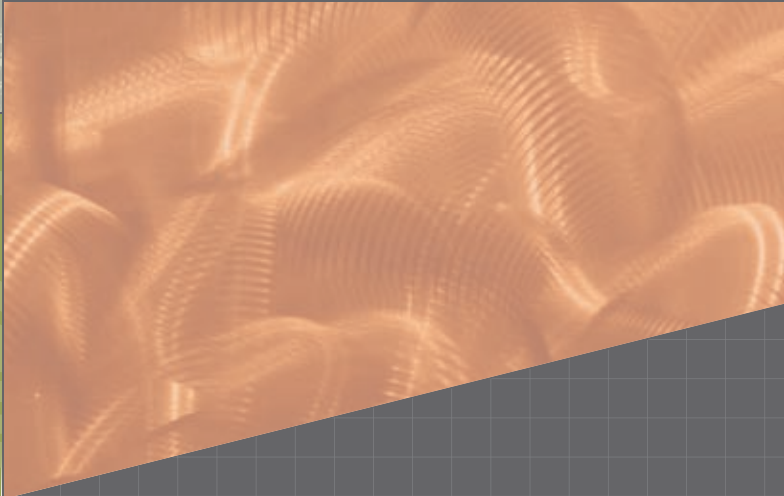


2006
2007



AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
2006-2007 ANNUAL REPORT



James Glimm,
Stony Brook University, New York,
AMS president, 2007–2008



At the Joint Mathematics
Meetings in New Orleans,
January 2007.



U.S. Congressman Jerry McNerney, who has a Ph.D.
in mathematics, serves on the House Committee on
Science and Technology.

Dear Colleagues,

In this Annual Report you'll see that the American Mathematical Society is a vibrant organization, continuing to fulfill its mission to further the interests of mathematical research and scholarship, through its book and journal publishing, its outreach efforts, its meetings, and its prizes and awards.

Much of the Society's work with meetings and prizes involves the annual Joint Mathematics Meetings, the most recent of which—in New Orleans—drew a record number of registrants. It was gratifying to see so many mathematicians turning out, not only to participate in the numerous sessions, but also to support the city and its people.

Mathematics itself set records of sorts this year. For the first time, a mathematics story, the proof of the Poincaré conjecture, was named the top story of the year by *Science* magazine, and in November a Ph.D. mathematician, Jerry McNerney, was elected to Congress, representing California's 11th district.

On a personal note, this marks my first year as AMS President. It has been an exciting year for me and for the Society. I invite you to read about the Society's many accomplishments in the pages that follow.

Sincerely,

James Glimm,
Stony Brook University, New York,
AMS president, 2007–2008



The American Mathematical Society was founded in 1888 to further the interests of mathematics research and scholarship, and serves the national and international community through its meetings, publications, advocacy, and other programs.

The Society's offices in Providence, Ann Arbor, and Washington DC employ 213 people. There are nearly 30,000 individual members and 548 institutions worldwide that benefit from membership in the Society.



American Mathematical Society

Maintaining Excellence in Mathematical Sciences Research

Advancing the Mathematics Profession

Supporting Mathematics Education at All Levels

Fostering Awareness and Appreciation of Mathematics



American Mathematical Society
Headquarters
201 Charles Street
Providence, RI 02904-2294 USA

Tel.: 401.455.4000
Fax: 401.331.3842
Email: ams@ams.org



Mathematical Reviews
Headquarters
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48103-4816 USA

Tel.: 734.996.5250
Fax: 734.996.2916
Email: mathrev@ams.org



American Mathematical Society
Government Relations
1527 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036 USA

Tel.: 202.588.1100
Fax: 202.588.1853
Email: amsdc@ams.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

From the President.....	inside cover
Introduction	page 1
State of the AMS.....	page 2
Report of the Treasurer	page 9
List of Contributors	page 20
AMS Facts and Figures.....	inside back cover



Report of the Executive Director, State of the AMS, 2007



John H. Ewing, executive director

The AMS is a publisher. Often when people point this out, they mean it as an accusation—the AMS is a publisher and nothing more. That's not true. Looking back at past reports to the Council, I see that I often spend much of my time describing the *non*-publishing activities of the Society in order to make this point: The AMS is much more than a publisher. This year, however, I want to highlight our publishing program, not because it is more important than the rest (it's not), but because it is a part of the Society that we often take for granted.

I will begin by reminding you of all the *other* things the Society does.

Everything Else

The AMS is a moderately large society with an amazing diversity. It has more than 30,000 members, more than a third from outside North America. About a third of its members are students (mainly nominee members). Nearly 3,000 members are in developing countries (affiliate members). A similar and ever-increasing number are life, retired, or emeritus. AMS members come from every part of mathematics—pure and applied, academic and nonacademic, doctoral programs and four-year colleges.

As for almost all societies, meetings play a key role in the AMS. Our annual meeting, joint with the Mathematical Association of America (and others), has grown over time, and the recent meeting in New Orleans broke all records for attendance. The eight regional meetings each year attract many mathematicians, especially young ones, from across the country. And our joint international meetings—one or more each year—have become a regular occurrence and an effective way to reach out to the rest of the world mathematical community. For many years, the summer research conferences have been valuable to thousands of mathematicians, young and old, who attended them. They produced dozens of first-rate books as well, spreading the benefit even more widely. While those conferences will cease after the current round in 2007, the Society and its partners take pride in the quarter-century legacy we leave behind. Meetings and conferences are fundamental to the AMS.



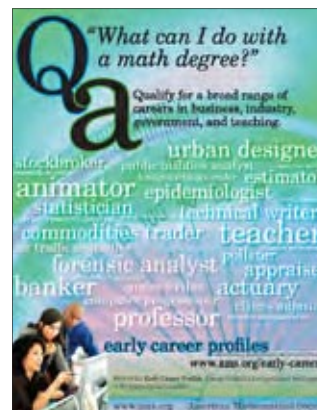
Benoit Mandelbrot gave the 2006 Einstein Lecture at the spring Western Section Meeting held at San Francisco State University.

What else does the AMS do in support of mathematics? There is a long list of things, both large and small. Here is a sample, organized into categories.

The Society does many things related to employment, especially for young mathematicians.

- The annual survey covers over 1,500 mathematical sciences departments, and provides detailed information about employment and salary.

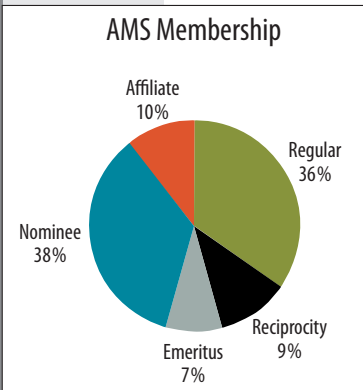
- The Conference Board on the Mathematical Sciences oversees a survey of educational issues in mathematics every 5 years, but the survey work itself is done by the AMS. Data extends back to 1965—a phenomenal collection.
- *Employment Information in the Mathematical Sciences* has been a standard location for advertising job postings for many years.
- The *Employment Center* takes place at each Joint Meeting, and contains not only the standard "registry" for scheduled appointments, but an increasingly popular self-scheduled section. This is jointly sponsored with the Mathematical Association of America.
- *MathJobs* is a new service provided by the AMS in cooperation with the mathematics department at Duke University. It allows departments, applicants, and reference writers to exchange information electronically in a secure environment.



- *Early Career Profiles* provide a central way to link to profiles of recent mathematics majors in a large group of departments, showing prospective majors what kinds of careers they might expect.

The Society awards prizes, grants, and fellowships of various kinds each year.

- The Society gives away prizes—lots of them, including the three Steele prizes, the two Cole prizes, the Birkhoff, Bôcher, Conant, Doob, Eisenbud, Moore, Satter, Robbins, Veblen, and Whiteman prizes.



The AMS exhibit area at the 2007 Joint Mathematics Meetings



- The AMS awards *Centennial Fellowships* each year to one or two young mathematicians, giving them a full year to work on research without interruptions.
- The *Ky Fan Fund* makes awards each year to facilitate the exchange of mathematicians between North America and China, providing travel for brief visits.
- The *Trjitzinsky scholarships* are awarded to mathematics majors in departments of institutional members, rotating among them (there are nearly 500). About eight scholarships of \$3000 each are awarded each year.
- The *Menger prizes* help to fund prizes and judging at the International Science and Engineering Fair each year, where the most talented high school students compete. Mathematics students are often among the most highly ranked.



2006 Menger Award winners and Giselle Ruiz Goldstein, prize committee chair (right)

- The Society provides monetary support for the annual meeting of the *Society for the Advancement of Native American and Chicano Students (SACNAS)*. This meeting hosts both undergraduate and graduate students.
- The *AMS Young Scholars program* provides approximately \$80,000 in grants to summer programs for talented high school students throughout North America. (The Epsilon fund has been created to endow and expand this program in the future.)
- Recently, the AMS has added two new awards to recognize programs. One is the *Award for an Exemplary Program*, given to an outstanding mathematics department each year. The other is an award given by the Committee on the Profession to *Programs that Make a Difference*, which highlights the exceptional minority-serving programs, especially those that can be replicated.



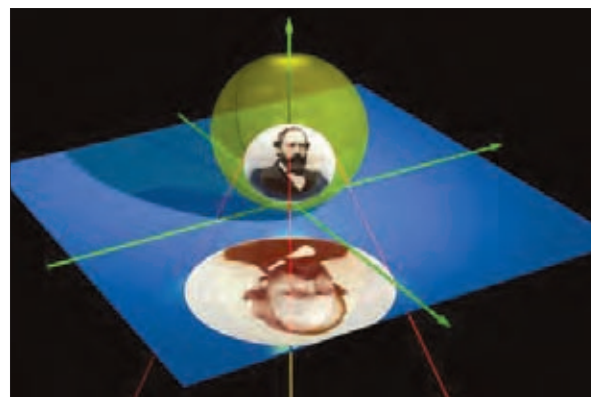
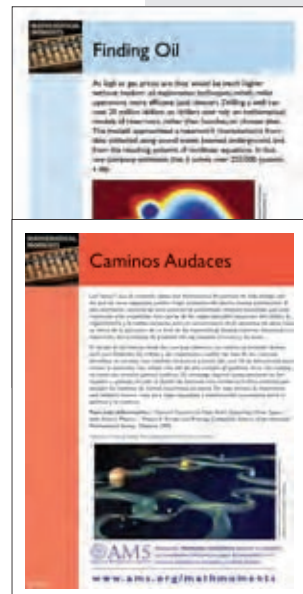
The Texas State Honors Summer Math Camp, Texas State University, San Marcos, was among twelve math camps that received grants from the Society's Epsilon Fund in 2006.

The AMS has more than a third of its members outside North America, and many activities involve international outreach.

- The *AMS book and journal donation program* matches donors with recipient institutions, especially those in the developing world, and pays for the freight to send donations. This is funded by donations from the Stroock Family Foundation.
- For many years, the Society has collected donations from its members to the *Special Development Fund* of the International Mathematical Union. This money pays for young mathematicians in developing countries to attend the quadrennial International Congress of Mathematicians. Donations from the AMS constitute a major portion of the funding.
- Our affiliate memberships allow mathematicians in developing countries to join the Society for \$16 annual dues, which are often paid from the points earned by writing two reviews for *Mathematical Reviews*. This allows approximately 3000 such mathematicians to receive the benefits of membership at nominal cost (to them).

In recent years, the AMS has devoted considerable effort and resources to public awareness. A small sample of activities includes:

- *Mathematical Moments* are one-page promotional pieces that have a common theme—mathematical research affects our everyday lives. There are more than 50 of these now, and some have been translated into multiple languages.
- The *Math in the Media* and *Feature Column* areas of our public awareness pages are spectacular examples of high-quality mathematical exposition, which reaches a broad spectrum of interested readers.



"Lorenz and Modular Flows: A Visual Introduction," by Etienne Ghys and Jos Leys (Feature Column, November 2006) includes many animated graphics.



High school students Alden Adolph (left) and Samaneh Khoshini (right) were grand prize winners of *Who Wants to be a Mathematician* held at the 2007 Joint Mathematics Meetings in New Orleans.



Manjul Bhargava (Princeton University) presented "Poetry, Drumming and Mathematics" as the Arnold Ross Lecture at the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, IL, October 2006.



Amy Langville (College of Charleston) spoke on "The Necessity of Mathematics: From Google to Counterterrorism to Sudoku" at the AMS Congressional Briefing, November 2006.



2006 AMS-AAAS Mass Media Fellow Brie Finegold, who continues to contribute summaries of media coverage of mathematics for *Math Digest*

- The game show *Who Wants to Be a Mathematician* travels to approximately eight venues around the country each year. High school students compete for a \$2000 grand prize—and often win.
- The *Arnold Ross Lectures* bring a prominent mathematician to a science museum each year, to talk to groups of high school students and to inspire their interest in mathematics. The lecture is now coupled with a presentation of the game show, *Who Wants to Be a Mathematician*. These are supported through an endowment created by Paul Sally.



- *Headlines & Deadlines* is a monthly electronic newsletter that updates mathematicians about news and upcoming events. A new version was recently created for students.

The Society engages in advocacy for mathematics (and science more generally) in various ways.

- The Committee on Science Policy holds a *science policy forum* each year to exchange views between mathematicians and representatives of various other groups. The meeting attracts department chairs as well as members of the committee.
- A similar forum is held by the Committee on Education each fall, and again attracts many department chairs.
- Recently, the Committee on Science Policy has devoted part of its annual meeting to visiting congressional offices in order to promote mathematical research and the support of science.
- The Washington office of the AMS hosts a *congressional luncheon* each year in which a mathematician addresses a specific issue for twenty minutes, talking to an audience of congressional staff and, occasionally, members of Congress.
- The AMS now supports a *congressional fellow* each year. This person works full time in a congressional office, and while he or she doesn't work for the Society, they help to represent the mathematical scientific viewpoint.
- The Society has sponsored one or two *AAAS Mass Media Fellows* each summer for a number of years. These are usually mathematics graduate students who spend a summer working for a newspaper, magazine, or other media outlet.
- The Washington Office has played a key role in the *Coalition for National Science Funding* (Sam Rankin serves as chair), which brings together more than 100 organizations to support the National Science Foundation.

The Society provides services to other organizations, especially the agencies, in dealing with funding for mathematicians.

- For many years, the AMS has managed the panel that selects



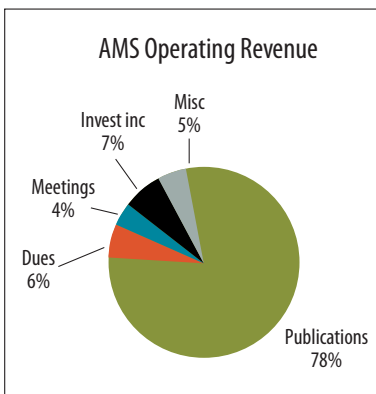
recipients of the National Science Foundation post-doctoral fellowships, a process that selects and brings together 15 panelists to consider more than 150 applications and award about 30 fellowships each year.

- The Society manages a similar process for the National Security Agency, which selects a panel that considers over 200 applications for NSA awards.
- Every four years, the AMS administers the NSF-funded travel grants to the International Congress of Mathematicians. For the 2006 congress, this involved almost 250 applications and approximately 120 awards totaling about \$250,000. Not only does the Society expend some of its own money in administering this program, but it also makes the program more effective by implicitly underwriting travel support in case more people than expected accept awards.

This is a sampling of "other" activities done by the AMS—that is, the things that have little to do with our publishing program.

Publishing at the AMS

Given this long list of activities, it may seem surprising that *most* of the "resources" of the Society are devoted to publishing. Most of the staff (about 160 of the 210 employees) work directly on publishing activities, and many of the rest work indirectly to support publishing. The AMS main-



operation, and multiple distribution channels throughout the world. Indeed, 56% of our publications sales are international (only 26% of our dues revenue is international). Among all other countries, Japan is number one in publication sales (although all of Europe has the largest sales); India and China are in seventh and eighth place.

The AMS is a professional publishing company, not on a scale of the giant commercial publishers, but with many of their abilities. We compete with those commercial publishers in many areas, and indeed that competition is *part* of the reason for the AMS publishing program to exist—to put pressure on all publishers to serve the

interests of mathematics, moderating prices, treating authors fairly, and implementing policies that serve the interests of the scientific community. The per page price of AMS journals is a fifth that of many commercial journals (which have moderated their price increases in recent years); the AMS forever-in-print policy for monographs attracts many authors, and has forced other publishers to be more careful about letting books go out of print too soon; the Society's "liberal" copyright policy, established in the early 1990s, gives authors and users great latitude in how they use published material, and has influenced the policies of many other publishers. Of course, the competition between *Mathematical Reviews* and *Zentralblatt* has benefited the entire mathematics community, as both products strive each year to improve their products and better serve their users. Having a large publishing program makes it possible to influence the rest of mathematical publishing.

But the second reason for having a large publishing program is to generate revenue. The AMS would be able to carry out only a small fraction of the activities listed in the preceding section if it did not have a large and profitable publishing program. In 2006, publishing accounted for 78% of the Society's revenue! We structure our meetings program so that it "breaks even" (roughly); individual dues don't come close to covering member benefits, and in any case amount to only 6% of our revenue; almost *every* grant costs the Society money in the sense that the activity it sponsors costs more than the grant itself. Publishing and (more recently) investment income are the primary sources of revenue to fund the Society's programs.

Our publishing program is divided into three parts—books, journals, and the *Mathematical Reviews* database.

Books

The AMS book program is the newest part of our publishing. While the Society's *Colloquium* series has its roots in the famous 1893 lectures of Felix Klein, the AMS book program remained relatively small and narrowly defined throughout most of the twentieth century. Just twenty years ago, sales of indices (mainly for Math Reviews) were comparable to the sales of all books in series.

Early in the 1990s, the Society made a carefully reasoned decision to expand its book program. New series were created, including *Graduate Studies in Mathematics* and



The AMS exhibits at the 2006 International Congress of Mathematicians in Madrid, Spain.



The Student Mathematics Library. The AMS collaborated with outside organizations to copublish more series; the emphasis shifted from proceedings to monographs; more acquisitions editors (always mathematicians) were added to aggressively pursue manuscripts from a variety of new sources. As a consequence, the book program has greatly expanded in recent years so that we are now publishing more than 100 new titles each year.

More importantly, the mixture of books has changed during this time. The emphasis is now on authored books rather than proceedings. The proceedings we *do* publish are high quality, in part because they are selected competitively. There are more books at a lower level, including some textbooks for undergraduates. The AMS has also published more books that address professional issues, and even books that are aimed at the general (scientifically minded) public.

Publishing slightly more than 100 books a year may not sound like a lot, but it is. Acquiring books is painstaking work—building relationships, reviewing manuscripts, negotiating contracts, nudging authors, and

moving the submission through the production process (which, alas, is unique to each book). These are the parts of book publishing most mathematicians think about. But publishing books is far more complicated still. Few books are sold by standing order these days, and book sales have become ever more complicated. Books need to be promoted. Marketing arrangements with distributors and agents have to be managed. And every order has to be fulfilled, often one book at a time, and shipped out as quickly as possible. Book sales are among the most complicated sales arrangements, and creating a first-rate marketing system is a major factor in the success of any book program. The AMS has paid particularly close attention to this part of our program, and we continue to improve it year by year.

Perhaps the greatest strength of our book publishing program is its breadth. The Society has more than 3000 titles in print (and, by the way, all 3000 are searchable online through the Google book program, and soon will be through the comparable Microsoft book program as



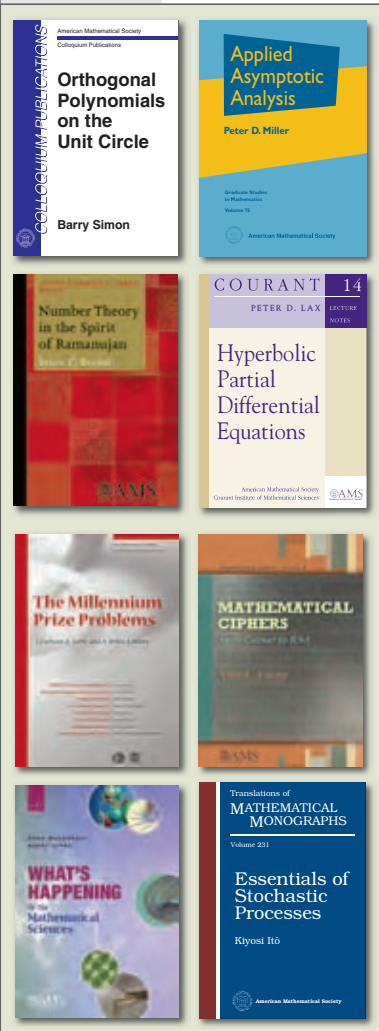
well). The AMS has this staggering number of titles because it pledges to keep every authored monograph in print—forever. We do not let authored books go out of print (but, of course, we *do* let proceedings go out of print). This is a policy that serves both our authors *and* the community well. Until recently, it was a difficult policy to administer because it meant printing small quantities of books that only sold a few copies each year. We now have a full-featured print-on-demand program, however, that allows us to produce *one* copy of a book, at moderate price and high quality. We will expand this program in the coming years.

Journals

While books are the newest part of our publication program, journals are the oldest. The *Bulletin* goes back to the very earliest days of the Society, and the *Transactions* was founded in 1900. Over the years, the journal program has grown, and the Society now has 12 journals that annually publish more than 20,000 pages combined. Those journals are distributed around the world, and indeed nearly 60% of the subscriptions are outside the United States.

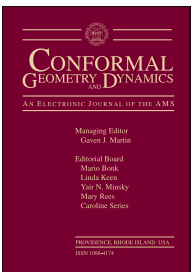
The 12 AMS journals fall into four categories:

- Member journals: The *Bulletin* and the *Notices* have been rejuvenated over the past ten years. They are the most widely distributed (and read) high-level mathematics journals in the world. Each has its own special character, which evolves over time. In fact, that evolution is an important part of the "rejuvenation", which places a strong chief-editor in charge of each publication and encourages that individual to try out new things. These two journals are unusual in another respect as well: they are both *open access*—freely available online to everyone. This is unusual for member journals, and has been controversial because these journals are often considered our premier member benefit. On the other hand, precisely because they are open access, these journals have become the standard way to disseminate the most important mathematical news and information, and hence they provide a crucial service to all mathematicians—a service provided not only *to* but *by* our members.
- Primary Research Journals: The four primary research journals are (in order of their founding) the *Transactions of the AMS*, the *Proceedings of the AMS*, *Mathematics*





of *Computation*, and the *Journal of the AMS*. The *Transactions* has a companion publication series, the *Memoirs*, which publishes 24 or more separate issues each year—lengthy articles in book form that serve an almost unique purpose in mathematics. Together, these journals published about 15,000 pages and nearly 1000 articles in 2006. While this is only a fraction of the total mathematical research, the primary AMS journals set standards for other journals. The *Journal of the AMS* is consistently among the highest ranked mathematics journals. All four are high-quality journals with moderate prices, and help to moderate prices of other journals as well. In order to maintain that effect, the number of pages for the first three of these journals are being increased by 20% over the next two years, without passing along the increased costs to subscribers.



- Translation journals: Many people are unaware of the Society's four translation journals, *St. Petersburg Mathematical Journal*, *Sugaku*

Expositions, *Theory of Probability and Mathematical Statistics*, and *Transactions of the Moscow Mathematical Society* (published jointly with the London Mathematical Society). *Sugaku* contains selected articles translated from the Japanese journal of the same name; the other three are all translated from Russian. The Society has a long tradition of publishing translation journals, and until 12 years ago published many other Russian translation journals as well. While many mathematicians in the rest of the world are writing papers in English, there is still an important need for translation journals.

- Electronic-only journals: The Society also publishes two e-only journals, *Conformal Geometry and Dynamics* and *Representation Theory*. These were originally thought of as the initial phase in a large program of electronic specialty journals, all published only in electronic format. While these journals have been a scientific success, they were less of a commercial success, even though they had a very small price. Access to these journals is now given to any subscriber of the primary AMS journals, and hence they have wide circulation.

All but one of these journals is online. (*Sugaku* publishes a single issue each year and remains in printed form only.) The primary journals went online in 1996, twelve years ago, and they were among the first mathematics journals

online. Making older journals material available online has been a high priority for the AMS from the beginning. In order to make material available quickly, the Society joined the JSTOR project at its inception. JSTOR now makes hundreds of thousands of pages of AMS material available to a large number of institutions (well more than 2000) around the world. We are currently digitizing the entire history of the *Bulletin* in a cooperative project with the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute, and the full *Bulletin* will be available online and searchable (for free) later in 2007.

The Society also was an early participant in *Portico*, a cousin of the JSTOR project, aimed at archiving electronic journals and making them available to libraries in case this becomes necessary.

Over the years, the AMS has led the community in formulating sensible policies that benefit both the Society as publisher and the mathematical community, which is meant to be the ultimate beneficiary of journals. Even before the web existed, the Society adopted a forward-looking copyright policy that allows authors to post articles wherever they please. The AMS also adopted a policy of making its own journal material freely available after 5 years. And the AMS makes not only abstracts and bibliographic material freely available, but also the complete list of references. This means that mathematicians can frequently determine whether an article is useful (and perhaps write to the author), even without a subscription.

Mathematical Reviews

Mathematical Reviews (MR) is a phenomenal product—a huge database of more than 2.2 million items (more than 80,000 new items each year), combined with a sophisticated piece of software, *MathSciNet*, that puts this information at one's finger tips. In fact, the MR database is not one database but several. In addition to the collection of publications, MR maintains a database of authors, and another of journals, and more recently yet another of citations.

Here are some facts about these databases:

- There are more than 470,000 authors indexed, and almost all are uniquely identified by a team of specialists (a process that began in 1940).
- MR currently covers about 1,800 journals, sometimes choosing all articles from a journal, but often selecting only articles that are of interest to mathematicians. MR has constructed more than 800,000 links to original articles in those journals.
- MR also includes items about more than 85,000 monographs and 300,000 conference proceedings.





- The new citation database now contains more than 2.6 million items from reference lists, each matched to an item in the *MR* database. These refer to more than 142,000 authors, who were uniquely identified as described above, and to about 2,400 distinct journals.

The operation that assembles these databases is phenomenal as well. Creating the databases and updating the application each year requires more than 70 staff in the Ann Arbor office of the AMS. They sift through those 1,800 journals and many more books, considering well more than 110,000 items in order to find the approximately 85,000 items to include each year. Each selected item is classified, primary and secondary; each author is identified, often requiring detective work; each item is entered into the database in a standardized form, with painstaking checking; and each item is linked, whenever links can be made. All this takes place before the reviewing process has begun.

THE MR PIPELINE

Each item passes repeatedly through five departments in a 16-step process, in addition to being sent out for review.

- B = Bibliographic Services
- E = Editors
- P = Production
- C = Copy Editors
- R = Reviewer Services

PUBL→B→E→B→E→B→P→C→
R→E→R→P→C→E→E→C→P→MSN

Reviews are carried out by the more than 12,000 *MR* reviewers, and their contribution is a key part of the *MR* operation. Reviewers have to be selected, however, and then occasionally nagged, and their reviews frequently have to be edited, adding references and checking them. Finally, for many journals, lists of references are entered in a standard format and then matched to *MR* items so that they are uniquely identified.

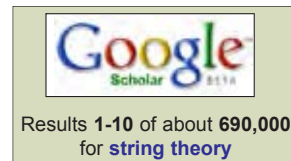
Of course, putting together the databases is only part of the job in making *Mathematical Reviews* available to the mathematics community. The big orange

volumes continue to be printed, and a modest number of institutions still subscribe to the paper version of *MR*. The disc version is still used by a number of institutions as well. But the most popular way to search the database is through *MathSciNet*, the online version. Each year, the software underlying *MathSciNet* is updated and improved. The latest version was a major overhaul, designed to highlight the multiple databases of *MR*. Other improvements are made behind the scenes each year in order to make the application run better or smarter, with work beginning many months in advance of the annual release.

In addition, the AMS markets *Mathematical Reviews* products in innovative ways, providing inexpensive access for smaller institutions (through consortia) as well as for institutions in developing countries (through the National Data Access Fee program). Even the normal pricing scheme is innovative, making one charge for the cost of assembling

the database and another for each individual product. While these marketing efforts require a substantial amount of staff time in our Providence offices, they have profoundly expanded the reach of *Mathematical Reviews*: In the past ten years, the number of institutions with access to *Mathematical Reviews* has more than doubled.

Mathematical Reviews continues to grow and improve each year and promises to provide even more service in the future. The citation database already is a worthy competitor in mathematics to the Science Citation Index. The addition of many contributed items from digitization projects has helped to make *MathSciNet* into a gateway to much of the past literature, even that older than 1940. And *MR* has added substantially more of the literature in heavily applied areas in recent years in order to broaden its coverage.



The Society has invested heavily in *MR* over the past ten years. People sometimes ask whether *Mathematical Reviews* has a future—whether free services such as

Google Scholar or the ability of mathematicians to find large amounts of information online will make *MR* obsolete. But that question answers itself: The ever-increasing quantity of information online promises to grow at a quickening pace in the next few years. As it grows, high-quality and carefully maintained databases such as *Mathematical Reviews* will provide a more and more valuable service, provided their services are tailored to the needs of the community. This means investing in *Mathematical Reviews* as the world changes, as we have in the past, and as we will continue to do in the future.

Conclusion

Is the AMS a publisher disguised as a scientific society? Surely not. The AMS does many different things for many different groups—service, awards, awareness, policy, and advocacy. The list is long and varied. There is no need for a disguise.

But the Society is indeed a publisher, and it takes pride in that fact. As a publisher, it makes money, which it uses to fund its society-like activities. It also views publishing as part of its service to the mathematical community—for its authors, editors, and readers. And finally, it uses publishing to persuade other publishers to deal fairly with the mathematical community, by competing with them on price, policy, and service.

The fact that the AMS works hard at its publishing program, making it both profitable and first-rate, means that it is a successful program—one in which members of the AMS can take pride ... for the program belongs to them.

John Ewing



REPORT OF THE TREASURER (2006)

I. Introduction



John M. Franks, AMS treasurer

One of the most important duties of the Treasurer is to lead the Board of Trustees in the oversight of financial activities of the Society. This is done through close contact with the executive staff of the Society, review of internally generated financial reports, review of audited financial statements, and direct contact with the Society's independent auditors. Through these and other

means, the Trustees gain an understanding of the finances of the Society and the important issues surrounding its financial reporting. The Report of the Treasurer is presented annually and discusses the financial condition of the Society as of the immediately preceding fiscal year end, and the results of its operations for the year then ended. It contains summary information regarding the operating results and financial condition of the Society for 2006, a review of 2006 operations, containing more detailed information regarding the Society's operations, and a discussion of the assets and liabilities of the Society. Finally, in the last part of the Report, there are financial statements derived principally from the Society's audited financial statements, which present the balance sheet, statement of activities (akin to an income statement in a for-profit organization), and information regarding the Society's invested funds.

The Society segregates its net assets, and the activities that increase or decrease net assets, into three types. Unrestricted net assets are those that have no requirements as to their use placed on them by donors outside the Society. A substantial majority of the Society's net assets and activities are in this category. Temporarily restricted net assets are those with donor-imposed restrictions or conditions that will lapse upon the passage of time or the accomplishment of a specified purpose. Examples of the Society's temporarily restricted net assets and related activities include grant awards and the spendable income from prize and other income-restricted endowment funds. Permanently restricted net assets are those that must be invested in perpetuity and are commonly referred to as endowment funds. The accompanying financial information principally relates to the unrestricted net assets, as this category includes the operating activities of the Society.

Unrestricted revenues in excess of unrestricted expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006, resulted in an

increase in unrestricted net assets of approximately \$8,528,000. Of this amount, net income on the unrestricted portion of the long-term investment portfolio totaled approximately \$6,880,000 and net income from operations totaled approximately \$1,648,000. The continuing bull market in the domestic and international equity markets in 2006 resulted in a return on the long-term portfolio of approximately 13.6%. These and other matters are discussed in more detail in the following Sections.

The Society's net assets totaled \$73,940,000 at December 31, 2006. \$3,677,000 is permanently restricted, consisting of the original amount of donor restricted gifts and bequests received by the Society. \$1,965,000 is temporarily restricted by donor-imposed limitations that will lapse upon the passage of time or the use of the asset for its intended purpose. \$68,298,000 is unrestricted, of which \$58,127,000 has been designated by the Board of Trustees as reserved for future expenditure in two distinct funds, the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF, formerly known as the base portion of the ESF) and the Operations Support Fund (OSF, formerly known as the supplemental portion of the ESF). The ESF's purpose is to provide a source of cash in the event of a financial crisis. The Society's Board of Trustees set the target at which to maintain the ESF at the sum of 75% of annual operating expenses plus the current estimate of the post-retirement health benefit obligation. The OSF is used to provide operating income to the Society via the use of a 5% spending rate. At year end December 31, 2006, the ESF and OSF were rebalanced and we will do this annually so that the ESF is at its target level. This change in policy resulted in a transfer of assets of approximately \$13,032,000 from the ESF to the OSF at the end of 2006. The remaining unrestricted net assets consist of \$3,735,000 invested in fixed assets and undesignated net assets of \$6,436,000.

II. Review of 2006 Operations

As indicated in the first graph, the past five years have been very good years, financially, for the Society, apart from investment losses incurred in 2002.

Although the Society experienced investment losses from 2000-2002, all losses have been recouped to date. Further, in spite of these losses, long-term investments have generated good returns over a long period (an average annual return of 7.78% over the last 10 years), and that income has helped the endowment funds (and the income they produce) to keep pace with inflation.

Since 2002, the Board of Trustees has appropriated investment income from those endowment funds with income whose use is unrestricted and from the Operations Support Fund to support operations. The total amounts of such appropriations that have been included in operating revenue are \$899,630 in 2006, \$847,225 in 2005,



\$792,870 in 2004, \$865,696 in 2003, and \$760,811 in 2002.

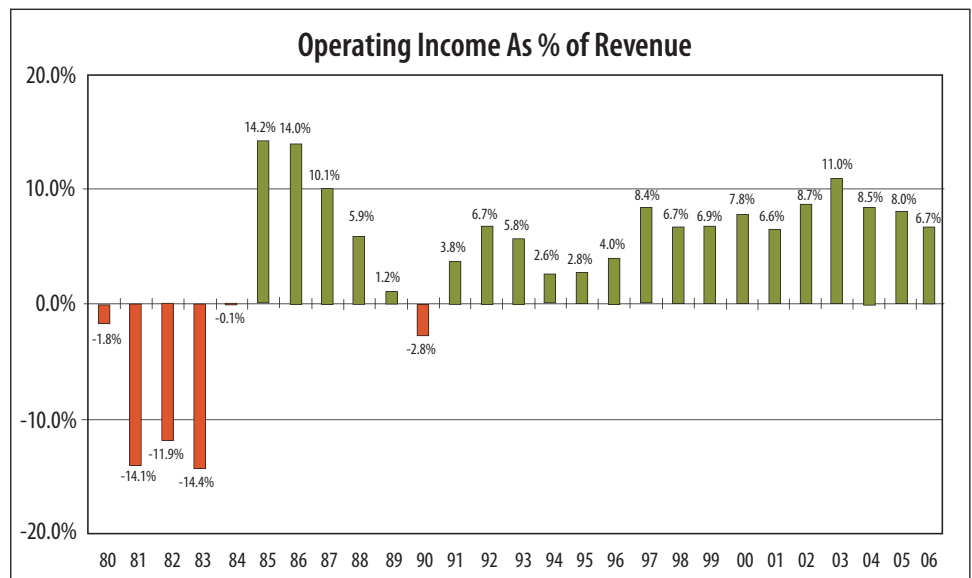
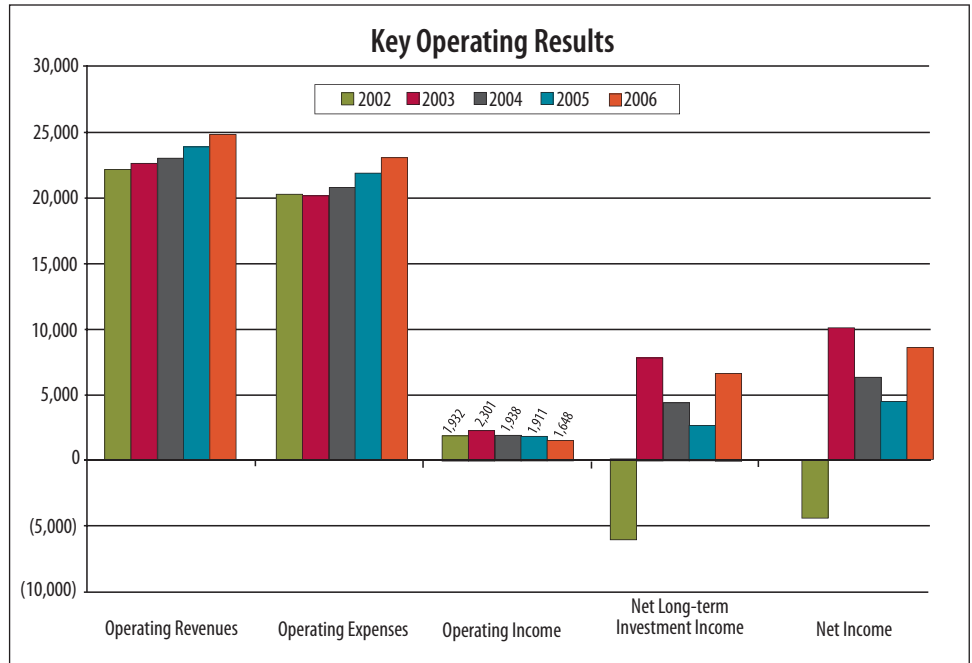
This percentage relationship has shown much more stability in the most recent ten years compared to the first seventeen years, which is a positive financial indicator. However, with expenses rising at a faster pace than revenues in the most recent years, the percentage has entered a declining phase.

Sales Trends

The second graph shows sales trends from 1995 through 2006, first in historical dollars and second in constant dollars (using 2006 as the base year and adjusting other years for inflation).

The trends shown in historical dollars in the third graph are in general mildly upward, and this is partly due to pricing strategies that counter the effects of inflation and attrition. When shown in constant dollars, most sources of revenue are fairly flat.

During the ten-year period from 1996 through 2006, the average annual inflation was 2.44% (1996 was selected as the base year as it was the first year after the loss of the four Russian translation journals). During this same period, the Society's average annual expense growth was 1.94%, indicating that the Society was able to keep its expense growth about 0.5% below the rate of inflation for each year in this time period. This is indicative of the productivity gains experienced by the Society. At the same time, the average annual growth in revenue was 2.23%. While the revenue growth did not keep up with inflation during this period, it was almost 30 basis points better than that of the expense growth rate. This positive differential was achieved during the same period of time when price increases on journals and MR products were lowered (the DAF had no price increase for one year), sectional meeting fees were frozen constant and individual dues were frozen for two years. If the Board had not appropriated investment income to support operations (commencing in 2002), there would have been a negative difference



NB: Units in graphs and tables are in thousands of US dollars.



between the growth of expenses and revenues of 0.33% annually during this ten-year period (expenses rising faster than revenues).

Mathematical Reviews

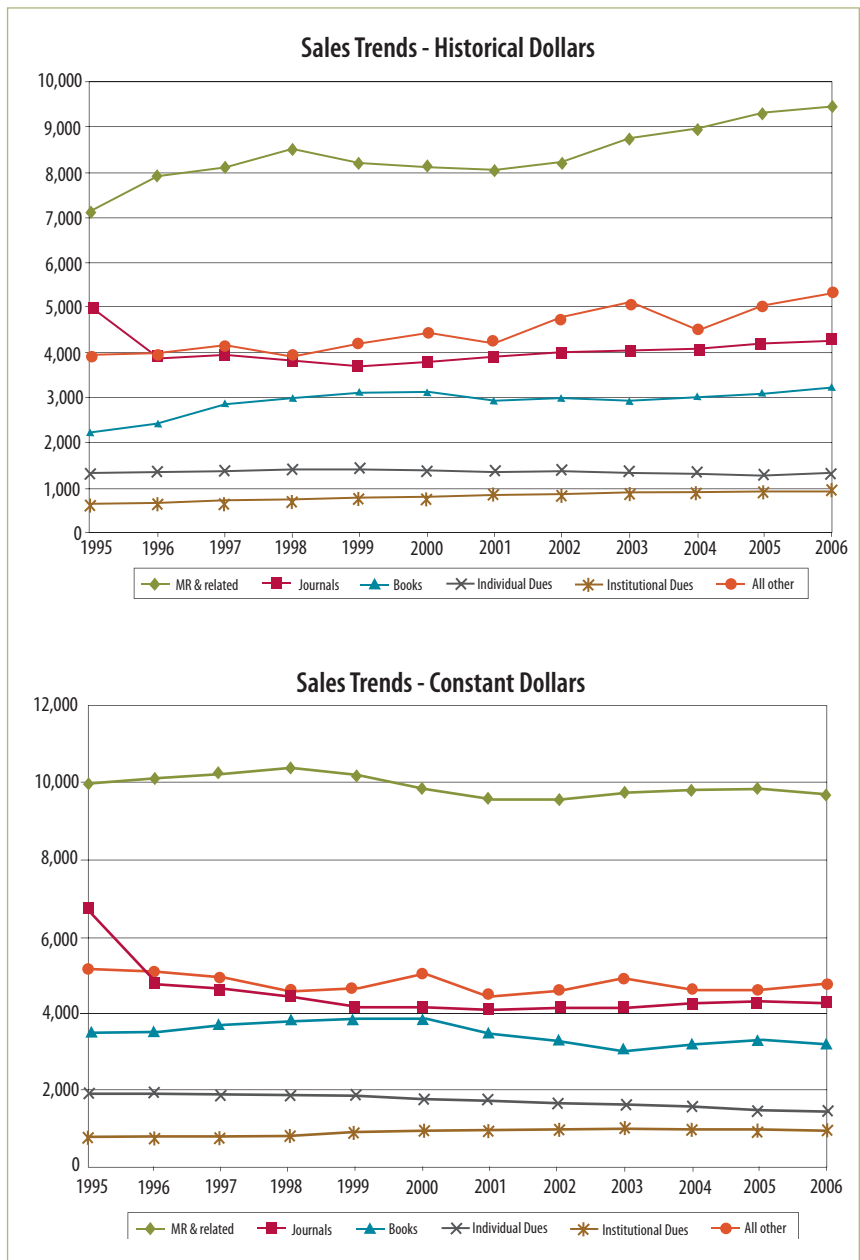
Total revenue from MR in its various forms increased from 2005. This is due to price increases effective in 2006, net of attrition (which was minor). The Society continues to concentrate its marketing efforts on working with consortia, where costs can be spread over a larger number of institutions. This has the effect of providing the MR product line to a much wider audience than could afford it as individual institutions, as well as protecting the current revenue stream for future years. MR is currently financially healthy; however, it is probably unrealistic to expect significant increases in sales revenue from additional subscribers.

Journals

Journal revenues are doing well with improvement seen in the last four years, as attrition of subscribers has been less than expected. The financial solvency of subscription agents continues to be a worry to scholarly publishers. We experienced the bankruptcy of one subscription agent in 2003 and in 2004 a subscription agent with significant market share required the infusion of additional capital from investors in order to meet its obligations to subscribers and publishers. In early 2007, a Korean subscription agent went into bankruptcy; we are in the process of gathering information about our subscribers who used this agent. Ultimately, it is the choice of the subscriber to use a subscription agent, but the scholarly publishers pay the highest price should any further financial difficulties arise.

There continue to be financial pressures on libraries everywhere in the world, as their budgets lag behind the cost of obtaining scholarly journals and books. This has been the case for many years now, and is not likely to change. Accordingly, scholarly publishers are fighting over an ever dwindling slice of pie. The decline in the value of the dollar compared to many other currencies during the last five years has helped the Society's retention efforts with respect to non-U.S. subscribers. The domestic economy continues to be quite stagnant, insofar as it directly affects our major end users (scholarly libraries and individual mathematicians).

The drop in 1996 resulted from decisions made by those in control of four Russian journals (*Izvestiya*, *Sbornik*, *Steklov*, and *Doklady*) to use sources other than the AMS for translation into English and distribution of the resulting translation journals.

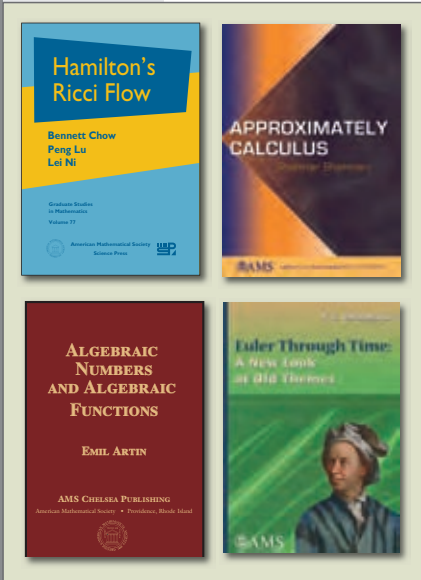


MathSciNet Consortia

- over 1,700 institutions subscribe in consortia
- nearly 100 new institutional subscribers added for 2007

National MR Subscription Program

- 37 countries participate
- 111 sites participate



Books

Book revenues increased in 2006 in historical dollars and slightly in constant dollars, with the production of 101 new titles (versus a budget of 107). Sales of new and backlist titles remained strong throughout 2006. The Society continues to work with distributors and continues to improve marketing efforts in order to keep the book program as healthy as possible.

Dues

Dues, the sum of individual and institutional, have shown a slight upward slope on the historical dollars chart and a flat or slightly decreasing line in constant dollars. A flat constant dollar line is expected for institutional dues, as the number of members varies little from year to year and the dues rates have been set so that dues will increase at about the same level as inflation. There has been a slight decline in individual dues from their high in 1998.

The table below shows the major expenses for 2004, 2005 and 2006 in thousands of dollars. There has not been much change from year to year in the types of expenses incurred by the Society.

Major Expense Categories

	2004		2005		2006	
Personnel costs	\$13,881	66%	\$14,608	66%	\$15,471	67%
Building and equipment related	1,391	7%	1,389	6%	1,359	6%
Postage	799	4%	865	4%	904	4%
Outside printing, binding, and mailing	669	3%	806	4%	876	4%
Travel: staff, volunteers, grant supported	796	4%	972	4%	1,131	5%
All other expenses	3,294	16%	3,557	16%	3,371	14%
Total	\$20,830	100%	\$22,197	100%	\$23,112	100%

Operating expenses can also be associated with the various activities of the Society, and this is how our audited financial statements are presented (see Section IV). The Society has accounting systems in place to capture the identifiable direct costs of its publishing and member and professional services activities, as well as indirect costs associated with these two major functions. General and administrative costs are those that cannot be directly associated with either of its two main functions or any activity therein. The following is a summary presentation that matches the revenue and costs of the major activities of the Society, derived directly from its audited financial statements.

Some points worth noting in the above presentation are that the Mathematical Reviews activities and the Providence publications produce about the same margin (in dollars) after identifiable direct costs associated with these products. The indirect costs associated with the overall publishing activities of



2006 Operating Revenue and Expenses by Major Activity

	Revenue	Expense	Net
Publications:			
<i>Mathematical Reviews</i>	\$ 9,445	\$ 6,133	\$ 3,312
Providence publications (books, journals, etc.)	8,229	4,472	3,757
Publications indirect (customer services, marketing, distribution and warehousing, etc.)		2,745	(2,745)
Total publications	17,674	13,350	4,324
Member and professional services:			
Services and outreach programs	1,344	3,539	(2,195)
Grants, prizes, and awards	881	1,190	(309)
Meetings	893	916	(23)
Divisional indirect		442	(442)
Governance		417	(417)
Spendable income from investments	820		820
Dues	2,239		2,239
Total member and professional services	6,177	6,504	(327)
Other	909	143	766
General and administrative		3,115	(3,115)
Total	24,760	23,112	1,648

the Society (taking orders, shipping and storing goods, marketing and sales efforts, etc.) reduces this margin by 39%. If general and administrative were allocated to the publishing activities, this margin would be reduced even further. But there would still be a margin from Publications, available to spend on services and outreach activities.

The member and professional services activities use resources of the Society, which are then supported, or 'paid for' by member dues, spendable income from reserve and endowment funds, and the margin from publishing activities. While the various activities in this functional area do have revenue streams, such as fees, grant support, prize fund spendable income, etc., the costs incurred by these activities are significantly greater than the revenues generated.

III. Assets and Liabilities

So far, this report has dealt with revenues and expenditures that affect unrestricted net assets. Another aspect of the Society's finances is what it owns and owes, or its assets and liabilities, which are reported in the Balance Sheets. As discussed previously, the Society's net assets and activities that increase or decrease net assets are classified as unrestricted, temporarily restricted, or permanently restricted. A majority of the assets and liabilities detailed on the accompanying Balance Sheets constitute the unrestricted net assets. The permanently restricted net assets are supported by investments in the long-term investment portfolio and the temporarily restricted net assets are supported by investments in the long-term and short-term investment portfolios. The



Market Value of Invested Funds shows the market value of each endowment and Board designated (quasi-endowment) fund, including any reinvested earnings.

The Society's fiscal year is the calendar year and thus coincides with the period covered by subscriptions and dues. Since dues and subscriptions are generally received in advance, the Society reports a large balance of cash and short-term investments on its financial statements at year-end. This amounted to approximately \$18,614,000 and \$16,820,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The corresponding liability for the revenues received in advance was approximately \$12,908,000 and \$11,971,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Society's property and equipment include land, buildings and improvements, office furniture and equipment, and software. The Society also owns a small amount of transportation equipment. The land, buildings, and improvements include the Society's Rhode Island headquarters, with buildings in Providence and Pawtucket, and the Mathematical Reviews offices in Ann Arbor. The largest part of the Society's office equipment is its investment in computer facilities. Generally accepted accounting principles require that investments in property, plant, and equipment used for operations be stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. It is likely that the value of the land and buildings owned by the Society is significantly greater than the net amount recorded as assets (approximately \$3,342,000 at December 31, 2006).

An important feature to note on the Society's balance sheet is that the Society owes no debt to third parties, other than the normal liabilities incurred in operations such as those owed to employees, vendors, and the deferred revenue for payments received in advance from members, subscribers, and other customers. This means that

the Society owns all of its assets free and clear of any encumbrances, liens or other types of impairments typically associated with debt.

The Society's endowment is managed under the "total return concept". Under this management policy, income in excess of a reasonable amount (set by the Board of Trustees) is reinvested and increases the value of the fund. This allows for growth in income over time. As discussed previously, in 2002 the Board of Trustees established a policy of annually appropriating investment income from those true endowment funds whose use of income is unrestricted and from the Operations Support Fund to support operations. The amount of such appropriations included in operating revenue is \$899,630 and \$847,225 in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

IV. Summary Financial Information

The following Balance Sheets and Statements of Activities are from the audited annual financial statements of the Society, and the Statement of Invested Funds is from the internal financial records of the Society. Each year, the Audit Committee of the Board of Trustees meets with the Society's auditors to review the conduct of the audit, the Society's financial statements, and the auditors' report on the financial statements. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Trustees has accepted the audited financial statements. A copy of the Society's audited financial statements, as submitted to the Trustees and the Council, will be sent from the Providence Office to any member who requests it from the Treasurer. The Treasurer will be happy to answer any questions members may have regarding the financial affairs of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

John M. Franks
Treasurer



American Mathematical Society

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2006 and 2005

Assets	2006	2005
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,518,285	\$ 674,624
Short-term investments	17,095,580	16,145,544
Receivables, less allowances of \$250,000 and \$230,080, respectively	1,607,714	1,135,742
Deferred prepublication costs	580,769	609,877
Completed books	1,060,636	972,114
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,172,409	1,079,528
Land, buildings and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	3,734,674	3,828,156
Long-term investments	68,461,186	60,258,660
Total assets	\$95,231,253	\$84,704,245

Liabilities and Net Assets

Liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 1,534,995	\$ 1,545,820
Accrued expenses:		
Severance and study leave pay	1,147,066	1,058,971
Payroll, benefits, and other	994,608	1,092,225
Deferred revenue	12,907,692	11,971,021
Post-retirement benefit obligation	4,706,688	3,998,645
Total liabilities	21,291,049	19,666,682

Net assets:

Unrestricted	68,297,387	59,769,368
Temporarily restricted	1,965,378	1,794,484
Permanently restricted	3,677,439	3,473,711
Total net assets	73,940,204	65,037,563
Total liabilities and net assets	\$95,231,253	\$84,704,245



AMS Prizewinners



David B. Mumford



Karen K. Uhlenbeck



Henry P. McKean



Jeffrey Weeks



Daniel Kane



Claire Voisin



Craig Tracy



Harold Widom

David B. Mumford Leroy P. Steele Prize
for Mathematical Exposition

Karen K. Uhlenbeck Leroy P. Steele Prize for
Seminal Contribution to
Research

Henry P. McKean Leroy P. Steele Prize for
Lifetime Achievement

Jeffrey Weeks Levi L. Conant Prize

Daniel Kane AMS-MAA-SIAM Frank
and Brennie Morgan Prize
for Outstanding Research in
Mathematics by an
Undergraduate Student

Claire Voisin Ruth Lyttle Satter Prize in
Mathematics

Craig Tracy AMS-SIAM Norbert Wiener
Prize in Applied Mathematics

Harold Widom AMS-SIAM Norbert Wiener
Prize in Applied Mathematics

American Mathematical Society

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (in US\$) Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Changes in unrestricted net assets:	2006	2005
Operating Revenue:		
Publication:		
<i>Mathematical Reviews</i> and related activities	\$ 9,444,936	\$ 9,294,428
Journals (excluding <i>MR</i>)	4,407,455	4,288,978
Books	3,293,020	3,081,012
Sale of services	385,855	379,114
Other	142,632	135,675
Total publication revenue	17,673,898	17,179,207
Membership and professional services:		
Dues, services, and outreach	3,583,116	3,431,224
Grants, prizes, and awards	881,496	977,253
Investment earnings available for spending	819,630	727,225
Meetings	893,202	822,188
Total membership and professional services revenue	6,177,444	5,957,890
Short-term investment income	756,686	503,262
Other	152,355	137,844
Total operating revenue	24,760,383	23,778,203

Operating Expenses:

Publication:		
<i>Mathematical Reviews</i> and related activities	6,133,098	5,919,533
Journals (excluding <i>MR</i>)	1,293,764	1,276,304
Books	2,926,057	2,604,319
Publication — divisional indirect	805,909	666,448
Warehousing and distribution	857,274	791,142
Customer services	848,861	776,448
Marketing and sales	232,922	219,230
Sale of services	251,747	325,231
Total publication expense	13,349,632	12,578,655

(Continued)



AMS Prizewinners



Peter Kronheimer



Tomasz Mrowka



Peter Ozsváth



Zoltán Szabó



Ivan Shestakov



Ualbai Umirbaev



Thomas C. Hales



Samuel Ferguson



Steven H. Strogatz

Peter Kronheimer Oswald Veblen Prize in Geometry

Tomasz Mrowka Oswald Veblen Prize in Geometry

Peter Ozsváth Oswald Veblen Prize in Geometry

Zoltán Szabó Oswald Veblen Prize in Geometry

Ivan Shestakov E. H. Moore Research Article Prize

Ualbai Umirbaev E. H. Moore Research Article Prize

Thomas C. Hales David P. Robbins Prize

Samuel Ferguson David P. Robbins Prize

Steven H. Strogatz JPB Communications Award

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

	2006	2005
Membership and professional services:		
Dues, services, and outreach	\$ 3,539,475	\$ 3,115,145
Grants, prizes, and awards	1,190,011	1,278,042
Meetings	916,111	735,513
Governance	417,497	419,659
Divisional indirect	441,759	500,038
Total membership and professional services expense	6,504,853	6,048,397
Other	142,711	97,118
General and administrative	3,114,916	3,142,371
Total operating expenses	23,112,112	21,866,541
Excess of operating revenue over operating expenses	1,648,271	1,911,662
Long-term investment return in excess of investment earnings available for spending	6,879,748	2,481,812
Change in unrestricted net assets	8,528,019	4,393,474
Changes in temporarily restricted net assets:		
Contributions and grants	52,971	153,455
Long-term investment income (loss)	420,472	191,766
Net assets released from restrictions	(302,549)	(344,848)
Change in temporarily restricted net assets	170,894	373
Change in permanently restricted net assets — Contributions	203,728	187,353
Change in net assets	8,902,641	4,581,200
Net assets, beginning of year	65,037,563	60,456,363
Net assets, end of year	\$73,940,204	\$65,037,563



American Mathematical Society

STATEMENTS OF INVESTED FUNDS

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005

	Original Gift(s)	Market Value	Market Value
Endowment Funds:			
Prize Funds:			
Steele	\$ 145,009	\$ 647,897	\$ 593,039
Birkhoff	10,076	39,195	35,876
Veblen	2,000	13,237	12,116
Wiener	2,000	13,237	12,116
Bôcher	1,450	9,627	8,812
Conant	9,477	43,209	39,550
Cole	5,550	22,732	20,808
Satter	15,000	34,412	31,499
Morgan	25,000	47,022	43,041
Whiteman	63,468	71,111	50,493
Doob Book Prize	45,000	52,504	48,059
Robbins Prize	40,000	47,719	43,678
Eisenbud Prize	40,000	43,476	
Arnold Ross Lectures	70,000	79,125	63,202
Trjitzinsky Scholarships	196,030	520,924	476,817
C.V. Newsom	100,000	242,410	221,885
Centennial Fellowship	56,100	124,292	113,768
Menger	9,250	12,164	11,134
Ky Fan (China)	366,757	383,173	366,757
Epsilon	910,371	1,030,659	812,237
Total Income Restricted Funds	2,112,538	3,478,125	3,004,887
Endowment	100,000	797,059	730,870
Morita	100,000	142,234	130,422
Henderson	548,223	4,272,703	3,917,891
Schoenfeld/Mitchell	573,447	801,601	735,034
Laha	189,309	270,358	247,907
Ritt	51,347	254,561	233,422
Moore	2,575	23,996	22,003
Total Income Unrestricted Funds	1,564,901	6,562,512	6,017,549
Total Endowment Funds	\$3,677,439	10,040,637	9,022,436
Board-Restricted Funds:			
Journal Archive		599,289	487,181
Young Scholars		653,985	574,912
Economic Stabilization (total)		21,302,648	30,182,936
Operations Support		35,571,266	19,608,088
Total Board-Restricted Funds		58,127,188	50,853,117
Total Funds		\$68,167,825	\$59,875,553



AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY - CONTRIBUTIONS

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

During 2006 your generous support helped the Society and our profession in many ways. I thank each of you for that support.

The Young Scholars program is in its seventh year, supporting summer workshops for talented high school students—the future of our profession. We are building an endowment, the Epsilon Fund, to support this program far into the future, and we hope to reach our goal of two million dollars over the next few years. Supporting such programs is important for mathematics.

The Centennial Fellowships play a key role for outstanding young mathematicians at the formative stages of their careers, from three to twelve years beyond the degree. These fellowships are funded by contributions from mathematicians throughout the world.

We use contributions to the General Fund to support all of our activities, including survey work, public awareness, and outreach to mathematicians in the developing world.

Your generosity allows the Society to carry out all these programs and shows that mathematicians care deeply about our profession. Thank you for that expression of caring.

John Ewing
John H. Ewing

Thomas S. Fiske Society

The Executive Committee and Board of Trustees have established the Thomas S. Fiske Society to honor those who have made provisions for the AMS in their estate plans. For further information contact the Development Office at 800-321-4AMS, or development@ams.org.

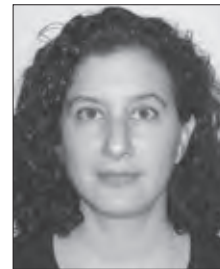
Pedro B. Barquero	Sidney Glusman	Moshe Rosenfeld
Kathleen Baxter	Rosalind Guaraldo	Theda Salkind
Shirley and Gerald Bergum	Yanguang Li	Margaret W. Taft
Shirley Cashwell	Joseph S. Mamelak	B. A. Taylor
Carl Faith	Ralph Mansfield	Steven H. Weintraub
Ky Fan	Trevor McMinn	Sally Whiteman
Isidore Fleischer	Cathleen Synge	
Ramesh Gangolli	Morawetz	
	Franklin P. Peterson	

Bequests Received

Henry M. Schaerf



The Texas State Honor Math Camp, Texas State University, San Marcos (top) and the Hampshire College Summer Studies in Mathematics, Amherst, MA (bottom), were among twelve math camps that received grants from the Society's Epsilon Fund in 2006.



2006-2007 Centennial Fellows Bryna Kra (left) and Christopher Hacon (right)



Thomas S. Fiske, president of the AMS, 1903-1904



Gifts in Memory and Gifts in Honor

The American Mathematical Society welcomes gifts made in memory or honor of members of the mathematical community or others. Unless directed toward a special fund or program, such gifts are used to support the general mission of the Society.

Gifts were made in memory of the following individuals:

Maurice Auslander *by Bernice L. Auslander*
 Paul Halmos *by Carol-Ann Blackwood*
 Paul Halmos *by Susan Schwartz Wildstrom*
 Norman Levinson *by Sigurdur Helgason*
 William Ted Martin *by Sigurdur Helgason*
 Vincent O. McBrien *by Thomas W. Hungerford*

Vincent O. McBrien *by Joseph W. Paciorek*
 Frederick Mosteller *by Norton Starr*
 Irving Reiner *by Irma M. Reiner*
 Arnold Ross *by Charles W. Misner*
 Frederick Bodo Strauss *by Delmar L. Boyer*
 George Thomas *by Susan Schwartz Wildstrom*
 Kathryn B. Toll *by Eugene Toll*
 Albert Leon Whiteman *by Sally Whiteman*

Contributors to the AMS During 2006

* Donors who have given for three years consecutively.

ε Donors who have given to the AMS Epsilon Fund, the endowment for the support of Young Scholars programs.

The names of donors who have given \$1,000 or more in a single year are affixed to a plaque that is prominently displayed in the Society's headquarters.

PRESIDENT'S ASSOCIATES

(Gifts of \$5,000 and above)

David & Monika Eisenbud—To establish the Leonard Eisenbud Prize
 Estate of Barbara J. Beechler
 * Sigurdur Helgason
 ε Harry Lucas Jr.
 ε Oehmke Charitable Fund
 ε Paul J. Sally Jr.
 * Robert & Maria W. Steinberg
 * Sally Whiteman—Albert Leon Whiteman Prize

ASSOCIATES

(Gifts of \$1,000 and above)

ε* Richard D. Anderson
 Edward D. Baker
 ε Felix E. Browder
 ε* Nathaniel Chafee
 ε Richard A. Cleveland
 ε* William Craig
 ε* John H. Ewing
 ε* George F. Haddix
 * Carl E. Harrell
 ε* Bill Hassinger Jr.
 ε* John M. Hosack
 * Phyllis & Donald Kahn Philanthropic Fund
 ε Peter D. Lax

ε* George F. Leger
 ε* William James Lewis
 ε* M. Susan Montgomery
 ε* Cathleen S. Morawetz
 * Jacques Neveu
 ε* Samuel Murray Rankin III
 * Norton Starr
 ε* Jean E. de Valpine
 ε* Steven H. Weintraub
 ε* Susan Schwartz Wildstrom
 Génji Yōshinō
 ε Rena J. Zieve & Greg Kuperberg
 Anonymous (2)

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(Gifts of \$500 and above)

* Arielle & Jerald Brodkey Philanthropic Fund
 ε Richard A. Askey
 ε Robert J. Blattner
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Incorporated: 1923

Moved to Providence, Rhode Island: 1951

Locations: Providence and Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Washington, D.C.; Ann Arbor, Michigan

Membership: Over 30,000 individuals in 130 countries; 548 institutions worldwide

Organization:

Officers: Mathematicians elected by the membership for terms of varying length

Council: Formulates and administers matters dealing with scientific policy

Executive Committee of the Council: President, secretary, president-elect (in even-numbered years), immediate past president (in odd-numbered years), and four elected members who act on matters delegated by the Council

Board of Trustees: President, treasurer, associate treasurer, and five members elected by the membership who set fiscal policy

Committees: Publications, Profession, Education, Science Policy, Meetings and Conferences, Prizes and Awards, and others, totaling 108

The executive director (at Providence headquarters), appointed by and responsible to the Board of Trustees and Council, is the chief administrator of the Society

Employees: 213

Divisions: Publications, Mathematical Reviews, Meetings and Professional Services, Washington Office, Finance and Administration

Financing: Publication sales, dues, contributions, endowments (restricted and unrestricted), investments, government grants, service contracts

Budget: Approximately \$25 million

Meetings: One national, eight sectional, one or more joint international, and one or more conferences per year

Publications: First publication: *Bulletin of the New York Mathematical Society* in 1891–1893

Journals: Journal of Record - *Notices of the AMS*

9 original research journals

4 translation journals

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CONTACT THE AMS

Providence

201 Charles Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02904-2294 USA;

Tel: 401-455-4000; Fax: 401-331-3842

Email: (AMS General Inquiries) ams@ams.org

AMS Website: www.ams.org • webmaster@ams.org

Acquisitions Editors, Book Program: www.ams.org/books • acquisitions@ams.org

Careers & Education www.ams.org/careers-edu • prof-serv@ams.org

Customer Services: www.ams.org/customers • cust-serv@ams.org

Development/Epsilon Fund: www.ams.org/giving-to-ams • development@ams.org

Employment Services: www.ams.org/employment • emp-info@ams.org

MathSciNet: www.ams.org/mathscinet • msn-support@ams.org

Meetings: www.ams.org/meetings • meet@ams.org

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