

KANSAS
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MARCH KHS MEETING TO BE HELD IN WICHITA

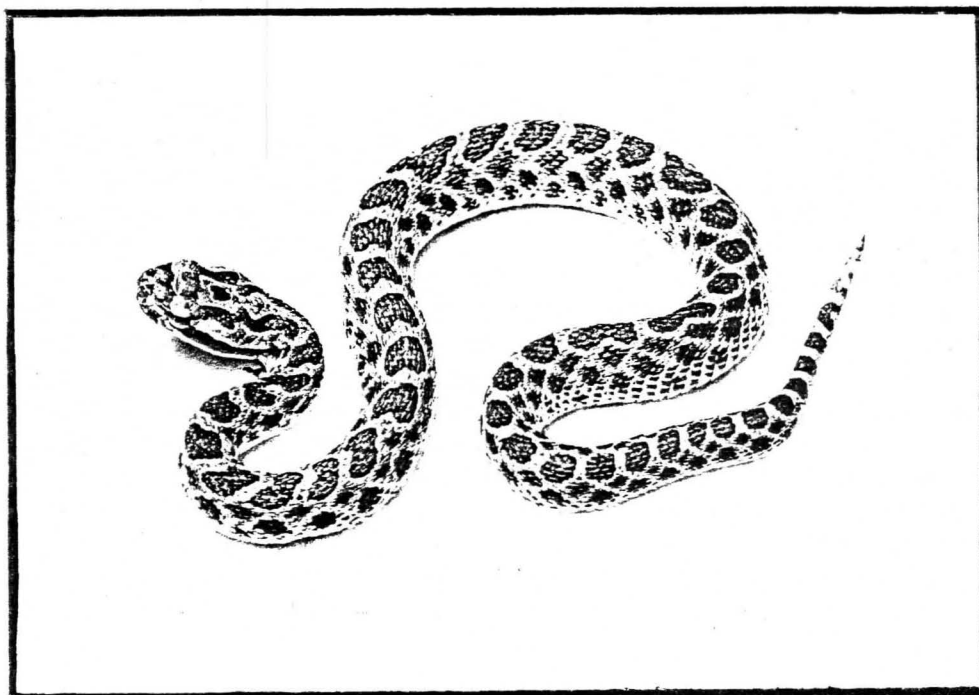
The next meeting of the Kansas Herpetological Society will be held at the beautiful Sedgwick County Zoo in Wichita on Saturday, March 7, 1981. Members and their friends and families will be able to enjoy a series of interesting lectures and slide presentations, in addition to participating in the annual KHS auction. Items of interest include: photographs, publications, snake cages and hooks, art objects, and any other miscellaneous items. Please think about items to donate, as well as bringing money to bid on the items you want. Because the KHS is a conservation-oriented society, no live herps or items made from their body parts will be auctioned. Although it is still months away, several people have agreed to donate reprints, photographs, and, for those members who maintain live herp collections, packages of frozen mice and rats. If you wish to start your own mouse colony, some interesting strains of live mice will be available, including some that are totally hairless.

Besides enjoying the KHS meeting and the auction, we will be able to see the Sedgwick County Zoo. This modern zoo reflects the current trends in our society toward energy conservation and a deepening awareness of the unity of nature, of which we are an integral part. The first aspect is immediately apparent to visitors when they find most of the buildings have been constructed in the sides of small hills. This type of construction greatly reduces heating costs, as well as, preserving the natural flow of the landscape. Where it is feasible, the live animal exhibits are designed to incorporate the human visitor. Instead of being a mere observer, the visitor gains a sense of being transported into a myriad of exotic environments containing a wealth of animal and plant life. In the desert room, located in the herpetarium, we can walk along a path through a beautiful recreation of a southwestern desert, encountering many different types of lizards among the rocks and cacti. When we enter the Jungle building, the calls of tropical birds greet us as we cross a stream via a small, wooden bridge which is surrounded with tropical plants. Our path takes us past many animals, most of which are free to roam through the building. We eventually go under a stream and behind a waterfall.

An additional treat will be a "behind-the-scenes" tour of the herpetarium given by the zoo staff. So, remember not to miss the March KHS meeting, and, bring friends.

1980 KHS ANNUAL MEETING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS A BIG SUCCESS

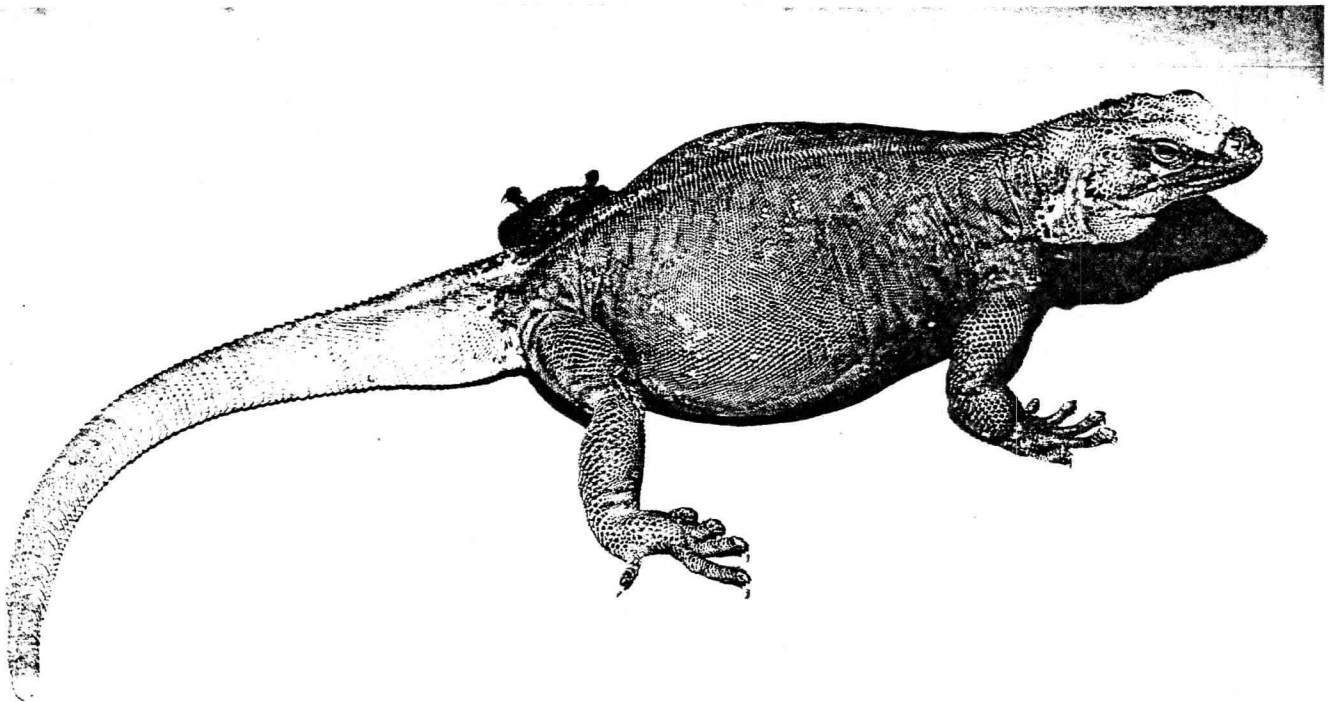
About fifty members and their friends gathered in the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History in Lawrence to participate in the seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Herpetological Society. After coffee and doughnuts, the lecture session began with a presentation of field work on the status of the massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*) at Squaw Creek Wildlife Sanctuary in Missouri. Richard Seigel, a KU graduate student in herpetology, has been gathering information on the snake populations that live on the sanctuary. He has discovered that although a healthy population of massasaugas exists at Squaw Creek, traffic mortality is very high, especially during the spring and fall. This diminutive rattlesnake is often fairly common along the edges of ponds or in marshy areas. However, the increased contact between people and these snakes has led to a precipitous decline in the number of massasaugas in many eastern states. Rich also plans to learn more about the current status of this species in Kansas. Therefore, anyone knowing of significant populations of massasaugas (exclusive of the one at Cheyenne Bottoms) is urged to contact Richard Seigel, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Ks 66045.



(young massasauga from Cowley Co., KS photographed by Larry Miller)

Next, Alan Smits, a KU graduate student who is studying reptilian physiology, gave a wonderful slide presentation of his field work on the giant spiny chuck-walla (*Sauromalus hispidus*), found on a small island off the eastern coast of Baja California. This large, iguanid lizard is uniquely adapted to the harsh desert environment. It is a strict vegetarian, and derives all of its moisture from

the cactus fruits upon which it feeds. Besides excreting very little water, the chuckwalla has a pair of large "lymph" sacs on either side of its body which store water. Al has found that if one of the chuckwallas he is maintaining in captivity refuses to eat and becomes thin or dehydrated, he can improve its condition by simply injecting a buffered saline-glucose solution into the lymph sacs. A few other interesting characteristics of this lizard include: slow growth (it reaches sexual maturity at eight to ten years of age), a long life expectancy (at least thirty or forty years), and, a preferred basking body temperature of 100 F. There is still much to be learned about this interesting animal. Al had a pair of chuckwallas at the meeting, so those present could see and hold them. Although they are large, they are very passive, offering little resistance when being handled.



(Sauromalus hispidus photographed by Larry Miller)

After Alan Smits' fascinating presentation, Marty Capron told us of his adventures in the Australian "Outback." Among some of the more memorable slides was one of Marty holding a small tiger snake (Notechis scutatus) by the tail. Marty traveled extensively through the Australian bush with Anthony Sokol, an Australian KHS member. Another remarkable slide shows a small pool of water teeming with anuran tadpoles in the middle of one of the vast deserts on earth. Judging by this presentation, his trip is one that will be remembered for some time to come. There are still hundreds of miles of desert regions in Australia that have not been thoroughly explored by any human being. Therefore, the opportunities of a herpetologist are almost boundless.

Following lunch, Robert Sprackland gave an interesting slide presentation on the behavior of Storr's monitor (Varanus storri) in captivity. This small, diurnal lizard is very active, constantly moving about the cage. Resting individuals were often found curled up beneath a piece of bark with their spiny tails toward the opening of their retreat.

Next, KHS president, Peter Gray, told us of his recent adventures in the remote sections of Ecuador. He and Thomas Berger, a KU graduate student in herpetology, traveled into the cloud forests of the Andes to collect and observe amphibians and reptiles.

The meeting came to a close with several members showing their favorite slides, and, a guided tour of the museum's live snake exhibit and preserved herpetological collection.

1981 KHS OFFICERS SELECTED

The election and appointment of individuals to KHS offices was done at the annual meeting. A list of the 1981 officers is presented below:

- President - Jeffrey T. Burkhart
- President-elect - John Tollefson
- Past President - Peter Gray
- Secretary/Treasurer - Larry Miller
- Editor - Hank Guarisco
- Legislation/conservation - Hank Guarisco
- Program Chairperson - Kelly Irwin
- Membership - Joseph T. Collins

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U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE DISCOVERS POACHERS

An undercover operation by the Service's Law Enforcement Division culminated in the August 25 arrest of five Baldwin County, Alabama, residents for unlawful possession and transportation of alligator hides. Agents seized approximately 400 hides worth about \$40,000 if sold in the legitimate market. All of the alligators came from southern Alabama.

-----Endangered Species Technical Bulletin, September 1980

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FDA BANS SNAKE-VENOM CURE

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has ordered Miami Serpentarium owner Bill Haast to stop selling snake venom for treatment of incurable diseases or face court action. Haast's mixture of venoms that he calls PROven is potentially dangerous to patients and of no proven value, the FDA said in an official regulatory letter hand-delivered to the snake handler Friday morning. Haast and his partner in the snake venom venture, the late Dr. Ben Sheppard, misstated the facts about PROven to federal officials and failed to report the death of one patient, the FDA said. By repeatedly violating both federal law and scientific standards in making and selling the drug, Haast has actually impeded the study of the drug he claims can bring near-miraculous relief to sufferers of multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and other ailments, the FDA charged.

Haast has 10 days to stop PROven manufacture. Otherwise, the FDA warned, it would seize his supplies and seek a court order to halt his work. FDA officials stressed that if Haast will comply with federal safety and quality rules for making PROven, the federal agency will make the drug available to established scientists so that PROven's merit can be ascertained. The officials said they were acting against Haast only after spending more than a year trying to help him comply with the law, by holding a scientific conference in Bethesda, Md., and a number of meetings in Miami and Washington. "You have ... persisted in the promotion of the unlawful and improper use of PROven," the FDA said in its official letter to Haast.

"I don't have anything to say right now, nothing at all. I'm angry enough to say the wrong thing," Haast said. The action also brought anger from Haast's large band of loyal patients, who have traveled to Miami from all over the United States, Canada and Europe for the series of injections. "It's terrible," said Donald Saslow of Pequannock, N.J., who estimates he has had "well over 200 shots" since first coming to Miami in February 1979. "This is a wonderful, wonderful drug." Saslow, 45, who suffers from multiple sclerosis, credits PROven with restoring his bladder and bowel control and enabling him to walk without clinging to walls.

Haast began selling the mixture of cobra, krait and water moccasin venoms for human use three years ago through Dr. Ben Sheppard. When Sheppard died last spring, the injections were continued at a clinic next door to the Serpentarium and another in Indialantic, Fla. Several thousand patients have been treated.

Haast had provided the FDA "both oral and written false information" about the types of venom being used and their concentrations, the FDA said. Sheppard had claimed up to his death that patients suffered at most a swollen, sore arm at the site of the injections. One young woman treated at the clinic by Sheppard died last year after returning to her Texas home while she was still taking the injections, the FDA said. When the family notified Sheppard, he made no attempt to learn the cause of death, made no entry about the death in his own records and failed to notify the FDA. The patient died of massive bleeding in the brain, a side effect that FDA investigators have induced in experimental animals with PROven. "While we cannot, with certainty, determine the cause of the hemorrhage,

it is at least possible that PROven cased or potentiated the event," the letter to Haast stated. The regulatory letter listed 16 violations of federal law and regulations by Haast. It said he may also have violated state law by giving the drug directly to patients.

---Patrick Malone, Miami Herald, September 20, 1980

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COACHELLA VALLEY FRINGE-TOED LIZARD THREATENED

The Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (Uma inornata) has been listed by the Service as a Threatened species, and its Critical Habitat delineated. In September 1978, the Service proposed the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard as Threatened with Critical Habitat, based on information from the California Department of Fish and Game, other State officials, and eight professional biologists. Later, to comply with subsequent amendments to the Endangered Species Act, the Critical Habitat portion of the proposal was withdrawn and repropoed after completion of an economic analysis and the addition of new biological information obtained subsequent to the original proposal. A public meeting and hearing were held in Palm Springs, California. A total of 187 comments were received in response to the original proposal and reproposal of Critical Habitat. Twenty comments were formally presented for the record at the public hearing in Palm Springs. In addition, four petitions were submitted which supported the listing of the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard; these petitions contained a total of 105 signatures.

The 4- to 5-inch lizard is found only in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California. Named both for its home and the tiny projections on its toes which enable it to run easily over the sand, this small reptile evades predators by "swimming" beneath the loose surface. The presence of wind-blown sand, therefore, is essential to the lizard's survival. Agricultural and urban development have reduced the lizard's range from about 324 square miles historically to about 120 square miles today, of which 50-99 are considered suitable habitat. Permanent human residents in Coachella Valley, which numbered about 12,000 in 1942, currently exceed 100,000, and are projected to reach up to 164,000 by 1990. (Seasonal residents may add another 40 percent or more to the current total). At present, however, none of the lizard's habitat has been permanently preserved, and zoning plans indicate that all of its remaining range could eventually be developed. The habitat is further threatened by an invasion of Russian thistle, an introduced shrub that is spreading throughout the west, and by stands of Tamarisk trees planted as windbreaks. Both plants are stabilizing sand deposits. Increasing use of off-road vehicles is yet another danger to the fragile desert ecosystem.

Under the threatened classification, it is illegal to take Coachella Valley

fringe-toed lizards (except under permit for approved conservation purposes), and to sell them in interstate or foreign commerce. The lizard is also protected under California's endangered species legislation. About 12,000 acres (18.5 square miles), which include both the areas of highest lizard concentration and a source of blown sand, have been designated Critical Habitat. Such a determination does not create a sanctuary or wilderness area, nor does it represent Federal intent to control purely private land use; rather, it complements the protection already given a species at the time of its listing by requiring Federal agencies to ensure that actions they fund, authorize, or carry out will not likely jeopardize the habitat of the protected species.

A critical habitat designation will not necessarily block flood and blow sand control, a major concern of valley residents. Close consultation between project sponsoring agencies and the Service often averts conflicts through mitigation or design modifications. The Service will cooperate with other Federal agencies to minimize any impacts on local residents, and to maintain the lizard as a viable part of the fauna of the Coachella Valley.

Although almost none of the critical habitat is currently under Federal protection, the Bureau of Land Management is negotiating with several landowners in the area for possible land exchanges. One corporation alone, Dart Industries, is expected to exchange approximately 20,000 acres in the Coachella Valley, including 5,000 acres of critical habitat. In addition, listing the lizard as a threatened species makes it possible for the Service to negotiate for land acquisition with money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund as part of a multi-faceted recovery plan to be prepared on behalf of the lizard. This property could then be preserved from future development, and managed instead for the lizard's needs.

---Endangered Species Technical Bulletin, October, 1980, vol. V. No. 10

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SOME NOTES ON STORR'S DWARF SPINY-TAILED MONITOR

I recently had the opportunity to observe in captivity a pair of Storr's dwarf spiny-tailed monitors (*Varanus storri*) from Australia. This is the most recently named species of the genus, having been described by Robert Mertens in 1966. Storr's monitor is one of the smallest varanids known, with the adult total body length being nearly 12 inches. It is a member of the acanthurus group of monitors (including acanthurus, primordius, and storri) of the subgenus Odatria. All of these lizards are small to moderate in size, have the acutely spinose tail, and live in dry, desert habitats. The small size of Storr's monitor is rivaled by Varanus brevicauda and perhaps, two other species. Storr's monitor is so similar in color, size, and habitat preference to V. primordius that the question has arisen concerning the validity of storri as a species. Hybridization has been reported for the two species, but little other work has been conducted. A letter from Harrold Cogger, of the Australian Museum, informs me that field work

is being carried out on primordius. My own 18-month study concerns storri.

Monitor lizards, generally, are known to use their tails as a defensive weapon, lashing out like a whip. I had assumed, therefore, that spiny-tailed monitors would exhibit the same sort of behavior. By the third day of my observations, I was amazed to note that Storr's monitor had made quite another use of its tail. I had been sifting the sand in the cage, and pulled the male lizard out from under his retreat. Once exposed, he moved a short distance away from my hand, flattened the body to face me, and, with nose in the sand and hips up-raised, began to rattle the tip of his tail. The latter third of this organ would be rapidly vibrated in a series of 2-3 second bursts, until I withdrew my hand. Later observations showed that this display would be invoked when another lizard encroached upon the male's perch, or, when intimidated by me or large prey items. If the vibrating tail came into contact with any solid material (rocks or twigs), the sound produced was a distinct buzz, similar to that produced by young rat and bull snakes (Elaphe sp. and Pituophis sp., respectively).

Pressing on, I was curious as to what the monitor would do if I grabbed it. I was not bitten, and the tail was not lashed in a whipping motion; rather, the lizard arched the tail to fully reveal the spines along one side, then, proceeded to rub these spines into my hand. My skin was slightly, but painlessly ripped, although no blood was drawn. Against a small mouse, however, blood was drawn, and the mouse rather hastily withdrew.



(Varanus storri by Robert Sprackland)

Another feature I was not anticipating was the color change which accompanied increased temperature or intense excitement. Monitors are not like iguanids, which begin the day in drab colors and intensify as the temperature rises (e.g. collared lizards, Crotaphytus sp.). However, the grayish colored Storr's monitor assumed a vivid, rusty-orange dorsum as the air temperature approached 35 C. Similarly, when either lizard would perform the tail-rattling sequence, or engage in combat or mating with each other, this same color change would occur. It is interesting to note that in general behavior, Storr's monitor is reminiscent of skinks of similar size (e.g. the great plains skink, Eumeces obsoletus). The movements are swift and jerky, the tongue frequently flicked, and the appetite is voracious. These small lizards (total body length = 7 inches) would consume an Anolis and two crickets daily!

, The relative hardiness of this species, and other members of the Varanidae, makes them excellent subjects for studies of reptilian behavior. Since final decisions on specific status may rest upon behavioral distinctness, such observations will be increasingly important to systematists.

-----Robert George Sprackland, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045

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HUMAN FATALITIES CAUSED BY VENOMOUS ANIMALS IN KANSAS FROM 1959 TO 1978

In many parts of the world, including India, Africa, and southeast Asia, snakebite constitutes a significant health problem. In addition to the prevalence of highly venomous species in these regions, most of these people live in predominantly agrarian societies. The likelihood of a barefooted farmer receiving a fatal bite is quite high. In Europe and the United States, on the other hand, only a small number of deaths are caused by venomous animals. Statistics compiled by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment reveal the magnitude of this problem in our state. A total of 15 deaths during a period of twenty years, from 1959 to 1978, can be attributed to the bites and stings of venomous animals. Of these, 9 were caused by spiders, 5 by bees and wasps, and only 1 was due to snakebite.

<u>Venomous Animal</u>	<u>Age of Victim</u>	<u># of Deaths</u>
spider (species unknown)	infant, infant	
	2, 11, 31, 83	6
spider (brown recluse)	5, 43, 71	3
bees/wasps	34, 39, 43, 64, 72	5
snake (rattlesnake)	1	<u>1</u>

total # of deaths=15

-----Hank Guarisco, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045

SAVE THE TOAD!

The past decade has seen a quantum leap in the ecological awareness of the American public, a new understanding that the planet belongs not only to human-kind but to all creatures great and small, that the extinction of a species for the sake of human convenience is an ecocrime akin to genocide. The snail darter holds up a multimillion-dollar dam, humans risk their lives to save whales, and the FCC comes down hard on a comedian who tortured and executed cockroaches on the tube. All well and good, but even in these days of ecoenlightenment a species of animal now faces extinction, a species that almost seems to have been designed by evolution as the ultimate test case of our ecological morality.

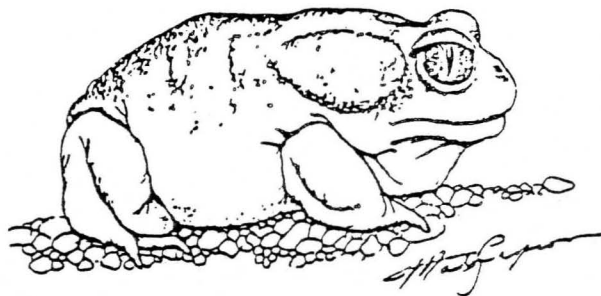
Valhalla is a retirement community on the east coast of Florida, not far from the Everglades, carved out of a fetid coastal swamp by an outfit called Development Unlimited. A major selling point for the Valhalla development was a private, 18-hole golf course to be built on the premises, without the completion of which Development Unlimited would remain in breach of contract with its customers. After 17 holes were completed, it was discovered that what was to become the eighteenth and clubhouse green - a swampy pool overgrown with rotting palm trees - was the sole habitat of a hitherto-unknown species, the giant flying vampire toad.

The misnamed toad is actually a species of frog - a huge, wet, bile-green creature that can weigh up to ten kilograms. Translucent membranes of mucoid tissue are stretched between its fore and rear limbs like sails of bubbly slime, enabling it to glide for considerable distances from treetop perches, in the manner of a flying squirrel. The giant flying vampire toad is the only frog with teeth, two of them. The upper front incisors are about five centimeters long, as sharp as hypodermic needles, and hollow. The vampire toad feeds through them. Truly a unique species. (Editor's note: the author is apparently unfamiliar with frogs of the genus Pyxicephalus, which do have teeth)

But alas, at this writing, the poor amphibian seems marked for extinction. When it was discovered that the Valhalla golf course was the sole ecological niche of the giant flying vampire toad, Development Unlimited signed a consent order with the EPA to redesign the eighteenth hole to incorporate and preserve its habitat as a swamp hazard. A Pro-Am tournament was organized to test the course prior to occupancy of the condominiums. There was a strong east wind that day, and many golfers were hooking their tee shots into the swamp hazard on the eighteenth hole. Dozens of players invaded the habitat of the giant flying vampire toad.

The toad, we now know, hangs upside down in the tops of trees, cunningly camouflaged in the rotting foliage. It hangs there motionless like a huge glob of goo until some as-yet-unelucidated heat sense detects the presence of a large, warm-blooded mammal. The crafty creature waits until the mammal has passed well by its perch. Then it releases its grip, extends its "wings," and silently zooms in on its prey from directly behind in a long, low glide out of the wooded gloom. Fangs extended, it pierces the back of the neck like a double-headed arrow with the full momentum of its dive. An instant later it plasters its slimy, sticky body in the prey's hair, grabs on to the ears with its clawed forelimbs, fastens its powerful, rubberlike suction mouth around the point of entry, and hangs there upside down, throbbing, slobbering, and sucking blood through its long, hollow teeth.

Unfortunately, this was not discovered until hordes of golfers emerged from the swamp hazard of the eighteenth hole shrieking, screaming, and trying in vain to pry blood-sucking frogs off the back of their neck with two-irons. Development Unlimited applied for a variance from the Environmental Protection Agency in order to demolish the eighteenth hole swamp hazard and exterminate the giant flying vampire toad, claiming that the law was never meant to apply to a species that ought to be extinct. The EPA righteously rejected this vile suggestion, pointing out that it would inevitably lead to demands to exterminate other scientifically unique species of vermin, such as the cockroach, the rat, and the anopheles mosquito.



Faced with a dead loss on the now-unsalable Valhalla development, Development Unlimited sued the federal government for damages. Just as this precedent-setting case seemed destined for the Supreme Court, HUD - perhaps acting under indirect White House pressure - agreed to purchase the development as a pilot project for the nation's first retirement community for welfare recipients, who, it was pointed out, could be induced to occupy a luxury condo community without a golf course. The golf course was closed, the development was occupied by non-golfing welfare recipients, and the giant flying vampire toad was saved from extinction, or so it seemed at the time.

The population of giant flying vampire toads has now gone into a precipitous decline. The unseemly, human hurly-burly of the welfare condos has driven away the species' previous natural prey, and the lack of golfers to replace these non-human prey species has once more driven the toad to the brink of extinction. Only an aroused public can now prevent a hideous act of genocide-by-neglect. It's one thing to save lordly whales and cute little seals, but will the summer soldiers of ecological awareness summon the courage to rally behind a giant, flying, blood-sucking frog? Where do we humans presume to draw the line? The giant flying vampire toad is the ultimate acid test of ecological conscience. If this unique species is to survive, steps must be taken to secure a food supply for it. Why not let welfare recipients use the condominiums and the golf course? Under the supervision of a golf pro and a doctor, of course. The trifling amount of blood they would lose would be nothing compared to the benefits they would gain. It would be a symbiotic relationship. Therefore, we say: reopen the Valhalla golf course! Give housing and recreation to those most in need of them! And save the giant flying vampire toad!

---taken from OMNI, June 1980

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UPDATED KHS MEMBERSHIP LIST

The following is an updated membership list, showing the most recent address for each member. If there are any errors or address changes please notify the editor.

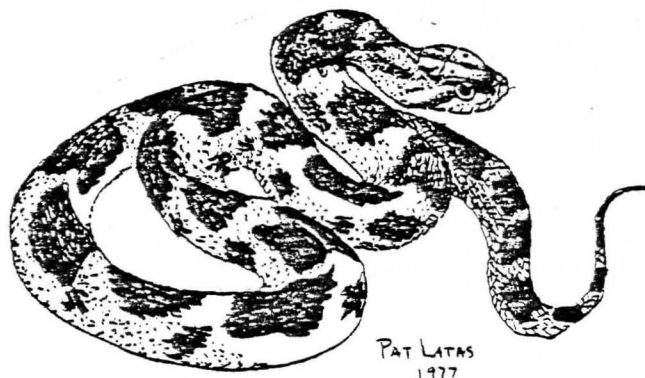
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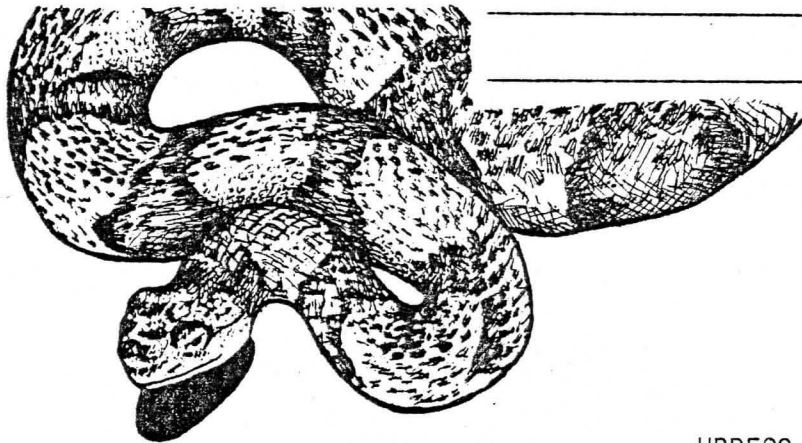
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Constitution of the Kansas Herpetological Society

Article I. Name

Section 1. The name of this organization is "Kansas Herpetological Society," hereafter referred to as the "Society".

Article II. Purpose

Section 1. To encourage education and dissemination of scientific information through the facilities of the Society.

Section 2. To encourage conservation of wildlife in general and of amphibians and reptiles in Kansas in particular.

Section 3. To achieve closer cooperation and understanding between amateur and professional herpetologists, so that they may work together in the common cause of furthering science.

Article III. Bylaws

The Society shall establish bylaws concerning the organization and procedures to be followed.

Article IV. General Prohibitions

Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution or the Bylaws which might be to a contrary interpretation:

1. the Society shall be organized and operated exclusively for scientific and educational purposes;
2. no part of the net earnings of the Society shall or may under any circumstances inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;
3. no substantial part of the activities of the Society shall consist of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation;
4. the Society shall not participate in, or intervene in (including publishing or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office;
5. the Society shall not be organized or operated for profit;
6. the Society shall not:
 - a. lend any part of its income or corpus, without the receipt of adequate security and a reasonable rate of interest;
 - b. pay any compensation, in excess of a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered;

- c. make any part of its services available on a preferential basis;
- d. make any purchase of securities or any other property for more than adequate consideration in money or money's worth from;
- e. sell any securities or other property for less than adequate consideration in money or money's worth to; or
- f. engage in any other transactions which result in a substantial diversion of its income or corpus to;

any officer, or substantial contributor to the organization.

The prohibitions contained in this subsection 6 do not mean to imply that the organization may make such loans, payments, or sales to or purchases from anyone else, unless such authority be given or implied by other provisions of this Constitution or Bylaws.

Article V. Distribution on Dissolution

Upon dissolution of the Society, the officers of the Society shall distribute the assets and accrued income to one or more organizations as determined by them, which organization or organizations shall meet the limitations prescribed in subsections 1 to 6 inclusive, of Article IV immediately preceding.



BYLAWS

Article I. Members

Section 1. Membership shall be open to all persons who shall make formal application to the Secretary and pay the prescribed dues.

Section 2. The Officers of the Society shall have the right to refuse any new member or to terminate the membership of an existing member for cause and without prior notice. However, a terminated person may appeal to the general meeting of the Society.

Article II. The Officers

Section 1. the Officers of the Society shall be of two kinds, elective and appointive.

a. The elected officers shall be President, President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and the immediate past President.

b. The appointed officer shall be Editor of the Society Newsletter.

Section 2. No one individual may hold two or more elective offices concurrently.

Section 3. The terms of office for all officers of the Society shall be for one year.

Section 4. The duties of the elective officers shall be as follows:

a. The president shall preside at meetings of the Society and its officers; shall be nominal head of the Society; shall rule on questions of procedure that may arise; and shall appoint standing and ad hoc committees at his discretion.

b. The President-elect shall fulfill the duties of the President when the latter is absent, and shall succeed the President at the termination of the latter's term. He shall also assume the presidency should that office become vacant during a term.

c. The Secretary shall maintain the records of the Society and its officers, shall notify the membership of the Society of pertinent business; shall be responsible for all general correspondence of the Society, and shall coordinate the organization of the general meeting.

d. The Treasurer shall keep records and accounts of the Society including all monies received and disbursed; he shall collect the annual dues and maintain the membership roster; he shall be responsible for all financial reports required by the business of the Society. The Treasurer shall make a financial report to the membership at the general meeting. An

outside audit shall be conducted immediately prior to the elected treasurer's acceptance of the Society's financial records by a firm acceptable to the Executive Council.

e. The immediate past-President shall serve as a member of the officers of the Society.

Section 5. All records and implements of office shall be turned over by any officer to his successor immediately subsequent to the latter's assumption of the office.

Section 6. The duties of the Editor of the Society Newsletter shall be as follows:

He shall be responsible for all phases of its publication. He may appoint staff members to assist him. In as much as the newsletter is the principal mechanism for written communication to the membership, the Editor is obligated to publish all communications of the Society and its Officers on first priority and to include, as space permits, other items consonant with the stated objectives of the Society.

He shall report annually to the Officers to whom he is responsible.

Article III. The Executive Council of the Society

Section 1. The Executive Council of the Society shall consist of the President, President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and the immediate past-President.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall be empowered to manage the affairs of the Society and to designate all appointive officers for terms of one year.

Section 3. The Executive Council shall fill any vacancy occurring among officers, except that of President, by an appointment for the unexpired term.

Section 4. The Executive Council shall be specifically responsible for any publications of the Society and shall set such policy as is needed to coordinate the contents of the various media so as to further the stated objectives of the Society and to insure the availability and distribution of the several items.

Article IV. Elections of Officers

Section 1. The President shall appoint three members of the Society to serve as a nominating committee, to include not more than one member of the current Executive Council.

Section 2. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate of at least one candidate for each office to be filled. The slate must be presented at the general meeting, at which time nominations may be made by the membership.

Section 3. The Nominating Committee, or a member of the Society, proposing a nominee, shall obtain assent of the candidate to serve if elected.

Section 4. The Slate of Nominations shall be circulated to the entire membership by the Secretary via the Newsletter not later than one month before the general meeting.

Section 5. Voting shall take place at the general meeting of the Society. The Secretary shall receive and count the votes. The results of the election shall be communicated to the membership via the Newsletter.

Section 6. The Secretary shall inform the elected candidates of their election. Newly elected persons will take office after the date of the general meeting of the election.

Article V. Meetings

Section 1. The Society shall hold a general meeting annually at a time and place set by the Executive Council of the Society. Not more than 18 months shall elapse between meetings.

Section 2. The membership shall be informed in writing of the time and place of the general meeting not later than two months prior to the opening of the meeting.

Section 3. The membership assembled at the general meeting shall elect the Society officers for the coming year.

Section 4. Special meetings may be called by vote of a majority of the Executive Council, or on a petition of a quorum of the membership. The time and place of such special meetings must be announced to the membership in writing at least two weeks prior to the meeting.

Section 5. One-tenth of the membership will constitute a quorum to petition for a special meeting.

Section 6. All meetings shall be conducted under Robert's Rules of Order.

Article VI. Meetings of the Executive Council of the Society

Section 1. The Executive Council of the Society shall meet at least once a year on the occasion of the general meeting of the Society and at least once no later than one month before opening of the general meeting.

Section 2. Any meeting of the Executive Council shall be open to attendance by interested members of the Society as observers unless the Executive Council moves for Executive Session.

Section 3. A simple majority of the Executive Council shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. A majority of those present and voting shall be necessary to pass any motion.

Section 5. The meeting shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order.

Section 6. Special meetings of the Executive Council may be called by the President, or by a majority of same.

Article VII. Dues

Section 1. The Executive Council shall be authorized to establish such dues as are compatible with the financial status of the Society.

Section 2. Dues shall not exceed \$15 annually.

Section 3. A member in arrears for payment of dues for a period of 6 months after conclusion of the current membership year shall be dropped from the role after due notice from the Secretary.

Article VII. Fiscal Year

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Society shall embrace the period of 1 January through 31 December of the same year.

Article IX. Amendment of the Bylaws

Section 1. Amendments may be proposed by the Executive Council or by petition to the Secretary by ten or more members of the Society.

Section 2. Proposed amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary at least three months before the general meeting at which they are to be discussed.

Section 3. Such amendments shall be submitted in writing by the Secretary to the general membership at least two months prior to the general meeting at which they are to be discussed.

Section 4. To be approved, an amendment must receive a positive vote by two-thirds of those voting at the general meeting.

Section 5. Any adopted amendment shall become an integral part of the Bylaws and the Secretary shall be instructed to add them to copies of the Bylaws and to distribute the amended Bylaws to the members of the Executive Council of the Society and to other interested members of the Society.

Submitted by:

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Al Kamb

Richard Plumlee

Robert Sprackland

Stanley Roth

Eric Rundquist, presiding