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ASB **A BRIEF SUMMARY OF EVENTS** *ASB*

IN THE LIFE OF

ASB **THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN** *ASB*

BIOLOGISTS *ASB*

ASB **75TH ANNIVERSARY** *ASB*

ASB **73RD ANNUAL MEETING** *ASB*

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**A BRIEF SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF
THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN BIOLOGISTS**

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April 3, 2012

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PREFACE

And all this time, you thought that the Association of Southeastern Biologists was an organization of biologists throughout a broadly, very broadly, defined Southeastern United States working in a collection of fields dedicated to the study of living organisms. There is truth in that concept, but the Association is more; it is itself a living organism with a personality, a soul even, that from its birth in 1937 has experienced the same myriad collection of events that life gives to us all — crisis and contentment; pain and pleasure; failure and success; tragedy and well-being; happiness and misery.

The Archives record an ample history of the association and provide with certainty a clear picture of the membership's science and formal viewpoint on issues facing the scientific community through the years. But, the collection of saved documents does not tell the whole story. They do not reveal the friendship and collegiality that characterizes the membership. With their formality and attention to business, the archives do not record points of humor at meetings or events of fun; of friends enjoying the company of friends. Truly, no member knows all other members, but when a member attends her or his first meeting, he or she then looks forward to seeing newly made friends at the second meeting. And each new meeting attended brings new friends, new collaborations, and a variety of new professional contacts. There is a closeness here that is unique.

So, at the onset, you must accept the fact that this document is an incomplete report. There is no record of an event I witnessed where at an annual business meeting a "moment" of silence in remembrance of deceased members lasted only ten seconds. When the ten seconds passed, a friend standing next to me, said in a rather loud voice, "That's it!? You mean when I go, that's all I get?" Most audiences in a similar setting would *not* be amused, but the outburst in this case brought chuckles from all who heard it. Too, there is no record of the perennial quest of two or more members to abscond with the official gavel precisely at the very point in time that the sitting President of the Association has need of it. These two stories will likely prompt each reader to recall similar humorous events and happy interactions with friends throughout the membership of our unique Association.

John M. Herr, Jr.
April 3, 2012

PROLOGUE

THE STORY OF THE ASB GAVEL

One might wonder why the story of the Association of Southeastern Biologists would begin with the story of the ASB gavel. Subjects treated in the Prologue of a story are usually of central importance and are of a defining nature for all of the events that follow. Meetings and events that coursed throughout each one were not ordered by a gavel in the first forty years of the Association, and during that time the whole character of the organization developed with unique and well-defined features. Traditions evolved on which the members could rely and would happily anticipate with the approach of each Annual Meeting. For its first forty years, the Association's unique character was never condensed and symbolically represented until the creation of the gavel; an instrument of simple yet distinctive form, most fitting as a symbol of all that had by then transpired.

The ASB Gavel

Perry Holt

Professor of Biology, VPI & SU, Blacksburg

Every organization of respectable duration and some importance in the affairs of men develops its traditions, rituals and symbolic objects. The Association is distinguished in its traditions and has as much ritual as is good for it, but is lacking in symbolic objects, having as such only a logo composed of an outline of the southeastern states. To remedy this latter lack, the writer, as one of the Past Presidents of the Association, has made with his own hands a gavel for the use of his successors. There is an extensive lore of gavels and their uses of which we remain mostly ignorant and are content to remain so: this gavel is intended to be used gently, to symbolize the minimum of power (hence, its small size) and to express something of the nature of the Association and its region.

The Association is composed of biologists, expansive in spirit, open-minded, friendly people lacking in the narrow parochialism of the little-souled ones who proudly claim an obscure corner of their great field as theirs and do not see the beauty of the whole for concentrating so single- (? simple) mindedly on the not always beautiful piece of biology they so hubristically claim as their own specialty. The Founders were not as the latter. They studied algae and tapeworms, but their interests did not stop there. It seems appropriate, then, that one officially labeled as an invertebrate zoologist, using the simplest of tools, mainly his pocket knife, the only instrument he claims to wield with skill, should choose the wood of two plants (for the uses intended) as the materials of which the ASB gavel is made.

The head is of yellowwood, *Cladrastis lutea* (Michx. F.) K. Koch, which is a rare relict species of disjunct occurrence from the southern Appalachians to the Ozarks. The other four species of its genus are in eastern Asia. It is a member of the great family of legumes. The maker knew as a child, learning the beauty of its

wood, its smell, its feel, as his father taught him the craft of the woods and their nearly always gentle creatures. The precise tree from which this piece of wood came was one of a group that grew around the maker's family spring. It was cut by his brother-in-law before the Endangered Species Act was promulgated.

The handle is of sassafras, *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees, of the almost equally great family of the laurels, with again only one species in eastern North America and two in China and Formosa. In our area, we all remember, unless we are unfortunately too young or are escapees from less fortunate regions, the fragrant and refreshing drink – sassafras tea – made by steeping the roots of the tree and sweetening the brew. This piece came, again by way of Odell Long, the maker's brother-in-law, from a fence post emplaced decades ago by Herman Eubanks.

One need say little of his brother-in-law; this one is as he should be, a child of the woods and hills of the Eastern Highland Rim of Tennessee. Of one's father one properly says little; the father's merits may so easily, and unjustifiably, be unknowingly appropriated to the son by the son's talk. Herman Eubanks was a tough little man who farmed the fields carved from the hillsides above the head of Eagle Creek. Famous, no, but notable in his neighborhood.

The Association needs traditions, rituals and symbols, as do all societies of people. The hope is that the woods of this gavel, characteristic of, almost unique to, and well known in the region of the Association, beautiful in themselves without the skill of an artificer, with their own provenance, may always remind us of the close relationship of so many of our members with wood and stream and simple rustic background and the good people who call such places home.

ASB Bulletin 24(3):111. Editor's note: The above treatise was read to the Officers of the Association on April 14, 1977, on the occasion of the presentation of our gavel by (President) Perry Holt.

THE HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION: AN OVERVIEW

The History of the association has been treated on four occasions. The first consideration was written in 1957 by George H. Boyd, first president of the association. A second account was submitted to the Internal Revenue Service on May 13, 1959 by President Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., Past-President Mary Ester Gaulden, and a member of a law firm, Mr. Calvin H. Cobb in support of the association's appeal for tax exempt status. Authorship of this document is not to be found in the association archives, but apparently it belongs to all three of these people. The third treatment, authored by Martin D. Young, was published in 1963, and the fourth history, "A 50-Year Historical Perspective 1937-87 50th Anniversary" was penned by Walter S. Flory in 1987 and published as a supplement to the April 1987 issue of the *ASB Bulletin*.

One person (not identified, but mentioned in the 1959 appeal to the IRS), apparently one of the founding fathers of the Association, stated,

“...as recently as a quarter of a century ago, many of us who were engaged in scientific teaching and research in the South were keenly impressed with the need for easier and more frequent contacts with our colleagues in the region...”

Southern biologists on the whole were better acquainted with the work of scientists in other parts of the country than with that of fellow scientists in the South. Actually, as early as 1932, there was an interest in a general organization that would bring together the scientists (chemists, physicists, and biologists) of the South. It seemed to many that closer contacts within the Southern region would aid materially the progress of scientific endeavor in the South (Young, 1963).

In an effort to do something to overcome the expressed isolation, Dr. George Hugh Boyd wrote letters to a number of scientists throughout the region in an attempt to promote an interest in the establishment of a Southeastern Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1936, the Georgia Academy of Science invited representatives of the neighboring academies to attend its annual meeting in Athens, Georgia on April 3rd and 4th to consider such an organization. There was some enthusiasm for the proposition but not enough general interest to assure success for a regional organization affiliated with AAAS.

On February 20, 1937, Dr. Boyd again wrote a letter to biologists of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee inviting them to attend a meeting at the University of Georgia on May 7th and 8th, 1937. The meeting was devoted to the reading and discussion of 20 research papers, and it was not called specifically for the purpose of establishing an organization of biologists. However, establishing an organization of biologists was apparently Dr. Boyd's intention in view of a letter he wrote to Dr. Zoe Wells Carroll at Maryville College, Maryville, TN. In this letter inviting Dr. Carroll to the first meeting, Dr. Boyd points out the great need for biologists of the Southeast to have “closer contact”. He obviously envisioned a permanent organization as a means for promoting such contact. The meeting was attended by 58 or 60 (accounts vary) persons, and enthusiasm for a formal organization soon became apparent. The group voted to organize the Association of Southeastern Biologists with Dr. Boyd as its first President, H. L. Bloomquist, Vice President, and J. T. Penney, Secretary-Treasurer. An Executive Committee composed of the officers and five other members was assigned the mission to develop a constitution and bylaws, to issue invitations for membership, and to plan for a second meeting at the University of Georgia in 1938.

The minutes for the first meeting were recorded by the newly elected Secretary-Treasurer, J. T. Penney. Notice that in these minutes, he treated the office as two separate offices held by the same person.

“The first annual meeting of the Southeastern Biologists was held May 7 and 8, 1937 at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Attendance exceeded expectations and justified the early hope that a permanent organization might be formed. The program so excellently arranged by

Dr. Boyd and the entertainment so graciously offered by the University of Georgia were approved by a rising vote of the organization.

A president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee were elected as follows: President Boyd, (G.H.), University of Georgia; Vice-President, Dr. H.L. Blomquist, Duke University; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. T. Penney, University of South Carolina; Executive Committee, Dr. Margaret Hess, Judson College; Dr. Mary S. MacDougal, Agnes Scott College; Dr. E.E. Reinke, Vanderbilt University; Dr. J. S. Rogers, University of Florida. The officers are ex officio members of the committee.

The choice of meeting place for 1938 was left to the executive committee. No dues were assessed. A copy of the 1937 program is attached.

J. T. Penney, (by signature)
Secretary-Treasurer"

Since that first meeting in 1937, the Association has held an annual meeting every year except 1943, 1944, and 1945 at a time when a large percentage of the membership was engaged in matters related to World War II. Over the course of time, the Association has undergone many changes, and the remainder of this document will be devoted to those changes that relate trivially or most significantly to the evolution of its purpose or objectives as first envisioned by the founders.

In 1954, the Constitution and Bylaws published in the *ASB Bulletin* 1 (1): 4-5, Article II, *Purposes* remained essentially unchanged from the statements in the 1938, 1942, and 1949 revisions of the document.

"Article II – Purposes

The purposes of this association shall be: 1. To promote scientific research. 2. To secure personal and professional contacts among those engaged in biological work in the Southeast and thus to promote greater unity and cooperation among its members. 3. To promote the development of a sound biological point of view and a realization of the relation of fundamental knowledge in this field to the solution of problems peculiar to the Southeast. 4. To promote the study and preservation of the biological resources of this region."

Over the years, this rather broad statement has itself significantly changed to a more generalized expression and one not so tightly bound to the Southeastern region of the United States. In the Constitution as revised April 18, 2008 to accommodate changing the term for the President from one to two years, the statement of purposes was written as follows:

"Article I - Organization,

Section 2. The purpose of this Association shall be to promote the advancement of Biology as a science by encouraging research, imparting of

knowledge, the application to the solution of biological problems, and the preservation of biological resources.”

The purpose has been refined and simplified and is accompanied by many other changes in the nature of the organization as to its operation, relationship to its members, and its influence on the science of biology. The changing concept of the Association's *Objectives* or *Purpose* will be discussed in the “History of the Constitution and Bylaws” section of this document.

THE ARCHIVES

An announcement appeared in the “Association Affairs” section of the April issue of The *1965 ASB Bulletin* 12(2): 34 under the title, “Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws”. The Constitutional change was described first and as a “Change to provide for an Archivist.” It then read,

“Article IV. Officers

The officers of the Association shall be (A) President, (B) President-Elect, (C) Vice-President, (D) Secretary, (E) Treasurer, and (F) Archivist.”

A change in Article II of the Bylaws was made with the addition of a new Section.

“Article II. Election of Officers

Section 4. The Archivist shall be a member of the Association and shall be selected and appointed by the Executive Committee for a term of three years. The Archivist shall be eligible for reappointment for any number of successive three-year terms.”

The change to provide for an Archivist required a renumbering of the Sections in Article II. Sections 4 and 5 became Sections 5 and 6 respectively. An amendment of Article III of the Bylaws was also proposed to read,

“Article III. Duties of Officers

Section 6. The Archivist shall be custodian of the permanent records or Archives and shall with the Approval of the Executive Committee make such arrangements as may seem appropriate for the collection, care and maintenance of such records.”

One additional change was proposed for Article VI so to “make the Archivist an Ex-Officio Member of the Executive Committee with the same status as the Editor of the Journal.

“Article VI. Executive Committee

Section 3. The Editor of the A.S.B. Bulletin and the Archivist shall be Ex-Officio Members of the Executive Committee with the power of discussion and privileges of proposing motions but shall not have the right to vote.”

The policy expressed in Article VI, Section 3 of the Bylaws continues to the present in spite of the fact that the policy is illogical. A motion is in effect the first vote on the matter that the motion addresses, and an impetus for change of this policy has not appeared. From 1996 to the present, membership for the Executive Committee is treated in the Constitution, Article IV, Section 1. rather than in the Bylaws.

Apparently because the membership was first made aware of these proposed changes in the April 1965 issue of the journal, action could not be taken at the 26th Annual Meeting, April 15-17 in Charlottesville, VA. Constitutional changes then as today require notification to the membership at least thirty days before action can be taken on those changes. Accordingly, the addition of the Archivist to Article IV. (Officers) did not appear in the Constitution published in the January, 1966 issue of the *ASB Bulletin* 13(1):15-18. Section 4 of Article VI (Executive Committee) did appear in the Bylaws as proposed in April, 1965. Exclusion of the Archivist in officer list in Article IV of the 1973, 1985, and 1988 Constitutions makes clear that the inclusion proposed in 1965 was not rejected at the 1966 Annual Meeting, but simply forgotten. The name of the first Archivist, Madeline P. Burbanck (who later became President of the Association, 1977-78), was not listed in the journal until October, 1971 (*ASB Bulletin* 18(4): 138, and the reason for the delay is not clear. Either C. W. Hart, Jr., Editor of the *Bulletin* inadvertently excluded her name or otherwise finding someone to serve the office was not achieved until 1971.

(Author's note: Although the ASB Bulletin did not list Madeline Burbanck as Archivist until October, 1971, the author of this document believes she stood ready to serve as soon as the office was established in 1966. Indeed, the establishment of the office was very likely her idea).

Madeline's tenure as Archivist ended in the spring of 1991 and Donald J. Shure, (President, for 1986-87) assumed the office. He was first listed in the July, 1991 issue of the Journal (*ASB Bulletin* 38(3): inside cover) and continued in the office until the spring of 1997 when Sandra Bowden (President, 1991-92) became the Archivist. John M. Herr, Jr. (President, 1976-77) became Archivist in the spring of 2000 [first listed in the September, 2000 issue of *Southeastern Biology* 47(3): inside cover]. All Archivists of the Association have served as Presidents of the Association.

Prior to the appointment of an Archivist, all records of the Association were kept by officers and more completely by the Secretaries and Treasurers. As the occupants of these offices changed, the records were passed on. When Madeline Burbanck became the first Archivist, she gathered as many of these records as she could find and arranged for housing them in Woodruff Library of Emory University. The documents remained there through Sandra Bowden's

tenure which ended in the spring of 2000. Early in the tenure of the present Archivist, a series of events resulted in moving the collection from Woodruff Library of Emory University to Hargrett Library at the University of Georgia. The present Archivist had long held the position that the Association should archive a type set of its journal, *ASB Bulletin / Southeastern Biology*. The ASB Archives at Emory University were maintained by Susan McDonald in the Woodruff Library, so the Archivist first mentioned the type set idea to her. The decision on this matter would require approval of Linda Matthews, Head of the Special Collections Department at Woodruff Library. Correspondence on this matter makes clear the circumstances that led to a transfer of the ASB Archives to the University of Georgia. Excerpts follow:

To: Susan McDonald from Archivist John Herr – “You may recall your e-mail of December 12, 2000 where you mentioned that you had conferred with Linda Mathews, Head of the Special Collections Department regarding my inquiry as to whether the Woodruff Library would accept a type set of the journal for the Association of Southeastern Biologists, viz., the *ASB Bulletin* (now changed with the April, 2001 issue to “*Southeastern Biology*”).

Ms. Mathews, for a number of reasons, concluded that Emory could not commit to accepting the journal as part of the ASB collection. The Executive Committee of ASB very much wants to put a type set somewhere, and the University of Georgia would be a very appropriate place. ASB was founded there and there held its first two meetings. Through the good services of your friend, Mary Ellen Brooks, we received an enthusiastic acceptance by the University Librarian, William Gray Potter. However, Mary Ellen expressed some concern about our placing the set there, since the archives are located at Emory University. I shared with her over the telephone your e-mail message referred to above (your talk with Linda; Linda’s conclusion). She accepted my word on the matter and stated that she would send me the agreement signed by Dr. Potter (President of ASB, Howard Neufeld having already signed the same).

I would like for you to send me a letter stating the message imparted by your earlier e-mail (above) to the effect that Emory does not want to accept the type set of the ASB journal. I may need such a letter in case personnel changes at Georgia lead to a forgetting of what the type set issue is and where it should go.”

To: Archivist Herr from Susan McDonald – “I am very happy to hear that the University of Georgia is interested in providing a home for the type set of the ASB journal. I certainly understand Mary Ellen’s concern regarding splitting up the collection. To look at the matter more closely, we took the liberty of contacting Mary Ellen to ascertain the University of Georgia’s interest in perhaps providing a permanent home for all the archival records of the Association of Southeastern Biologists. Both repositories understand that ultimately it is the Association’s decision, but Mary Ellen agreed that Hargrett Library would be interested in the records considering ASB’s close historic association with the University of Georgia. I personally would feel better for

all the materials to be in one repository, and unfortunately Emory University could not commit to storing the type set here.”

In short, the outcome of this scenario was the establishment of a journal type set at the University of Georgia and the movement of all ASB Archives from Woodruff Library at Emory University to the Department of Special Collections, Hargrett Library, University of Georgia. History should certainly promote the hope that the Association’s Archives will always remain at the University of Georgia.

ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE PROCEDURE FOR MEMBERSHIP

For the first meeting in Athens, Georgia called by Dr. George Boyd, invitations were sent to botanists and zoologists from Georgia and the five neighboring states, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida. The 58 biologists attending engaged in the reading and discussion of research papers. Flory (1987) pointed out that the meeting was not called with the intent of organizing a permanent association, although some in attendance hoped for such an outcome. And, indeed, plans were made to develop a constitution and bylaws to be adopted at a 1938 meeting at the University of Georgia. Plans were made to issue invitations to other biologists to join the fledgling Association.

From the beginning of the Association of Southeastern Biologists, membership came by way of *invitation* and *approval* by the Executive Committee followed by *election* by the members in attendance at the annual business meeting. The Secretary-Treasurer’s report at the 1939 annual meeting indicated that 39 new members were to be considered for election to the Association. The minutes of the 1941 annual business meeting included a motion that 37 individuals petitioning for membership be elected (having been reviewed by the Executive Committee). As noted previously, meetings of the Association did not take place in 1943-45 being curtailed by the war effort. In 1946, the Secretary-Treasurer, Martin Young, in the last year of his term sent 28 individual letters soliciting membership in ASB, and he also sent a form letter to the biology departments at 38 colleges and universities. His report at the 1946 annual meeting reported 99 applicants for membership. The next Secretary Treasurer, Samuel L. Meyer, in 1946-47, sent the following response when applications for membership were received:

“Your application for membership in the Association of Southeastern Biologists has been received. The application will be acted upon by the Association at its next annual meeting, at Emory University, Georgia, April 18-19, 1947. In the interval you will receive all announcements relative to the affairs of the Association *as if* you were already a member. We hope you will take an active part in the affairs of the Association, and I certainly hope you will find it possible to attend the Emory meeting. Yours very truly, Samuel L. Meyer, Secretary-Treasurer.”

He solicited over 110 biologists in the Southeast to “apply for membership” in ASB, and he sent the above quoted letter when the application was received. The Proceedings of the 12th Annual Meeting April 20, 21, 1951, published in the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* 26(3): 181-185, featured a proposal for the enlargement of the ASB membership by including all colleges and universities in the area. The proposal was referred to the Executive Committee for further study. At the 14th Annual Meeting, April 16, 1953, Chapel Hill, NC, the Minutes of the Executive Committee report that following the election of new applicants to membership, a motion was made to post a list of the applicants but not to read the list at the Annual Business Meeting, and the motion carried.

The events reported above indicate the process for membership in the Association was gradually and subtly becoming simpler and less exclusive, and the true direction of this evolutionary feature is reflected by changes in the governing documents over time. Article III in the issues of the Constitution from 1938 through 1954 define *Membership* as belonging to one class of individuals to be designated as *Members*. Nominations to membership were to be made to the Executive Committee for approval by the membership. The Constitution of 1938 and 1940 required members to be residents of the Southeastern states. The 1942, 1949, and 1954 documents stated that, “Members shall *in general* be residents of the Southeastern states.” The Constitutions of 1955 through 1973 provided that members in general shall be residents of the Southeast and belong to two classes, viz., Active Members and Emeritus Members (retired from the profession and members of ASB for 10 or more years). Eligibility for active membership required engagement in biological teaching and/or research, graduate study, or work in a field of applied biology. In the 1985 and 1988 revisions the classes of membership were enlarged to include active Members *and/or* Emeritus Members, Business or Institution members, Business Affiliates, Patrons, and Library Members.

Membership became opened to all persons interested in the biological sciences upon receipt of a written application and payment of dues for the current year in the 1996 Constitution and continuing unchanged to the present time. The application itself defines and documents the applicant’s “interest”. The attainment of membership has become much simpler, more direct, and less exclusive.

The changes outlined here are even made more prominently clear by changes in the Bylaws over the same period of time. The 1938, 1940, and 1942 Bylaws did not address member eligibility nor offer any procedure for becoming a member, but the 1954 through 1973 documents required that each applicant for membership be recommended and approved as being eligible by two active members in good standing. Approval by the membership was required. The 1985 Bylaws required that an applicant for membership be recommended by only one active member. However, as early as October 1983, membership application forms printed in the *Bulletin* indicated a requirement of a recommendation by only one active member [ASB *Bulletin* 30(4), October, 1983]. Two years later the Bylaws caught up with the practice. In October 1991, the membership application form published in the *Bulletin* dropped the one active member recommendation

requirement [ASB *Bulletin* 38(4), October 1991], and membership recommendation by an active member was no longer required in the 1996 Bylaws.

At the Annual Business Meeting, April 6, 2001, the Constitution and Bylaws were amended to include a Membership Officer who would serve ex officio on the Executive Committee. Deborah Atkinson served the office from 2001 until April, 2008 when Terry D. Richardson was appointed Membership Officer. A revision of the Bylaws on April 18, 2008 added to Article VII - Standing Committees Section 1. – “R. Membership Benefits Committee. The composition and mission of the committee was described in:

“Section 2. – “R The Membership Benefits Committee shall assist the Membership Officer in the development and implementation of member benefits, and in the recruitment and retention of members. The committee shall consist of the Membership Officer (Chair) and three (3) members appointed for terms of three (3) years, with one member appointed annually.”

Terry Richardson, as present Membership Officer, serves as Chair of this Committee. The Committee is working closely with the Publications Committee on a plan to provide the membership reasonable access to one or two journals in hard copy as a special benefit, since *Southeastern Biology* is now published only online.

Summary of the Requirements for Membership in Association Constitution and Bylaws

Constitution

Article III Membership and Dues 1938, 1940

1. Members. The membership of this organization shall belong to one class to be designated as *Members*.
2. Members may be elected from (a) those engaged in the teaching of biological subjects in universities, colleges, and secondary schools. (b) graduate students in the biological sciences (c) persons engaged in fields of applied biology, and (d) persons engaged in private research or study in the biological sciences.
3. Members shall be residents of the Southeastern states.
4. Nominations to membership shall be made by the Executive Committee and these shall be submitted to the Association at annual meetings for its approval. A three-fourths majority of those present and voting shall be necessary to elect to membership.
5. The annual dues of the Association shall be one dollar. (*Author's note: The five entries were not designated as "Sections"*).

Article III Membership and Dues 1942, 1949, 1954

As above except for 3. Members shall *in general* be residents of the Southeastern states.

Article III Eligibility 1955, 1960, 1963

Section 1. Members in general shall be residents of the Southeastern States and shall be known as (A) Active Members and (B) emeritus Members.

Section 2. Any person is eligible for active membership in the Association who is engaged in (A) biological research, (B) teaching of biological subjects, (C) graduate study in the biological sciences, or (D) work in the various fields of applied biology.

Section 3. Any member may be elected an Emeritus Member who has been a member of the Association for ten (10) or more years and who has retired from professional duties. An Emeritus Member shall have the same rights and privileges as an active member.

Section 4. Any individual or organization contributing one hundred (100) dollars or more per annum to the support of the Association shall be known as a Patron. Patrons will receive the publications and notices of the Association and may attend the annual meetings but shall not have the right to vote.

Article III Eligibility and Affiliation 1966, 1973

Sections 1. – 4. unchanged from 1955, 1960, 1963

Section 5. Any organized group which is interested in biology may become an affiliate of the Association of Southeastern Biologists upon recommendation of the Executive Committee and approval of the Association at its annual business meeting. The purpose of affiliation is to promote communication and cooperation among the Societies involved but such affiliation does not confer the privilege of individual membership in the Association of Southeastern Biologists upon members of affiliated Societies. The terms of affiliation shall be arranged between the Executive Committee of the Association of Southeastern Biologists and each affiliate society.

Article III Eligibility and Affiliation 1985

Section 1. Members, in general, shall be residents of the Southeastern States and shall be known as (A) active Members *and/or* (B) Emeritus Members. (B) Business or Institution members to include (C) Business Affiliates, (D) Patron Members, and (E) Library Members.

Section 2. As in 1966, 1973 with addition of: Active members include regular members, student members, contributing members, and sustaining members.

Section 3. Any member may be elected as Emeritus Member who has been a member of the Association for ten (10) consecutive years... (Same as 1966, 1973 with addition of word "consecutive").

Section 4. Any organization contributing one hundred (100) dollars or more per annum to the support of the Association shall be known as a Business Affiliate. Any individual or organization contributing three hundred (300) dollars or more per annum to the support of the Association shall be known as a Patron. Patron members who sponsor an ASB award will pay the amount of the award and receive the Patron Membership status free from the Association. Business Affiliates and Patrons will receive the publications and notices of the Association and may send representatives to the annual meetings but shall not have the right to vote.

Section 5. Unchanged from 1973.

Article III Eligibility and Affiliation 1988

Section 1. through 5. Unchanged from 1985

Article III Membership and Dues 1996, 2008

Section 1. Membership shall be open to all persons interested in the biological sciences.

Section 2. Membership shall be granted to any eligible individual, institution or corporation upon receipt of a written application and dues payment for the current year.

Section 3. Each member shall pay annual dues in accordance with her/his category of membership. Annual dues include a year's subscription to the *ASB Bulletin* and/or other publications of the Association.

Bylaws

Article III – Payment of Dues 1938, 1940, 1942

Any member more than two years in arrears in the payment of dues shall be dropped from membership in the Association provided due notice of his indebtedness shall have been mailed to him annually.

Article I – Membership 1954, 1955

Section 1. Any person recommended by two or more members in good standing may be nominated by the Executive Committee for membership in the Association.

Section 2. Election to membership shall be by the action of the members.

Article I – Membership 1960, 1966, 1973

- Section 1. Membership shall be granted any person recommended and approved as being eligible by two active members in good standing.
- Section 2. Such recommendation shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association and the new member shall achieve active status in the Association with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto when his dues for the current year have been received by the treasurer of the Association.

Article I – Membership 1985, 1988

- Section 1. Membership shall be granted any eligible person upon receipt of a written application and dues payment for the current year. The application shall include the signature of one active member in good standing, certifying eligibility.

Author's note: In the January issue, the Executive Committee stated in error [ASB Bulletin 32(1): 9] that the only change from the 1973 Bylaws was "his written" to "a written" application. cf Article I Membership 1973 where approval by two active members was required.

Article I – Membership and Dues 1996, 2008, 2011

- Section 1. Annual dues shall be set by the membership on recommendation by the Executive Committee for the following categories of regular membership: Individual, Student, Sustaining, Contributing, Family, Life, Emeritus, Patron, and Library.
- Section 2. Any member who has been a regular member of the Association for ten (10) years and who has retired from professional duties may be elected to Emeritus membership by the Executive Committee. An Emeritus member shall have the same rights and privileges as a Regular Member.
- Section 3. Any individual or organization that contributes funds each year, in an amount set by the Executive Committee and approved by the membership, to sponsor an ASB award or otherwise support the Association shall be known as a Patron Member of the Association.
- Section 4. Any Organization with a focus on the biological sciences may become an affiliate of the Association of Southeastern Biologists upon recommendation of the Executive Committee and approval of the membership attending the annual meeting. Affiliation does not confer individual membership in the Association on the members of the affiliated organization.
- Section 5. Annual renewal of membership shall require the payment of dues by the first of January. Any member with dues in arrears on the first of July shall be dropped from the membership roster. Members must pay past dues to maintain continuous membership.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN BIOLOGISTS

On the Evolution of the Meeting Plan

Prior to 1937, as mentioned earlier, individual biologists in the Southeast had felt the need of some sort of informal organization which would bring the biologists of the region together. The archives contain a letter dated February 20, 1937 from Dr. George H. Boyd to Dr. Zoe Wells Carroll, Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. He pointed out the need for biologists of the Southeast to have "closer contact", and invited Dr. Carroll to the first meeting of the "Southeastern Biologists". In the spring of 1937, Dr. Boyd and his staff at the University of Georgia, in cooperation with the biology departments of Emory University and Agnes Scott College, sent invitations for a meeting on the campus of the University of Georgia to botanists and zoologists from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida. That meeting was held at Athens, Georgia on May 7-8, 1937. The 1940 issue of the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* 15(3): 406-411 reported (with reference to this first meeting),

"Attendance exceeded expectations and justified the early hope that a permanent organization might be formed. The program so excellently arranged by Dr. Boyd and the entertainment so graciously offered by the University of Georgia were approved by a rising vote of the organization."

The second, third, and fourth meetings were held respectively on April 15-16, 1938; April 14-15, 1939; and April 19-20, 1940. For the early meetings, only two days were committed, and April appears to have been the favored month. The 1938 business meeting minutes report that because of the "large" number of papers submitted, the program was divided into three sections: General, Zoology, and Botany. The Constitution and Bylaws were adopted, and the first Resolutions Committee was appointed.

The minutes of the 1939 business meeting report that Vice-President Totten called the meeting to order and noted a conflict of the April meeting with the meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science. "Vice-President Totten called for a show of hands on the matter of spring vs. fall meeting time: Spring 7; Fall 21." A motion was made, seconded, and passed that the Secretary-Treasurer investigate the possibility of holding a fall meeting and report his findings to the Executive Committee. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that, "the Association has 87 'old' members and 39 new members to be elected at the present meeting; 126 total membership." And, for the first time, the Executive Committee recommended that forms for dues notices be printed, and that the Association cooperate with state academies so not to conflict meetings. Further, the committee recommended that "serious consideration be given to the possibility of holding a fall meeting instead of a spring meeting." There does not appear to be a record indicating that the matter was given further consideration. In any case, the Association never met in the fall.

At the fourth annual meeting, April 19-20, 1940, the Association voted to publish the abstracts of papers presented in *The Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science*. Additionally, the Association named a delegate to the 1941 meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science in Mobile at which a proposal to consider organizing an association of southern scientists was offered as a preliminary step toward the development of a new section of the *American Association for the Advancement of Science*. This event probably represents the first step toward the affiliation of ASB with the AAAS. As mentioned earlier, the establishment of a Southeastern Section of AAAS was considered at the 1936 meeting of the Georgia Academy of Science. The 1940 issue of *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* 15(3): 406-411 reported,

“A pleasant feature of the Association’s annual meetings, which bids fair to become an established tradition, has been the invitation address delivered by a guest speaker. The Association has been most fortunate in having the following as guest speakers: L. O. Kunkel, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in 1937; Otis W. Caldwell, American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1938; H. F. Taylor, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, in 1939; Sam L. Clark, Vanderbilt School of Medicine, in 1940. ”

Note that the speaker for the second meeting for the Association was a representative from AAAS. At the Emory University Meeting in 1947, the Association voted to become affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In the early years the invitational address was offered at the banquet but later occurred as an address offered by the plenary speaker to open the meeting. Over the years, the nature of the opening session of the meeting and of the banquet program markedly changed. From the 1950 meeting through the meeting in 1954, a banquet was held on Friday evening and continued the tradition of featuring an invited speaker. In 1955 through 1957, a “General Session” replaced the banquet, and the immediate Past President gave the address. In those same three years (1955-57), an outside speaker was invited to speak on Thursday evening, and this arrangement might be considered the forerunner of the now traditional Plenary Session. On April 22, 1960, a “General Session” on Friday featured an invited speaker on Friday evening delivered by F. C. Stewart of Cornell University and entitled, “Carrots and Coconuts – Some Adventures in the Study of Growth” A banquet was not scheduled for the 1960 meeting. An invited speaker, Theodore H. Bulloch of UCLA delivered an address at a Friday evening buffet banquet, April 21, 1961, as did the immediate Past President of the Association in 1962. Again, on Thursday, April 12, 1962, an invitational address was given, and the immediate Past President delivered the banquet address on Friday, April 13th, marking a brief return to the 1955-57 arrangement.

In 1963, the General Session on Thursday evening featured a speaker invited from outside of the Association, and three Association members spoke at the Friday Banquet on the topic “Reviews of Ecological Research”, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Royal E. Shanks, President of ASB, 1961-62.

The first symposium offered at an Annual Meeting took place on April 19, 1946, and symposia became rather regular offerings at various times during subsequent meetings. A symposium was held at the Thursday evening General Session in 1964-66, and from 1964 -1970 and 1972 -2006 the immediate Past President gave an address at the Friday Banquet. From 1964 – 2006, only on one occasion, 1971, was the banquet speaker from outside the association. In 2006, the last Past President's address was given by Dr. Claudia Jolls of East Carolina University. During her first meeting with the Executive Committee as President of ASB, Kim Marie Tolson (2006-07) urged the committee to adopt a policy that would give the Past President an option to publish an address in *Southeastern Biology* rather than give the address at the banquet. The Executive Committee adopted this measure, and, as one might expect, a Past President's address has not been offered at the banquet since 2006. The first Past President's Address to be published in the journal [*Southeastern Biology* 54(4): 424-426] instead of being delivered at the annual banquet was authored by Dwayne Wise (President, 2005-06). President Tolson (2006-07) was not the first President to suggest the elimination of this obligation. The Minutes of the Executive Committee at its Interim Meeting, August 2, 1952 record that President Margaret Hess requested to be released from the obligation of making "the speech". In the discussion of the issue, Bruce D. Reynolds, who would follow Margaret Hess in the Presidency in 1953, opposed the release stating, "If this policy is adopted, releasing presidents from this duty, they will not make speeches. Action should be taken making it mandatory." He did not, however, offer his objection as a substitute motion, and the motion to release President Hess passed by the Executive Committee as an exception to the rule. The future for this issue was, "to be decided later", as, indeed it was – in 2006.

As early as 2004 and consistently from 2006 through 2012, the Friday Annual Banquet was named "The Awards Banquet".

From 1967-1983, except for 1969 and 1973, a General Session was held on Thursday, morning or evening with a speaker from outside the Association delivering the "Invitational Address". There was no invitational address in 1969 and 1973. In 1984, the General Session was renamed "The Plenary Session, and from 1984-1998 the event was staged on Thursday. In 1999, the Plenary Session was shifted to Wednesday evening and was followed by the Welcome Social, an arrangement that remains to the present. Beginning in 1984, Thursday evening became devoted to a special "drink and dinner" occasion, which evolved from the Thursday evening "Smoker" as will be described later.

In the 1941 business meeting the recommendation that publication arrangements with Tennessee Academy of Science be continued was passed. Other discussion emphasized the desirability of meeting in conjunction with such groups as the newly organized Southern Association for the Advancement of Science. Other discussion opposed this idea because the meeting would become too large. As mentioned above, ASB had sent a delegate (the Secretary-Treasurer) to the founding meeting of SAAS in Mobile, AL. At the 1942 meeting in Miami, FL, a recommendation that the secretary-treasurer convey to the secretary of SAAS a friendly interest of ASB and a request for ASB to have representation in SAAS. By 1949, the Association officially affiliated with the

American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the 1949 Bylaws were revised to reflect affiliation through a change in Article V- Duties of Officers which was amended to read,

“The President shall be the directing officer of the association and shall perform the usual duties of such office. Biennially, he shall appoint with the advice of the Executive Committee a representative on the Council of the *American Association for the Advancement of Science*, the appointee to be a Fellow of AAAS.”

One might wonder how strictly the requirement was applied that the representative be a “Fellow of AAAS”. Membership for a scientist in AAAS in essence requires the payment of dues, but to be selected as a Fellow of the Association is an honor reserved for only a few.

In the early years of the Association, the Annual Meeting followed an agenda that was rather rigidly structured. The program of paper presentations was inserted in the session where all other business was conducted. In the 1938, 1942, and 1949 Bylaws, meeting design was specified as follows:

“Article VI. – Order of Business. The following shall be the order of business: (1) Call to order. (2) Report of Secretary-Treasurer. (3) Report of Executive Committee (4) Report of special committees. (5) Election of members. (6) Unfinished business. (7) New Business. (8) Appointments for special committees. (9) Election of Officers. (10) Program. (11) Adjournment. The position of the program in the order of business may be changed according to convenience.”

The order of business was not specified in the 1955 Bylaws, and the program for each meeting was from that time forward separated from the matters addressed in the Annual Business Meeting.

The 6th Annual Meeting, April 16, 17, 18, 1942 at the University of Miami was the first 3-day meeting. Thursday the 16th was for field trips. The next meeting, the 7th, was again for only two days, April 19, 20, 1946 (no meeting in 1943, '44, or '45). Two-day meetings prevailed in 1947 and 1948, and the 1947 meeting was a joint one with the SE section of Botanical Society of America and the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club. Apparently SABC did not meet with ASB in 1948. Contrary to present tradition, the Business meeting April 16, 1948 at the University of Florida occurred in two sessions, viz., 8:30 AM and 4:30 PM.

(Author's note: Two Business Meetings at the Annual Meeting and daily meetings of the Executive Committee commonly occurred in the early years of the Association.)

In 1949, April 14-16 (3 day meeting again) at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, the meeting included the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club, SE section of the Botanical Society of America, the KY-TN Branch of The Society of American Bacteriologists, and the SE Section of that same society. At this 1949 meeting, the Executive Committee held three meetings, one meeting each day.

In 1950, the meeting was listed as occurring on April 7th and 8th; but the Executive Committee met on Thursday, April 6th. Paper sessions were long enough now to have an "Intermission". From 1950 to the present, paper sessions usually have a "break" midway through the session. In 1953, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill hosted the 14th Annual Meeting, April 16-18. Again, the 3-day meeting was restored. In 1956, Duke University, Durham, NC hosted the 17th Annual Meeting, April 19-21. Meeting jointly with ASB were the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club, the SE section of the Botanical Society of America, and for the first time with American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

(Author's note: I joined the Association at this meeting; the first one I attended).

In 1957, the University of Georgia, Athens hosted the 18th Annual Meeting, April 18-20. The American Society of Ichthyologist and Herpetologist did not meet with the Association, but returned to the 19th Annual Meeting in 1958, April 17-19 at Florida State University, Tallahassee. Tri-Beta met with ASB for the first time in 1958. Wednesday was added to the schedule for the first time at the 29th Annual Meeting in 1968 at the University of Georgia. No events were scheduled on Wednesday in 1969 or in 1971 through 1973. Wednesday appeared in the schedule in 1970 and from 1974 to the present. Wednesday has marked the first day of the four-day Annual Meeting.

On the Evolution of the Host Institution

The concept, "host institution" has evolved toward "reduction" over the years. The term, "host" was used initially because the institutional sites of our meeting were true "hosts" which they have seldom been at any meeting over the last 50 years. In the early years, colleges and universities tried to entice the Association to come to their campuses much as governors try to bring industries to their states. In fact the "Host Institution" actually paid for the meeting! They supplied meeting rooms, projection equipment, and dormitory rooms for lodging at a very low price (Citadel, 1954; room cost \$2.00). In Chapel Hill, 1953, the registration fee for ASB was only \$0.50 simply because the meeting expenses were so minimal.

The last two meetings of ASB where all events except social ones occurred on a campus were USC, Columbia, SC, 1986 and Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA, 1996. Interestingly, Georgia Southern was the first "host" institution to select a venue miles away from the campus. In 1974, Georgia Southern served as the host institution, but held the meeting in Savannah, GA. The University of Tennessee hosted the 2006 meeting, not in Knoxville, but in Gatlinburg.

In the very early years of the Association, dormitory rooms were made available at a very low cost to those attending the annual meeting. The last institution to make dormitory rooms available to any class of members was the University of Virginia for the 1965 Annual Meeting. In 1969, Memphis State University offered accommodations in a housing facility known as "Highland Towers" which were dormitory-like in respect to there being no private rooms and

no private baths. Dormitory rooms were offered for students only by the University of South Alabama in 1972 and for all members by Western Kentucky University in 1973, and the 1973 Annual Meeting in Bowling Green, KY is the last meeting where dormitory room accommodations were available.

Camping facilities were mentioned in the *ASB Bulletin* as an accommodation option for the 1966-68 and 1977-88 meetings. After 1988, even when campgrounds were located close to the meeting site, they were not listed in the *ASB Bulletin* or *Southeastern Biology*.

The meeting in a hotel (Knoxville, TN, 1995) or convention center (Columbia, SC, 2007) has now become the rule. "Host" institutions pay little or usually none of the costs. When the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of South Carolina asked the President of the institution, Andrew Sorensen, for permission to host ASB for its 68th Annual Meeting, he said, "Sure, that would be great!" followed by, "So long as it doesn't cost us any money." Contrast that viewpoint from the one apparently in effect for the 7th Annual Meeting, April 19, 20, 1946 which too was held at the University of South Carolina. For the "Annual Dinner" (Banquet) on April 19th members of the Association were *guests* of the University. The banquet costs were paid by the institution.

(Author's note: That the members were "guests" of the University of South Carolina for the "Annual Dinner [banquet] indicates that host institutions in the early years competed for the "honor" of serving as Host for the Annual Meeting..)

In 2005, the Executive Committee decided to engage the services of a professional Meetings Coordinator to make most of the arrangements for the annual meeting of the Association and the interim meeting of the Executive Committee. The Meetings Coordinator had only limited responsibility for the 2005 meeting hosted by the University of North Alabama in Florence but carried out a full range of duties in arranging the 2006 meeting in Gatlinburg, TN and all annual meetings to the present. Virtually the only feature of the annual meeting that remained outside of the Meetings Coordinator's purview was the meeting program; papers, posters, and symposia. Establishment of the office of Meetings Coordinator had a major impact on the responsibilities of the host institution largely through the reduction of the duties of the Local Arrangements Committee. Having a Meetings Coordinator also had a major impact on the meeting site choices as decided by the Place of Meeting Committee.

Today's economic climate has clearly dictated that more attention must be paid to the bottom line of meeting costs. One measure introduced by the Meetings Coordinator to reduce costs without reducing in any way the quality of the meeting is to have meeting venues compete for ASB business. By this measure, meeting costs become the primary consideration and one that has great impact of the roles of the host institution, the Local Arrangements Committee, and the Place of Meeting Committee largely by diluting the traditional responsibilities of these Committees as will be explained more fully later. These inevitable changes are not entirely pleasing to many members of the Association. However, all should realize that change just happens and may as well be taken

for granted — watched like a movie sans worry and with faith in a positive outcome.

On the Evolution of the Program Committee and the Local Arrangements Committee

From 1937 to 1951, the office of Secretary-Treasurer was assigned the financial and record keeping duties traditional for that office in most professional societies. In 1947, although the office was still Secretary-Treasurer, reports were being offered by the “Secretary” and by the “Treasurer”. In effect, there were two offices served by one person, as the first person to hold the office in 1937 envisioned it to be. In 1951, the office was officially divided into two offices, Secretary and Treasurer.

In the first Constitution and Bylaws of 1938 (a single document) and its revisions into separate documents in 1942 and 1949, the Program Committee was listed as a “Constitutional” Committee chaired by the Secretary-Treasurer (as a part of the secretarial duties). The Program Committee was first established in the 1942 Constitution (not in the Bylaws) and assigned to “Article VIII – Special Committees”.

Apparently the Secretary served as *de facto* Chairman of the committee because the 1955 Bylaws [*ASB Bulletin* 2(2): 33] stated, “The Secretary shall... work with the Program Committee in arranging the program...” At the April, 1956, meeting as reported in the July 14, 1956 issue of the *ASB Bulletin* 2(3), note was taken that the Program Committee is a Constitutional committee, and that in the past, the Secretary has essentially functioned as chairman of the committee. It was decided that the Secretary should no longer be burdened with this responsibility, but formal action to that end was not reported. Note that the reference to the committee as a “Constitutional committee” harkens back to the 1942 Constitution referred to above. However, in publications of the Constitution and Bylaws from 1949 to 1966 the Program Committee was listed in the Bylaws as a Regular (today termed “Standing”) Committee. In the 1955 Bylaws, the Local Arrangements Committee was not listed. Clearly there was at that time, indeed, a Local Arrangements Committee charged with making arrangements for the annual meeting. In the 1951, *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* 26(3): 185, the Resolutions Committee report from the 1950 annual meeting in Charlottesville, VA expressed “...appreciation to the Committee on Local Arrangements...”

On June 27, 1950, a study Committee on Local Arrangements was appointed by President Elon Byrd [1951, *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* 26(3): 182-183] and charged with writing a set of duties for the host institution in arranging for the annual meeting. The committee submitted a report which was adopted by the Association, viz., “A Guide to the Duties and Functions of the Host Institution for the Annual Meeting of the Association of Southeastern Biologists”. The guide, published in the 1951 issue of the journal (pp. 182,183), did not include reference to the Program Committee but addressed duties that were to be assigned to the Local Arrangements Committee of the host institution.

The guide clearly shows that the fundamental structure of the annual meeting has shown considerable change since 1950 and so is reprinted here:

“A Guide to the Duties and Functions of the Host Institution for the Annual Meeting of the Association of Southeastern Biologists

- I. Meeting of the Executive Committee.
 - A. Held on Thursday evening before the regular meetings which begin on Friday.
 - B. The place of the meeting would normally be the home of some member of the association at the host institution.
 - C. The time will depend on other plans for the evening. If a symposium or other meeting is held, the committee would meet early.
- II. Symposium or other special program featuring a topic of current interest or a field for which the host institution has special facilities or contributions.
 - A. This part of the program is optional.
 - B. When held, it would be on Thursday evening.
- III. Registration
 - A. Begin at 8:00 A.M. on Friday and have the facilities available through most of the day.
 - B. Besides regular registration cards, representatives for the treasurer, field trips, lodging, and banquet should be present
 - C. Most of the arrangements for lodging will have been made before the meeting, but assistance should be provided for those not already housed.
 1. A representative of the local committee will investigate lodging facilities well in advance of the meeting date and provide the members with the necessary data for making reservations.
 2. Dormitories, tourist homes, tourist courts, and hotels may be used, depending on the facilities at the institution.

- IV. Business meeting of the A.S.B.
 - A. Time: Friday, 8:30-9:00 A.M.
 - B. Place: The largest room or auditorium in which one of the sectional meetings is to be held.
- V. Sectional meetings, 9:00-12:00 P.M.
 - A. Botany, Zoology, and any other group that may be meeting with the Association.
 - B. Each section should have a room or auditorium that can be darkened sufficiently to show kodachrome slides. Screen and projectors for 2" x 2" and 3¼" x 4¼" slides should be provided for each room with an operator if possible.
- VI. Luncheon meeting.
 - A. Optional as a group meeting with a program.
 - B. At least provision should be made for a quick lunch for a large group at a cafeteria if one is available.
- VII. General session for presentation of papers, 1:30-4:30 P.M.
 - A. Held in an auditorium or Hall that can be completely darkened and seating 200 persons, yet with ventilation provided.
 - B. Screen and projectors for slides should be available.
 - C. An amplifier with a lapel microphone is desirable.
- VIII. Short business meeting following papers – optional.
- IX. Entertainment for the remainder of the afternoon. Several options are suggested.
 - A. The president or other official of the host institution may give tea for the members and visitors.
 - B. The association will, if necessary, bear expense of tea, sandwiches, etc., for a tea held in some member's home, or one held in a lounge, the biology building, or other suitable place on the campus.
 - C. Serving can be handled by the wives of members at host institution or some student organization on the campus.
- X. Annual Dinner, 7:00 P.M., Friday.
 - A. Held at a hotel or other large dining room.
 - B. Number attending will vary and may be estimated by sending out addressed postal cards with the regular announcements to be returned with indication of intent to attend banquet, take field trips, etc.
 - C. Expense will be borne by members, but every attempt should be made to hold rate down.

- D. Program.
 - 1. Welcome by official of host institution.
 - 2. Response by representative of A.S.B.
 - 3. Presentation of guests.
 - 4. Presentation of awards.
 - 5. Address by retiring president.
- XI. Field trips, Botany and Zoology.
 - A. Arrangements will depend upon the situation at the host institution.
 - B. Transportation will usually be provided by automobiles of members with a coordinator at the registration desk making arrangements.
 - C. A leader shall be provided who knows the local flora or fauna and the roads and trails of the area.
- XII. Business meeting, 8:30-9:00 A.M. Saturday in the meeting place for the general session.
- XIII. General session for presentation of papers, 9:00-12:00 P.M.
 - A. Auditorium or room of size of largest section of previous day.
 - B. Facilities for complete darkening and ventilation.
 - C. Screen and projector for slides.
- XIV. Adjournment, 12:00 noon Saturday.”

The reader will note that these guidelines are of a very general presentation, and some information for implementing meeting plans is not offered (e.g., the time schedule for field trips). Clearly, however, this guide shows that the nature of the Annual Meeting has markedly changed.

The first issue of the *ASB Bulletin* 1(1), March, 1954 did not make reference to the Local Arrangements Committee, and actually the first mention of the Committee in the April, 1959 issue [*ASB Bulletin* 6(2)] did not include a listing of members with assigned duties. Nor did the April, 1960 7(2) and April, 1962 8(2) issues. The committee members without assignments were listed in the April, 1961 9(2) issue, but from April, 1963, 10(2) through April, 1980 27(2) issues those serving on the Local Arrangements Committee were not listed. In April, 1981, 28(2), members serving on the Local Arrangements Committee were listed with duties assigned, and the Program Subcommittee was identified. Proposed Bylaws changes reported in the *ASB Bulletin* 18(1), January 1971, included Article VII - Regular Committees. C. Program Committee was changed to G. Local Arrangements and Program Committee (“C.” designated the new Research Awards Committee). This change, published in the *ASB Bulletin* 20(3): 114, marks the first inclusion of Local Arrangements as a Regular (now referred to as “Standing”) Committee. The committee would be listed among the standing

committees as the Local Arrangements and Program Committee in the Bylaws from 1973 to 1988.

The *ASB Bulletin* 29(2), April, 1982 through 33(2), April, 1986 lists the Local Arrangements Committee with a Program subcommittee. In 34(2), April, 1987, the committee was not listed, and only "Useful Telephone Numbers" were provided. In 35(2), April, 1988 through 42(2), April, 1995 (except no listing in 39(2), 1992), the listing of "Useful Telephone Numbers" was continued. In 43(2), April, 1996, there appeared a full page listing as "Useful Contact Information" that included all subcommittees with names of the chairs, telephone and fax number, and e-mail addresses. From 44(2), April, 1997 to 59(2), April, 2012, the same information is provided under the name "Local Arrangement Committee". From the 1996 to the 2011 Bylaws, the committee was referred to as the Local Arrangements Committee and included a subcommittee for the program.

The Executive Committee in 2008 set up a new presidential *ad hoc* committee, viz., The Program Committee. This committee has arranged the program for the 2011 and 2012 Annual Meetings, and it likely will become a standing committee that would arrange the program for each annual meeting. Only by chance would this committee have a member who was associated with the "host" institution. This model recently appeared at the Florence, AL meeting in 2005. The Local Arrangements Committee was staffed by faculty at the University of North Alabama, except for the Program Subcommittee composed of faculty at Troy University, Troy, Alabama. Establishment of a separate Program Committee greatly reduces the responsibilities of the Local Arrangements Committee which furnishes volunteers for registration and assisting exhibitors' move in/out of the exhibit hall; arranges field trips; and puts the Meetings Coordinator in touch with key persons at the meeting site to assist him in his finalization of the arrangements. Along with the Place of Meeting Committee, the Meetings Coordinator identifies a potential host University/College for the Annual Meeting. He or she will conduct site visits for future meetings, develop and manage a comparison budget for potential sites and select/secure the final location for the meeting. In addition, the Meetings Coordinator will negotiate hotel and convention center comprehensive contracts for room nights and all meeting space requirements. He/she will develop menus for all meal functions, arrange for the printing of the "On-site Program" or "Schedule-At-A-Glance", organize the Silent Auction, recruit exhibitors, manage the exhibitor database, arrange all services for exhibitors, organize and manage the Commercial Workshop Program, and with the Local Arrangements Committee coordinate volunteers for assisting exhibitors and working with on-site registration. He or she will arrange the exhibitors' breakfast, secure hotel accommodations for the Plenary Speaker, and finally will identify and secure vendors for the following services as required: entertainment; food and Beverage; convention decorator; convention signage; poster boards; electrical contractor; shipping contractor; cyber café & internet; shuttle services; audiovisual support-projector screens and podiums; and on-line and on-site registration services.

A proposal to combine the Local Arrangements Committee and Place of Meeting Committee was offered by the archivist to the Executive Committee at its interim meeting, October 1, 2011 to form the Annual Meeting Arrangements

Committee (AMAC) with members drawn from the host institution and other institutions as well. The actual proposal offered follows:

“The Annual Meeting Arrangements Committee – A Standing Committee To Replace the Local Arrangements and Place of Meeting Committees

Structure: The committee would have **six** members – the Meetings Coordinator (permanent chair), **two** members from the host institution, and **three** members appointed by the President and approved by the Executive Committee. These members would serve terms of 3 years with the option of reappointment. To initiate the committee, one person would be appointed to serve the final year of the term, another to serve for two years, and the third member to serve three years. New appointments or reappointments of one member would occur each year.

Membership and Responsibilities:

The Meetings Coordinator would serve as the permanent chair of this committee. He/she would choose the site for each annual meeting in consultation with the Executive Committee and would secure faculty, staff, and/or student volunteers for specific tasks.

The two committee members from the host institution would complete the following tasks:

- (1) Secure the LCD projectors and laptop computers required for the meeting.
- (2) Coordinate LCD/computer needs with the Program Committee.
- (3) Place the Meetings Coordinator in contact with key persons in charge of facilities required for the meeting.

The three committee members appointed by the President would complete the following tasks:

- (1) With advice from appropriate contacts at the host institution, arrange for field trips with member interests in mind and recruit leaders for each trip.
- (2) Seek donation of items for the silent auction, track the bids, and announce the auction results.
- (3) Assist the Meetings Coordinator in familiarizing volunteers with their specific tasks and assist in solving unanticipated problems as directed by the Meetings Coordinator.”

This proposal was adopted at the October 1, 2011 Interim Meeting of the Executive Committee in Chattanooga, TN.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS: A CURIOUS NARRATIVE

The search for the important events in the evolution of the Constitution and Bylaws was directed primarily to issues of the *ASB Bulletin* and to the Association Archives. Information locked away in the archives was perceived as essential to the accuracy of this report. Some minor revisions reported in the *ASB Bulletin* are not discussed in this document. The change of the fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year (*ASB Bulletin* 7(3): 51) exemplifies the type of item excluded. Most of the discussion centers around the three most important Articles in the Constitution, viz., the Articles covering: 1) Purposes or Objectives; 2) Disposition of Property; and 3) Incorporation. Relatively little attention is accorded to changes in the Bylaws where most revision has occurred over the years. The Bylaws define the policies for day to day operation of the Association, and modification of these policies is to be expected with continuing changes in the membership of the Executive Committee. The Constitution, on the other hand, reflects the general philosophy and infrastructure of the organization, and accordingly is less subject to change. Revisions in the Constitution, especially in the three Articles mentioned above, affect the nature of the organization and dramatically impact the legal relations of the Association with the Internal Revenue Service and with the Department of State in North Carolina, the agency that issued the Articles of Incorporation to the Association. The content of this brief history should benefit the reader by offering instruction about the past and insight to the future.

The Constitution and By-Laws were originally written as two parts of a single document, and later treated as two separate ones. "About Our Constitution" is the title of a short paragraph that makes the first mention of this document ever to appear in the *ASB Bulletin*. In that March, 1954 issue [1 (1)], the document was published along with the announced intention of the Executive Committee to undertake an extensive revision which would be published prior to the 1955 Annual Meeting of the Association. The Constitution and By-Laws were adopted in 1938 and revised in 1942 and 1949. From the beginning, the documents of governance were subject to revision as exemplified by the 1938 and 1942 documents. In 1938, Article III, Section 1. stated that, "The membership of this organization shall belong to one class to be designated as *Members*" whereas in 1942, this section read, "Members, in general, shall be residents of the Southeastern States and shall be known as (A) Active Members and (B) Emeritus Members." The change from "Members shall be..." to "Members *in general* shall be..." may be considered slight, yet it marks a significant change toward a more inclusive membership philosophy. Article IV of the 1938 Constitution designated three officers, President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. In 1942, the office of President-Elect was added. In the 1954 issue of the Bulletin, along with the announced plan for revision, the 1949 version was presented to the membership. The plan for revision was developed at a meeting of the Executive Committee during the 1953 Annual Meeting in Chapel Hill. President Bruce D. Reynolds appointed a study committee composed of E. E. Byrd (Chairman), Margaret Hess, C. S. Shoup, and H. K. Wallace, and the committee submitted a revision to the Executive Committee at its interim meeting in July, 1953. At the Baton Rouge Annual Meeting, April, 1954, the

Executive Committee appointed Bruce D. Reynolds and Horton H. Hobbs to make a final draft, and this draft was unanimously approved by the Executive Committee at its interim meeting at Gainesville, FL in September, 1954. The revision, "The Proposed New Constitution", to include both Constitution and By-Laws, was published in December, 1954 [*ASB Bulletin* 1(4): 54, 55] with the announcement that the documents would be submitted to the membership for action at the 1955 Annual Meeting in Charleston. The new Constitution and By-Laws were adopted by the Association in Charleston, SC on April 22, 1955, and were published in June, 1955 [*ASB Bulletin* 2(2): 32, 33]. Accompanying this printing was an announcement that the approved documents differ from the revisions published in December, 1954 [*ASB Bulletin* 1(4): 54, 55] only in Article V of the Bylaws with the addition of sections 3 (Editor of the *ASB Bulletin* as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee and section 4 (Executive Committee as the ex-officio Editorial Board for the *ASB Bulletin*) and the renumbering of the previous section 3 as section 5.

From the Constitution of 1949 to the proposed new Constitution of December, 1954, a marked change occurred in Article II (*Purposes*) and in Article X. [1949; Article VII. in the 1954 revision] (*Amendments*). Neither of these Articles was further revised when the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted in 1955. Apparently, Dr. Byrd's committee was attuned to the prevalent philosophical views of the membership. The 1949 and 1954 versions of these Articles are provided below for your comparison:

Article II. *Purposes* [*ASB Bulletin* 1(1)]

The purposes of this association shall be: 1. To promote scientific research. 2. To secure personal and professional contacts among those engaged in biological work in the Southeast and thus to promote greater unity and cooperation among its members. 3. To promote the development of a sound biological point of view and **a realization of the relation of fundamental knowledge in this field to the solution of problems peculiar to the Southeast.** 4. To promote the study and preservation of the biological resources of this region.

Article II. *Purposes* [*ASB Bulletin* 1(4), 2(2)]

The purposes of the Association shall be to (A) encourage research and instruction in the fields of the biological sciences, (B) *foster a spirit of cooperation among the membership*, (C) **emphasize the relation of fundamental knowledge in biology to the solution of biological problems**, (D) strive toward the preservation of biological resources, and (E) *serve as a medium for professional contacts among the membership*.

Article X. *Amendments* [*ASB Bulletin* 1(1)]

This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a three-fourths majority of those present and voting, provided that notice of said amendment has been sent to each member at least ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

Article VII. *Amendments* [ASB Bulletin 1(4), 2(2)]

Section 1. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a three-fourths majority of those present, provided due notice of said amendment has been sent by the Secretary to each member at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting, and provided the amendment has been proposed by the Executive Committee or by a committee authorized by the Association at a previous meeting.

Section 2. Amendments to this constitution shall become effective at the close of the annual meeting at which they were adopted.

The portions of Article II in **bold print** or *italics* have a special significance which will be discussed later. The Constitutions of 1949 and 1955 did not contain Articles treating the disposition of property or incorporation. A complete account of changes in the *Objectives* or *Purposes* of the Association appears at the end of this brief history of the constitution and bylaws.

Between April, 1955 and May, 1959, only two changes in the Bylaws were proposed by the Executive Committee. At the April, 1957 Annual Meeting in Athens, as announced in March [ASB Bulletin 4(1):2], Article VI was to be revised to add the Fellowship and Research Awards Committees as regular committees. Whether this revision was accepted was never reported in the *Bulletin*. In any case, these committees did not appear in the next two printings of the Bylaws in January, 1960 [ASB Bulletin 7(1): 12] and January, 1966 [ASB Bulletin 13(1): 18]. Uncertainty as to actions taken by the membership appears in several other instances throughout the history of the Association. The second proposal, announced in March, 1958 for action at the upcoming April Annual Meeting in Tallahassee, revised Article I to require each applicant for membership to have recommendations from two members in good standing submitted to the Treasurer before active status could be granted. This revision was accepted.

Sometime between the Annual Meetings in Tallahassee, 1958 and Knoxville, 1959, the Association applied for tax exempt status under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The application was denied on the basis that the Constitution was unsatisfactory for three reasons. In the first place, Sections B and E of Article II (*Purposes*) would apply to a business league or professional organization. Secondly, the purposes of the organization could be changed freely at the will of the membership, and finally, no provision was made for the disposition of funds should the organization be dissolved. At the Annual Business Meeting in Knoxville, a letter from the Exempt Organization Branch of the Internal Revenue Service was read in part, and the major points were recorded in the "Proceedings of the Knoxville Meeting" published in the July issue of the *Bulletin* [ASB Bulletin 6(3): 42] as follows:

"This letter advised ASB of a ruling that it is not exempt from income tax under section 501 (c) (3) of the internal revenue code because it is 'an association of persons having a common business interest and your principal objective is the advancement of that common interest rather than an association organized and

operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified' in the section of the code mentioned above."

A protest to this ruling was filed and a meeting of representatives of the ASB with internal revenue officials was scheduled to be held in Washington early in May. For a report of the results of this meeting, see "Association Affairs" [*ASB Bulletin* 6(3): 38]. That report made clear the identity of the participants in this meeting and the exact position taken by the Internal Revenue Service:

"On May 13, 1959, Past-President Mary Ester Gaulden, President Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., and Mr. Calvin H. Cobb, member of a law firm that represents AAAS, met in Washington, D. C., with two representatives of the Internal Revenue Service, Mr. John A. Barber and Mr. J. A. Tedesco. This conference was requested in connection with our protest of a ruling made by the Internal Revenue service that ASB is not organized and operated exclusively for scientific and educational purposes but that its activities and objectives are characteristic of a business league or professional association. Contributions made to a scientific educational organization are deductible while those to a business league are not."

The option of accepting the ruling of the Internal Revenue Service was rejected by the Executive Committee in favor of undertaking a major revision of the Constitution and submitting a new application. Mr. Cobb was to prepare a draft of the revised Constitution which was to be submitted by President Hobbs to the Executive Committee for approval at its interim meeting and to the membership for adoption at the April, 1960 Annual Meeting in New Orleans. The report on the outcome of this effort by President Hobbs [*ASB Bulletin* 7(1): 2] has a special significance and is, therefore, presented here in its entirety:

"It was almost a year ago that the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Association became aware of the fact that the Association had been denied tax exemption under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (as amended). Since that time we have concentrated our efforts on investigating what must have appeared to the Internal Revenue Service to have been Business-League overtones in our Constitution. With the able assistance of Mr. Calvin H. Cobb, Jr., and the hard work of our President-Elect, Dr. Victor Greulach, a revision of our Constitution and By-Laws was prepared. An interim meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Atlanta on November 21 at which time the Committee spent a number of hours in studying the proposed revisions. On page 10 of this issue is a copy of the proposed revision of our Constitution and By-Laws that will be submitted to the membership for adoption by the Executive Committee at our Annual Meeting at Loyola (New Orleans) in April. For your convenience, all proposed modifications and additions are set in capital and small capital letters, for purpose of ready comparison with the Constitution under which we are now operating; the latter appears in Volume 2, Number 2 of the Bulletin. *A few amendments may be found in subsequent issues.*

We hope to have definite recommendations concerning incorporation for proposal by April. If you are aware of matters which should come to the

attention of the Executive Committee, I shall appreciate your advising me of them.”

Two sentences above are *italicized* for your attention. The first one underscores the suspicion that revisions of the Constitution and Bylaws sometimes were not indicated in new printings of the documents. The significance of the second sentence will become clear later when attention is focused on the wording of Article VIII (*Incorporation*) in various printings of the Constitution through the years. The proposed revision of the Constitution and By-Laws [*ASB Bulletin* 7(1): 10-12], in which all additions and modifications were set in upper case, was the first one to treat the four Articles covering Purposes or Objectives, Disposition of Property, Incorporation, and Amendments. In the proposed revision, three of the Articles were set in upper case, but Article IX (*Amendments*), although significantly modified, was cast in regular script. Changes of significant impact in this Article requiring IRS approval of amendments to Articles II and VII, therefore, were not emphasized to the membership. The four Articles, two of which (Articles II and IX) can be compared with their counterparts (Articles II and VII) in earlier Constitutions are presented here as they appeared in the *Bulletin* (except not in all upper case):

Article II. *Objectives*

The objectives of the Association shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner the advancement of biology as a science by the promotion of research in biology; by the increase and diffusion of knowledge of biology to the solution of biological problems; by the preservation of biological resources; and by its meetings, reports, discussions and publications to promote scientific interests and inquiry, thereby adding to the health, happiness and knowledge of all peoples.

Article VII. *Disposition of Property*

In the event of the dissolution or termination of the Association, title to and possession of all the property of the Association shall pass forthwith to the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Washington, D. C., if then in existence and qualified for exemption under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended, and otherwise to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D. C.

Article VIII. *Incorporation*

The Executive Committee, with the approval of the membership in a vote at an annual meeting, may apply for incorporation of the Association as a non-profit scientific and educational organization without capital stock under the laws of any of the southeastern states within its area.

Article IX. *Amendments*

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a three-fourths majority of those present, provided due notice of said amendment has been sent by the Secretary to each member at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting, and provided the amendment has been proposed by the Executive Committee or by a committee authorized by the Association at a

previous annual meeting, provided that so long as the Association shall be or remain an organization exempt under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, no amendment shall be made to Article II or Article VII of this Constitution without consent having been obtained from the Internal Revenue Service.

Section 2. Amendments to this Constitution shall become effective at the close of the annual meeting at which they were adopted.

The reader should notice that all of the objections raised by the Internal Revenue Service had been met in this revision. Items B. and E. in Article II (*Purposes*) [*ASB Bulletin* 2(2): 32] were deleted from the revised Article II (*Objectives*). A plan for the disposition of property in the event of the demise of ASB was offered in Article VII of the revision, and a provision was made (Article IX) whereby Articles II and VII could not be amended without consent of the Internal Revenue Service.

The revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was adopted at the 1960 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, as was obscurely announced in two sentences buried in the published "Proceedings of the New Orleans Meeting" [*ASB Bulletin* 7(3): 51]. Some *fait accompli* references also appeared in later issues of the *Bulletin* [e.g., *ASB Bulletin* 8(1): 2]. Adoption of the new Constitution did not result in the immediate incorporation of the Association as was made clear by President Victor A. Greulach. Consider the following excerpts from the "President's Message" in the July, 1960 issue of the *Bulletin* [*ASB Bulletin* 7(3): 46]:

"At present we are faced with...problems: Securing tax exempt status as a non-profit scientific and educational organization; incorporating as a non-profit organization; and...Our efforts to secure tax exempt status are continuing and since we have adopted our new constitution we anticipate favorable action on our next application to the Internal Revenue Bureau. Professor M. S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina School of Law, a specialist in corporation and tax law, has agreed to assist the Association both in its efforts to secure tax exempt status and in incorporating. It appears that the process of incorporating will not involve any undue difficulty or expense."

President Greulach continued to keep the membership advised as indicated by the following excerpt from the "President's Message" [*ASB Bulletin* 7(4): 58]:

"Progress is being made in the incorporation of A.S.B. and it is likely that the procedure will have been completed by the time this is in print. As soon as incorporation is completed, negotiation for tax exempt status as a non-profit scientific and educational organization will be resumed. The Executive Committee will hold an interim meeting in Chapel Hill sometime in October and will for the first time be functioning as the board of directors of A.S.B., Incorporated."

"A Note from the President" published in the January, 1961 issue of the *Bulletin* (*ASB Bulletin* 8(1): 2) contained an announcement from Dr. Greulach that the Association finally achieved corporate status, and an excerpt from his message follows:

“On October 28 the Association of Southeastern Biologists was issued a North Carolina charter as a non-profit scientific and educational corporation. At the meeting of the Executive Committee in Chapel Hill on October 29 formal action was taken transferring all members, officers, assets and the constitution and by-laws of ASB to the new Corporation, the Association of Southeastern Biologists, Inc. Just subsequent to the incorporation the State of North Carolina declared ASB, Inc. to be exempt from state taxes. We are now making a new application to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for federal tax-exempt status. In view of the revision of our constitution made at New Orleans, our incorporation and our tax-exempt status in North Carolina, we anticipate favorable action on our new application to the federal government.

Since a corporation must have a resident agent who deals with the State in corporate matters, the Executive Committee has appointed Dr. William J. Koch, associate professor of botany at the University of North Carolina as agent for an indefinite term. The position carries no compensation, very little in the way of duties, and no authority regarding the internal affairs of ASB. The Executive Committee now constitutes the Board of Directors of the new corporation and will continue to function as in the past.”

William J. Koch later became a candidate for Member-at-Large on the Executive Committee, and the last item in his biographical sketch was, "ASB (agent for incorporation, 1961C)" [*ASB Bulletin* 16(2): 75]. Dr. Greulach's announcement and William J. Koch's biographical sketch represent the only references to incorporation of the Association ever to appear in the *ASB Bulletin*, except for an obscure inclusion of "Inc." in the *Bulletin* masthead. The *Bulletin* masthead [*ASB Bulletin* 8(1): 2] on the same page as Dr. Greulach's "Note from the President" was the first one to acknowledge incorporation of the Association]:

“The ASB Bulletin is the official quarterly publication of the Association of Southeastern Biologists, Inc., and...”

Reference to "the Association of Southeastern Biologists, Inc." appeared in the *Bulletin* masthead in every issue from January, 1961 through January, 1987 [*ASB Bulletin* 8(1) C 34(1)]. Irony would have it that the first issue to exclude *Inc.* from the *Bulletin* masthead was the April, 1987 issue with golden cover, specially printed to commemorate the Association's 50th Anniversary and 48th Annual Meeting. The opening sentence of the *Bulletin* masthead in that issue reads:

“The ASB Bulletin, established in 1954 as the official quarterly publication of the Association of Southeastern Biologists, a non-profit scientific and educational association...”

From January, 1987 through April, 1998 the *Bulletin* masthead has excluded any reference to *ASB, Inc.*, and from October, 1988 through October, 2010, the opening line has also excluded reference to *ASB* as "a non-profit scientific and educational association". This exclusion is expected to continue.

The "Articles of Incorporation of the Association of Southeastern Biologists" were issued on October 28, 1960 under the signatures of the twelve members of

the Board of Directors (Executive Committee), viz., Victor A. Greulach, Walter S. Flory, Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., Harold J. Humm, Elsie Quarterman, W. D. Burbank, James H. Gregg, Robert B. Short, B. Theodore Cole, Royal E. Shanks, Eugene P. Odum, and Charles E. Jenner. The initial registered agent of the corporation, as was quoted earlier from the remarks of President Greulach, was William J. Koch. Articles II, VII, and IX of the Constitution, adopted April 22, 1960 [ASB Bulletin 7 (1)] provide the justification for the tax exempt status of the Association. Article VIII of the Constitution *should have been* adjusted to embody the concepts contained in paragraph 9 of the Articles of Incorporation which reads as follows:

“This corporation is organized exclusively for educational and scientific purposes. It has and will have no capital stock. No member shall have any title or interest in the property of the corporation and no dividends or profits shall be declared or paid to any member.”

Article VIII merely empowered the Executive Committee and membership, to apply for Incorporation.

Article VIII. Incorporation

The Executive Committee, with the approval of the membership in a vote at an annual meeting, may apply for incorporation of the Association as a non-profit scientific and educational organization without capital stock under the laws of any of the southeastern states within its area.

The significance of Article VIII (*Incorporation*) is to be found in its wording which has remained relatively unchanged in all adopted revisions of the Constitution from April, 1960 until the January, 1996 revision [ASB Bulletin 43(1)]; a clear example of institutional memory loss. As mentioned earlier, the fact of incorporation was recorded once in a small print announcement [ASB Bulletin 8(1): 2] and acknowledged obscurely in the even smaller print of the *Bulletin* masthead [ASB Bulletin 8(1) c 34(1)]. Another obscure mentioning may be found in one to several Association brochures in a section entitled, "A Brief History". A brochure published in 1970 states, "Among the milestones in the history of ASB have been...the incorporation of ASB as a non-profit scientific and educational corporation in 1961, and..." Note that the date cited is incorrect. The forgetting, the institutional memory loss, was a programmed consequence of institutional inattention to the "milestones in the history of ASB". A revision of the Constitution and Bylaws presented to the membership for consideration in the January, 1996 issue of the *Bulletin* [ASB Bulletin 43(1)] brings Article VIII of the Constitution into accord with the Articles of Incorporation. The proposed revision for Article VIII follows:

Article VIII. Incorporation

The Association of Southeastern Biologists is incorporated as a non-profit, scientific and educational organization without capital stock and one solely engaged in lawful activity as permitted by Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and by Chapter 55A-86 of the General Statutes of the State of North Carolina. No member shall have any title or

interest in the property of the Association and no dividends or profits shall be declared or paid to any member.

Prior to the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws in January, 1966 [ASB *Bulletin* 13(1): 15-18], amendments proposed did not involve constitutional Articles critical to the corporate status of the Association. However, in July, 1962 [ASB *Bulletin* 9(3): 56], a proposal to change Article III (*Eligibility*) to Article III (*Eligibility and Affiliation*) was offered. Two alternatives were suggested for changing Section 5, with no indication as to which one was favored by the Constitution Committee. Apparently the membership adopted the longer alternative, since it appeared almost unchanged in the January, 1966 printing of the Constitution.

The Constitution and Bylaws of January, 1966 [ASB *Bulletin* 13(1): 15-18] accurately represented the changes adopted after incorporation of the Association in 1960. Articles II (*Objectives*), VII (*Disposition of Property*), and IX (*Amendments*) of the Constitution, the Articles that carry the justification for corporate status of the Association, have precisely the same wording found in the 1960 document. In January, 1971 [ASB *Bulletin* 18(1): 2, 6], some minor changes in the By-Laws were proposed for Article III (*Duties of Officers*), Article IV (*Dues and Fees*), and Article VII (*Regular Committees*). For the latter Article, five committees were added (Section 1) and assigned duties (Section 2). These changes were adopted at the Annual Business Meeting on April 16, 1971. In April, 1972, as reported October, 1972 [ASB *Bulletin* 19(4): 151], Article II, Section 5 of the Bylaws was revised to change the term of office of the Treasurer to coincide with the calendar year.

In the July, 1973 issue of the *Bulletin*, President Cotter announced the appointment of an *ad hoc* committee, chaired by Margaret Gilbert, to consider revision of the Constitution and Bylaws focusing on recommendations made by Past President Grover Miller. The documents were printed below this announcement [ASB *Bulletin* 20(3): 110-115] for review by the membership before the next Annual Meeting (April, 1974). This presentation is identical to that published in 1966 except for a change in Article II (*Objectives*) of the Constitution and for changes in the By-Laws brought about by amendments already discussed. Mystery surrounds the change in Article II of the Constitution in that the origin of an inserted statement is presently not known. The 1960-1966 versions and 1973 version are presented here respectively with the inserted statement written in *italics*:

Article II. Objectives

The objectives of the Association shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner the advancement of Biology as a science by the promotion of research in Biology; by the increase and diffusion of knowledge of Biology to the solution of biological problems; by the preservation of biological resources; and by its meetings, reports, discussions and publications to promote scientific interests and inquiry, thereby adding to the health, happiness and knowledge of all peoples.

Article II. Objectives

The objectives of the Association shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner the advancement of Biology as a science by the promotion of research in Biology; by the increase and diffusion of knowledge of Biology; *by emphasis of the relation of fundamental knowledge of Biology* to the solution of biological problems; by the preservation of biological resources; and by its meetings, reports, discussions and publications to promote scientific interests and inquiry, thereby adding to the health, happiness and knowledge of all peoples.

The same 1970 brochure mentioned earlier in connection with incorporation of the Association carried an excerpt from Article II under the title, "Purposes" and included the inserted statement. That the title, "Purposes" was chosen for this section of the brochure may offer a clue as to the origin of the inserted statement. Earlier in this report, statements cast in **bold print** in the 1949 Constitution and in the revision proposed in December, 1954 (adopted in 1955 [ASB Bulletin 2(2): 32]) bear some resemblance to the *italicized* portion above. In Article II (*Purposes*) from the 1949 Constitution [ASB Bulletin 1(1)] the statement, "To promote the development of a sound biological point of view and **a realization of the relation of fundamental knowledge in this field to the solution of problems peculiar to the Southeast.**" was changed in the 1954 proposed revision to, "**(C) emphasize the relation of fundamental knowledge in biology to the solution of biological problems,...**" *Purposes*", the designation for Article II in the 1949 and 1954 Constitutions, was changed to "Objectives" in the 1960 revision. The sum of these events indicates that the *italicized* modification of the third objective in Article II (*Objectives*) of the 1973 Constitution was derived by the insertion of objective (C) from Article II (*Purposes*) of the 1954 (1955) Constitution with the minor change of *emphasize* (1954, 1955) to *emphasis of* (1973). The time and more importantly the reason for this revision remains a mystery.

Proposed changes in the 1973 revised Constitution and Bylaws were recommended by the Executive Committee in January, 1975 for vote by the membership at the 1975 Annual Meeting [ASB Bulletin 22(1): 12, 13]. All of these amendments were adopted at the Annual Business Meeting, April 18, 1975 [ASB Bulletin 22(3): 98].

In July, 1984 [ASB Bulletin 31(3): 113], the Executive Committee announced that it had been developing plans to establish an endowment fund for the Association for more than a year. The plans were assigned for study to an *ad hoc* committee chaired by William Grant with the expectation that the establishment of the fund would require an amendment to the Bylaws. In this announcement, consideration by the membership was projected for the April, 1985 Annual Meeting.

On April 14, 1984, the Executive Committee recommended a revision of the Constitution and Bylaws, last published in 1973 [ASB Bulletin 20(3): 110-115]. An announcement of this recommendation was published in the January, 1985 issue of the *Bulletin* along with the 1973 documents [ASB Bulletin 32(1): 9-15]. For revision, portions to be deleted were printed in *italics*, and new wording was shown in **bold print**. Most of the changes were of a minor nature, but two of them involved Articles

of the Constitution that correspond to specific paragraphs in the Association's *Articles of Incorporation*. In Article II (*Objectives*), the statement mysteriously inserted when the 1966 Constitution was published in 1973 was altered from "emphasis of the relation..." to "emphasis on the relation..." In addition, Article VII (*Disposition of Property*) was adjusted to exclude the American Institute of Biological Sciences as a beneficiary, so that all properties on the dissolution or termination of the Association would pass on to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This change was prompted by the decision to discontinue affiliation of the Association with AIBS. [Note: affiliation was apparently reestablished in 1990] Both of these changes along with the original inserted statement that modified the third objective in Article II, although approved by the membership on April 12, 1985 [ASB Bulletin 32(3): 112-117], *must certainly* be regarded as invalid and, therefore, not in effect in the absence of any evidence in the *Bulletin* or Archives that these changes were made with "consent having been obtained from the Internal Revenue Service." [see Article IX (*Amendments*), Section 1; 1960, 1966, 1973, and 1985 Constitutions). A major revision of the Constitution and Bylaws published in the January, 1996 issue of the *Bulletin* [ASB Bulletin 43(1) 1-7], departed significantly from the wording of Articles II (*Objectives*) and VII (*Disposition of Property*) as stated in the 1960 and 1966 Constitutions and in paragraphs 3 and 10 of the *Articles of Incorporation* (1960). The 1996 Constitution [ASB Bulletin 43(1) 1-7] combined for the first time the statement of the name of the organization (section 1.) and the purpose (section 2.) in Article I – Organization. In all previous Constitutions, Article I treated the name only, and Article II was a statement of *Objectives* or *Purposes*. With this departure and others, Article VI – *Disposition of Property* (formerly Article VII) and Article VII– *Incorporation* (formerly Article VIII), the 1996 document prepared the way for the Association to reapply for corporate status under the *Articles of Incorporation* with a new agent and new corporate office, viz., Michael J. Baranski and Department of Biology, Catawba College, Salisbury, NC 28144-2441. As mentioned earlier, Article VIII (*Incorporation*) [now Article VII] had been in disaccord with paragraph 11 of the *Articles of Incorporation*, since its initial listing in the 1960 Constitution. The minor change of "annual meeting" to "annual business meeting", approved on April 12, 1985, represents the only change ever recorded for Article VIII – Incorporation (Article VII, since 1996). Somewhat astoundingly, the attention focused on Article VIII by the *ad hoc* revision committee (appointed by President Cotter, July 1973), the Executive Committee, and the membership failed to spark anyone's memory of either the struggle for or mere fact of the achievement of corporate status for the Association.

All other minor changes proposed for this revision were adopted by the membership. Among these, two changes in the Bylaws are noteworthy. In Article III (*Duties of Officers*), Section 1, a representative to the American Institute of Biological Sciences was excluded from the list of presidential appointments, and Article IV (*Dues and Fees*), Section 1, was changed to exclude mention of dollar amounts, leaving to the membership the authority to set annual dues. The January, 1986 issue of the *Bulletin* carried a new Article for the Bylaws, viz., Article IX (*Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund*), recommended by the *ad hoc* committee on Endowments, Dr. W. C. Grant, Chair [ASB Bulletin 33(1): 13-15]. The recommendation, which included a change of Article IX (*Amendments*) to Article X, was to be voted upon at the next Annual Business Meeting in Columbia

on April 11, 1986. The new Article was discussed at that meeting, as was announced in January, 1987 [ASB *Bulletin* 34(1): 30]. It was approved by the membership on April 10, 1987 at the 48th Annual Meeting, 50th Anniversary of the Association, in Athens [ASB *Bulletin* 34(3): 151]. The Board of Trustees for the Enrichment Fund was announced in the July, 1988 issue of the *Bulletin* [ASB *Bulletin* 35(3): 121], and up-to-date revisions of the Constitution and Bylaws were also published [ASB *Bulletin* 35(3): 125-130]. As pointed out by Rebecca R. Sharitz, who was President of the Association, 1987-88, this printing contained several minor errors, the corrections of which were never published. The corrected copy is in the ASB Archives. From 1988 until 1996, the Constitution remained unchanged, and Bylaws revisions were relatively minor.

As has been pointed out earlier in this commentary, the attainment of corporate, tax-exempt status for ASB has followed a rocky path beginning in the late 1950's and extending to the present. The following account repeats a portion of what has already been recorded in this history, but the reiteration is necessary because it pronounces strongly information we and those who follow us in the leadership of this Association *must* know. In 1960, after a long period of rejection for incorporation and the accompanying tax-exempt status, the Association of Southeastern Biologists finally gained incorporation with all of the rights and privileges appertaining thereto under the authority of the office of the North Carolina Secretary of State. The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill was designated as the corporate headquarters and William J. Koch as the registered agent.

The policy of the NC State Department at that time required that the Association report within 60 days, any changes regarding the corporate headquarters, registered agent, and/or constitution revisions of Articles and Sections that state the Association's Objectives or Purpose, the Disposition of Property (in the event of the dissolution of the organization), and/or the Article of Incorporation.

On April 21, 1995 at the close of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Michael Baranski, who had just assumed the office of Past President and acting on behalf of the Executive Committee, asked me to write a revision of the ASB Constitution and Bylaws. I undertook this task immediately, and the revised Constitution provided significant changes in the three Articles that treat Objectives or Purpose, Disposition of Property, and Incorporation. My revisions of the Constitution and Bylaws were published in the January, 1996 ASB *Bulletin* 43(1): 1-8 in advance of being adopted by the Executive Committee on April 10, 1996 and by the membership assembled at the ASB Business Meeting on April 12, 1996 presided over by President James W. Ross.

On April 15, 1996, following adoption of these new documents on April 12th and recognizing that Article II-Objectives of earlier Constitutions was revised as Article I – Organization, Section 2. Purpose along with a major revision of Article VI-Disposition of Property and Article VII-Incorporation, I prepared letters to be sent by Past President James W. Ross to Mr. Rufus Edmiston, North Carolina Secretary of State reporting the changes in the Constitution and requesting that

the office of the corporation be changed to the Department of Biology, Catawba College, Salisbury, and that Dr. Michael J. Baranski be designated as the registered agent. A similar letter was designed to be sent to Ms. Veronica Jackson at the Internal Revenue Office in Atlantic, GA. Dr. Ross sent these letters on June 12, 1996 and, having no responses from these offices, assumed that the tax-exempt corporate status of the Association was secure. Frankly, the only response expected or I should say “feared” was an announcement that the corporate status of ASB had been dissolved, since the request for change in the corporate office and registered agent was made ten years (not 60 days) after the first registered corporate agent had moved to Florida. The registered agent is required to hold residence in North Carolina.

Events that took place in 2010 emerge as the unfortunate consequence of failure in the implementation of the 1996 changes in the records of the State Department of North Carolina because appropriate forms were not included with the letter sent by Dr. Ross. The leadership of the Association had never been advised of the existence of these forms, and that appropriate forms were not submitted with the 1996 letter was never made known to the Association. In October, 2010, I examined the website for the North Carolina Department of State and discovered that for the ASB Corporation, the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and William J. Koch were listed respectively as the Corporate Headquarters and Registered Agent. Further (and fortunately) ASB, Inc. was listed as a tax-exempt, non-profit organization not required to make annual reports to the North Carolina Department of State. On November 29, 2010, I wrote to North Carolina Secretary of State, Ms. Elaine F. Marshall, explaining the 1996 scenario. I enclosed copies of the 1996 letters sent by Past President James Ross and requested advice as to what steps the Association must take to implement the changes made in 1996. Receiving no response to this letter, I wrote a second letter for advice on December 14, 2010. On December 16, 2010, I received an e-mail message from Daniel Crabbe of the NC Department of State asking me to call him regarding the corporate tax-exempt status of ASB. In that telephone conversation, I learned that the North Carolina Department of State no longer requires a corporation to report constitutional changes in the organization’s objectives/purpose or disposition of property. Only changes in the Article that treats Incorporation need be reported. In my opinion, ASB should not accept this statement as official policy. If the Association were to change its purpose or disposition of property on dissolution, such changes should be reported to the North Carolina Secretary of State. Mr. Crabbe sent me the appropriate forms for designating the corporate office and the registered agent. These forms require the signatures of the ASB President and the Corporate Registered Agent. I sent them to President Cox, and she sent them to Registered Agent Baranski who then sent them to the North Carolina Department of State. I am confident that ASB will maintain its corporate tax-exempt status in spite of its violation of the “60 day notification rule”, and largely because the North Carolina Department of State failed to advise the Association of the forms required in 1996 when the Association acted in good faith to report the necessary as it was then understood. On the other hand, the “60 day notification rule” (**NC G. S. 55A-14-21, parts 3 & 4**) is probably one of those laws that is just not enforced.

Since the 1996 revision of the Constitution, no changes have been made in Article I, Section 2. *Purpose*, Article VI – *Disposition of Property*, Article VII – *Incorporation*, and Article X – *Amendments*. However, several other changes have been adopted. In January, 2002, *Southeastern Biology* (formerly *The ASB Bulletin*) 49(1): 19, reported that the ASB Archives had been moved from Emory University to the University of Georgia, and this change thus required a change in Article IX – *Archives* of the Constitution. A minor change reported in *Southeastern Biology* 51(1): 25, January, 2004, altered Article VIII – *Audit* was changed so to require an annual audit by an external auditor, and the Audit Committee was dissolved and eliminated from the Bylaws. The Executive Committee at its interim meeting, 11 September 2010, changed Article VII, Sections 1. and 2. of the Bylaws to eliminate entry J. Patron Member and Exhibitor Committee. This change was adopted by the membership at the Annual Business Meeting, 15 April, 2011. Certainly one of the changes of major impact was reported in *Southeastern Biology* 55(3): 199 in the Minutes of the Business Meeting, April 18, 2008 where the membership approved a change in the term for the President of the Association from one year to two years. Later, on April 15, 2011, to avoid a complicated assignment of duties to the Vice President and President-elect, a 2-year service term was approved for the Past President. Also at that time, Section 3, which calls for the Executive Committee to serve as the Board of Directors for the corporation, was added to Article IV of the Constitution. Changes in the Bylaws that were made for the most part to accommodate these Constitutional changes were also approved at this time.

More than a recounting of the historical events in the development of our Constitution and Bylaws, this account has emphasized some of the major errors made along the way. The several flaws in action or judgment, either stated or strongly implied throughout the narrative, need not be reiterated, although they circumscribe our inattention to the special milestones that define our Association. One point, however, cannot be repeated too often. Our Society is the *Association of Southeastern Biologists, Incorporated*. There certainly is no need to attach "*Inc.*" to every verbal or written reference to the Association. The air of formality so imposed would tend to detract from an inescapable reality that our Association came into being primarily to "*foster a spirit of cooperation among the membership*" and to "*serve as a medium for professional contacts among the membership*" [See 1949 (1954) and 1955 Constitutions; *ASB Bulletin* 1(4): 54, 55; 2(2): 32, 33]. That these statements must not appear in our Constitution as "*Purposes*" or "*Objectives*" does not indicate that they do not apply. Most certainly, the word "*social*" should not be considered descriptive of our Association, but once a year on a Thursday night in April, any outside observer would be led to conclude otherwise. For the record, however, and in the interest of making an indelible impression on our institutional memory, "*Association of Southeastern Biologist, Inc...*" was not returned to the *Bulletin* masthead until 1999 [*ASB Bulletin* 46(2)]. This reference to "*Inc.*" serves as a sufficient reminder of our corporate status. Here, the correction of some past misunderstandings of important milestones in the history of the Association is the intended end, and is the one to which this curious narrative is dedicated.

**Important Issues in the Development of
the Constitution and Bylaws as Reported in
*The ASB Bulletin and Southeastern Biology: The Chronology***

[1(1) March, 1954, pages 4, 5]

"About Our Constitution" announced a planned extensive revision of the Constitution and By-Laws adopted in 1938 and revised in 1942 and 1949. The 1949 version was provided, and plans to publish a proposed revision were announced.

[1(4) December, 1954, pages 54, 55]

The document, "The Proposed New Constitution" was prepared by a committee appointed by President Bruce D. Reynolds (E. E. Byrd, *chair*, Margaret Hess, C. S. Shoup, and H. K. Wallace). The document was submitted to the Executive Committee at its July 1953 interim meeting, revised, and submitted here for consideration by the membership. Action on this revision was proposed for the 1955 annual meeting in Charleston, SC.

[2(2) June, 1955, pages 32, 33]

The publication of, "The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association of Southeastern Biologists" in this issue carried the announcement of the adoption of the documents by the Association at the business meeting in Charleston, SC on April 22, 1955.

[4(1) March, 1957, page 2]

Amendment of Article VI of the By-Laws to add the Fellowship and Research Awards Committee as a regular committee.

[5(1) March, 1958, page 2]

Amendment of Article I. Membership, Sections 1. and 2. proposed by the Executive Committee at its November interim meeting in Atlanta. Consideration by the membership was urged. Action on the amendment expected at the Tallahassee meetings.

[6(3) July, 1959, page 38]

On May 13, 1959, Past President Mary Ester Gauden, President Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., and Mr. Calvin H. Cobb, Member of a law firm that represents AAAS, met in Washington, D.C. with two representatives of the Internal Revenue service to protest the ruling by the IRS that ASB is not organized and operated exclusively for scientific and educational purposes. The Internal Revenue Service considers ASB a business league based on Sections B and E of Article II of the Constitution. Decision announced that the Constitution would be revised and that a new application for exemption under section 501 (c) 3 of the 1954 revenue code should be submitted. Also, that Mr. Cobb was preparing a revision to be presented by President

Hobbs to the Executive Committee for approval at its interim meeting and to the membership for adoption at its April, 1960 meeting.

[7(1) January, 1960, page 2]

"A Note from the President" announces the passing of nearly a year since the Executive Committee learned that the Association had been denied tax exemption. Revision of the Constitution was prepared by Mr. Calvin H. Cobb and President-elect, Dr. Victor Greulach and was accepted by the Executive Committee at its interim meeting in Atlanta, November 21, 1959.

[7(1) January, 1960, pages 10-12]

"The Proposed Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association of Southeastern Biologists" is published with modifications set in capital letters to permit comparison with the present (1955) Constitution c see *ASB Bulletin*, 2(2). *Note: Document adopted by the membership in April, 1960 at the New Orleans meeting.*

[7(3) July, 1960, page 46]

Announcement that efforts for ASB to secure tax exempt status and to become incorporated are continuing assisted by Professor M. S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina School of Law, a specialist in corporation and tax law.

[7(3) July, 1960, page 51]

On April 22, 1960, a Special Business Session was held. Article IV, Section 2 of the By-Laws was changed to read that the fiscal year of the Association shall coincide with the calendar year.

[7(4) October, 1960, page 58]

Announcement of progress being made in the incorporation of ASB and that negotiation for tax exempt status will resume when incorporation is completed.

[8(1) January, 1961, page 2]

Announcement by Victor Greulach that on October 28, 1960, the Association was issued a North Carolina charter as a nonprofit scientific and educational corporation. Subsequent to incorporation, the State of North Carolina declared ASB, Inc. exempt from state taxes. A new application for federal tax exempt status is in progress.

[9(3) July, 1962, page 56]

Article III Eligibility changed to Article III Eligibility and Affiliation. Two alternatives were offered for changing Section 5., but which one was accepted was not indicated. A later printing of the Constitution [13(1), January 1966] shows the second, longer alternative with the addition of *and each affiliate society*.

[12(2) April, 1965, page 34]

Proposed amendment to Constitution: Article IV. Officers. Added (E) Archivist. Amendments for By-Laws: The first one added a new Section 4. to Article II which stated that the Archivist is to be appointed by the Executive Committee for a term of three years with eligibility for reappointment indefinitely. For Article III. Duties of Officers, a new Section 6 was proposed for the Archivist's duties. For Article VI, amendment of Section 3 was proposed to make Archivist an *ex officio*, nonvoting member of the Executive Committee. The Constitutional change was not made (according to the printing [13(1) January, 1966] and the three changes proposed for the By-Laws were combined in Sections 3 and 4 of Article VI. Executive Committee.

[13(1) January, 1966, pages 15-18]

Printing of the Constitution and By-Laws. Article II. Objectives and Article VII. Disposition of Property have the same wording used in the 7(1) January, 1960 version.

[18(1) January, 1971, pages 2, 6]

Proposed changes in the By-Laws for Article III. Duties of Officers, Article IV. Dues and Fees, and Article VII. Regular Committees. For the latter, five committees were added (Section 1) and assigned duties (Section 2).

[19(4) October, 1972, page 151]

In response to a \$2,200 deficit in ASB accounts in the past year, the membership voted to raise dues.

[20(3) July, 1973, pages 110-115]

Announcement by President Cotter of the appointment of an ad hoc committee, chaired by Margaret Gilbert, to consider revision of the Constitution and By-Laws focusing on recommendations made by Past President Grover Miller. The present document (the 1966 Constitution and By-Laws) is published in this issue.

[22(1) January, 1975, pages 12, 13]

Proposed changes in the Association of Southeastern Biologists 1973 revised Constitution and By-Laws recommended by the Executive Committee to the membership for vote at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

[22(3) July, 1975, page 98]

Announcement that the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws published in the January, 1975 issue of the ASB Bulletin were adopted at the Annual Business Meeting, April 18, 1975. *Note: Error (1974) in date of Annual Meeting.*

[31(3) July, 1984, page 113]

Announcement made that the establishment of "An ASB Endowment Fund", under discussion by the Executive Committee for over a year, would soon be considered by the membership.

[32(1) January, 1985, pages 9-15]

Announcement made that the Executive Committee on April 14, 1984 recommended a revision of the 1973 Constitution and By-Laws and a vote on the revisions by the membership at the Annual Business Meeting, April 12, 1985. To be deleted in *italics*; new wording in **bold face**.

[32(3) July, 1985, pages 112-117]

The Constitution and By-Laws as approved by the membership on April 12, 1985

[33(1) January, 1986, pages 13-15]

Recommendation of the *ad hoc* committee on Endowments for addition to the By-Laws of Article IX. Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund, with the present Article IX (Amendments) being changed to Article X.

[34(1) January, 1987, page 30]

Addition of the Enrichment Fund to the By-Laws was discussed but did not come to the vote on April 11, 1986 as proposed (Columbia, SC Meeting). To be voted on at the Athens, GA Meeting, April 10, 1987.

[34(3) July, 1987, page 151]

Association approved the establishment of the Enrichment Fund, April 10, 1987.

[35(3) July, 1988, page 121]

That the Association established the Enrichment Fund is announced again, and then later (pp. 125-130).

[35(3) July, 1988, pages 125-130]

Constitution and By-Laws printed to include Article IX. Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund.

[35(3) July, 1988, pages 125-130]

Documents above with corrected errors never printed (provided by Rebecca R. Sharitz).

[40(1) January, 1993, page 16]

Announced as a change in the Constitution, this matter actually represented a change in the By-Laws, viz., the establishment of the Education Committee as a Regular Committee and the increase of Patron dues from \$300 to \$500.

[41(1) January, 1994, page 22]

Revision of the By-Laws, Article IX - The Enrichment Fund. Section 2. which deals with the functioning of the Board of Trustees and Section 6. which deals with the investment policy were revised.

[43(1) January, 1996, pages 1-8]

Revised Constitution and By-Laws in accordance with regulations stipulated in the *Articles of Incorporation* filed with the Department of State of the State of North Carolina, October 28, 1960.

[58(1) January, 2011, pages 24-26]

Revision of the Constitution to provide for a 2-year term for the Past President and concomitant changes in the duties of the President-Elect and Vice President. Also the Executive Committee is assigned the duty of service as the Board of Directors for ASB, Inc. Bylaws changes were made to accommodate changes in the Constitution, additionally to dissolve the Patron Member and Exhibitor Committee, to name the President as Chair of the Corporation's Board of Directors, and to establish guidelines for the Board's relationship with the North Carolina Department of State.

Constitutional Changes in *Objectives or Purposes*

1942, 1949 Constitution and Bylaws (single document)

Article II - *Purposes*

The purposes of this association shall be: 1.To promote scientific research. 2. To secure personal and professional contacts among those engaged in biological work in the Southeast and thus to promote greater unity and cooperation among its members. 3. To promote the development of a sound biological point of view and a realization of the relation of fundamental knowledge in this field to the solution of problems peculiar to the Southeast. 4. To promote the study and preservation of the biological resources of this region.

March, 1954 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 1(1): 4-5)

Article II - *Purposes*

Unchanged from 1942, 1949

December, 1954 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 1(4): 54)

Article II - *Purposes*

The purposes of the Association shall be to (A) encourage research and instruction in the fields of the biological sciences, (B) foster a spirit of cooperation among the membership, (C) emphasize the relation of fundamental knowledge in biology to the solution of biological problems, (D) strive toward the preservation of biological resources, and (E) serve as a medium for professional contacts among the membership.

June, 1955 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 2(2): 32)

Unchanged from December, 1954

January, 1960 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 7(1): 10)Article II - *Objectives*

The objectives of the Association shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner the advancement of biology as a science by the promotion of research in biology; by the increase and diffusion of knowledge of biology to the solution of biological problems; by the preservation of biological resources; and by its meetings, reports, discussions and publications to promote scientific interests and inquiry, thereby adding to the health, happiness and knowledge of all peoples.

January, 1966 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 13(1): 15, 16)Article II - *Objectives*

Unchanged from January, 1960

July, 1973 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 20(3): 110, 111)Article II - *Objectives*

Unchanged from January, 1960, 1966

January, 1985 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 32(1): 9-11)Article II - *Objectives*

Unchanged from January, 1960, 1966, 1985

July, 1985 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 32(3): 112, 113) **Invalid: change in Article VII**Article II - *Objectives*

Unchanged from January, 1960, 1966, 1985

July, 1988 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 35(3): 125, 126) **Invalid: changes in Articles II, VII**

(Author's note: The changes noted for Article VII in the July 1985 document and for Articles II and VII are considered invalid because they were not reported to the Department of State of North Carolina.

Article II - *Objectives*

The objectives of the Association shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner the advancement of Biology as a science by the promotion of research in Biology, by the increase and diffusion of knowledge of Biology; by emphasis on the relation of fundamental knowledge of biology to the solution of biological problems; by the preservation of biological resources; and by meetings, reports, discussions, and publications to promote scientific interests and inquiry, thereby adding to the health, happiness, and knowledge of all peoples.

January, 1996 Constitution (*The ASB Bulletin* 43(1): 1, 2)Article I - *Organization*

Section 2. The purpose of this Association shall be to promote the advancement of Biology as a science by encouraging research, the imparting of knowledge, the application of knowledge to the solution of biological problems, and the preservation of biological research.

The statement of purpose (Article I - *Organization*) has remained unchanged since the publishing of the 1996 Constitution and is in accord with the corporate status of the Association. The Association has also not introduced changes in the other articles of the Constitution (Article VI - *Disposition of Property*; Article VII - *Incorporation*; and Article X - *Amendments*) that would have to be reported to and approved by the Secretary of State of North Carolina in accordance with the *Articles of Incorporation*. The importance of the Association disallowing institutional memory loss on the matter of the prudent process for adopting changes in these four articles cannot be over-emphasized.

Development of The Handbook and Leadership Guide for Officers and Committee Members

This document was first prepared in 1969 probably at the urging of the first archivist of the Association, Madeline P. Burbank who began her service to that office in 1965. She was heard to say on several occasions that the Association needed a set of instructions that would guide those with special responsibilities in the performance of their tasks. "The Handbook" was revised rather frequently (e.g., 1973, 1978, etc.) to reflect adjusted approaches mandated by policy and responsibility as well as changes in the structure and number of committees. The following entry from the first Handbook certainly could not have any advisory value today:

"Research Awards Committee: Awards – (1) Association Research Award \$100.00. (2) Ivey F. Lewis Fellowship, sponsored by Phipps and Bird Co. Richmond, VA. (3) Mary Glide Goethe Travel awards, for a number of years, made from funds donated annually by the late C. M. Goethe. These awards were named in honor of his wife. Since Mr. Goethe's death in 1966, the ASB has continued these awards with funds from the ASB treasury."

Presently, there are three Research Awards Committees, viz., one committee each for senior, student, and microbiology research, and the replacement for "The Handbook" provides instruction to each of these research awards committees. The document devised to replace "The Handbook" is "The ASB Leadership Guide For Officers and Committee Members", and the approach to its purpose extends beyond a mere change of name. The instructions for each office or committee uniformly begin with the Bylaws article that relates to responsibilities treated. The first edition of "The Leadership Guide" was prepared by the Archivist and adopted by the Executive Committee on Saturday, April 19, 2008 at the 69th Annual Meeting in Spartanburg, SC. This first edition was derived through extensive revision of the last edition of "The Handbook" which was itself a revised document prepared by Secretary Terry Richardson in 2005-

06 but which was never adopted by the Executive Committee. A second edition of *"The Leadership Guide"* was presented to the Executive Committee on April 13, 2011 at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Association in Huntsville, AL. No action on the matter was taken at that time, and throughout the spring and summer of that year, minor revisions and corrections were entered. The final draft of the revised document, *"The ASB Leadership Guide for Officers and Committee Members"*, was adopted by the Executive Committee at its Interim Meeting in Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 1, 2011.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ASB OFFICIAL SEAL

"Brief" in the title is meaningful, since the history was confined to a four-year period. However, as with other historical events in our Association, this history made only a casual appearance to the membership and was devoid of any special notice at the time the events unfolded. Why would such a simple issue as selecting a seal be expected to receive notice beyond minimal reports in the *ASB Bulletin*? What could be simpler? We need a seal. Here are a few. Ah, this one looks good; let's adopt it! But the process was far more complex than just described. Selection of an official seal brought the leadership of the Association to a consideration of some fundamental questions. "Who are we biologists of the southeast and what are we all about?" and, perhaps more importantly, "Where is the Southeastern United States anyway? The answers as to "who we are, and what we are about" would have surely revealed the true nature of our diversity and the diversity of our science. Any attempt to symbolize that diversity in the official seal with equal representation for all facets of the field would provide an emblem inordinately complicated, and initial efforts in that direction were abandoned. The question as to the location of the Southeastern United States cannot be answered as easily as one might expect. It may be approached from a number of perspectives as certainly it was once the decision was made to use a map as the centerpiece of the official corporate seal. A defining concept of the Southeastern United States did not entirely match the opinions of those who sought it. Actually, the design of the official seal was derived through "an uneasy consensus" among the members of the Executive Committee, but it served as the Association logo from 1965 through 1998.

Prior to incorporation of the *Association of Southeastern Biologists* on October 28, 1960, the Executive Committee gave some consideration to the idea of having an official seal or logo for the Association, and with incorporation discussion of the matter became more serious. An official seal was regarded as essential for use on letterheads, certificates and publications. At the Annual Meeting in Winston-Salem in April, 1962, the Executive Committee decided that a decorative seal would be more suitable than one that simply carried the name of the Association and recommended setting a competition for its design. This recommendation was accepted by the membership. The competition was announced in July, 1962 [*ASB Bulletin* 9(3): 54, 55] along with guidelines for the design. The first of six rules offered set the limits of variation and provided a standard of conformity for all submitted entries:

The design shall be enclosed within a circle, and may consist of a suitable monogram, illustration or illustrations, or escutcheon or combination of these.

The Committee also recommended that a prize of five years paid-up membership in the Association be awarded to the designer of the winning seal as a supplement to the honor of having the design accepted.

In the *ASB Bulletin* 10(4): vii, viii, October, 1963 six designs submitted in the competition were presented, and members were invited to send comments and submit additional designs. The names of the designers were not mentioned, and two of the six designs did not follow the recommended form (Fig. 1). Of the four designs remaining, two featured maps depicting differing concepts of the Southeastern United States. One of these bore an incorrect founding date beneath a crudely sketched map superimposed by a microscope silhouette. The map of the other seal was more accurately drawn and was inscribed with "ASB" in large letters. In another design, the porphyrin ring of a cytochrome, chlorophyll, or hemoglobin molecule filled the circle and framed the double helix of DNA in the center. The final entry was certainly the most distinctive. It bore a rather majestically depicted image of the mythological *Griffin* (also, *Griffon* and *Gryphon*), a winged creature, part eagle and part lion, with an inscription from Virgil's *Georgics*, *Book II, line 490*:

[Felix Qui Potuit Rerum Cognoscere Causas]

The passage translates appropriately, "*Happy is he who knows the causes of things.*" That the names of the members who submitted these designs were neither published here, nor announced later, bears repeating. We are never to know who they were.

In January, 1965 [*ASB Bulletin* 12(1): 32], a copy of a seal, one submitted anonymously, was displayed for the membership. The Executive Committee announced its intention to recommend this design for adoption at the Business Meeting at Charlottesville, Virginia in April of that year.

The seal recommended by the Executive Committee and adopted by the membership in April, 1965 closely resembled one of the two designs submitted in 1963 that featured maps of the Southeastern United States. The lettering and general form of the adopted seal was identical to that of the latter 1963 design (Fig. 1, [*ASB Bulletin* 10(4): viii, middle figure, left]), but it differed as to the states depicted. Arkansas on the left middle seal (Fig. 1) was excluded and Delaware was included. Although the adopted design became the official corporate seal in April, 1965, it did not appear in the *Bulletin* until January, 1966 [*ASB Bulletin* 13(1): 15] and did not appear again until July, 1967 [*ASB Bulletin* 14(3): 68]. The seal was featured in the next two issues of the *Bulletin*—October, 1967 and January, 1968—[*ASB Bulletin* 14(4): 74; 15(1): 2] and then was deleted from the two issues that followed—April, 1968 and July, 1968—[*ASB Bulletin* 15(2); 15(3)]. It was printed for the fifth time in October, 1968 [*ASB Bulletin* 15(4): 82]. Since then, it has appeared at least once in each issue.

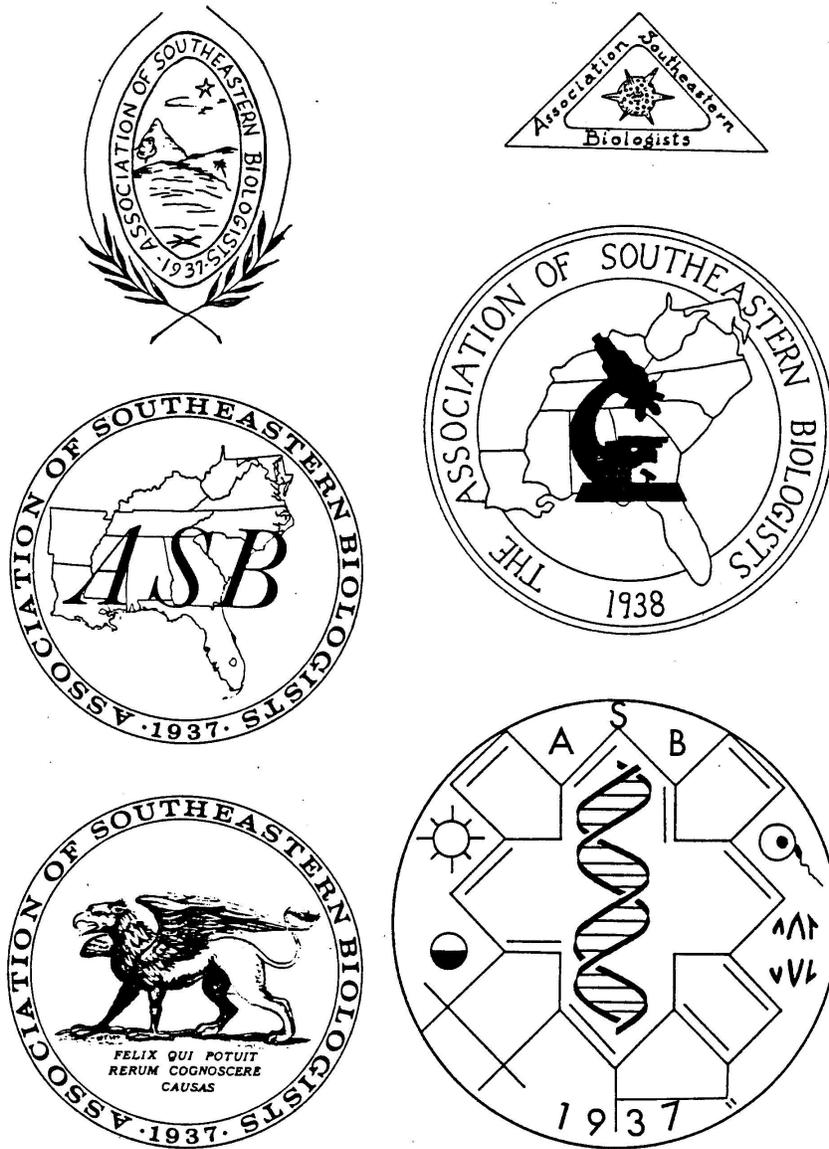


Fig. 1. The six submitted designs for the ASB official seal.

The reported anonymity of the designer of the adopted corporate seal raises the question as to whether the identity of that person was known to the Executive Committee. Was the design submitted truly "anonymously" or entered instead with the request that the name be withheld? Nothing published about the ASB corporate seal provides an answer. Nevertheless, the conclusion here is that the anonymous designer of the "winning" entry was the Executive Committee itself. The adopted corporate seal hybridized features in two of the submitted designs, and thus was probably the product of "an uneasy consensus" among the members of the 1965 Executive Committee.

A report, in the form of hearsay at a Wednesday opening social event, suggested that at the Annual Meeting in the 1970's, a motion to modify the map on the corporate seal so to include Southern Illinois was allegedly passed by the Executive Committee. The very active participation in ASB by biologists at Southern Illinois University was one of the motivations for this change. Minutes of the Executive Committee during this period do not indicate that action was taken on this matter. Prominent in the personality of our Association is a strange trait that unless soon altered could inspire an appropriate motto, viz. *c Consensu progredi, progressus non fit c "With the agreement for progress, progress doesn't happen."* Actions taken by the Executive Committee and even adopted changes in the Constitution never therein recorded provide an apt example of this characteristic.

The map on the official seal cannot reflect the location of the far flung membership of our Association, but there is little doubt that a definition of the Southeastern United States more realistic than the one featured on the first official seal could be found.

What exactly limits the dimensions of the major regions of the United States, *the North, the South, the East, and the West*? In most portions of the country, one region fades into another without any recognized demarcation, e.g., the *East* grades to the *Midwest* which at some arbitrary point becomes the *West*. A document entitled, "*A Brief History of the Official Seal of the Association of Southeastern Biologists and a Proposal for Change*" was presented to the Executive Committee in April, 1996 and now filed in the ASB Archives provides an expanded analysis of criteria for defining the Southeastern United States.

That the designer(s) of the original ASB seal set the Mason-Dixon line as the northeastern boundary on the featured map is certainly understandable, in the context of history and tradition. *The Southeast*, however, can be delimited only when the western border of *the South* is established. What criteria did the designer(s) apply in order to complete the map? Clearly, the decision was made to adopt a seal that defined *the Southeast* on the basis of the entire states that occupy the region. Portions of states were not considered. The two designs submitted for the seal competition [ASB Bulletin 10(4): viii] that featured regional maps (Fig. 1) likewise featured whole states and, as mentioned were identical except for the inclusion of Arkansas on the seal that more closely resembles the one adopted. The map featured on the adopted seal provoked several questions that are easily condensed to one, viz., "Where is the Southeastern United States?"

The membership of the Association extends well beyond *the Southeast* however it is defined. Nevertheless, the map on the seal should have represented more accurately the habitat of biologists who because of cultural and social ties would likely find an affinity with this particular professional organization. Accordingly, in 1996 a proposal for changing the map was recommended with a suggestion that state boundaries not be the sole basis for broadening the map on the corporate seal and for deriving a reasonable definition of the region. With that principle as a guideline, several improved definitions might have been derived. Without question, Arkansas should have been included in the adopted seal.

A special committee appointed by the Executive Committee undertook the project to design of a new seal or logo for the Association, and that design first appeared in the January 1999 issue of the ASB bulletin [46(1):1]. The new design included Arkansas. Otherwise, the map was very similar to the one on the original official seal, except for extension of the state lines northward and westward to the states bordering those originally represented. This change was regarded as an appropriate way to indicate that ASB is more than a regional society, and has many members in states outside the region however defined and in some foreign nations as well.

Sometime in the late 1960's or early 1970's, the *American Institute of Biological Sciences* considered a plan to abandon its large annual meeting in favor of supporting four regional meetings, one each in the Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, and Southwest. The leadership of *AIBS* cited the *Association of Southeastern Biologists* as the model for establishing biological organizations in the other three regions and further designated *ASB* to represent the southeastern region should the plan be adopted. The plan apparently fell by the way, but had it developed, our Association probably would have been asked to represent a larger portion of the United States than is presently pictured on the official corporate seal.

The *Association of Southeastern Biologists*, well attuned as it is to the process of evolution, should be in one manner or another continually engaged in refining its identity. An expanded region of representation, the thrust of the change proposed here, would serve to broaden the influence and to enhance the overall progress of the Association.

The Official Seal of the *Association of Southeastern Biologists*:

A Chronology of Events

9(2) July, 1962, page 55

That ASB should have a seal was decided April 13, 1962.

10(4) October, 1963, pages vii, viii

Six corporate seals submitted for consideration.

12(1) January, 1965, page 32

Copy of the Seal to be recommended at the April meeting. Designer anonymous.

13(1) January, 1966, page 15

First appearance of the official corporate seal.

14(3) July, 1967, page 68

Second appearance.

14(4) October, 1967, page 74

Third appearance.

15(1) January, 1968, page 2

Fourth appearance.

15(4) October, 1968, page 82

Fifth appearance

16(1) January, 1969, p. 2

Sixth appearance. From this issue onward, the seal appears at least once in each issue.

46(1) January, 1999, p. 1

First appearance of the new logo. State lines North and West extended to symbolize an expanded view of the "Southeastern United States".

SPECIAL AND OFTEN FORGOTTEN EVENTS OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Events of history, some most important ones, are often forgotten because no one ever calls attention to them. And, the silence arises as a result of the record not being read or being inaccurate and conflicting, begging to be ignored. One might expect, for example, that the 25th anniversary of the Association would generate fond memories in the minds of those attending that 23rd Annual Meeting hosted by Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC which would be passed on to members in the present day. Information on this meeting in the archives is at best to be regarded as scant. There is indication in the archives that a special hard copy of the program was issued to celebrate the 25th year of the Association. However, no such copy is to be found. The program is printed in the standard format of the April issue of the *Bulletin* (*ASB Bulletin* 9(2): 27-30). One might have expected this meeting to have been hosted by the University of Georgia, the original site of the Association. The only indication that the 1962 Annual Meeting marked a special event appeared in the April issue of the *Bulletin* [*ASB Bulletin* 9(2)] only as a footnote to the Program Summary that records the "Friday Evening General Session*". The asterisk that followed marked the message:

"This is a program commemorating the 25th anniversary of the ASB, and it will be held in the Main Ballroom immediately following the banquet. A special printed program will be distributed, and the Presentation of Awards will take place at this time. Members are urged to come whether or not they attend the banquet."

The print of this passage is, indeed, quite fine, and, as mentioned the "special printed program" apparently has been lost.

The 48th Annual Meeting marking the 50th Anniversary of the Association was held April 9-11, 1987 appropriately at the University of Georgia. The April issue of the *Bulletin* [*ASB Bulletin* 34(2)] features a "gold" cover with "50th Anniversary" boldly printed thereon. A supplement to this issue, also with gold cover, was

entitled, "A Historical Perspective 1937-1987", again boldly printed on the cover and followed by "50th Anniversary". This historical document was written by Walter S. Flory who was President-elect of the Association during the nearly absent celebration of the 25th Anniversary (23rd Annual Meeting) in 1962. His treatment of the history, concise and well-presented, covered 21 pages. Note that Dr. Flory never referred to his treatment of the Association's history as "brief" which it was; much unlike the current 2012 treatment labeled "brief" which by now you must have concluded that it is not. The gold covers on the *Bulletin* and its supplement and Dr. Flory's presentation of the history of the Association mark the only indication that the 50th anniversary was being celebrated. No mention of the event is to be found in the printed program.

The remainder of this section will be devoted to happenings and traditions that, although known by the membership in a general way, have not appeared in other writings except for documents confined to the archives. There is an assumption either in the forefront of our brains or at least in the subconscious that "what is" in actuality "has always been". The idea makes sense if you don't think about it. But, with a little thought we realize that even traditions don't appear suddenly fully formed. They often originate in an almost unrecognizable form and evolve, as all things do, to the tradition today held dear. The following account makes clear this conclusion.

History of the Thursday Social — The 13th Annual Meeting of the Association was hosted by Agnes Scott College, and on Thursday, April 17, 1952, the Program Committee arranged for an "Open House" occasion at Bradley Observatory. Prior to this event, the Annual Banquet represented the only occasion that might be regarded as at least partially "social". The Bradley Observatory "open house" was the first strictly social occasion. The event later became the "Smoker". The "Smoker" became an event happily expected by the membership from 1954 through 1979, and in most years, it was staged on Thursday evening. The event was scheduled on Wednesday for the first time in 1970. In 1980, the event was scheduled on Thursday and billed as, "Cash Bar Social". Sometimes listed as a "Hospitality Hour" or "Social Mixer, the event was shifted regularly to Wednesday in 1981 when on Thursday, April 12, 1981 the host institution, Memphis State University schedule a Thursday evening dinner on a Mississippi river cruise. From 1981 through 2012, the renamed "Smoker" (smoking having fallen into disfavor) has been scheduled on Wednesday following the Plenary Session with a "special dinner" (usually BB-Q, but on occasion innovated with local cuisine favorites) taking place on Thursday evening. These two social events have now become a firm tradition for the Annual Meeting of the Association.

Cancellation of the Annual Meeting During the World War II, 1943-45 — That the Association did not meet after 1942 until 1946 certainly placed the existence of the organization in some jeopardy. The decision not to meet was a most difficult one over which the leadership agonized. Indeed, the record of the entire scenario of the consideration is most confusing as the following account will show.

The Minutes of the Business Meeting at the 6th Annual Meeting of the Association, April 16 to 18, 1942 at Miami University, Florida [*Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science 17(4)*] contain some interesting decisions in light of events that later unfolded.

“Report of the Executive Committee – The report of the committee was presented by the Secretary-Treasurer. The committee recommended that the Association meet next year in Columbia, South Carolina. The committee recommended that nine biologists who had made application for membership be elected members of the Association. Upon motion, the report was accepted.”

Mary S. MacDougall was elected President to serve the one-year term, 1942-43. At that time, the war-time effect on travel was the major factor that prompted the ASB leadership to question whether or not to hold the Annual Meeting in 1943. In an archived document entitled, “The Southeastern Biologists”, the issue as to whether to schedule and hold the meeting was considered by the Executive Committee and reported to the membership at the 1942 Annual Business Meeting at the University of Miami. “The Southeastern Biologists” document is in direct conflict with the report above recorded in the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science 17(4)* as follows:

“From the Executive Committee – Due to housing and other unforeseen complications related to the war effort, the Columbia group prefers that the meeting shall not be held at the University of South Carolina in 1943 as was planned. It is suggested that if the meeting is held at all, it might be well for it to be at Agnes Scott College in Decatur. The authorities of this institution have expressed a willingness to cooperate in any way possible.”

President Mary Stuart MacDougall asked Drs. Rhodes, Baker, and Runyon to counsel with members about having the meeting, and she wrote a letter listing reasons for and against having a meeting in 1943.

FOR

1. With hard work a good, well attended meeting could be arranged.
2. Unless the war gets worse, we should try to maintain activity in the group.
3. In an emergency like this, scientists should know the emergency situation. The meeting might help in clarifying what these emergencies are.
4. The question is asked in all seriousness, Does the Association have things to talk about, especially its relation to war activities. Counsel together may be helpful. How are we meeting the changed teaching and research programs enforced by the war.
5. Cancellation of the National meetings places a responsibility on the smaller groups, e.g., Parasitologists, to know what can be done in science as related to the war effort.

AGAINST

1. Income taxes will take all spare cash.
2. Transportation is difficult – private cars probably can be used very little.
3. We may be in a transition period in April as orders may come from the Federal government as to changes in teaching and adaptation of Colleges and Universities to the war effort.
4. Drafting of the younger men on whom we have depended largely for our program. For this reason, older men will have heavier loads.
5. If the meeting would be largely local, it would not fulfill the purpose of the Southeastern Biologists which should be regional in scope. Also the Georgia Academy would take care of the local group. If the meeting is held, the Georgia Academy would be invited to meet at the same time. Acceptance of the invitation would depend upon the action of the Executive Committee of that group.

President MacDougall's letter closed with the following instruction and question:

"After thinking over all of the reasons for and against holding the meeting, please vote on the enclosed ballots for the following items: For Secretary-Treasurer; Whether or not you think the meeting should be held; Would Decatur be a satisfactory place for the meeting? Assuring you that I am more than ready to carry out the wishes of the membership either to pass the matter over "for the duration" or to go ahead and do the best that we can, and with greetings of this Christmas season, I am,

Cordially yours,
Mary Stuart MacDougall, President ASB
December 16, 1942"

A precise record of the vote by the membership was either lost or filed obscurely in the archives, but the membership's decision was not to hold the meeting. The next Annual Meeting was hosted by the University of South Carolina in 1946. President MacDougal remained in office from 1942 to the close of the 1946 meeting when J. T. Penney assumed the Presidency.

A Constitutional Mystery — This account is offered to clarify a mystery mentioned earlier. An undated ASB brochure included a list of Presidents ending with "1970-71 C. W. Hart, Jr." The brochure also included a section on "Purposes" which was taken from Article II - Objectives with the exact wording found in the 1973 Constitution [*ASB Bulletin* 20(3) July, 1973] to include the portion of unknown origin, "...by *emphasis of the relation of fundamental knowledge of biology...*" This line is not found in the 1966 Constitution [13(1) January, 1966] nor in the 1960 Constitution [7(1) January, 1960]. The indication is presently clear that the italicized line above was inserted between January 1966 and October, 1970. One would expect the change to be in the *ASB Bulletin* between those dates, i.e., 13(2) through 20(2). No entry of the line was found in any of these 29 issues.

The Origin of Large University Inertia in Association Participation — In 1996, Ken Shull, who at the time was Editor of the *ASB Bulletin*, brought to the attention of the Executive Committee the ongoing decline in Association participation by the larger “research” universities. The seeds of this decline were sown rather early in the history of the Association. The 11th Annual Meeting at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, April 7-8, 1950 exemplifies a rather casual approach to meeting details. The archive copy of the minutes of the General Business Meeting were handwritten and may not have been recorded by the Secretary-Treasurer. In any case, they are at variance with the “Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting” published by Secretary-Treasurer A. V. Beatty in the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* 25(3): 218-220.

(Author’s note: The author of this history, an undergraduate student at UVA in 1950, can state with certainty that students of the host institution, to include all undergraduate majors and most graduate students, were not advised of and did not participate in this meeting except for two graduate students, Perry C. Holt and Margaret Young Menzel. These two graduate students and only one faculty member, Walter S. Flory, from the host institution presented papers based on their research in the biology department and at Blandy Experimental Farm).

Accurate reporting of events was not the hallmark of the 11th Annual Meeting. As reported in the Proceedings, two hundred and ten members, visitors, and friends, representing eighteen states and the District of Columbia, officially registered for the meeting (“About one hundred members attended...” [according to the Handwritten Minutes]). Except as noted below, the two accounts agree, “Fifty-six educational institutions and four non-academic organizations were represented. A total of forty-eight papers dealing with biological research in the southeast appeared on the program. Thirty-one papers were botanical subjects and seventeen were zoological subjects. Twenty-four institutions were represented by the papers presented. These institutions represented ten states. The distribution by states was as follows: Georgia, 15; Tennessee, 8; Florida, 6; North Carolina, 6; Virginia, 4; South Carolina, 3; West Virginia, 3; Alabama, 1; Louisiana, 1; and Maryland, 1 (*Author’s Note: The Proceedings report 5 papers from Florida and Virginia*). Ninety applicants were elected to membership in the Association. Ten applications for membership were received after the final business meeting. The combined membership list is three hundred and seventy-five. One hundred and ninety persons attended the Annual Banquet.”

Origin of the Meritorious Teaching Award — “On June 27, 1950, a committee consisting of Dr. H. M. Phillips, Chairman, Dr. J. H. Fincher, and Dr. G. W. Jeffers, was appointed by President Byrd to formulate regulations for governing and for awarding a Meritorious Service Award which is being sponsored by the Southern Scientific Company of Atlanta.” The committee submitted a report which included “Suggested Regulations” and which was approved by the Association. The report stated, “A cash award of one hundred dollars (\$100.00), sponsored by the Southern Scientific Company of Atlanta, Georgia, will be presented each year at the annual meeting of the Association of Southeastern Biologists to a member of the Association for especially meritorious and

outstanding contributions to the biological sciences, involving particularly service to young people as a teacher.”

(Author's note: This Meritorious Service Award emphasized teaching service, and, accordingly, represents the genesis of the Meritorious Teaching Award. The first recipient was Mary MacDougall [President of the Association, 1942-1946, only president to serve a 4-year term]).

The Outstanding Biology Teacher Award — At the Annual Meeting, April 10-13, 2002, The Enrichment Fund Board gave its first high school teaching award to Marilyn Pendley, science educator, West Iredell High School, Statesville, NC. From 2002 through 2007, this award was listed in *Southeastern Biology* as “The Enrichment Fund Award” followed by “High School Teacher Honored.” In 2010, the award remained funded by the Enrichment Fund Board but was for the first time given the name “ASB Outstanding Biology Teacher Award”. The Journal Editor added the designation “High School Teacher Honored” and at the same time, added the designation “University Professor Honored” in the appropriate place for the “ASB Meritorious Teaching Award.” From the beginning, the plan for this award was to honor an outstanding high school biology teacher in the state where the ASB Annual Meeting was held. The selection was based on recognition of the teacher for outstanding service by the state or by the National Biology Teachers Association. After its establishment, the award was not given in some years. At the Annual 2004 Annual Meeting, the award was not given because, as explained by the Chair of the Enrichment Fund, Kim Marie Tolson, the Association met in Memphis, Tennessee, and the state of Tennessee had not made an outstanding biology teacher award [*Southeastern Biology* 52(3): 267].

On Saturday, April 10, 2010, the Executive Committee voted in favor of renaming the Award as “*The Lucrecia Herr Outstanding Biology Teaching Award*” in recognition of her distinguished service in academics [*Southeastern Biology* 58(1): 39-40]. If an award was to be given to an Alabama teacher in keeping with the policy of giving the award to an outstanding teacher in the state site for the Annual Meeting, that award would be the last “Outstanding Biology Teacher Award”, and then the first award under the new name would be given to Lucrecia Herr.

The Election of Officers and Executive Committee Members — For many years, the Nominating Committee has offered two candidates for each office and for members-at-large of the Executive Committee except for the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. These two offices carry great responsibility and require more time devoted to the tasks than do any of the other offices. To find even one candidate to stand for election is a challenge, especially at the present, since many colleges, universities, and corporations have significantly devalued the credit assigned for service.

From the founding of the Association in 1937 through the elections held at the April 15-17, 1954 Annual Meeting at Louisiana State University, the Nominating Committee provided one candidate for each office with the provision that nominations from the floor would be accepted. By way of a curious scenario,

the single candidate tradition was questioned at an Executive Committee meeting on April 16, 1963 at the 14th Annual Meeting in Chapel Hill, NC. In connection with the decision that a report on the revision of the Constitution be brought to the Interim meeting of the committee, the question as to whether the election slate should have one or two candidates for each office was discussed. President-elect, Bruce Reynolds' motion that the slate offer single candidates for each office carried. Yet, in the following year, April 15, 1954, President Bruce Reynolds questioned the constitutionality of having only one candidate nominated for each office or for membership on the Executive Committee. The record does not report that the question he raised resulted in any action to change the policy. Nevertheless (and this is the curious part), the report of the Nominations Committee printed in the *ASB Bulletin* 2(1): 2 for the 16th Annual Meeting in Charleston, SC (April 21-23, 1955) appeared as follows:

"The ASB Nominating Committee, consisting of Bruce D. Reynolds, Chairman, H. J. Humm, and C. S. Shoup, met in Wytheville, Va. On February 19 and prepared a multiple slate of nominees to be voted on at the Charleston meetings. The nominees for president-elect are E. Ruffin Jones, Jr., University of Florida, George C. Kent, Jr., Louisiana State University, and Fred T. Wolf, Vanderbilt University. For vice president Donald B. Anderson, North Carolina State College, and Aaron J. Sharpe, University of Tennessee, were nominated. The nominees for Secretary are Hiden T. Cox, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Roberta Lovelace, University of South Carolina, and Henry W. Schoenborn, University of Georgia. The following were proposed for the two executive committee positions to be filled: Ronald Bamford, University of Maryland, Robert T. Brumfield, Longwood College, J. Gordon Carlson, University of Tennessee, Earl L. Core, West Virginia University, Richard F. Kimball, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Patrick H. Yancey, Spring Hill College. The names are listed in alphabetical order."

Professor Reynolds was Chairman of the committee following the long tradition of assigning that responsibility to the immediate Past President. The change of view by Dr. Reynolds regarding the slate of single candidates probably influenced the committee to nominate three candidates for each vacancy. Incidentally, Professor Reynolds' earlier challenge to the practice of having election slates with only one candidate for each vacancy was invalid, since the Constitution of the time contained no language that would prohibit the practice.

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS:

A RECORD OF HISTORICAL TRIVIA

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Association, May 7, 8, 1937 — As pointed out elsewhere in this document, the first meeting of the Association was regarded as a one-time event. Certainly that was the viewpoint of most biologists in attendance. But, as also pointed out, Dr. Boyd who brought the group together had high hopes that the outcome would be the organization of a permanent

society, "Southeastern Biologists" or "The Association of Southeastern Biologists. The first Secretary-Treasurer, James Theophilus Penney, likewise considered this meeting to lead to a permanent organization as is indicated in his choice of words in recording the first minutes (see page 4; repeated here for emphasis).

"The first annual meeting of the Southeastern Biologists was held May 7 and 8, 1937 at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Attendance exceeded expectations and justified the early hope that a permanent organization might be formed. The program so excellently arranged by Dr. Boyd and the entertainment so graciously offered by the University of Georgia were approved by a rising vote of the organization.

A president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and an Executive Committee were elected as follows: President Boyd, (G.H.), University of Georgia; Vice-President, Dr. H.L. Blomquist, Duke University; Secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. T. Penney, University of South Carolina; Executive Committee, Dr. Margaret Hess, Judson College; Dr. Mary S. MacDougal, Agnes Scott College; Dr. E. E. Reinke, Vanderbilt University; Dr. J. S. Rogers, University of Florida. The officer is ex officio members of the committee.

The choice of meeting place for 1938 was left to the Executive Committee. No dues were assessed. A copy of the 1937 program is attached.

J. T. Penney, (by signature)
Secretary-Treasurer"

Author's note: As mentioned in Flory's 1986 "Historical Perspective", some of those attending this first meeting hoped that an association of biologists in the Southeast would be a likely outcome. The language in the first minutes ("...the early hope that a permanent organization might be formed.") indicates that J. T. Penney was one of the hopeful.

As late as April 14, 15, 1939, the organization was referred to as either "Southeastern Biologists" or the "Association of Southeastern Biologists.

Constitution (1973); Handbook 1973) — Contrary to the 1973 Constitution and Bylaws, which excludes the Past President and the Editor from the list of Officers, the "1973 Handbook Revision" lists the officers as President, Past President, Vice-President, President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor. The list in the 1978 Handbook likewise included the Past President and Editor. However, the Constitutions of 1985 and 1988 continued to list the officers of the Association as President, President-elect, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. From 1996 onward to the present Constitution (April 15, 2011), the Past President is included in the list.

Minutes – 1938 - 1948 — 1938 - Because of a "large" number of papers, the program was divided into three sections: General Biology, Zoology, and Botany Sections. The first Constitution and Bylaws were adopted, and the first

Resolutions Committee appointed apparently by the Executive Committee: E. E. Reinke, Chairman; R. O. Christenson; H. E. Blomquist. Professor Reinke also served as President in that year.

1939 – Business Meeting. Vice-President Totten called the meeting to order. Later he noted a conflict of the April meeting with the meeting of the Alabama Academy of Science.

“Vice-President Totten called for a show of hands on the matter of a spring vs. a fall meeting time. A fall meeting was favored over one in the spring, 21 to 7.” For some unspecified reason and in spite of that vote, the measure was not adopted. Instead, it was moved and seconded that the Secretary-Treasurer investigate the possibility of holding a fall meeting and report his findings to the Executive Committee. Also, J. T. Penney issued an invitation for the Association to meet at the University of South Carolina in 1941, and the invitation was referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee chose instead to hold the 1941 meeting in Auburn, AL. hosted by Auburn University. The meeting was hosted by Miami University, Miami, FL in 1942.

(Author’s note: As already noted, the Association did not meet in 1943, 1944, and 1945, and the University of South Carolina did not serve as the host institution until 1946).

1939 – Executive Committee Report (in the Minutes) – The Committee recommended that: (1) Printed forms for dues notices be sent to the membership. (2) Symposia on research and teaching be scheduled at the annual meetings. (3) The invitation of Vanderbilt University for hosting the annual meeting 1940 be accepted. (4) The association cooperate with state academies so not to conflict meetings. (5) “Serious consideration be given to the possibility of holding a fall meeting instead of a spring meeting.”

1940 – Executive Committee “Minutes” – Meeting held at 1PM and 10 PM April 19, 1940. The Committee recommended that ASB publish certain material in the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* in its October issue of this year. The cost was to be met by allocation of \$0.50 out of \$1.00 annual dues without extra charge to the members of association. Editor of the journal noted that with at least 100 members, 50 cents/member would provide c. 25 pages to be allocated to association material in one of the four issues. The first trial issue would contain a brief history of the association, proceedings of the 1940 meeting, and “possibly one full paper”. The October issue containing this material would be mailed to the members. “At least 300 reprints of ASB material would be purchased by the association to distribute to potential members.”

1941 – The first symposium, “*Biological Problems Affecting the Welfare of the Southeastern States*”, was scheduled for the 5th Annual Meeting, April 11-12, 1941 at Auburn University, Alabama [*Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* 16(4): 353]. Four papers were presented: (1) Ecological Problems Associated with Plant Production in the Southeast. (2) Rabies in the Fox. (3) Parasitism in Relation to the Livestock Industry of the South. (4) Observations and Experiments on Gulf Coast Oysters.

1945 – On April 14th, Martin Young, Secretary-Treasurer sent a “Newsletter” to the membership asking for a vote on the issue of electing new officers of the Association. Forty-two voted to keep the present officers, two voted to elect new officers. Five members were recorded as “not voting”. Apparently membership had dropped to 49 members during World War II. On May 18, 1945, Dr. MacDougall decided that ASB should have a second Newsletter. The Newsletter opened with, “The President is still working on the question of teaching load and particularly the counting of several hours of laboratory for one of lecture.” In reply to the March Newsletter, two members sent comments. One of these responses came from Dr. J. T. Penney who reported the following action at the University of South Carolina:

“By the recommendation of a faculty committee, the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina one year ago voted that the normal teaching load of a professor should be 15 hours; that the head of a major department should have a teaching load of 12 hours; and that in special cases persons engaged in research problems may have the load reduced at the discretion of the President. Furthermore, each hour of laboratory teaching counts as one hour of teaching time.”

1946 – Another Newsletter was sent to the membership on January 15, 1946, and the motivation most likely is obvious in the following statement there from:

“After three years of cancellation of meetings due to the war emergency, the Association of Southeastern Biologists will resume the annual meetings in the spring of 1946. The Seventh Annual Meeting will be held April 19th and 20th at Columbia, SC with the University of South Carolina as the host...Dues are to start again for 1946; dues were last collected for 1943 and were paid only by ‘several members’. So, the rest of the members owe for 1943 and 1946. Seventy-four members are delinquent in dues.”

(Author’s Note: The absence of annual meetings in 1943-45, as indicated above, apparently sparked the motivation for finding some way to keep the membership in contact with the fledging Association. The three issues of Newsletters served that purpose and probably represent the origin of the idea for the establishment of The ASB Bulletin.)

1946 – 7th Annual Meeting, Columbia, SC April 19-20 – The first of two business meetings was held before the General Session. The Executive Committee recommended that abstracts of the 1946 meeting be published in the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* “as has been done in the past, i.e., \$50.00 for 100 copies.” Meeting jointly with the SE Section of the Botanical Society of America in the future was proposed. The Executive Committee adopted a resolution that established an ASB Research Award. The Nominating Committee presented nominees for President-James T. Penney; President-Elect – Martin D. Young; Vice-President – Elon E. Byrd; and Secretary-Treasurer- Samuel L. Meyer. Note, as recorded previously, there was, as traditionally, only one candidate/office. Since there were no nominations from the floor, President MacDougall ruled “upon the motion duly seconded and passed by the

Association, the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby instructed to cast one ballot for the nominations as presented.” Her ruling was apparently a statement equivalent to “elected by acclamation”. Several resolutions passed dealing with bills under consideration by Congress, and one especially notable one stated,

“Resolved: That this Association, through its Secretary, urge all congressmen representing this region to give their full support to the immediate passage of legislation providing for a National Science Foundation with adequate financial support.”

(Author’s Note: This action in strong support of the Bill S -1850 before Congress was to be forwarded by the Secretary-Treasurer, but the statement, as noted previously, clearly indicates that the single office was regarded actually as two offices, Secretary and Treasurer held by one person). .

Another significant resolution was advanced to adopt in part the University of South Carolina’s policy on teaching load mentioned above.

“Resolved: That the Association of Southeastern Biologists express its opinion that in determining the teaching load of the instructor, each hour of actual laboratory instruction should have in general a credit value of one (contact) hour.”

The minutes carrying these two resolutions were written by Martin D. Young, Secretary-Treasurer, 1942-46 and apparently were approved by the Association in 1947 because the document is also signed on April 18, 1947 by Samuel L. Meyer, Secretary-Treasurer, 1947-48.

Secretary’s Report, 1946-47 — The Southeastern Section of the Botanical Society of America and the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club both accepted invitations for a joint meeting with ASB.

(Author’s note: The joint meetings with these two societies signaled the origin of affiliate status for these and other biological organizations).

Minutes – 1952 - 1954 — 1952 – At the Interim Meeting of the Executive Committee, August 2, 1952; the meeting where Margaret Hess requested release from the obligation to give a Past President’s address, affiliation of the Association with the American Institute of Biological Science was proposed. In addition, the Publications Committee composed of Clara Hamilton, Chair, George Kent, Jr., and a third member appointed by Hamilton was asked to study the proposition of having a special publication for the Association.

(Author’s note: Recall the Newsletters of 1943-45. This 1952-53 study represents the first serious move toward publication of The ASB Bulletin).

1953 – The Minutes of the Executive Committee, April 16, 1953 when the election of new members was considered, a policy change was proposed and carried that, as a measure to save time, the list of membership applicants be

posted but not read at the Annual Business Meeting. Also, a proposal to recognize deceased members at the Annual Business Meeting was adopted.

1953 – At the second meeting of the Executive Committee, April 17, 1953, the proposition of affiliation of the Association with AIBS was adopted, and at the third meeting on April 18th the committee set the date of the Interim Meeting for July 24, 25, 1953 at Oak Ridge, TN.

1953 – At the Interim Meeting of the Executive Committee, July 24, 1953, the Publications Committee presented its report recommending establishment of an Association Newsletter. The point was emphasized that Secretary Mary Ester Gaulden “presently spends a good bit of money” on announcements to members. This expense could be “incorporated in a newsletter-type publication.” On July 25th, Gordon Wolcott’s motion that the new publication be called *The ASB Bulletin* carried as did the motion by Vice President Alvin Beatty that the Publications Committee be authorized to put out *The ASB Bulletin* for 1953-54. Past President Margaret Hess moved that Clara Hamilton be asked to serve as the Editor. The motion carried, and the Executive Committee authorized the Publications Committee to spend up to \$400.00 for *The ASB Bulletin*.

(Author’s Note: Apparently Clara Hamilton turned down the appointment, since Victor A. Greulich became the first Editor. The first issue was published in March, 1954).

1954 – At the Executive Committee Meeting at Louisiana State University, April 15-17, 1954, the proposal to hold the ASB meeting jointly with AAAS was rejected, and the Association would hold the 1955 and 1956 meetings at the usual time. The Committee recommended that the Association continue publication of *The ASB Bulletin* for another year. Gordon Wolcott’s motion carried that *The ASB Bulletin* should contain: letters, feature articles, announcements from the Secretary and other officers, news items relating to Southeastern biology and biologists, program and proceedings of the Annual Meeting, proceedings of annual meeting, and abstracts of papers presented. In addition, Professor Wolcott’s motion that 50% of the 1954-55 dues be set aside for *Bulletin* expenses. J.P. Reynolds moved, and the motion carried, that non-members be charged \$2.00 annually for *The ASB Bulletin* with all money thus received being put into the “Bulletin Fund”.

More on the First and Second Meetings — 1937 – May 7th. After the welcome by Harmon W. Caldwell, President of the University of Georgia, an address was given by Dr. L.O. Kunkel, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, NJ, “New Views in Plant Virus Disease Research”

Friday, May 8th –The reading of papers started at 9:30. Another address at 11:45 by A. S. Pearse, Department of Zoology, Duke University, “Caves of Yucatan”.

1938 – As reported earlier in this document, at the second meeting of the Association, April 15, 16, 1938, the Executive Committee met for the first time (11:00 AM, April 15th). A “Welcome” again was offered at 8:00 PM, by Harmon W. Caldwell, President of the University of Georgia, and an address was

delivered by Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, General Secretary, AAAS. "Research and Readjustment". Another address was delivered on Saturday, April 16th, Dr. F. G. Hall, Duke University, "High Altitude Expedition, Peru and Boulder Dam". Apparently he showed moving pictures. Also a Business Meeting was held on Saturday.

(Author's note: Indeed, Harmon W. Caldwell was President of the University of Georgia, and Otis W. Caldwell was General Secretary of AAAS from 1937-46. However, readers may look on this entry as an error because of the similarity of the two names. They may conclude that the speech was actually delivered by Forest Ray Moulton (1872-1952), an astronomer who served as AAAS Permanent Secretary also from 1937- 1946. (Otis Caldwell, however, gave the address).

More from the 6th Annual Meeting, April 16 to 18, 1942 at Miami University, Florida —

The report of, "a committee (apparently ad hoc) charged with proposing any desirable change in the Constitution, of which Dr. G. H. Boyd was Chairman, was presented by the Secretary-Treasurer. Upon motion, duly seconded and passed, it was agreed to waive Article X for the moment.

(Author's note: Article X – Amendments required that members must be advised about proposed amendments to the Constitution "at least ten [10] days in advance of the meeting." Apparently the members were not duly notified).

Changes in other articles were considered minor in nature and are indicated here in *italics*. Article III – Membership and Dues: item 3. Members shall *in general* be residents of the Southeastern states. Article IV – Officers: The Officers of the Association shall be: President, *President-elect*, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. Article VI – Election of Officers: The President... shall be elected for one year "and shall not be eligible for *immediate* re-election."

(Author's note: In the history of the Association, no President has ever been elected to serve a second term).

Article VII – Executive Committee: item one changed to indicate that the *four* officers, President, *President-elect*, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer along with the Retiring President would serve ex officio with six members elected from the Association.

(Author's note: Although the governing documents consistently list the "Past President" or "Retiring President", early issues of the ASB Bulletin did not, as has been pointed out previously).

The Nominating Committee, following a tradition noted previously, proposed one candidate for each office: President – Mary S. MacDougal; President-elect – James T. Penney; and Vice-President – R. O. Christenson and two members (members-at-large) of the Executive Committee.

(Author's note: Both the President and President-elected were elected in 1942 because the latter office had just been established.)

Attendance Incentive — At the 15th Annual Meeting of the Association, April 15-17, 1954, at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, the leadership was apparently concerned about decreased attendance at the annual meetings as indicated by the following message (*ASB Bulletin* 1(1): 12):

"Persons attending the sessions are urged to register, paying the registration fee of fifty cents. This money is used to help underwrite the costs of the meetings. The first 200 people to pay their registration fee will be presented with a beautiful book by Hodding Carter, Pulitzer Prize recipient. The book is entitled, *John Law Wasn't So Wrong*", and is distributed through the Esso Standard Oil Company."

A Memorable Response — An article entitled, "The Birth, Development and Objectives of the Association of Systematic Collections" and published in *The ASB Bulletin* 21(4): 123-125, represented a revision of remarks made as outgoing first President of the Association of Systematic Collections, J. C. Dickinson, at Texas Technological University, May 3, 1974. The original remarks brought forth a "memorable response" from the 1974 ASB President Elect, Perry C. Holt, which followed the published revision.

"Comment: As my institution's designated representative, I listened to Dr. Dickinson's remarks with, for a confirmed pessimist, a glimmering of hope. If man is to survive, his knowledge of the biota of the planet, recorded, and to be added to, in the systematic collections of our colleges, universities and museums will be essential to his efforts to do so. The Association of Southeastern Biologists has long been a stronghold of the "ivory tower" naturalist. Now we must come to the plain of battle with all our resources. I believe our Association has much to offer: in support of the ASC and in the help we can give to efforts to preserve the environment upon which our species depends."

For the Association: A Mandate for Future Flourishing

Dev Patnaik is a founder and officer in a growth strategy firm, "Jump Associates" which serves to advise some of the world's largest and most admired companies. He is author of a book (Patnaik, 2009) which expresses the philosophical basis of this organization that is not to be regarded as brand new but certainly undervalued and under applied. The full title of this text tells all but the details, "Wired to Care: How Companies Prosper When They Create Widespread Empathy". But what is so pointedly absent in the title is the full audience to whom the philosophy is directed and for whom its impact can pronounce such benefit. The book has garnered praise from many modern authors, chief executive officers, company founders, and company managers, and the full breath of its application, which extends beyond the commercial world is disclosed in a comment by Alan M. Webber, co-founder of *Fast Company* magazine.

“Why should you care about *Wired to Care*? Because this book will not only make you better at business – it will make you better at life! Buy it, read it, and then practice what it preaches.”

Although the thrust of the philosophy is directed toward companies in the vast world of commerce, the principles expressed can be of significant value to individuals, to organizations, and to our Association. The Introduction of Part I of the text, “The Case for Empathy” states the central theme of the entire thesis,

“Companies prosper when they tap into a power that every one of us already has – the ability to reach outside of ourselves and connect with other people.”

Adjust this statement to read, “The Association of Southeastern Biologists will prosper when it taps into...” The book contains story upon story that illustrate the full meaning of what the authors mean by the expression, “reaching out”. I will cite but two of these which will clarify what I would envision as a bold approach for Association as it advances through the next 25 years.

In 1979, a young designer in New York, Pattie Moore, did something most unusual for one described as “young”. She strapped herself into a body brace that made her shoulders slump forward. She covered her hair with a white wig and painted her eyelashes gray. She put on prescription glasses (not prescribed for her) to blur her vision and plugged her ears to obscure her hearing. Pattie wanted to experience what it is like to live old; what are the problems the elderly experience every day. It’s a long story, but the short of it is that Pattie added her experience to that of elderly Betsy and Sam Farber who had experienced the very sad state of kitchen gadgetry especially for, but not confined to, people plagued with limited dexterity caused by arthritis and loss of gripping strength. Young Pattie and the aged Fabers both knew first-hand the effect of aging on daily life, and the outcome was the development of OXO Good Grip tools which have become the favorites of people of all ages and abilities; not just arthritis sufferers. The full story, which I would urge you to read, gives a very clear picture of the role of empathy, as seized upon by young Pattie Moore, “walking in the moccasins” of the elderly, in the elimination of pain and frustration as well as in commercial profitability (or other measures of success).

I’ll tell the second story more completely because it is a story with evolutionary overtones as well as one that shows the power of an empathetic approach. In the 1950’s, one could get a good cup of coffee for five cents, and probably because of the influence of soldiers who had returned from the European theatre of World War II, coffee drinking had become very popular. In June of 1953, a frost wiped out most of the Brazilian coffee crop resulting in a great increase in the wholesale prices of Arabica coffee beans. Some of the coffee roasters, viz., Maxwell House, Folgers, and Hills Brothers made an experimental procedural change. They added a low percent of a bitter variety of coffee, Robusta, to the Arabica beans and then conducted surveys and sensory tests to determine public opinion about the unidentified change. The comparison of Arabica and Arabica tainted with Robusta indicated that the drinking public could not tell the difference between the pure and the blend. Robusta was

cheaper and easier to grow, so the roasting companies increased the percentage markedly, and the public gave its overwhelming approval.

After a few years, coffee sales noticeably began to decline, and as time passed, the downward turn steepened to the point where the coffee companies were in danger of demise. Here is where an evolutionary principle appears. The post war coffee drinkers who had been weaned gradually onto the Arabica-Robusta blend began to decline by natural causes, and the next generation, again as determined by surveys, regarded the coffee blend as very “bitter” and even “nasty”. Young people generally would try that coffee only once and then turn back to their favorite soft drink. Of course, on discovering this turn of events, the traditional coffee roasting companies returned to the use of the Arabica-only variety, but the damage was already done. Young people knew coffee as bitter, and they didn’t want to try it again.

And then a new company asked the right question. “What would young people (and the older generation as well) really want in the taste of coffee? Note the focus of that question. It did not ask, “How can we better advertise to get people to come back to our product now that we have removed the bitter Robusta?” The question instead addressed *changes* the company should make to produce a product the coffee drinkers would like. *Change* your focus and produce a product that the customer cannot resist.

Enter Starbucks with its vast offering of coffee beverages from the traditional drink (but made with dark or medium roasted beans) to specialty drinks such as espresso, cappuccino, and latte, and the rest of the story is history, as is said. The great success in the broad reestablishment of the coffee-drinking habit came about when coffee roasters developed and expressed *empathy* for their potential customers. Now how does this principle apply to the Association of Southeastern Biologists?

In recent years, the leadership of the Association has taken note of the paradox that ASB received its foundation from biologists from the larger universities in the southeastern states. Today referred to as “research universities”, these institutions are most scarcely represented in the Association. Until recently, the reaction to the situation has generally been expressed as, “What should ASB do to educate biologists, especially those at the large “research universities” as to the value the Association could be to the advance of their careers?” Wrong question! The question we should ask is, “What changes should be made in ASB to make it more valuable to professional biologists – wherever they practice their science?” I have framed the question in that way to point out that our Association is poorly represented by *many* institutions of higher learning – 2- and 4-year colleges, community colleges, small universities, and the large “research universities”; a point which will be clearly documented in the next and final section of this thesis.

And that question, the one that *should be* asked has actually been addressed in part with the establishment of an additional officer and a new committee – the Membership Officer and the Membership Benefits Committee. These two changes have initiated a pathway which the Association should follow and

markedly broadened to a smooth much traveled highway. The new office and the new committee have started a search for real benefits the Association can offer all of those who would join, and an even greater effort in this direction is not just a plausible idea. It is the very substance of a mandate for action by the Association over the next twenty-five years.

Many of our older members have observed some of the complete, about-face changes in institutional policy for faculty members. You fit the description of “older” if you have ever been advised, “We approve of our faculty members engaging in research, but they should never let it interfere with teaching!” Or another line of reasoning, “He/she has published an impressive number of papers, but unfortunately they all are with one or two other authors, and that is really unfortunate. There are only a couple of papers where he or she is the sole author.” The standard advice in my department today is that teaching should not interfere with research, and collaborative research is more important to tenure and promotion committees than is isolated, individual research efforts. Collaborative research is valued, but the standard prescription calls for collaboration between members of focus groups within the biology department – groups where hiring efforts have been directed toward achieving “a critical mass”, e.g., the marine ecology group, the cell and molecular group, etc.

Where, one might ask, is the motivation for research collaboration between and among biology groups from different institutions? Few collaborative efforts of this kind currently take place, and our Association could foster the development of such arrangements throughout the institutions of the region. If the major granting agencies, NSF, NIH, the Department of Agriculture, etc., were to encourage applications for institutional collaboration in biological research, our Association could serve as the medium on which the ideas for collaborative projects could grow. ASB enhances discussion of biological issues and problems amongst its members, and discussion could promote collaborative efforts amongst its members to address those issues and problems. A funding emphasis by granting agencies for institutional collaboration would add the necessary motive to the process. Institutions, and, therefore individual faculty members and graduate students, would regard collaborative research across institutional lines as valuable to career development. If our Association were to act empathetically to facilitate the process, it might gain considerable value in the minds of faculty and students in those institutions, large and small, not represented in our membership. The outcome might be an increase in institutional representation in ASB. What specific steps should the Association take to become known as a facilitator in institutional collaborative research?

1. The Association of Southeastern Biologists should appeal directly to the granting agencies to establish programs to encourage collaboration across institutions. The appeal should be offered in a face-to-face visit either by presidential appointees or perhaps by the Association’s AIBS and AAAS representatives.
2. Present members should be encouraged to offer symposia and/or workshops on the development of collaborative research projects.

3. The Membership Benefits Committee should contact biology department chairs at institutions poorly or not at all represented in ASB. All benefits being developed could be explained to include the new role of the Association in facilitating collaborative research across institutional lines.

Another mandate for our Association is related to the success story experienced by coffee companies. How can ASB become more “tasty” to graduate and undergraduate students? Many of our current members first experienced ASB as Tri-Beta members. We should pay some special attention to the Tri-Beta organization as well as to graduate students in institutions represented in ASB. There are some chapters of Tri-Beta represented at every Annual Meeting of the Association, but there are many more that have never been represented. Most members of the Tri-Beta Chapter at the University of South Carolina, for example, have engaged in undergraduate research courses where they have designed and carried to completion specific research projects. However, reports of their studies are placed only in the hands of their professors and never reported when Tri-Beta from both southeastern regions meets with ASB. The USC chapter is not unique in this regard. The leadership of Tri-Beta undoubtedly is concerned that many chapters of the organization ignore one of its major goals – the encouragement of research; its process and its presentation. The Association should empathetically also take on this concern and through its offices assist in bringing about a correction. Implementation of a positive effect will incur some cost, but the obvious benefit makes the effort worthwhile. Here are some steps to be taken:

1. The Association of Southeastern Biologists should provide funds to assist faculty advisors of chapters annually reporting research at the Annual Meeting to visit chapters that never so engage. They may be able to impart the methods and means of their success. Their visits should include private sessions with the unsuccessful advisors, Tri-Beta students, and with biology department chairs.
2. The leadership of Tri-Beta should be encouraged by the Association to adjust the qualifications for membership in the organization. To the requirement of outstanding academic success as expressed by an elevated GPA, documented interest in the research process should be added.
3. An ASB standing committee should be established with a mission to hear the concerns of Tri-Beta advisors and students and the graduate students who regularly attend the Annual Meeting. Student concerns may in some instances be handled by the committee, but in other cases, they may be passed forward to the Members Benefits Committee. In either case, the goal would be to make improvements that would eliminate the concern.
4. Perhaps through this same standing committee, biology departments that have graduate programs should be contacted and made aware of the benefits their graduate students could experience by joining our Association.

5. Biology departments with graduate programs should be made aware of ASB as a resource for advertising their academic offerings and for the recruitment of students for the programs they offer. Student recruitment is most important to colleges and universities, and ASB should try to discover new ways to assist in the process.

The future of our Association is finally dependent upon the interest that can be generated in the next and next generations of professional biologists, and that generative power can be brought to bear in four positive steps: (1) Learn, in the sense of “continuing education”, precisely what our younger professional colleagues expect to gain from membership in ASB; (2) Apply innovative action to meet those expectations; (3) Intensely advertise the benefits that have already been designed and implemented for members of the Association; and (4) Educate biology departments not represented in our Association as to the potential benefit to the success of their mission by having faculty and students hold membership in ASB.

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE FUTURE: THE NEXT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

There is good reason for the title of this document, “A Brief Summary of Events in the Life of The Association of Southeastern Biologists”. Hardly would the reader associate “brevity” in what has been here recorded. But “brief” is the most descriptive word that can be applied, because the information presented represents but a fraction of what might have been extracted from the archives. As alluded to on several occasions throughout this document, the institutional memory of our Association is by any measure short, and that which is presented here represents directly or indirectly the core of history that should not be forgotten or at least be plainly available as it is in this document, and thus not relegated to the depths of the archives where so buried it is forgotten. Much of what has been recorded may seem trivial to some readers, but even that portion will serve indirectly as a reminder of specific events which directed and shaped the evolution of this unique organization.

The title of this final portion, may seem inappropriate as well, since it extends beyond “history” toward “prophecy”. Perhaps it might be justified as a set of “conclusions” derived from the complete history of the Association; that which is recorded here and that which is still relegated to obscurity in the archives. Truly the minutia of facts from the past shine some light on what might be expected in the future.

In the next twenty-five years, a keen attention to growing the Association will emerge as a necessary priority as it has from time to time throughout its history. There will be a growing realization that the vast majority of students and faculty of Biology in all categories of institutions of higher learning in the Southeast (however defined) are not members of ASB. Biologists in government agencies are also greatly under represented. The very concept of the Association originated in the larger universities, and over the course of time, the involvement

of these universities has diminished markedly. So extreme has been the departure by faculty and students in the large research universities in favor of national and international organizations that have greater expressed value in the minds of administrators, that considerable effort has from time to time been extended by the Association's leadership to reverse this trend. Whereas these efforts should be considered noble and important, the attention they have been accorded has largely obscured the fact that baccalaureate colleges, community colleges, and small universities are under-represented in ASB to even a greater extent than are the larger institutions. To prove the point, attention will be drawn to information regarding the institutions represented in ASB obtained from an Excel file extracted from the ASB database and from the attendance records for the 2008 and 2009 annual meetings. The data from the Excel file identifies institutions represented by members, former members, and biologists that have shown an interest in ASB and so are regarded as potential members. An examination of the data in the following chart will likely lead you to the conclusion that the number of baccalaureate colleges, community colleges, and small universities in each state far exceeds the number of large research universities in that state, and that these smaller institutions are much under-represented in the association. Note for example, that at the ASB annual meeting in 2008, only 8 Alabama colleges and universities, 13% of the institutions in the state, were represented. Put another way, 87% of the institutions in Alabama were not represented. The percentages tell the story.

Percentage of Institutions of Higher Education Represented in the Association of Southeastern Biologists

Institutions by State: Represented/Possible = %

Excel file from the ASB Database
- Institutions with members - 8819
Entries

Alabama — 43/61	70%
Arkansas — 6/45	13%
District of Columbia — 2/9	22%
Florida — 24/133	18%
Georgia — 36/138	26%
Illinois — 4/76	5%
Indiana — 2/26	7%
Kentucky — 16/62	26%
Louisiana — 14/38	37%
Maryland — 11/56	20%
Missouri — 4/67	6%
Mississippi — 8/52	15%
North Carolina — 60/123	48%
New Jersey — 3/52	6%
Ohio — 6/83	7%
Oklahoma — 1/41	2%

Pennsylvania — 4/150	3%
South Carolina — 36/56	64%
Tennessee — 26/83	31%
Texas — 12/161	7%
Virginia — 24/76	32%
West Virginia — 9/44	20%

Institutions of Those Attending
the 2008 Annual Meeting in
Spartanburg, SC

Alabama — 8/61	13%
Arkansas — 3/45	6%
District of Columbia — 1/9	11%
Florida — 7/133	5%
Georgia — 12/138	9%
Iowa — Out of Region	
Illinois — 2/76	3%
Kentucky — 6/62	10%
Louisiana — 4/38	11%

Maryland — 1/56	2%	Florida — 4/133	3%
Michigan — Out of Region		Georgia — 16/138	12%
Missouri — 1/67	1%	Illinois — 2/76	3%
Mississippi — 4/52	8%	Kansas — Out of Region	
North Carolina — 20/123	16%	Kentucky — 8/62	13%
New Jersey — 1/52	2%	Louisiana — 5/38	13%
New York — Out of Region		Maryland — 2/56	4%
Ohio — 2/83	2%	Massachusetts — Out of Region	
South Carolina — 21/56	38%	Michigan — Out of Region	
Tennessee — 15/83	18%	Missouri — 0/67	
Texas — 3/161	2%	Mississippi — 5/52	10%
Virginia — 12/76	16%	North Carolina — 21/123	17%
West Virginia — 2/44	5%	New Jersey — 1/52	2%
		Ohio — 1/83	1%
		Oklahoma — 1/41	2%
		Pennsylvania — 1/150	0.7%
		South Carolina — 9/56	16%
		Tennessee — 9/83	11%
		Texas — 1/161	0.6%
		Virginia — 7/76	9%
		West Virginia — 4/44-	9%
<u>Institutions of Those Attending</u>			
<u>the 2009 Annual Meeting in</u>			
<u>Birmingham, AL</u>			
Alabama — 8/61	13%		
Arkansas — 2/45	4%		
California — Out of Region			
District of Columbia — 1/9	11%		

In the next twenty-five years, modernization of the Association, especially of its Annual Meeting, and the realization by the membership that the Association's value to professional development is great and unique will lead to increased efforts to attract new members from the whole pool of biologists in the Southeast and beyond. Just watch and wait. The efforts will be there, and hopefully, as recommended above, the leadership and, indeed, the entire membership will strive to know exactly the direction the Association should follow to meet the needs and satisfy the hopes of potential members; to follow the empathetic approach whether along the lines I've recommended or by other pathways. In either case, the realization of an ever present "mandate" for action should be recognized.

With discontinuing the printing of hard copies of the journal, *Southeastern Biology*, and having it available online and the concomitant adoption of *Southeastern Naturalist* as an official ASB journal available to the membership at a very reasonable price, the Association has adopted new policies and a renewed interest with regard to membership benefits. Present plans include the establishment of a new journal for the publication of peer reviewed papers in cell, developmental, and molecular biology. The fulfillment of this plan will virtually provide avenues for publication available to all fields of investigation in which the potential membership is engaged. In addition, the Association will likely make intense efforts in convincing the publishers of other journals to reduce subscription costs for ASB members. In this manner and in other ways as well, the Association's attention to membership benefits will become a major focus, and the result will be a marked increase in the number of new members from colleges, small universities, large research universities, and from government agencies. In short, biologists in the Southeastern region and beyond will find

difficulty in ignoring the benefits that membership in our Association would provide. In all reality, an increased attention to the benefits provided to the membership must become a prominent focus of the Association's leadership.

The Association of Southeastern Biologists began as strictly a gathering of biology professors from colleges and universities throughout the Southeastern region. The initial motive was certainly the felt need for gaining an understanding of the professional endeavors of other biologists. Those who accepted the invitation to join probably, without consciously knowing, looked forward to gaining insight to the professional lives of colleagues at other institutions; gaining an answer to that central, plaguing question, "Am I doing what I should be doing?" Or, put another way, "Do I measure up?" In the beginning, the idea that membership should be extended to students occurred to no one. The organization was one of professionals, early and seasoned, but not of those aspiring to become professionals. At some time in the early days of the organization, that idea emerged. A "well of course yes!" was the answer to the question of student membership, "Is not our profession derived from teaching, advising, and nurturing students?" Sometime after formal invitations to membership were dropped, and entry into the fellowship could be obtained under the recommendation by two members, students were urged to join. Join they did, and today assuredly, students are an important focus of the Association. The design of the Annual Meeting increasing provides inclusion of the best features of the biology profession. For students, the Association has and will increasingly become an important course, viz., Professional Biology 101, and this trend will provide additional incentive for biologists, our previously skeptical colleagues, to join our membership

Finally, the future will witness an increased involvement of the Association in environmental, conservatory, and ethical issues of our science. Our affiliate organizations will join heartily in this enterprise, and our Association will gain a voice which will be heard and reckoned with by those who have the power to make the much needed changes in the bad habits and dire detrimental effects our species has imposed on the planet.

The history of the Association is rich, and the 1937 vision has broadened to dimensions far greater than the founders could have imagined. "Association" is the key word, for we can contemplate all that we have learned about one another in our personal associations in this unique organization. And inescapable in that realization will emerge the true consequence of this grand association, that through the whole course of it, each one of us has learned immeasurably a portion of our own character that we otherwise would never have known.

(Author's note: Many who read this account will recall my mentioning in the past that I could not attend that first meeting, the founding of our Association, because Mama and my first grade teacher would not let me. Twenty-five years from now, we will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of our Association and I hope; indeed, I expect to be among those attending at that time being of age only 107 years).

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APPENDIX**Table 1****Institutions Hosting Annual Meetings of ASB, 1937-2013**

YEAR	CITY	INSTITUTION
1937	Athens	University of Georgia
1938	Athens	University of Georgia
1939	Durham	Duke University
1940	Nashville	Vanderbilt University
1941	Auburn	Auburn University
1942	Miami	University of Miami
1943		
1944		
1945		
1946	Columbia	University of South Carolina
1947	Atlanta	Emory University
1948	Gainesville	University of Florida
1949	Knoxville	University of Tennessee
1950	Charlottesville	University of Virginia
1951	Tuscaloosa	University of Alabama
1952	Atlanta	Agnes Scott College
1953	Chapel Hill	University of North Carolina
1954	Baton Rouge	Louisiana State University.
1955	Charleston, SC	The Citadel
1956	Durham	Duke University
1957	Athens	University of Georgia
1958	Tallahassee	Florida State University
1959	Knoxville	University of Tennessee
1960	New Orleans	Loyola University
1961	Lexington	University of Kentucky
1962	Winston-Salem	Wake Forest University
1963	Gainesville	University of Florida
1964	Atlanta	Emory University
1965	Charlottesville	University of Virginia
1966	Raleigh	N. C. State University
1967	Columbia	University of South Carolina
1968	Athens	University of Georgia
1969	Memphis	Memphis State University
1970	Lakeland	Florida Southern College
1971	Richmond	University of Richmond
1972	Mobile	University of South Alabama
1973	Bowling Green	Western Kentucky University
1974	Savannah	Georgia Southern University
1975	Blacksburg	Virginia Tech & State University
1976	New Orleans	University of New Orleans
1977	Raleigh	N. C. State University

YEAR	CITY	INSTITUTION
1978	Tuscaloosa	University of Alabama
1979	Chattanooga	University of Tennessee
1980	Tampa	University of South Florida
1981	Knoxville	University of Tennessee
1982	Richmond	Eastern Kentucky University
1983	Lafayette	University of S.W. Louisiana
1984	Memphis	Memphis State University
1985	Murfreesboro	Middle Tennessee State University
1986	Columbia	University of South Carolina
1987	Athens	University of Georgia
1988	Biloxi	University of Southern Mississippi Gulf Coast Research Laboratory
1989	Charlotte	University of North Carolina
1990	Baltimore	Towson State University
1991	Boone	Appalachian State University
1992	Tuscaloosa	University of Alabama
1993	Virginia Beach	Old Dominion University
1994	Orlando	University of Central Florida
1995	Knoxville	University of Tennessee
1996	Statesboro	Georgia Southern University
1997	Greenville	Furman University
1998	Monroe	N. E. Louisiana University
1999	Wilmington	University of North Carolina-Wilmington
2000	Chattanooga	Univ. of Tennessee-Chattanooga
2001	New Orleans	Tulane & Loyola Universities
2002	Boone	Appalachian State University
2003	Washington	Howard & Boise State Universities
2004	Memphis	University of Memphis, Rhodes College, & Christian Brothers University
2005	Florence	University of North Alabama
2006	Gatlinburg	University of Tennessee
2007	Columbia	University of South Carolina
2008	Spartanburg, SC	Furman University & Wofford College
2009	Birmingham	University of Alabama-Birmingham & Jacksonville State University
2010	Asheville	Western Carolina University & University of North Carolina-Asheville
2011	Huntsville	University of Alabama-Huntsville
2012	Athens	University of Georgia
2013	Charleston, WV	Marshall University

Table 2**ASB Presidents and Vice Presidents, 1937-2013**

YEARS	PRESIDENTS	VICE PRESIDENTS
1937-38	George H. Boyd	H. L. Blomquist
1938-39	E. E. Reinke	H. R. Totten
1939-40	H. L. Blomquist	J. Speed Rogers
1940-41	R. C. Rhodes	Mary S. MacDougall
1941-42	A. S. Pearse	James T. Penney
1942-43	Mary S. MacDougall	R. O. Christenson
1943-44	Mary S. MacDougall	R. O. Christenson
1944-45	Mary S. MacDougall	R. O. Christenson
1945-46	Mary S. MacDougall	R. O. Christenson
1946-47	James T. Penney	Elon E. Byrd
1947-48	Martin D. Young	Howard M. Phillips
1948-49	Samuel L. Meyer	Eugene P. Odom
1949-50	Howard M. Phillips	H. B. Sherman
1950-51	Elon E. Byrd	George C. Kent, Jr.
1951-52	W. M. A. Deacon	H. P. Sturdivant
1952-53	Margaret N. Hess	C. S. Shoup
1953-54	Bruce D. Reynolds	Alvin N. Beatty
1954-55	H. R. Totten	Fredrick T. Wolf
1955-56	Alvin V. Beatty	Aaron J. Sharp
1956-57	George C. Kent, Jr.	Paul M. Patterson
1957-58	Howard K. Wallace	Horton H. Hobbs, Jr.
1958-59	Mary Esther Gauden	Victor H. Greulach
1959-60	Horton H. Hobbs, Jr.	Royal E. Shanks
1960-61	Victor A. Greulach	Walter S. Flory
1961-62	Royal E. Shanks	E. Ruffin Jones
1962-63	Walter S. Flory	Robert T Brumfeld
1963-64	E. Ruffin Jones	Harold Humm
1964-65	William D. Burbanck	Elsie Quarterman
1965-66	Harry J. Bennett	B. Theodore Cole
1966-67	Elsie Quarterman	Wilbur H. Duncan
1967-68	Harold J. Humm	Margaret Y. Menzel
1968-69	Robert B. Short	James W. Hardin
1969-70	John M. Carpenter	James N. Dent
1970-71	C. W. Hart	Leland Shanor
1971-72	Grover C. Miller	David J. Cotter
1972-73	Leland Shanor	John D. Withers
1973-74	David J. Cotter	Dorothy C. Bliss
1974-75	James N. Dent	John M. Herr, Jr.
1975-76	Perry Holt	Madeline P. Burbanck
1976-77	John M. Herr, Jr.	Franklin F. Flint
1977-78	Madeline P. Burbanck	Clarence E. Styrone
1978-79	Raymond O. Flagg	Beryl C. Franklin
1979-80	James W. Hardin	J. Frank McCormick

YEARS	PRESIDENTS	VICE PRESIDENTS
1980-81	Franklin F. Flint	Margaret Gilbert
1981-82	J. Frank McCormick	Donald J. Shure
1982-83	Margaret L. Gilbert	J. Kenneth Shull, Jr.
1983-84	Charles E. Jenner	Mary C. Dunn
1984-85	J. C. O'Kelley	Lafayette Frederick
1985-86	Lafayette Frederick	Rebecca R. Sharitz
1986-87	Donald J. Shure	William H. Martin
1987-88	Rebecca R. Sharitz	Carol Baskin
1988-89	William H. Martin	Frank P. Day
1989-90	Joe E. Winstead	Sandra T. Bowden
1990-91	Frank P. Day	Michael J. Baranski
1991-92	Sandra T. Bowden	Diane R. Nelson
1992-93	C. Ross Hinkle	James W. Ross
1993-94	Ken R. Marion	James S. Fralish
1994-95	Michael J. Baranski	Patricia D. Parr
1995-96	James W. Ross	Cliff R. Hupp.
1996-97	James S. Fralish	Eloise Carter.
1997-98	J. Whitfield Gibbons	Howard S. Neufeld
1998-99	Eloise Carter	Robert Haynes.
1999-00	Patricia Parr	Dwayne Wise.
2000-01	Howard N. Neufeld	Andrew Ashe
2001-02	Robert Haynes	Douglas A. Rayner
2002-03	Ken Shull	Claudia L. Jolls
2003-04	Andrew Ashe	Kim Marie Tolson
2004-05	Claudia Jolls	A. Joseph Pollard
2005-06	Dwayne Wise	Tom Wentworth
2006-07	Kim Marie Tolson	Bonnie Kelley
2007-08	Mike Dennis	Patricia B. Cox
2008-09	Tom Wentworth	Elaine Davis
2009-10	Patricia B. Cox	A. Floyd Scott
2010-11	Patricia B. Cox	Jennifer J. Davis
2011-12	Donald H. Roush	Zack E. Murrell
2012-13	Donald H. Roush	

Table 3**Secretary-Treasurers, Secretaries, and Treasurers, 1937-2013****SECRETARY-TREASURERS**

1937-38	James T. Penney	1947-48	Samuel L. Meyer
1938-42	D. C. Broughton	1948-49	Elon E. Byrd
1942-46	Martin D. Young	1949-51	Alvin V. Beatty

SECRETARIES

1951-55	Mary Ester Gaulden	1982-85	Rebecca R. Sharitz
1955-57	J. C. Dickinson	1985-88	Sandra T. Bowden
1957-61	Harold J. Humm	1988-91	C. Ross Hinkle
1961-64	Harold J. Bennett	1991-94	Nancy C. Coile
1964-67	Margaret Y. Menzel	1994-97	Beverly Collins
1967-69	Dorothy L. Crandle	1997-00	Andrew Ash
1969-70	Dorothy Crandle Bliss	2000-06	Terry Richardson
1971-73	Margaret Gilbert	2006-07	Debbie Moore
1974-76	James C. McDonald	2007-10	Nicole T. Welch
1976-79	Jerry M. Baskin	2010-13	Conley K. McMullen
1979-82	Carol C. Baskin		

TREASURERS

1951-56	J. Paul Reynolds	1978-84	J. C. O'Kelley
1956-59	A. W. Jones	1984-91	Robert L. Beckmann
1959-62	Elsie Quarterman	1991-94	Patricia D. Parr
1962-65	Leland Shanor	1994-96	James Hull
1965-68	John Carpenter	1996-99	Gerhard Kalmus
1968-72	David J. Cotter	1999-13	Tim Atkinson
1972-78	Ray O. Flagg		

Table 4**Elected members of the Executive Committee, 1937-2014****EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

1937-38	Margaret N. Hess	1938-41	James T. Penney
1937-38	A. S. Pearse	1938-42	R. O. Christenson
1937-38	E. E. Reinke	1939-41	A. S. Pearse
1937-38	J. S. Rogers	1939-42	E. E. Reinke
1937-40	Mary S. MacDougall	1940-46	E. E. Byrd
1938-39	L. R. Hesler	1940-46	J. F. W. Pearson
1938-40	Herman Kurz	1941-42	Martin D. Young

1941-43	F. A. Wolf	1965-68	Robert B. Short
1942-46	Samuel L. Meyer	1966-69	Richard E. Garth
1942-47	C. M. Pomerat	1966-69	Grover C. Miller
1946-47	Margaret N. Hess	1967-70	Burton J. Bogitsh
1946-48	H. K. Wallace	1967-70	Josephine Bridgeman
1946-49	C. L. Baker	1968-71	Albert E. Radford
1946-49	Herman Kurz	1968-69	John D. McCrone
1947-48	Bruce D. Reynolds	1969-71	John H. Mullahy
1947-50	E. Ruffin Jones	1969-72	Perry C. Holt
1948-50	Fred T. Wolf	1969-72	Charles Ray, Jr.
1948-51	E. L. Bishop	1970-73	James Dent
1948-51	Margaret N. Hess	1970-72	John D. Withers
1949-52	D. M. Brown	1972-73	Richard E. Garth
1949-52	Bruce D. Reynolds	1971-74	Arthur W. Cooper
1950-53	E. C. Cocke	1971-74	Joseph F. Fitzpatrick
1950-53	Thelma Howell	1972-75	Edward E. C. Clebsch
1951-54	Josephine Bridgeman	1972-75	John M. Rawls
1951-54	Royal E. Shanks	1973-74	John M. Herr, Jr.
1952-53	Paul Reynolds	1973-76	Carl D. Monk
1952-55	George C. Kent, Jr.	1974-76	Clarence E. Styron
1953-55	John A. Fincher	1974-77	Gary E. Dillard
1953-56	Horton H. Hobbs, Jr.	1974-77	Joseph C. O'Kelley
1953-56	Gordon Wolcott	1975-78	John R. Boseman
1954-57	Harold J. Humm	1975-78	Beryl C. Franklin
1954-57	Ruth M. Jones	1976-79	J. Frank McCormick
1955-58	R. T. Brumfield	1976-79	Rudolph Prins
1955-58	J. G. Carlson	1977-80	Jon R. Fortman
1956-59	Walter S. Flory	1977-80	George M. Simmons, Jr.
1956-59	I. S. Kitchin	1978-79	John H. Mullahy
1957-60	Donald C. Scott	1978-80	Linda M. Stroud
1957-60	Harry E. Wheeler	1979-81	James L. Riopel
1958-61	William Burbanck	1979-82	Samuel B. Jones, Jr.
1958-59	Elsie Quarterman	1979-82	George S. Ramseur
1959-60	J. C. O'Kelley	1980-81	Donald J. Shure
1959-62	Eugene Odum	1980-83	Mary C. Dunn
1959-62	Robert B. Short	1980-83	James F. Matthews
1960-61	James Gregg	1981-84	Lafayette Frederick
1960-63	B. T. Cole	1981-84	Sharon Patton
1960-63	C. E. Jenner	1982-85	William C. Grant
1961-62	Victor M. Cutter	1982-85	Paul Yokley, Jr.
1961-64	Walter Herndon	1983-86	W. H. Martin
1962-64	Patrick H. Yancey	1983-86	Joe E. Winstead
1962-65	C. Ritchie Bell	1984-87	Carol C. Baskin
1962-65	John H. Carpenter	1984-87	Courtney T. Hackney
1963-66	Wilbur H. Duncan	1985-88	Janice C. Coffey
1963-66	G. M. Jeffrey	1985-88	David H. Rembert, Jr.
1964-67	David J. Cotter	1986-89	Michael J. Baranski
1964-67	Chauncey G. Goodchild	1986-89	Nancy C. Coile
1964-68	Frederick T. Wolf	1987-90	J. Whitfield Gibbons
1965-68	Julian T. Darlington	1987-90	Diane R. Nelson

1988-91	Kenneth W. McLeod	2000-03	Henry Bart
1988-91	James W. Ross	2000-03	Kim Marie Tolson
1989-92	Ken R. Marion	2001-04	W. Michael Dennis
1989-92	James S. Fralish	2001-04	Rebecca Cook
1990-93	Eloise Carter	2002-05	Zack E. Murrell
1990-93	James W. Wallace, Jr.	2002-05	Thomas R. Wentworth
1991-94	Dorothy Allard	2003-06	Debbie Moore
1991-94	Stewart A. Ware	2003-06	Jerry C. Ritchie
1992-95	Cliff R. Hupp	2004-07	Elaine J. Davis
1992-95	Geraldine W. Twitty	2004-07	Scott Franklin
1993-96	Claudia L. Jolls	2005-08	Jennifer J. Davis
1993-96	Howard S. Neufeld	2005-08	Dennis C. Haney
1994-97	Mary U. Connell	2006-09	Don Roush
1994-97	James F. Matthews	2006-09	Wayne Van Devander
1995-98	Phil Robertson	2007-10	Cathryn H. Greenberg
1995-98	Robert Haynes	2008-11	Ron Dimmock
1996-99	Douglas A. Rayner	2008-11	Randall L. Small
1996-99	Dwayne A. Wise	2009-12	George Cline
1997-00	Patricia Cox	2009-12	Joey Shaw
1997-00	Terry Richardson	2010-13	James T. Costa
1998-01	George Cline	2010-13	Ashley B. Morris
1998-01	Joe Pollard	2011-14	Irene Kokkala
1999-02	Gerhard Kalmus	2011-14	Roland Roberts
1999-02	Bonnie Kelley		

Table 5

ASB Editors, 1955-2013 and Archivists, 1965-2012

EDITORS

1954-58	Victor A. Greulich	1980-85	James W. Hardin
1958-61	Geoffery M. Jeffery	1985-95	Frank J. Schwartz
1961-72	C. Willard Hart, Jr.	1995-00	J. Kenneth Shull, Jr.
1972-77	Margaret Y. Menzel	2000-13	James D. Caponetti
1977-80	Gary E. Dillard		

ARCHIVISTS

1965-91	Madeline Burbank	1998-00	Sandra Bowden
1992-97	Don Shure	2000-12	John M. Herr, Jr.

Table 6**ASB Meritorious Teacher and Senior Research Award
1947-2011**

YEAR	MERITORIOUS TEACHER	SENIOR RESEARCH AWARD
1947		Clyde E. Keeler
1948		Shirley H. Taylor
1949		H. A. Crumley & S. L. Meyer
1950		Margaret Y. Menzel
1951		N. Harrington & R. Koza
1952	Mary MacDougall	Clyde E. Keeler
1953	Orland E. White	D. Billen, G.E. Stapleton & Strehler
1954	Woolford Baker	William J. Brett
1955	John Couch	Jerome O. Krivanek
1956	Hugo Blomquist	Asa A. Humphries
1957	Exda M. Deviney	James H. Gregg
1958	Henry Totten	Charles E. Jenner
1959	Margaret N. Hess	James A. & Faith S. Miller
1960	Ora C. Bradbury	A.V. & Jeanne W. Beatty
1961	Warren Deacon	William D. Burbank
1962	Septima C. Smith	Burton J. Bogitsch
1963	Patrick Yancey	No Award Given
1964	Ruskin S. Freer	A.V. & Jeanne W. Beatty
1965	H.P. Sturdivant	George G. Brown
1966	Charles Ray, Jr.	C. E. DePoe & E. O. Beal
1967	H.J. Oosting	R. E. Totten & H. B. Howe, Jr.
1968	Wade T. Batson	Henry C. Aldrich
1969	Wm. L. Mengebier	Paul Yokley, Jr.
1970	Elton C. Cocke	Joseph C. O'Kelley
1971	Earl L. Core	P. Haysman & H. B. Howe, Jr.
1972	Aaron J. Sharp	R. E. Gant & E. E. C. Clebsch
1973	H.H. Hobbs, Jr.	Paul F. Terranova
1974	Grace J. Thomas	H. R. Delcourt & P. A. Delcourt
1975	L. M. Outten	D. C. Lagrew & J. M. Baskin
1976	Jonathan J. Westfall	V. M. Norton & K. B. Davis
1977	Margaret L. Gilbert	B. P. Howard & W. B. Keith
1978	Albert E. Radford	Walter S. Flory
1979	Eugene P. Odum	Robert E. Gant & E. E. C. Clebsch
1980	Robert B. Short	Jeffrey C. Luvall & George T. Weaver
1981	William D. Burbank	Steven W. Seagle
1982	Fred H. Norris	Jon M. Stucky & R. L. Beckman
1983	Frederick T. Wolf	M. R. Willig, T. Lacher & M. A. Mares
1984	Robert H. Hohlenbrock	J. W. Ross, R. H. Suehisa & H. Y. Yamamota
1985	Margaret Y. Menzel	J. Dan Pittillo & H. R. Delcourt
1986	Lafayette Frederick	J. S. Fralish
1987	Stewart Ware	Eloise Carter

YEAR	MERITORIOUS TEACHER	SENIOR RESEARCH AWARD
1988	Elsie Quarterman	Gary P. Shaffer
1989	J. M. Herr, Jr.	Edward Clebsch
1990	J. Charles O'Kelly	James Fralish
1991	James Hardin	Dwayne A. Wise
1992	No Award Given	Howard S. Neufeld
1993	Eloise Carter	Edward Clebsch
1994	T. Larry Mellichamp	No Award Given
1995	J. Whitfield Gibbons	Timothy Spira
1996	No Award Given	Walter Diehl
1997	Rebecca R. Sharitz	Paul & Hazel Delcourt
1998	Ed Clebsch	John Herr
1999	Ken Marion	Walter Diehl
2000	Diane R. Nelson	Dwayne A. Wise
2001	Thomas Wentworth	No Award Given
2002	Donald C. Tarter	Steven W. Seagle
2003	J. Kenneth Shull	Sisir Dutta
2004	No Award Given	J. Whitfield Gibbons
2005	David Etnier	Nitya P. Jacob
2006	Ronald V. Dimock, Jr.	Martiin Henry H. Stevens
2007	Safaa Hamdanni	Michael E. Dorcas
2008	Dwayne Wise	Kurt A. Buhlmann
2009	Michael Baranski	Jennifer R. Ellis
2010	Frank A. Romano, III	Cliff R. Hupp
2011	No Award Given	Ashley B. Morris

Table 7

**ASB Aquatic Biology, Poster, and Microbiology Awards
1996-2011**

AQUATIC BIOLOGY STUDENT AWARD		
1996	Tracey Tuberville	
1997	Amy R. Norris	
1998	Ben Cash	
1999	No Award Given	
2000	Rebecca Souther	
2001	Kirk Barnett	
2002	John D. Wilson	
2003	Deborah A. Hutchinson	
2004	Molly Keaton	
2005	Christopher T. Winnie	
2006	Anna J. Phillips	
2007	J. D. Willson	
2008	Steven J. Price	
2009		Shannon E. Pittman
2010		Steven J. Price
2011		Evan A. Eskew
POSTER AWARD		
1997		Bill Dobson
		Adrienne Lickey
1998		Donald E. Trisel
		David L. Gorchov
1999		No Award Given
2000		Heather Lindfors
		Sean Westmoreland
2000		Matt Rowe
		Ken Shull
2001		Mollie Cashner

STUDENT POSTER AWARD

2002	Laura Garrett
2003	No Award Given
2004	N. Elizabeth Saunders
2005	Melinda D. Roberts
2006	Kristen Ammay
2007	Katherine Thomason
2008	Amory L. Jendrek
2009	Kimberly P. Farris

2010	Chunyu Duan
2011	George E. Campbell

MICROBIOLOGY AWARD

2006	Angela R. Scarborough
2007	Sydney E. Everhart
2008	Mario Muscarella
2009	Hannah E. Menefee
2010	No Award Given
2011	No Award Given

Table 8**Research Fellowship and Student Research Award, 1956-2011****RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP**

1956	E. Ruffin Jones
1957	No Fellowship Given
1958	No Fellowship Given
1959	Lucille Walton
1960	Jean Elizabeth Pugh
1987	C. M. Smith

1992	U. D. Grater
1993	Rebecca Yeomans
1994	Anne Maglia
1995	David W. Martin
1996	Jonaathan Horton
1997	Amy R. Norris
1998	Ben Cash
1999	Lew Stratton
2000	Gordon Plague
2001	Kirk Barnett
2002	Rebecca L. Brown
2003	Shercoda G. Smaw
2004	Christopher T. Winnie
2005	Krista M. Noel
2006	Christie Bobowski
2007	J. D. Willson
2008	Tracey D. Tuberville
2009	Christopher G. Brown
2010	Steven J. Price
2011	Alex T. Fotis

STUDENT RESEARCH AWARD

1982	Lawrence J. Davenport
1983	Nat B. Frazer (tie) G. Frank Yelverton
1984	G. Frank Yelverton
1985	Phillip E. Ryals
1986	Michael O. Moore
1987	W. H. Murdy
1988	No Award Given
1989	Steven Broyles
1990	J. E. Lovich
1991	Darrell Ellsworth

Table 9**ASB OUTSTANDING BIOLOGY TEACHER AWARD, 2002-2011***

2002	Marilyn Pendley, West Iredell High School, Statesville, NC
2003	Demby Banbury, McLean High School, McLean, VA
2004	no award was made this year.
2005	Mandy Tinsley, Etowah High School, Attalla, AL
2006	Brenda Royal, Hume-Fogg Academic Magnet High School, Nashville, TN
2007	Allene Barans, Porter-Gaud School, Charleston, SC.
2008	No award was made this year.
2009	No award was made this year.
2010	Judith D. Jones, East Chapel High School, Chapel Hill, NC.
2011	Lucrecia Herr, Spring Valley High School. Columbia, SC

*** Renamed the ASB Lucrecia Herr Outstanding Biology Teacher Award in 2010.**