.

G.2 Travel Reimbursement Policy.

Volunteer Reimbursement for Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Procedures

G.2.1 SUMMARY

This document describes the procedures for reimbursement of committee members' and officers' expenses in conducting AMS business. It elaborates on the policies for "reimbursement to volunteers for travel" approved by the ECBT in May, 1993 (Item 2.8, Attachment 18). Typical expenses include travel and communications such as telephone and postage. The expenses of major committee projects, and allocated expenses of committee work, are not addressed. It is assumed that committee and volunteer activities are funded from a variety of sources within the AMS, and that standard procedures should be maintained, whenever possible, for each activity.

Volunteer Reimbursement for Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Procedures

G.2.2 REIMBURSEMENT LEVELS

G.2.2.1 *Several standard levels of reimbursement* are established: "A" level, "B" level, etc. These are:

- A. Officer's full travel on required AMS business (for President, Vice President, Secretary, Associate Secretary, Treasurer, Associate Treasurer).

  Essential ground transportation up to $75, cheapest available airfare (or other forms of transportation, including mileage for personal car, with reimbursement limited to the cost of cheapest available airfare), lodging, meals, and communications (long distance telephone, standard postage), that cannot be paid by another source.

- B. Full travel committees (for limited number of meetings per year).

  Essential ground transportation up to $75, cheapest available airfare (or other forms of transportation, including mileage for personal car, with reimbursement limited to the cost of cheapest available airfare), lodging, meals, communications (long distance telephone and standard postage) for all members without other sources of reimbursement.

- C. Partial travel

  Reimbursement to all members for certain travel expenses: essential ground transportation up to $75, cheapest available airfare, lodging for x nights, (to be determined for each meeting,

may be 0 nights) no meals except what's served during the meeting, for those who cannot charge the expenses elsewhere.

- D. Limited travel

  Limited dollar amounts available to all members or AMS representatives to a joint committee on an equitable basis, as coordinated by the chair, plus limited non-travel expenses designated by chair.

- E. Editorial (Books and Journals) committees

  Essential ground transportation up to $75, cheapest available airfare (or other forms of transportation, including mileage for personal car, with reimbursement limited to the cost of cheapest available airfare), reasonable postage and telephone tolls. (Journal editorial committees also get reasonable secretarial, photocopying, and supply expenses). No subsistence, some committees have a meal served during the meeting. Maximum of one meeting per year.

- F. Limited (or estimated) communications only

  (general reimbursement form needed)

- G. No committee expenses are reimbursable

  (no voucher needed)

G.2.2.2 *Vouchers.* There will be a separate explanation sheet of allowable expenses, and a separate voucher (may both fit on one piece of paper), for each level. It is expected these will be a different color for each level and come to be identified that way. "Communications" and "Miscellaneous" can be incorporated into this, but not secretarial support, unless paid by vouchers/check requests.
The voucher and explanation sheets will be updated and printed in Providence, and a constant supply will be furnished to the Secretary's office. Fiscal will be responsible for maintaining the forms.
When any committee appointment is made, the appropriate explanation sheet will be included with the appointment letter to the appointee. The appointment letter will refer to the explanation sheet by name (e.g., "B Level"), but not attempt to detail the reimbursement level. The Secretary's office will be responsible for including the explanation sheet with each letter.

G.2.2.3 *Credit cards.* The decision to issue credit cards and/or phone credit cards to volunteers must be authorized by the Director/AED/ED responsible for the committee/officers budget. Careful monitoring should be in place to ensure that the use of credit cards does not effectively by-pass the reimbursement policies.

G.2.3   EXPENSE PLANNING

G.2.3.1 *Annual Budget.* An annual budget for each committee for year y+1 will be prepared by the appropriate staff person in the summer of year y. Staff should consider at least the following when preparing committee budgets:
- Consult appointment letter (or the electronic master file of reimbursement levels) to see what level of reimbursement is currently allowed and decide (in consultation with executive-level staff

and chair of committee) whether this level is adequate for what the committee is planning, or has been specifically asked, to accomplish in year y+1. Note that expenses may entail more than travel expenses; e.g., if a mailing of some sort is planned, then funds must be budgeted for printing and postage.

- If the committee is scheduled to meet, then find out when and where and how many will be attending so you can estimate travel and hotel expenses.

- Consult actuals from previous years.

- If it is a joint committee, determine how expenses will be handled in consultation with other sponsoring organizations. It is assumed that for joint committees, the expenses will be reimbursable for AMS reps only.

G.2.3.2 *Meeting Dates.* If face-to-face meetings of the committee are necessary, then these should be planned at least one year in advance whenever possible. The date(s) and site(s) should be recommended by the staff (in consultation with the chair of the committee, and the Meetings Department) to the committee. Staff should consult the Meetings Department's electronic calendar of meeting dates to attempt to avoid undesirable conflicts with other events. Every attempt should be made to schedule meetings so as to maximize access to discounted airfares. Committees that meet annually should consider meeting the same time every year so it makes it easier to avoid conflicts with other events, and staff and committee members can plan their schedules far in advance (e.g., the ECBT meets twice a year: the weekend before Thanksgiving and the weekend before Memorial Day weekend).

An invitation to a specific committee meeting should be sent out 60 days before the meeting, if possible. This should give people enough advance warning to obtain discounted airfares. At this time, committee members should be reminded what level of reimbursement is available, if they cannot get their expenses covered by a source other than AMS, and how they should go about claiming reimbursement. Any grant-related restrictions should be mentioned in the invitation letter. The appropriate travel voucher should be enclosed with the invitation to the meeting or enclosed with the agenda for the meeting. The charge number and committee name should be filled in on the travel vouchers before they are sent to committee members.

A request for an advance should be made directly to the appropriate staff member in charge of the committee/project. That person should approve the advance and submit the request with the amount plainly noted as well as the fiscal code to which the advance should be charged. If the advance is to cover already-purchased expenses which are billed before the travel or event has taken place, a copy of the invoice is necessary. The request should then be forwarded to fiscal who will process it for the earliest payment.

G.2.4   APPROVAL AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES

G.2.4.1 *Master file of staff support for committees/officers.* Any staff member receiving a voucher with a committee name on it can consult an electronic file to determine which staff person works with that committee (vouchers are designed to have a prominent committee/activity name to avoid vouchers having only a name). The electronic file is maintained by ZZZ. It will also contain the code for the reimbursement level (A, B, etc.) for each committee/volunteer position. The Office of the Secretary will rely on the file to determine which level "Explanation sheet" to include with each appointment level. A future merge of this electronic list with the committee database recently started in the Secretary's office will be welcome when that database becomes universally available.

G.2.4.2 *Fiscal receiving point.* Vouchers are first reviewed quickly at Fiscal. To assist volunteers in directing their vouchers, return address envelopes should be addressed to:

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Fiscal Department/CODE:  MED
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`American Mathematical Society`

`201 Charles Street`

`Providence, Rhode Island 02940`

Upon receipt of the voucher, a check will be performed of the addition/subtraction, etc. to determine if the final figures are correct. Also, completeness and the proper composition of the vouchers and accompanying documents will be analyzed. At that time, MED will write notes specifying any problems with the voucher. The vouchers should come with the Committee name, fiscal code and person-in-charge noted on them. If not, MED will then consult her master list to determine what person is in charge of the project for which the travel was necessitated. The voucher and accompanying documents, along with any necessary Fiscal notations/questions, will be forwarded to the proper person.

G.2.4.3 *Staff review.* The appropriate staff member reviews all expenses, codes the voucher with account codes (if not already in place), completes reimbursement letter if necessary, Director/AED signs off, and it is then forwarded to Fiscal for payment. The following directions apply to the staff review:

- Check voucher. Once a voucher is received by staff support, it should be double-checked that the type of voucher submitted is correct for that activity.

  1. Verify level of airfare reimbursement, Ground travel, Lodging - # of nights (master account?), Meals, and Miscellaneous expenses.
  2. Check receipts. Even if paid for by AMS, copies of receipts should be included.

  Legitimate expenses for which no receipt is included may still be reimbursed from AMS funds, but not federal grant funds. Fiscal will issue an IRS Form 1099 yearly to individuals who have been reimbursed for insufficiently documented expenses. The responsibility then rests with the individual to prove to the IRS that this was a legitimate reimbursable expense and not income.

- Protocol for approval of exceptions to rules. One of the goals of the Volunteer Reimbursement exercise is to promote speedy processing as well as discourage, cut down, and/or eliminate exceptions. If preparation is good, then requests for exceptions should be rare. Decisions on most exceptions can be made by the Director/AED who provides staff support for that activity.

  1. Consistent requests for expenses not allowed at all should be denied.
  2. Consistent requests for exceeding limits - refer to Associate Treasurer;
  3. A known abuser - refer to Associate Treasurer.

- Expenses to be split between two or more committees. These should be determined in advance and based on percentage of time spent at each activity.

- Expenses which are not reimbursable. A form will be marked, or letter written, by the staff person for inclusion with the reimbursement check which explains which expenses were not reimbursed (if any) and why:

  - expense not allowed under current committee budget.
  - amount exceeds that allowed under current committee budget.
  - expense not related to activity for which reimbursement was authorized.
  - other

G.2.4.4 *Fiscal payment.* When the travel voucher and accompanying documents are returned to Fiscal, they should be forwarded once again to MED. She will then recheck to make sure all questions are answered and that the voucher now fulfills all the grant-related obligations, if those apply. She will look for a signed authorization by the person-in-charge as well as appropriate fiscal account codes. The travel voucher will then be coded on a Fiscal voucher form and processed for payment for the next possible check-writing date (this never exceeds a week). Check-writing occurs on Mondays (except when there is a Monday holiday) and Thursdays. Checks generally are mailed on the same date as they are written or the next morning, at the latest. Payments should be routinely processed within 10 days of receipt of the voucher in Providence.

G.17   D. J. Struik.

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NOTICE:

On this page in the minutes, a letter written by Professor Lee Lorch to
Professor Robert Fossum regarding the celebration of Professor D. J. Struik
on occasion of his 100th birthday on Sept. 30, 1994, is inserted.  The
letter is dated November 16, 1993. Professor Lorch requests that the
deliberation about how to honor this exemplary academic figure should be
included in the agenda for the forthcoming council meeting.

A hardcopy of this letter can be obtained from the office of

Prof. Robert Fossum
American Mathematical Society
University of Illinois
Department of Mathematics
1409 W Green St
Urbana, IL 61801-2975
USA
Phone: (217) 244-1741
Fax: (217) 244-8192
Internet:  robert@odin.math.uiuc.edu
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G.18   Future meetings of the Council, Agenda, and Budget Committee (ABC), and Executive Committee and Board of Trustees (ECBT).

Future Meetings

DATE	MEETING	SITE
March 4-6, 1994	Southern Univ. Presses Mtg.	Jackson, MS
March 8-13, 1994	CESSE Midwinter Meeting	Bermuda
March 12, 1994	MSEB Exec Com Meeting	Washington, DC
March 18-19, 1994	AMS Sectional Meeting @ Univ. of Kentucky	Lexington, KY
March 19-20, 1994	ABC Meeting	Providence, RI
March 25-26, 1994	AMS Sectional Meeting @ Kansas State Univ.	Manhattan, KS
April 9-10, 1994	AMS Sectional Meeting @ Polytechnic Univ.	Brooklyn, NY
April 9, 1994	Council Meeting (7:00 pm)	Brooklyn, NY
April 13-16, 1994	NCTM 72nd Annual Meeting	Indianapolis, IN
April 15-16, 1994	CSP MeetinΩg	Washington, DC
April 17, 1994	COE Meeting	Washington, DC
April 21-23, 1994	BMS	Washington, DC
April 24-30, 1994	Mathematics Awareness Week (Mathematics and Medicine) For further info contact JPBM	Everywhere
May 12, 1994	MSEB Exec Com Meeting	Washington, DC
May 13-14, 1994	MSEB Board Meeting	Washington, DC
May 20-22, 1994	ECBT Meeting	Ann Arbor, MI
May 23, 1994	JPBM Meeting	Washington, DC
June 11-16, 1994	SLA Annual Conference	Atlanta, GA
June 16-18, 1994	AMS/MAA Sectional Meeting @ Univ. of Oregon	Eugene, OR
June 22-25, 1994	SIAM Conference on Discrete Mathematics	Albuquerque, NM
June 24-25, 1994	MSEB Exec Com Meeting	Washington, DC
July 19-22, 1994	CESSE Annual Meeting	Raleigh, NC
July 25-29, 1994	SIAM Annual Meeting	San Diego, CA
August 3-11, 1994	International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM-94)	Zurich, Switzerland
August 14, 1994	AMS Council (9:00 AM)	Minneapolis, MN
August 15-17, 1994	AMS-MAA Summer Mathfest @ Univ. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, MN
September 9-10, 1994	COE Meeting	Washington, DC
September 11, 1994	CSP Meeting	Washington, DC
September 29, 1994	MSEB Exec Com Meeting	Washington, DC
September 30-		

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October 1, 1994          MSEB Board Meeting            Washington, DC

October 10-16, 1994 TENT  AMS-MIT Wiener Conference    Cambridge, MA
 (sometime during this week)
October 15-16, 1994      ABC Meeting                   Providence, RI
October 28-29,1994       AMS Sectional Meeting         Stillwater, OK
                           @ Oklahoma State Univ.

November 11-13, 1994     AMS Sectional Meeting         Richmond, VA
                           @ Univ. of Richmond
November 18-20, 1994     ECBT Meeting                  Providence, RI
November 19, 1994        MSEB Exec Com Meeting         Washington, DC

January 4-7, 1995        AMS-MAA Annual Meeting        San Francisco, CA
January 7, 1995          AMS Council Meeting           San Francisco, CA
January 25-27, 1995      SLA Winter Meeting            Raleigh-Durham, NC
January 26, 1995         MSEB Exec Com Meeting         Washington, DC
January 27-28, 1995      MSEB Board Meeting            Washington, DC

March 4-5, 1995          AMS Sectional Meeting         Hartford, CT
                           @ Univ. of Connecticut
March 11, 1995           MSEB Exec Com Meeting         Washington, DC
March 17-18, 1995        AMS Sectional Meeting         Orlando, FL
                           @ Univ. of Central Florida
March 18-19, 1995 TENT   ABC Meeting                   Providence, RI
March 24-25, 1995        AMS Sectional Meeting         Chicago, IL
                           @ DePaul Univ.

May 18, 1995             MSEB Exec Com Meeting         Washington, DC
May 19-20, 1995          MSEB Board Meeting            Washington, DC
May 19-21, 1995 TENT     ECBT Meeting                  Washington, DC?

June 10-15, 1995         SLA Annual Conference         Montreal, Canada
June 23-24, 1995         MSEB Exec Com Meeting         Washington, DC

October 5, 1995          MSEB Exec Com Meeting         Washington, DC
October 6-7, 1995        MSEB Board Meeting            Washington, DC
October 7-8, 1995 TENT   ABC Meeting                   Providence, RI
October 7-8, 1995        AMS Sectional Meeting         Boston, MA
     TENT                  @ Northeastern Univ.
November 3-4, 1995       AMS Sectional Meeting         Kent, OH
                           @ Kent State Univ.
November 17-18, 1995     AMS Sectional Meeting         Greensboro, NC
                           @ University of North Carolina
November 17-19, 1995
    TENT                 ECBT Meeting                  Providence, RI
November 18, 1995        MSEB Exec Com Meeting         Washington, DC

January 10-13, 1996      AMS-MAA Annual Meeting        Orlando, FL
January 13, 1996         AMS Council                   Orlando, FL
January 24-26, 1996      SLA Winter Meeting            Cleveland, OH
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March 22-23, 1996          AMS Sectional Meeting        Iowa City, IA
                             @ Univ. of Iowa

April 19-21, 1996          AMS Sectional Meeting        Baton Rouge, LA
                             @ Louisiana State Univ.

May 17-19, 1996 TENT       ECBT Meeting                 ??

June 8-13, 1996            SLA Annual Conference        Boston, MA

November 1-2, 1996         AMS Sectional Meeting        Columbia, MS
     TENT                    @ Univ. of Missouri
November 22-24, 1996 TENT  ECBT Meeting                 Providence, RI

January 8-11, 1997         AMS-MAA Annual Meeting       San Diego, CA
January 11, 1997           AMS Council                  San Diego, CA

May 16-18, 1997 TENT       ECBT Meeting                 ??

June 7-12, 1997            SLA Annual Conference        Seattle, WA

November 21-23, 1997 TENT  ECBT Meeting                 Providence, RI

January 13-16, 1999        AMS-MAA Annual Meeting       San Antonio, TX
January 16, 1999           AMS Council                  San Antonio, TX
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G.18.1   Gay and Lesbian Rights in Cincinnati.

NOTICE:

On this page, the minutes contain the copy of a letter dated November 5,
1993, and written by Michael J. Wilson, the President of the Greater
Cincinnati Convention and Visitors Bureau, to Hope Daly, Director of
Meetings of the AMS. The letter was written to assuage concerns on the part
of the AMS regarding Issue 3, a newly approved amendment to the city
charter prohibiting Cincinnati from enacting any regulatory measure that
might provide homosexual, lesbian or bi-sexual individuals with a basis to
claim minority status or other preferential treatment.

Mr. Wilson points out that the city is still in the process of interpreting
how the ballot language will apply to the current human rights ordinance,
that no national or local special interest groups have called for a boycott,
and that a lawsuit seeking constitutionality clarification is expected
soon.

He encourages the AMS to closely evaluate any action that might relate to
Cincinnacti as a meeting destination. In closing, he pledges his promise to
keep the AMS informed about future developments in this matter and invites
the Society to contact him with any further questions or concerns they
might have.

A hardcopy of this letter can be obtained from the office of

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