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sion. Shall we not require of ourselves a similar scientific spirit as we try to settle educational questions? A more intense consciousness of our common vocation, our common object and common destiny; and a more resolute desire to apply the methods of science, methods of inquiry and publicity, to our work in teaching—these are the things which call for the existence of organized effort. Surely we shall have the judgment, the courage and the self-sacrifice commensurate with reverence for our calling, which is none other than the discovery and diffusion of truth. No one has any illusions about what can be immediately accomplished. Let us therefore arm ourselves with patience and endurance in view of remoter issues. No one underestimates the practical difficulties in our way. But arming ourselves with the good will and mutual confidence our profession exacts of us, we shall go forward and overcome them.

JOHN DEWEY

ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

THE meeting called for the purpose of organizing this association was held in the auditorium of the Chemists' Club, New York City, on the afternoon and evening of Friday, January 1, and the morning of Saturday, January 2, 1915. Over 250 were in attendance in the course of the three sessions. Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, called the meeting to order and delivered an introductory address upon the purpose and possibilities of such an association, as conceived by the committee on organization, of which he had served as chairman. Nominations for the chairmanship of the meeting being called for, Professor Dewey was nominated and elected permanent chairman, and Professor Over-

street, of the College of the City of New York, recording secretary. Addresses in support of a motion to proceed to the organization of the association were made by Professors Guthe of Michigan, Thilly of Cornell, West of Princeton, Howard of Nebraska; and a letter from Professor Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins was read. The motion was unanimously carried.

The consideration of the draft of a constitution submitted by the committee on organization was then begun. This took up most of the afternoon and evening and a part of the morning session. In order that the alternative plans of organization might receive full discussion, the meeting, in most cases, voted upon the principles involved in the several articles, rather than upon the language of the instrument. A committee was appointed to draw up the text of a provisional constitution in conformity with the action taken by the meeting, this draft to be submitted for ratification at the next annual meeting. The decisions of the gathering with respect to the principal features of the plan of organization were as follows:

1. *Name*.—After the consideration of a number of alternatives, it was voted that the name of the society be "The American Association of University Professors."

2. *Eligibility for Membership*.—It was voted that any person may be nominated for membership who holds and for ten years has held a teaching or research position in any one, or more than one, American university or college, or in a professional school of similar grade; provided, that no person not having teaching or research for his principal occupation, and no administrative officer not giving a substantial amount of instruction, shall be eligible. Nominations for membership may be made to the council by any three members of the association; nominations thus made, and ap-

proved by the council, will be voted upon at annual meetings, a two-thirds vote being required to elect. For the guidance of the council in acting upon nominations, it was voted, upon motion of Professor Janeway, that "it is the sense of this meeting that the association shall be composed of college and university teachers of recognized scholarship or scientific productivity." It was voted that all persons to whom invitations to attend the first meeting had been sent by the committee on organization may become members of the association by signifying to the secretary their desire to do so, within three months from January 1, provided that they hold positions in institutions of collegiate or university grade and that their duties are not solely administrative.

3. *Officers.*—It was voted that the officers of the association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a council consisting of the foregoing and 30 additional members. The president and vice-president are to be elected by a majority vote for a term of one year; the secretary and treasurer are to hold office for three years. Thirty members of the council are to be elected for the first year, lots being drawn to determine which shall hold office for one, for two and for three years, respectively; at each subsequent annual meeting ten members of the council are to be elected by a plurality vote to hold office for three years. The council has power to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to appoint committees to investigate and report upon subjects germane to the purposes of the association. During the year 1915 the council is authorized to spend such sums out of the funds of the association as may be necessary for the business of the year, and also to defray expenses incurred in the organization of the association.

4. *Local Societies.*—The question of the formation of local societies was discussed at some length. Although the sentiment of the meeting was apparently unfavorable to this plan, the council was authorized to take the matter under consideration and to report at the next meeting upon the desirability of the formation of institutional or territorial chapters.

5. *Dues.*—The annual dues were fixed at \$2.00.

The greater part of the concluding session was given up to the discussion of topics to be placed upon the program of the association for the ensuing year. The secretary of the committee on organization read a number of interestingly diverse topics suggested in writing by members not present. A paper by Professor Royce of Harvard University on "The Case of Middlebury College and the Carnegie Foundation" was read, proposing as a suitable subject the question of "the limits of standardization" in educational methods and organization, and the "standardizing" activities of extra-academic corporations. This subject, and the two following, were finally recommended to the council as the topics most suitable for examination by special committees and report during the coming year: methods of appointment and promotion; the manner in which the university teaching profession is at present recruited, with especial reference to the existing system of graduate fellowships and scholarships. Upon Professor Seligman's motion the council was also instructed to attempt to bring about a merging in a new committee of the committees already created by the economic, political science and sociological associations to deal with the subject of academic freedom, the joint committee to be authorized to investigate the subject in behalf of this association and to report at the next annual meeting.

The committee appointed to present nominations for officers for the year 1915 reported, through its chairman, Professor Tatlock, of Michigan, that in the time at its disposal it had not been able to make sufficiently well-considered nominations for more than twenty-eight places on the council. Professor H. C. Warren, of Princeton University, who was nominated for the secretaryship, declined the nomination. The following were elected: President: John Dewey, Columbia University, education; Vice-president: J. M. Coulter, University of Chicago, botany; Treasurer: J. C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, Latin. Members of the council: M. Bloomfield, Hopkins, Sanskrit; E. Capps, Princeton, Greek; A. P. Carman, Illinois, physics; A. S. Cross, Yale, English; G. Dock, Washington University, St. Louis, medicine; H. D. Foster, Dartmouth, history; E. C. Franklin, Stanford, chemistry; C. M. Gayley, California, English; R. G. Harrison, Yale, zoology; W. H. Hobbs, Michigan, geology; A. R. Hohlfield, Wisconsin, German; G. E. Howard, Nebraska, history; A. O. Lovejoy, Hopkins, philosophy; W. T. Magruder, Ohio, engineering; J. L. Meriam, Missouri, education; A. A. Michelson, Chicago, physics; W. B. Munro, Harvard, political science; A. A. Noyes, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chemistry; E. C. Pickering, Harvard, astronomy; H. C. Warren, Princeton, psychology; R. Weeks, Columbia, Romance philology; H. S. White, Vassar, mathematics; J. H. Wigmore, Northwestern, law; W. F. Willcox, Cornell, economics. The officers elected were given power to fill the vacancies remaining in the council, and to elect a secretary to serve during the year; it was voted that, pending the election of a secretary, Professor Lovejoy, of Johns Hopkins University, be asked to

continue to discharge the duties of that office.

Votes of thanks were extended to the Chemists' Club for their courtesies; to the Women's University Club for hospitalities to woman members of the profession in attendance at the meeting; and to the officers and members of the committee on organization. The meeting, notable in the history of the American universities and distinguished by the number of eminent scholars attending and by the interest and quality of its discussions, then adjourned.

It is perhaps advisable to put on record at this time the history of the steps, antecedent to this meeting, taken in the organization of the new association. The project was initiated by a communication signed by most of the full professors of the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University, which was sent, in the spring of 1913, to the members of the faculties of nine other universities, inviting the latter to consider the advisability of the formation of such a society, and to send delegates to an informal conference for discussion of the matter. A favorable response was received in all cases, and statements expressing a conviction of the desirability of the creation of some such professional association were drawn up and signed by members of the faculties of nearly all the universities addressed. The proposed conference was held at Baltimore on November 17, 1913; it was attended by 18 delegates from the following universities: Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Wisconsin and Yale. The chairman of this conference, Professor Bloomfield, was authorized to appoint a committee on organization, representing the principal subjects of study and the principal universities. This committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Dewey, after prolonged discussion, decided that

it would not attempt to define the conditions of eligibility for membership, but that invitations to join in the formal organization of the association should be sent to persons of full professorial rank whose names appeared on the lists of distinguished specialists prepared for the committee in each of the principal subjects, provided that such professors were connected with institutions having five or more names upon these lists. Some 650 of those to whom these invitations were sent have thus far expressed their sympathy with the general purposes formulated in the circular of the committee on organization, and their purpose to adhere to the association.

In accordance with the action above reported, members of the university teaching profession who did not receive invitations to the New York meeting, and who desire to become members of the Association, are asked to signify that desire to any of their colleagues who are already charter members or who may become such during the period allowed for that purpose—the first three months of the present year.

A. O. LOVEJOY,  
*Secretary*

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

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*THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE  
SAFETY ENGINEERING<sup>1</sup>*

THE address which forms part of the duty each year of your successive chairmen might have for its unvarying subject the newest subdivision of the engineer's field, since each year seems to furnish a new title to our lengthening list of engineering specialists.

One of the late differentiations calls at-

<sup>1</sup> Address of the vice-president and chairman of Section D of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, December 31, 1914.

tion to the field of safety engineering, and I bring to your attention some phases of this work. This portion of the field of engineering can not be said to involve any radically new fact or discovery, but to be rather a new grouping of interests as a result of a change of accent among the many industrial factors. In developing any engineering design there is usually a compromise between prime factors which dominate the result and minor factors which receive less accent; so also in industrial life such prime factors as production, cost, profits, expansion, etc., have heretofore received the greater accent, while the item of safety of the employee and the public, which has always been a factor in design and in management, has oftentimes been given relatively small weight. There is a rapidly growing feeling that every industry should receive its workers each day in fit condition and should return them to their homes whole and in like fit condition. Strong accent is now being given to this idea, which has resulted in a movement of very considerable momentum, and this change in accent is finding its expression in various legislation, in workmen's compensation acts, in the whole safety movement, including the work of safety engineering. Safety engineering has for its object the elimination of industrial accidents. While the result of such an accident was borne largely by the injured individual, the prevention of accidents remained more or less of a minor factor in industrial problems, but as the industry is required to carry directly a larger share of the burden resulting from accident, the problem has become one of prime importance. Each engineer, mechanical, electrical, civil and mining, is now asked to view his work from a new angle. Guards, guides and protective devices are added where it was perfectly evident these devices should have been before, but it be-