

*International Society for the Study of Time**Aperiodic Newsletter*

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November, 1984

No. 12

FROM THE EDITOR

As you all know, time flies and our twentieth anniversary is rolling around in 1986. But wait a minute. Is it time that's flying or is it the anniversary that's rolling around? Surely it is one or the other but not both. (Then again, why not both?) And shall I say that our sixth international conference is rapidly approaching or that the passage of time is bringing us rapidly to it (or it to us)? Perhaps we'll settle all this at the conference itself since the topic is Time and Mind. Let's hope so. But we'll have to wait and see. (Mark time.) Only time will tell.

Sharon Schwarze

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Our Society is coming of age: having been established in 1966 it has now reached the point where a young person attains adulthood in many respects. But, of course, a society is not a young person, and we may therefore wonder what adulthood could possible mean in the case of a society.

During the past eighteen years the ways of ISST have not changed a great deal. It has led the life of a rather protected child. The weight has been and still is on the conferences and the several volumes of the Study of Time. With every conference a small number of persons became eligible for membership, namely those who had the good fortune of having been invited to present a paper. Although some members have felt (and perhaps still feel) this to be the appropriate way of dealing with the Society's affairs, many others feel that the time has come to adopt a somewhat more liberal perspective. The Council shares those feelings.

Already at the Gargonza conference in 1983 it was decided, as a first step, that any person present at an ISST conference is now eligible for membership whether or not he or she is actually presenting a paper at that conference. The Council is of the opinion that, as a further step, the distinction between regular membership and corresponding membership should be abandoned in the near future: any serious student of temporal matters should have the opportunity to join the Society as a regular member. I am convinced that this would increase the support for ISST, especially among our younger colleagues who might want to join and become active members of the Society.

A broader support does strike me a very desirable. Time seems presently to receive an increasing amount of attention from scientists and scholars in many fields, including psychology, the social sciences, physics, philosophy and linguistics. We could, of course, flatter ourselves by the thought that the Society has been instrumental in this upsurge of interest. No doubt this is true to some degree. But let us be reasonable: much of it has been taking place independently of the Society. I do not want to suggest that ISST should, from now on, actively strive to be part of each and any activity in the field; the wish to be involved in everything would hardly count as a sign of adulthood! What it might imply though, is that ISST could easily undertake to provide some level of support for a wider range of time-related activities, starting, for instance, by announcing future events that might be of interest to member (and others) and by reporting on events that took place recently. The Newsletter can certainly fulfill an important role in this respect.

Plans for activating the Society turn out to be cyclical. Every Council comes up with ideas that turn out to have been considered (and rejected) by earlier Councils. Rejected, not because they were bad ideas, but because it was felt that ISST was not up to them - yet. If indeed the Society is now beyond childhood many such ideas might be implementable. Publishing a devoted Journal could be one of them, and the Council has indeed decided to investigate the feasibility of such a periodical.

The Sixth Conference of the Society, to be held in England in the summer of 1986, will celebrate the Society's Twentieth Anniversary. Apart from concentrating on what is perhaps the most central topic of the study of time - Time and Mind - the conference will undoubtedly also deal with the Society's newly acquired state of adulthood, a state which for persons implies a somewhat greater independence from one's parents, and a somewhat greater responsibility for running one's own affairs. And perhaps we shall conclude that a society is, after all, not so very unlike a person!

John A. Michon

THE FOUNDER'S COLUMN

In the course of its development, a fertilized egg divides into two, into four, then, eight, sixteen, thirty-two cells. After a few more divisions there are too many cells to be counted. Both the nature of the organism and the way biologists deal with it change. The human body contains about 10^{14} cells. How the body gets from, say, 128 to 10^{14} has not been worked out in all detail but unless it does, there is no viable organism.

In 1986 we will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of ISST. In 1966 first two, then four, then eight people shared the vision of a professional society dedicated to the study of time. Our membership passed 128 two years ago on its way to 256 and well beyond, though there are no present plans for soliciting 10^{14} applicants. By the time we meet in 1986, our membership will probably be over three hundred.

With this growth, the nature of our organization must change, as must the ways in which it is to be run. For unless it does so through a division of labor, there will be no viable ISST. This Apernews reports on some of those necessary changes.

J. T. Fraser

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY

1. Chinese Report on the Gargonza Conference

The Chinese periodical, Journal of Dialectics of Nature (1983 No. 5) carried a report on our 1983 conference. The concluding paragraphs of the long report, translated into English, run as follows.

The conference was an international meeting that encouraged and facilitated cultural exchanges between East and West. It worked toward the unification of the different divisions of learning, and of the different branches of the natural and social sciences.

The Chinese delegates, Fan Dai-nian and Jin Guan-two, expressed their feelings to those assembled, that it was a privilege to have been able to attend an international conference in Italy -- the birthplace and homeland of Marco Polo, Dante, Leonardo de Vinci, Bruno and Galileo. It was highly beneficial that throughout the conference, among the remains of ancient Roman architecture, of Tuscan culture and the treasures of Renaissance art, the delegates were able to acquire a genuine sense of Western culture and history. More importantly, this conference provided the opportunity for scholars of different nationalities and different cultures to meet for the purpose of communicating and discussing ideas.

The translation of the complete report, of which this is an excerpt, was the cooperative work of Prof. Helwig Schmidt-Glintzer, Mrs. Wenzhu Tang, Ms. Fei-mei Su, and Prof. Margaret Barela. To them, the Secretary wishes to express his appreciation.

2. Report of the Evaluation Committee

The Evaluation Committee was chaired by Professor Oliver W. Homes. Members of the Holmes Committee were: Dr. Tim Cloudsley, Prof. Steven L. Goldman, Dr. Helga Nowotny, Prof. Jane Perry-Camp, and Prof. Frederick Turner.

Out of 170 questionnaires 55 were returned. Answers to the following questions are of special interest.

Which time of the year would the respondent prefer for the 1986 conference? The responses below are grouped by half-months.

January (3,1); February (1); March (4,5); April (7,7); May (10,14); June (29,31); July (31,26); August (24,24); September (12,11); October (5,5); November (1); December (0,1)

If no publication would result from the 1986 conference, would you be able -- willing to attend?

Able to attend:	Yes (27)	No (6)	Don't know (19)
Willing to attend:	Yes (42)	No (1)	Don't know (10)

Which subjects have not received any, or sufficient attention?

The responses included: cultural anthropology, archeology, prehistory, linguistics, sociology, near death experiences, suicide, cross-cultural studies, subjective views of time experience, attention to current social and economic problems, politics, political philosophy, philosophy of history, the visual and the plastic arts, and motion picture.

There was an almost universal demand for more time for discussions, a more leisurely tempo, and more time available for talking with each other.

Two members suggested the circulation of papers ahead of time. Several recommended increased coherence by insisting that the papers pertain more closely to a central theme. A few members recommended that our conference be limited to 3-4 days, others opted for 8-9 days.

These and other requests were considered in detail at the meeting of the Council on August 18-19, 1984. The preparations for the 1986 conference (see Item 6 below) reflect what the Council perceived to be the fairest way of satisfying the sometime opposing desires of members.

3. Status of The Study of Time V.

The volume will bear the main title, Time, Science and Society in China and the West and will be published under the imprint of the University of Massachusetts Press. The editorial work involved in preparing this volume was greater than that of the past four volumes. But the editors hope that the book will be in print by October, 1985.

4. Member of the New Council

Following are the names, with brief identification, of the members of the new Council, serving until the election of the next Council in 1986. For addresses, see membership list.

Hans Agren M.D., University of Uppsala; Mark H. Aultman, Attorney at Law, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Prof. K. G. Denbigh, F.R.S., Council for Science and Society, London; Prof. George H. Ford, English, University of Rochester; Dr. J.T. Fraser, the Study of Time, ISST; Prof. Francis C. Haber, History, University of Maryland; Prof. Nathaniel Lawrence, Philosophy, Williams College; Prof. Samuel L. Macey, English, University of Victoria; Prof. John A. Michon, Psychology, University of Groningen; Prof. Lewis E. Rowell, Music, Indiana University and Prof. Hasanao Toda, Pyschology, Hokkaido University.

5. Conference Committee

The President has appointed the members of the Council to serve as the core of the Conference Committee for 1986.

6. Preparations for the 1986 Conference

By taking advantage of the experience gained in organizing five prior conferences, and their programs and profiting from the comments of the Membership reported (in part) in Sec. 2, the Council hopes to make the forthcoming meeting an appropriate celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of ISST.

Date and Location. The likely date of the conference will be early in July, 1986. Location: the south of England. At the time this report is written, various alternatives are still being explored. I hope to be able to report final details at the time the call for papers will be issued (see below).

Length, Schedule, Format. The length of the conference will be one week. Its schedule and format will conform to the wishes of the majority of respondents to the questionnaire.

Theme of the Conference: "Time and Mind."

Call for Papers, together with details on location and format, is planned for spring, 1985.

7. Book Discounts for Members

This is a call to all our members to discuss with the publishers of their time-related works, the possibility of discount sales for other ISST members. If successful, please notify the Editor of the Newsletter, Prof. Sharon Schwarze (Cabrini College, Radnor, PA 19087), for announcement in the next issue.

We begin by reporting such an agreement with Springer Verlag, New York, for a 20% discount on The Study of Time series. Volume I, unfortunately, is out of print. The ISBN numbers and the list and discount prices of the other volumes are as follows:

The Study of Time II,	07321-3	\$37.50	\$30.00
The Study of Time III,	90311-9	\$34.95	\$27.95
The Study of Time IV,	90594-4	\$43.95	\$35.15

If you are interested in purchasing any of these volumes, please specify which ones, add \$1.50 for postage and handling, then mail the order to

Miss Jenifer Royal
Sales Service
Springer Verlag Publishers
44 Hartz Way
Secaucus, NJ 07094

with a check or money order. You may also charge it to American Express, Visa or MasterCard. (Please give card number, expiration date, and the name of the holder). Please state that you are a Member or a Corresponding Member of ISST and refer to this Newsletter.

8. Past and Forthcoming Time-related Meetings

This is a call to all members, a request from the Council, for information on time-related meetings.

From the continent of Europe, please send the information to Mr. Rudolf Wendorff, (For address, see membership list). From the United Kingdom, and from outside Europe, please send the information to the Secretary, Dr. Fraser. Please use the general format of the list, given below, but add the name of the person to be contacted.

October, 1983. "Time concepts in natural science, time experience, and the awareness of time." Interdisciplinary conference, 24 lectures. University of Kassel, Germany. Publication intended.

October, 1983. "Time - a discussion between East and West." Colloquium at the Goethe Institute in Kyoto, Japan. Lectures by German and Japanese scientists from the fields of physics, cultural history, time-measurement and social science.

November, 1983. "What is time?" A one week seminar at the Catholic Academy of Bavaria, Munich, Germany.

Summer, 1984, beginning on April 24. Thirteen lectures at the Free University of Berlin on "Time, Nature, and Man." Publication intended.

June 28-30, 1984. "Juveniles and the Experience of Time." Colloquium at the University of Strasbourg, France.

September 2-6, 1984, a Workshop on "Time, Mind and Behavior" was held in Groningen, The Netherlands. The Workshop was organized by John A. Michon and Janet L. Jackson, both of the Department of Experimental Psychology of the University of Groningen. Twenty-four scientists, from seven different countries (Belgium, France, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.S.A.) participated. Although a majority of the participants were experimental psychologists, the cast also included biologists, physicists, geographers, and philosophers.

Four areas were chosen as specific topics for close consideration. They were grouped as follows, on the basis of the rather general assumption that time should be treated as information in the same way as patterns (shapes, loudness variations, color, etc.) are treated as such: (1) The psychophysics and psychophysiology of time; (2) the coding and representation of temporal information; (3) conceptualization and verbal expressions of time; and (4) the use of time.

A book based on the proceedings of the Workshop will be published by F. Springer Verlag (Heidelberg/New York). It is our pleasure to announce that we have been able to arrange that members and corresponding members of the International Society for the Study of Time will be able to purchase the book at a 20 percent discount. This requires a special ordering procedure of which we shall inform you in due time.

September 17-22, 1984. "Temporal Order," a symposium on mechanisms, models, and significance of oscillations in heterogeneous chemical and biological systems. University of Bremen, Germany. For information: Prof. Dr. L. Rensing, FB Biologie/Chemie, Universitat Bremen, D-2800 Bremen 33, West Germany

October 12-14, 1984. Lecture series on the value of time, "Geht uns die Zeit Verloren?" Sponsor: Studiengesellschaft fur praktische Psychologie. Germany, location unknown.

October 21-27, 1984. Repeat of the seminar "What is time?" of 1983, but designed for wider audiences, at the Catholic Academy of Bavaria, Munich.

December 16-19, 1984. "Die sterbende Zeit. Alterungsprozesse in Systemen der Natur and Gesellschaft." Goethe Institute in Trieste, Italy, in co-operation with other German and Italian organizations. For information: Dr. Wolfgang Kaempfer, Goethe Institut, Via del Coroneo 15, Trieste 34-133, Italy.

Through the Apernews, which we plan to issue more frequently, we hope to keep our membership posted on time-related conferences. The number of conferences in certain fields, such as in chronobiology are no numerous, however, that the best we can do for the moment is to refer those interested to the source where lists of such meetings are published. In this case, it is the Bulletin du Group d'Etude des Rythmes biologique. For information: Laboratoire de Biologie Vegetale de l'U.E.R. de Recherche scientifique et technique. 4, rue Ledru, 63038 Clermont-Ferrand, France. The Bulletin appears three times a year. Each issue carries announcements of 25-40 meetings.

9. Time-related Publications by Members

Newsletters 6 & 7 listed about 300 papers and books, written by our members. We would like to continue this listing in future issues of the Newsletter. Please send carefully edited, bibliographic information on your published articles and books, not already listed in past issues of this Newsletter, to the Editor, Prof. Sharon Schwarze.

10. Membership Drive

Following the decision of the Council at its last meeting, we are making a concentrated effort to reach qualified people interested in the study of time and enroll them as members.

Sections 7, 8 and 9 above are part of this effort. In addition, we will be mailing out a complete membership list with addresses, with the call for papers, so as to facilitate contact among our members. You will find enclosed a copy of our Constitution, outlining the purpose and mode of operation of ISST.

11. TIMELINE Databank

The "Report on the Literature of Time," an appendix to The Study of Time IV, recommended the creation of an open database, perhaps under the name TIMELINE, as a feasible means of organizing and continuously updating an annotated bibliography on time. Such an information storage could provide subscribers with the kind of service that used to be available through printed bibliographies.

The TIMELINE databank would probably have to be university-based, whether it is commercially or academically sponsored. Preparing the initial content of the databank would be a massive task, demanding the work of a small staff, tutored in the study of time.

The best way to approach this task, in the view of the Council, is to organize a working party, to work out a scenario for the establishment of the databank and report its findings to the 1986 conference. An approximate indication of the size of the databank and its possible organization may be found in the "Report..." referenced above.

Those who would be interested in participating in the working party, please write to Dr. Fraser.

12. Assistance to Smaller Groups

ISST has now a sufficiently established identity to be ready to assist smaller, independent groups in time-related work. Such assistance may take whatever form appears necessary and practical, as long as the activities themselves remain compatible with the Society's goals.

A good way to commence this service is to announce the formation in the autumn of 1984 of the Association for Social Studies of Time (ASSET). "ASSET's primary role is to foster study and dialogue in a relatively new and unexplored area of inquiry: the social aspects and properties of time."

For information, write to Dr. Simon S. R. Szreter, Secretary, Institute of Community Studies, 18 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green, London E2 9PF, England.

J.T. Fraser

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Editor: Sharon Schwarze
Department of Philosophy

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PROFILE

Gordon Winston

Gordon Winston is an economist and until recently was Chairman of the Economics Department at Williams College. For ten years a businessman, he earned a PhD in economics from Stanford in 1963. His interest in time began -- while working for a Ford Foundation project on industrial development in Pakistan -- with the discovery that conventional economic production theory not only lacked an explanation for the wide-spread variations in multiple shift working that determine capital productivity but more fundamentally that a careless treatment of time and timing in economic theory denied it the ability to pose such issues in an analytically fruitful way.

So Winston's scholarly preoccupation for the past decade and more has been that of developing an approach to microeconomic theory that retains the accumulated wisdom of economists' 200 year investigation of behavior -- of production and consumption and markets -- while introducing a more careful consideration of timing and its implications. The Timing of Economic Activities; Firms, Households, and Markets in Time-Specific Analysis in 1982 was an important part of that scholarship.

Winston's most recent work is the time-specific generalization of economic "time-allocation theory" -- a formal modeling of the parallel between peoples' spending time and spending money -- into a theory of optimal activity choice. Compulsive consumption (addiction), optimal travel behavior, job satisfaction and even interpersonal relationships are among the behaviors that can be illuminated by such time-specific economic models.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

Welcome to new members:

M. Pierre Gambotto
30, Avenue Mathurin Moreau
Paris 75019 FRANCE

Dr. Reimer Hinrichs
Sven-Hedin Str. 28
1000 Berlin 37
GERMANY

Professor Mari Riess Jones
Department of Psychology
Ohio State University
404C West 17th Avenue (East Stadium)
Columbus, OH 43210

Dr. Peter Kroes
Department of Philosophy
& Social Sciences
Technische Hogeschool Eindhoven
P.O. Box 513
5600 MB Eindhoven
THE NETHERLANDS

Professor Guiseppe Macchiarelli
Department of Psychology
University of Bologna
V le Berti Pchat
5-40127 Bologna ITALY

Dr. Med. H. Pfeffer-Wolf
Medizenische Hochschule Hannover
Psychiatrische Poliklinik II
Walderseestrasse 1
3000 Hanover 1
WEST GERMANY

Dipl. Vm. Eberhard K. Seifert
Bergische Universitat
Gesamthochschule Wuppertal
Postfach 10 01 27
5600 Wuppertal
WEST GERMANY

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF TIME

(Adopted at Williamstown, Massachusetts, 1 September 1974, amended at Alpbach, Austria, 9 July 1979, and at Castello di Gargonza, Italy, 9 July 1983).

PREAMBLE

The International Society for the Study of Time originated in a proposal by J. T. Fraser that was discussed at a conference on "Interdisciplinary Perspectives of Time" held by the New York Academy of Sciences in January 1966. It was unanimously agreed that an international society should be formed on an interdisciplinary basis with the object of stimulating interest in all problems concerning time and that this object could best be obtained by means of conferences held at regular intervals. G. J. Whitrow was elected President, J. T. Fraser Secretary, and M. S. Watanabe Treasurer. It was agreed that the organization of the First Conference of the newly formed Society be left to a committee of these three officers, on the understanding that they would invite authorities on the role of time in the various special sciences and humanities to form an Advisory Board to assist them.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of the Society shall be the "International Society for the Study of Time".

ARTICLE II - OBJECT

The object of the Society shall be to encourage the interdisciplinary study of time in all its aspects. This object is to be achieved through the dissemination of information, especially by (a) the organization of conferences, (b) publication of selected papers from those conferences, and (c) any other means that further the goals of the Society.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

All those who have been invited and have prepared papers to deliver to the Society at one of its conferences (even if circumstances have prevented the address from being delivered) will be invited to become Members of the Society.

ARTICLE IV - CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Those who wish to join the Society but have not qualified for Membership under Article III of the Constitution may be Corresponding Members on approval by the Council.

ARTICLE V - THE COUNCIL

The Council shall be the legal authority of the Society and this capacity shall have and hold all its property and funds. It shall be responsible for its budget, shall form the Society's general policies, and shall assist the Officers in arranging for meetings, publications, financial support and other similar activities. It is to be consulted by the Conference Committee on the general organization of conferences, and no formal invitations to address the Society shall be issued without its approval. The Council shall consist of the Officers of the Society as specified in Article VI, together with six Members of the Society directly elected as provided in Article VII, together with the Editor or Editors of the Proceedings of the Conference during which the other

members of the Council took office. Its decisions shall be by simple majority. The President, or in his absence the Secretary, shall preside at its meetings and shall not vote except when there is no majority.

ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

1. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected as provided in Article VII. The duties of the Officers shall be as provided in the By-laws.

2. In recognition of the work of J. T. Fraser in founding and sustaining the Society, he shall be an honorary and perpetual Member of the Society and will be designated as the Society's Founder in its correspondence and publications, and the title of Founder shall be reserved for J. T. Fraser exclusively.

ARTICLE VII - ELECTION AND TENURE OF COUNCILLORS AND OFFICERS

1. Nominations for the Council and the Society's officers shall issue from the Nominating Committee at each conference. Names may also be placed in nomination from the floor of a business meeting by a majority of those present and voting. If there is more than one candidate for any office, the election shall be by secret ballot.

2. The elected members of the Council shall be chosen at the business meeting of each conference by a majority of those present and voting. They shall serve until the next business meeting.

3. The President shall be a Member of the Society elected at a business meeting at the end of every conference of the Society by a majority of the Members present, and shall serve until the end of the next business meeting, or for five years if there is no conference in that time. The President's tenure can be terminated by a majority vote of the Council, the President not voting. If the office of President becomes vacant between business meetings, it shall be filled by action of the Council.

4. The Secretary shall be a Member and the Treasurer either a Member of a Corresponding Member. Both shall serve at the Council's pleasure.

ARTICLE VIII - OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

Every member and Corresponding Member of the Society shall be ready to assist the Officers, Council, and the various committees in discharging their duties to the Society.

ARTICLE IX - COMMITTEES

1. Conference Committee. This committee shall consist of the President and Secretary, together with others, not necessarily Members of the Society, appointed by the President to serve until the next conference. The committee shall choose its own officers, except that the Secretary of the Society shall serve as secretary. Its function shall be to prepare for future conferences of the Society; specifically, it will be responsible for the selection of a place, the choice of speakers, the preparation of a program, and the local arrangements. In order to expedite its work the committee may augment its membership at any time as it chooses, but when this is done the Secretary shall so notify the members of the Council. It shall, through the Secretary, keep the Council informed of its actions.

2. Nominating Committee. This shall function during a conference of the Society. It shall consist of the immediate past President, the President, the Secretary, and two other Members of the Society appointed by the President. The names of its members shall be announced as soon as it is formed. It shall nominate Members of the Society for election as Officers, as members of the Council, and as members of the Evaluation Committee, announcing its nominations two days before the business meeting.

3. Evaluation Committee. This shall consist of five participants in a conference, not necessarily Members or Corresponding Members of the Society, elected at the business

meeting on nomination by the Nominating Committee or from the floor of the meeting. It shall choose its own officers. It shall poll those present at the meeting within three months after its close and present to the Council within six months after the conference an evaluation of the conference based on the poll and its own considerations, after which it shall cease to exist. On the formation of the next Conference Committee the Secretary shall transmit this report to it for its guidance.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

1. No part of this Constitution or the By-laws which follow shall be amended or annulled except as herein provided.
2. The Council may propose amendments to either the Constitution or the By-laws at any conference of the Society; if approved by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting an amendment is adopted. The Council may make such amendments to the Constitution or By-laws or both as may be necessary to qualify the Society under the laws of the United States of America as a tax exempt organization, gifts to which are deductible or excludable for income, gift and estate tax purposes, provided that such amendments do not alter the Society's purpose, structure or modes of procedure as set forth in the Constitution and By-laws. The preceding sentence includes the authorization to change the form of the organization by converting it to a trust or a corporation, as may best suit the stated tax purposes.
3. Amendments may originate also from other Members of the Society. At any business meeting, a vote of five of the Members present shall be sufficient to bring the proposed amendment to the floor. If it is approved by a majority, it is submitted to the Council for approval. If the Council approves, the amendment is adopted. If not, the proposers may instruct the Secretary to poll all Members of the Society, and if the amendment gains a two-thirds majority it is adopted.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I - DUES

The Council shall be empowered to fix annual dues for Members. Dues for Corresponding Members will be four-fifths of those Members. No assessment, however, shall apply so as to exclude from Membership or Corresponding Membership anyone who has satisfied the Council as to his* inability to pay. If the dues of any Members or Corresponding Member not exempted by the Council remain unpaid beyond the next business meeting, the Secretary, after due notice, shall remove his name from the list.

ARTICLE II - CONFERENCES

Conferences for the presentation and discussion of papers on various aspects of time shall be held at intervals of a few years at the discretion of the Council. In preparing conference programs, the Conference Committee shall respect the Society's interdisciplinary character, and there shall be no conference of the Society devoted to discussions within a single intellectual discipline. Attendance at conferences shall be open to all Members and Corresponding Members of the Society.

ARTICLE III - BUSINESS MEETINGS

A business meeting shall be held on the next to last day of each conference to hear the Treasurer's report, to hold elections, and to transact any other business that shall be brought to the attention of the presiding officer. It shall be open to all who have attended the conference, but only those who are currently Members of Corresponding Members of the Society shall be eligible to vote.

*The masculine pronoun is employed in accordance with normal English usage. No reference to the gender of the person so designated is intended.

ARTICLE IV - DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

1. The President shall preside at meetings of the Council and at conferences and their business meeting that come within his term of office if it is possible for him to be present. He shall appoint the Conference Committee and two members of the Nominating Committee and shall preside at meetings of the Nominating Committee. He shall perform such other functions as are provided in this Constitution and By-Laws.

2. The Secretary shall preside at conferences and meetings of the Council in the President's absence. He shall maintain the membership lists of the Society and serve as secretary to the committees of which he is a member, preparing their agenda and keeping their minutes. He shall be responsible for organizing the Society's meetings and conferences, for correspondence with the Advisory Board, and for notifying the members of the times and places of all conferences. He shall cause a list of the Society's Members and Corresponding Members to be published in each volume of the Proceedings and supply such list, together with addresses, to any Member Or Corresponding Member on request.

3. The Treasurer shall be responsible for the Society's finances. He shall prepare and submit to the Council annually and to the Society at every business meeting a report on the financial conditions of the Society and perform such other duties as are usual to the office. He shall receive and disburse the Society's money, maintaining an account for the purpose in a bank or trust company approved by the Council.

ARTICLE V - PERPETUATION OF THE SOCIETY

If no conference is called during a period of six years, a new Council may be elected by letter ballot by majority vote of the Members of the Society. Such ballots shall contain eight names, be signed by five members of the Society, and shall be sent to every Member. A Council so elected shall select Officers and shall fill the committees of the Society to serve until the next business meeting.