

the funds in his charge and shall disburse monies as the Council shall direct; and shall administer bequests and gifts in accordance with the provisions of the donors. He shall sell such securities and properties of the Association, and he shall buy such securities and properties for the Association, with the permanent funds of the Association, as the Finance Committee shall direct by formal votes recorded in its minutes.

*Section 3.* The income from the membership fees of sustaining members and life members, while they are still living, may be appropriated by the Council for any purposes; after their deaths, the income from such funds shall be appropriated by the Council only for research.

#### ARTICLE XI—AMENDMENTS

*Section 1.* This Constitution may be amended at any general session of an annual meeting of the Association by a vote of nine-tenths of the members present, or by a majority vote of the members present at each of two general sessions held at consecutive annual meetings, provided that any proposed amendment shall have been published by the Association in its official journal not less than three months prior to its presentation for adoption.

#### THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

In force since January 3, 1920\*

#### ARTICLE 1—OBJECTS

The objects of the Association are to promote intercourse among those who are cultivating science in different parts of America, to cooperate with other scientific societies and institutions, to give a stronger and more general impulse and more systematic direction to scientific research, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness.

#### ARTICLE 2—MEMBERSHIP

Persons willing to cooperate in the work of the Association may be elected to be members by the Council. Members who are professionally engaged in scientific work or who have advanced science by research may be elected to be fellows. *The Council shall fix the admission fees and dues (Dec. 27, 1934).* A member who pays at one time the sum of one hundred dollars to the Association becomes a life member and is exempt from further dues. A person who gives one thousand dollars to the Association may be elected to be a sustaining member and is exempt from further dues.

#### ARTICLE 3—OFFICERS

The officers of the Association shall be elected by ballot by the Council, and shall consist of a President, a Vice President from each section, a Permanent Secretary, a General Secretary, a Treasurer and a Secretary of each Section. The President and the Vice Presidents shall be elected for one year, the other officers for four years. The officers shall perform the usual duties of these offices, under the direction of the Council.

\* From Summarized Proceedings, 1934–40, pages 61, 62. Amendments adopted since 1920 are shown in italics, with dates of their adoption in parentheses.

#### ARTICLE 4—COUNCIL

The Council shall consist of the President, the Vice Presidents, the Permanent Secretary, the General Secretary, the Secretaries of the Sections, and the Treasurer, *the members of the Executive Committee, ex officio, if they are not otherwise members of the Council (Dec. 27, 1923),* of one fellow elected by each *division, affiliated state academy, and (Dec. 27, 1932) affiliated society,* and one additional fellow from each affiliated society having more than 100 members who are fellows of the Association, and of eight fellows, two elected annually by the Council for a term of four years. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Council, consisting of the President, the Permanent Secretary, the General Secretary and eight members elected by the Council, two annually for a term of four years, who shall be *ex officio* members of the Council. The Council may appoint standing or temporary committees to make reports, to assist in the conduct of the work of the Association and to promote its objects.

#### ARTICLE 5—SECTIONS

The Association shall be divided into the following Sections: A, Mathematics; B, Physics; C, Chemistry; D, Astronomy; E, Geology and Geography; F, Zoological Sciences; G, Botanical Sciences; H, Anthropology; I, Psychology; K, Social and Economic Sciences; L, Historical and Philological Sciences; M, Engineering; N, Medical Sciences; O, Agriculture; P, *Industrial Science (Dec. 28, 1936)*; Q, Education. Members of the Association shall be members of that Section or of those Sections under which their work or their interests fall. Members of the Section shall nominate to the Council a Chairman, who becomes *ex officio* a Vice President of the Association and whose term of office shall be one year, and a Secretary, whose term of office shall be four years. These officers, together with four fellows, one elected annually by the Section for a term of four years, and the representatives on the Council of affiliated societies in the same field shall form a Sectional Committee. This committee shall arrange the scientific programs of the meetings and may form sub-sections or hold joint meetings with other sections or other societies. It may appoint committees and shall in all ways promote the objects of the Association within its own field.

#### ARTICLE 6—DIVISIONS AND BRANCHES

Regional Divisions and Local Branches of the Association may be formed by vote of the Council. Such Divisions and Branches may elect officers, hold meetings, appoint committees, enter into relations with other societies and promote within their fields the objects of the Association.

#### ARTICLE 7—ASSOCIATED AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

National and local scientific societies may, by vote of the Council, become associated with the Association. Those Associated Societies which the Council shall designate as Affiliated Societies shall be represented on the Council and on the Sectional Committees as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

## ARTICLE 8—MEETINGS

The Association shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as may be determined by the Council. Other meetings of the Association and of the Sections may be authorized by the Council. The Divisions and the Branches may hold annual and other meetings.

## ARTICLE 9—PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings of the Association and the list of officers and members shall be published in such manner as the Council may direct.

## ARTICLE 10—FUNDS

The Permanent Secretary shall collect the annual dues and make expenditures as directed by the Council. The

Treasurer shall deposit or invest the permanent funds of the Association, as provided for trust funds by the laws of the state of Massachusetts or the state of New York. Bequests and gifts will be administered in accordance with the provisions of the donors. The payments from sustaining and life members form part of the permanent fund, and the income (after the death of the member) shall be used for research, unless otherwise directed by unanimous vote of the Council or by a majority vote at two consecutive annual meetings.

## ARTICLE 11—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution may be amended at a general session by unanimous vote or by a majority vote at two consecutive annual meetings.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

FETAL ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: PRENATAL INCEPTION OF INFANTILE TOXOPLASMOSIS<sup>1</sup>

HUMAN toxoplasmosis, first encountered as an encephalomyelitis in infants and verified by the experimental transmission of the infection to animals (Wolf, Cowen and Paige, 1939),<sup>2, 3, 4</sup> has since been found to produce an encephalitis in older children (Sabin, 1941),<sup>5</sup> and a predominantly pulmonary infection in adults (Pinkerton and Henderson, 1941),<sup>6</sup> the organism again having been successfully isolated in each instance. Although toxoplasmosis is known to be widespread among rodents and birds, the manner in which man acquires the infection has not yet been discovered. From the first, however, it had been felt that the infantile form of the disease was congenital.<sup>3, 7, 8, 9, 10</sup> The symptoms and signs began at birth or shortly thereafter. The chronic appearance of the pathological lesions, which were often extensively calcified, made it unlikely that they could have developed during the short extrauterine period. These findings suggested that the disease had begun as a fetal encephalomyelitis.<sup>3, 7</sup>

The considerations which weighed against this assumption were: (1) the mothers were all apparently

healthy and some had had healthy children prior and subsequent to the birth of the infected child, (2) evidence of placental infection was lacking, and (3) evidence of the occurrence of adult human toxoplasmosis had not been furnished. The last objection is now overcome with the recent demonstration of adult toxoplasmosis.<sup>6, 11</sup> The first inconsistency, the fact that the mothers seemed healthy, may mean, as has been suggested elsewhere, that they harbored a latent infection. The common occurrence in lower animals of such clinically inapparent toxoplasmic infestation would lend support to such a possibility. Placentas have not, as yet, been available in these human cases, except in one instance in which the poor state of preservation made it unsatisfactory for study.

The suspicion that this infantile encephalomyelitis begins before birth is not original with the authors. Three cases<sup>9, 10, 12</sup> identified from the literature and reclassified as infantile toxoplasmic encephalomyelitis<sup>3, 7, 8</sup> were considered by the original authors to be instances of congenital disease, although proof was lacking.

Information acquired from additional cases coming to autopsy in this institution and further experimental data, which will be reported in detail elsewhere,<sup>13</sup> prove that infantile toxoplasmosis may begin as a fetal encephalomyelitis. One infant (B.R.) had given evidence of hydrocephalus *in utero*, necessitating cranioclasia for delivery. The child was born at term, was normally developed, except for the enlarged head, and was viable up to the time of delivery. The stillborn child on pathological examination presented an advanced toxoplasmic encephalomyelitis with extensive calcification of the lesions and an associated chorio-

<sup>1</sup> Supported in part by grants from Child Neurology Research (Friedsam Foundation) and the Matheson Commission.

<sup>2</sup> A. Wolf, D. Cowen and B. H. Paige, *SCIENCE*, 89: 226, 1939.

<sup>3</sup> *Idem*, *Am. Jour. Path.*, 15: 657, 1939.

<sup>4</sup> *Idem*, *Jour. Exp. Med.*, 71: 187, 1940.

<sup>5</sup> A. B. Sabin, *Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*, 116: 301, 1941.

<sup>6</sup> H. Pinkerton and R. G. Henderson, *Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*, 116: 807, 1941.

<sup>7</sup> A. Wolf and D. Cowen, *Bull. Neurol. Inst. N. Y.*, 6: 306, 1937.

<sup>8</sup> *Idem*, *Bull. Neurol. Inst. N. Y.*, 7: 266, 1938.

<sup>9</sup> J. Janků, *Casopis lékařů českých*, 62: 1021, 1923.

<sup>10</sup> C. M. Torres, *Compt. rend. Soc. Biol.*, 97: 1778, 1787, 1797, 1927.

<sup>11</sup> H. Pinkerton and D. Weinman, *Arch. Path.*, 30: 374, 1940.

<sup>12</sup> R. Richter, *Arch. Neurol. and Psychiat.*, 36: 1085, 1936.

<sup>13</sup> B. H. Paige, D. Cowen and A. Wolf. In preparation.

# Science

## THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

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