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American Society of Parasitologists Newsletter, v. 26, no. 2, Summer 2004

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Supplement to *THE JOURNAL OF PARASITOLOGY*

Volume 26, No. 2 **Summer 2004**

American Society of Parasitologists

NEWSLETTER

Newsletter:

Released on the ASP web-server [http://asp.unl.edu] July 22, 2004.

From the *Editor* of the Newsletter

The ASP newsletter accepts information and news of a parasitological nature from all disciplines. Please assist me in making the content of the ASP newsletter highly relevant. We will be posting material on the web as they are generated by you, the **reader** and **contributor**.

I am pleased to announce the appointment of three new associate ASP newsletter editors! Dr. Susan Perkins, currently at CU Boulder (soon to move to the American Museum of Natural History, in New York), Dr. Kirsten Jensen, now at KU (recently from the American Museum), and Agustin Jimenez-Ruiz currently at the HW Manter Laboratory of Parasitology. Contact information for these new editors can be found at the end of the newsletter. Thank you George Cain and Mike Kemp for all your help these past years as newsletter associate editors! George Conder is staying on so we can keep informed from the business aspects of our discipline. Thanks George!

Scott L. Gardner, Curator
Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology
University of Nebraska State Museum

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Dr. Bruce Christensen -Presidential Letter to the Membership

Fellow Parasitologists,

This letter is an attempt to bring you up to date with some of the Society agenda items I have been most concerned with since the Halifax meetings, and to share some of my views regarding our Society and the state of parasitology as we ready ourselves for our meeting in Philadelphia with the American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists.

Two items were of primary interest when I assumed the position of President last summer. First, the ASP membership has been declining for several years, and I can see no indication that this trend is changing. We presently have approximately 930 members, a decrease of 25% in the last eight years and nearly 40% since 1984. Unfortunately, the number of student members also is decreasing at these same rates. Several of our Society's past presidents have asked the membership to each recruit one new member, but this obviously has not happened. But I will continue this effort by strongly encouraging each of you to try your best to recruit new members with interests in parasitology into our Society. Discussions during the last year with Drs. David Rollinson and Hilary Hurd (Past President and President of the British Society for Parasitology) concerned a proposal that would have enabled members of either society to become members in the other society at a reduced rate. This proposal was not intended to generate significant revenue for either Society, but it could have been valuable in that memberships undoubtedly would have increased for both societies and, perhaps more importantly, might better have fostered cross-talk and interactions between our two groups. Although both Drs. Rollinson and Hurd were enthusiastic, the BSP Council during their Spring meeting did not endorse the proposal. This proposal, however, will still be discussed by the ASP Council this summer, i.e., I have not given up hope.

The second item of interest was to develop a plan whereby the ASP might fund a limited number of small, competitive research grants for students studying parasitology in laboratories lacking grant support from public or private granting agencies. A few thousand dollars could go a long way towards defraying the expenses associated with field-oriented research. Our Society spends money in support of numerous awards given to members, and I see no reason why we cannot find funds to support those individuals on whom the future of ASP depends. The Education Committee, chaired by Lee Couch, has worked hard to formulate a plan on how this might be done, and the Priorities and Planning Committee, chaired by Dennis Minchella, also has made this a key agenda item. This proposal will be addressed by Council and I hope I can bring an approved program to the membership at the business meeting in Philadelphia. If any of you have other ideas on how we might reverse our decline in membership and in other ways strengthen our Society, I strongly encourage you to contact me before or during our coming meeting.

In spite of our membership problems, and in contrast to what I often hear from fellow ASP members, I firmly believe parasitology as a scientific discipline is extremely healthy and gaining in notoriety. Parasites and parasitic diseases now are common themes in the news, and are even mentioned by the Secretary of State in regard to national security issues. Funding by the National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for parasite-related research now occupies a major component of their research portfolio. Undoubtedly, much of this interest in parasitic diseases has come as a result of our new global economy perspective, i.e., other nations cannot fully contribute as producers and consumers in the global marketplace unless they are healthy. But in addition, there now is a more general realization, due to such things as crypto outbreaks in Milwaukee and the West Nile Virus invasion into North America, that parasites and pathogens have little respect for geo-political borders. The doubling of the NIH budget in a five year period provides verification of our nation's commitment to these and other problems. Of special interest to many of you is the proposed doubling of the NSF budget. Unfortunately, this likely is not going to happen in the near future unless the federal budget situation improves dramatically, and perhaps will never happen if the present tax laws become permanent. With a declining revenue stream, excessive debt load, and only a small percentage of the federal budget available for discretionary spending, it is imperative that each of you invest a minimal amount of time in discussing the importance of basic scientific research with your representatives and senators. Nearly 80% of USA citizens believe the government should spend more money on research and we need to use this fact to our advantage. If scientists do not speak out for increased science spending it is unlikely other groups will

champion our cause.

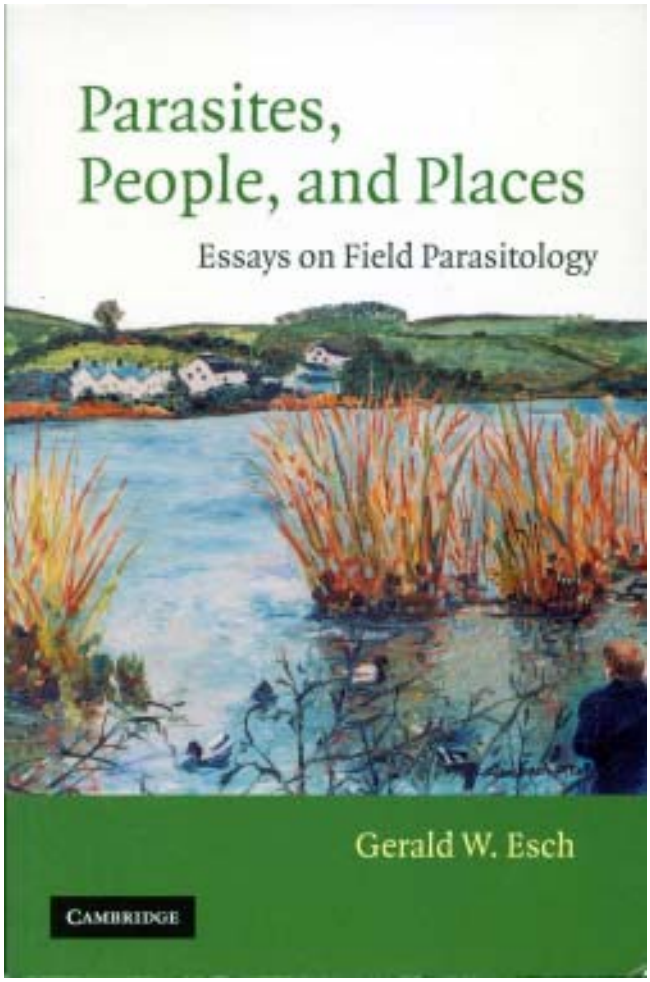
Our Society is at the forefront in training and nurturing parasitologists that are true biologists, with a genuine appreciation of the dynamic and exceedingly complex interplay that exists between parasites, hosts, and the environment. These talents are sorely needed if we are to solve some of the world's most serious problems in human and animal health. Coupling this fundamental knowledge with the burgeoning fields of genomics and proteomics, gene silencing and transgenesis, and computational biology provides an exciting era of parasitological research for individuals entering our field. This is a great time to be a scientist, and especially, in my biased view, a parasitologist.

I have enjoyed this last year and sincerely thank George Cain, John Janovy and many others for their help and support, and I encourage all of you to gather in Philadelphia for serious scientific discourse, friendship and fun.

Book Review

Parasites, People, and Places: Essays on Field Parasitology. Gerald W. Esch, Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Rumors of the publication of this book first bubbled up to the surface of the parasitological pond here in Nebraska in the dead of the winter of 2003-2004. In the spring of this year, I got a copy and decided that the time had come to write a review. I have a couple of other books in the review hopper, so the next newsletter will have one of those, too.


Parasites,
People, and Places
Essays on Field Parasitology
Gerald W. Esch
CAMBRIDGE

Jerry Esch is a gifted editor/writer/teacher/parasite-ecologist who decided to write this book to provide an historical overview of the beginnings, development, and current state of "field parasitology" with a primary focus on North America.

For someone (me) who grew up doing field-work on vertebrates and their parasites, this book offered a bright focused dissecting light on the importance of field parasitology to our discipline. I was eager to delve into the pages and was happy to see that Jerry did not fail to deliver in his description of the intense excitement that comes from a complete necropsy of a target animal. This is evident throughout the book, and I feel that his excitement as a parasitologist, and for parasitology, is palpable as one progresses through the pages.

He ranges widely; from his beginnings in Parasitology where he fell under the spell of Doc (Robert) Stabler at Colorado College working on Taenia multiceps from Lepus townsendii way back in 1958 (I was two then) on through his graduate work with Dr. J. Teague Self in Oklahoma, through Kansas, California, Poland, Michigan, North Carolina, China, The Philippines, Mexico, Canada, and even Nebraska and the Cedar Point Biological Station. Jerry was focused on field parasitology, so he wrote about the importance of biological stations in the training of parasitologists and other biologists in the U.S. and he makes it really clear how many of the leading parasitologists of the 1950's to the present time had their initial start at biological stations. Especially prominent in this book were the University of Michigan Biological Station (Michigan), Charlie's Pond and the Department of Biology, Wake Forest University, Cedar Point Biological Station (Nebraska), The Wildlife Research Station in

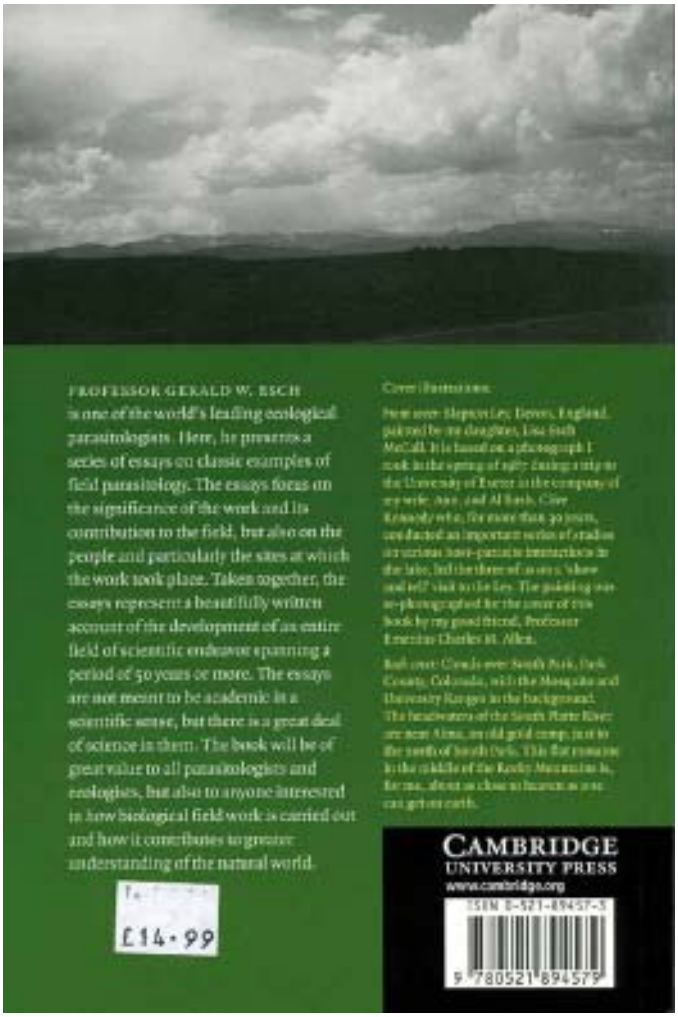
Algonquin Park (Ontario, Canada), the Guanacaste Conservation Area (Costa Rica). Off-continent he spent considerable time discussing the ecological/parasitological discoveries made by Clive Kennedy at Slapton Ley in England and the important contribution to ecological parasitology by Wincenty Wisniewski at Lake Druzno south of Elblag in Poland.

Also included is a discussion of current work being done (or not being done) on human parasitic diseases and the continuing importance of field-work in understanding and combating these agents in Africa, China, Mexico, and other areas of the earth.

Much discussion is provided regarding the importance of limnology to ecological parasitology and this book provides a starter (-might need to look up some terms-) to those interested in eutrophication in lakes and the relationships of parasites in animals therein.

Lacking in the book was any detailed mention of the vital importance of field parasitology to the understanding of global or even regional biodiversity (the book would be huge if he had included all those aspects).

Overall, this is a fun book to read and is very useful as a reference for names of people in Parasitology. Reading this made me want to learn more about limnology and references that Jerry includes within are lists of other books that refer to parasitology and field parasitology in particular. So this is a good starting point for students who wish to get into the subject from both an historical and a research point of view. I recommend this book to all biologists and especially to both established and beginning parasitologists.
Scott L. Gardner, ASP Newsletter Editor, July 20, 2004



Back cover of Parasites, People, and Places

NEWS FROM AROUND THE GLOBE

Update from Washington – July 9, 2004

AIBS Public Policy Report, Volume 5, Issue 14, July 19, 2004

—Scientific societies issue statement on peer review
—Congressional briefing held on status of science and engineering workforce
—Math and science education legislation introduced in Senate
—Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space Holds Hearing on Adult Stem Cell Research

The AIBS Public Policy Report is distributed broadly by email every two weeks to AIBS membership leaders and contacts, including the President, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Director, AIBS Council Representative, Journal Editor, Newsletter Editor, Public Policy Committee Chair, Public Policy Representative, and Education Committee Chair of all AIBS member societies and organizations (see the ONLINE MEMBER DIRECTORIES section of <http://www.aibs.org/>www.aibs.org for contact information).

Endangered Species Act's Protections Are Trimmed/Juliet Eilperin C 2004
The Washington Post Company July 4, 2004; Page A01

The Bush administration has succeeded in reshaping the Endangered Species Act in ways that have sharply limited the impact of the 30-year-old law aimed at protecting the nation's most vulnerable plants and animals, according to environmentalists and some independent analysts. The Bush initiatives, which have ranged from recalculating the economic costs of protecting critical habitats to limiting the number of species added to the protected list, reflect a policy shift that Interior Secretary Gale A. Norton calls the "New Environmentalism." Under this approach, federal officials have focused more on providing incentives to private landowners to protect the habitats of endangered species than on prohibiting human activity on those lands. While some environmentalists praise the incentive programs, they say these projects are not enough to protect animals and plants on the brink of extinction. Federal officials have added an average of 9.5 species a year to the endangered list under President Bush, compared with 65 a year under President Bill Clinton and 59 a year under President George H.W. Bush. They have designated as "critical habitat" only half the acreage recommended by federal biologists. And they are transferring key decision-making powers from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to other agencies with different priorities. "Instead of taking the Endangered Species Act head on, the administration is working to destroy the effectiveness of it through executive rule changes," said Brian Nowicki, a conservation biologist at the Tucson-based Center for Biological Diversity, which promotes species conservation. "They can't just attack it outright, so they try to stop it out of the spotlight." The law, long a lightning rod for political and legal challenges, has come under intense attack from landowners who say it deprives them of full use of their property, and the administration has strived to alter features that top officials describe as broken. "It's a different way of looking how to administer the act," said Craig Manson, assistant secretary of the interior for fish and wildlife and parks. "We are putting our efforts on the up-front end of conservation, as opposed to the emergency listing end." This shift comes at a time when congressional critics are reviving plans to seek changes in the act to make it harder to list endangered species and declare habitat off-limits. House Resources Committee Chairman Richard W. Pombo (R-Calif.) plans to bring two Endangered Species Act revision bills up for a vote by the month's end. The act "has been a failure in terms of what its initial goals were, in terms of identifying and recovering species," Pombo said in an interview, adding the administration has applied some "common-sense" principles in recent years, but "they can only go so far and stay within the boundaries of the law."

Enacted under President Richard M. Nixon in 1973 with overwhelming support in Congress, the Endangered Species Act seeks to protect ecological diversity by preventing animals and plants from being driven to extinction by development pressures, hunting or trafficking, and it authorizes the government to set up conservation programs to restore species whose numbers have dwindled dangerously. The Fish and Wildlife Service Web site currently counts 1,074 animals and insects and 749 plants as endangered or threatened in either the United States or foreign countries. Environmentalists have sued administrations — including Clinton's — for failing to move quickly enough to list imperiled plants and animals. Private property owners, by contrast, have complained that once a species or its habitat is listed, they lose the economic value of their land. While experts estimate the law has saved hundreds of species from going extinct, only 15 species have recovered to full health since it's passage, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Interior Department's Manson, who has questioned in the past to what lengths the government should go in staving off the extinction of certain species, said the administration has committed $1.3 billion toward conservation. Last year, for example, the department awarded $82,500 to help five Long Island towns protect the threatened

piping plover, a beach bird, through programs that will monitor nesting and protect the bird's eggs from predators. "We view it as a major accomplishment and contribution to plover protection on Long Island," said Joseph Jannsen, coastal resources manager for the Nature Conservancy.

Although the conservation grants are popular across the political spectrum, other initiatives are more controversial. Academics and wildlife advocates, as well as some career federal officials, question recent proposals that would let the U.S. Forest Service decide whether fire prevention projects pose a threat to key species and allow the Environmental Protection Agency to make that call on pesticides. Such judgments have been the province of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Jamie Rappaport Clark, who headed the Service between 1997 and 2001 and is now executive vice president of the environmental group Defenders of Wildlife, said having those agencies make such determinations was "like the fox watching the chicken house." Fish and Wildlife officials, she said, "have the continuity and knowledge about the species to make the decisions that are relevant to the Endangered Species Act." John J. Fay, a biologist at the Fish and Wildlife Service's endangered species program, said the shift is "a little troublesome" given the two agencies' track records on endangered species, but added that it could work. "Will someone have to keep a close eye on it? Absolutely," Fay said. Oliver Houck, who heads Tulane University's environmental law program, said Bush's appointees are "hostile to the Endangered Species Act" and prefer to rely on "PR and carrots" rather than enforce the law.

Interior officials have been aggressive in using economic analyses to question whether to designate critical habitat, saying the designations often do little to help species recovery. Under the law, the government is supposed to determine whether a particular habitat is essential to the survival of the species when it makes a listing decision. If officials see a need, they must designate the habitat as critical so future federal activities do not damage it. Between 2001 and 2003 the government approved 41 million of the 83 million acres of critical habitat initially proposed by federal biologists, a recent National Wildlife Federation survey found. In habitat cases involving the Topeka shiner, an endangered minnow, and the threatened bull trout, the administration decided not to consider economic analyses that showed potential benefits to such designations. In at least one of those cases, Manson said, the analyses did not comply with federal guidelines. In a case involving 15 vernal pool species in California last year, Manson and his deputy Julie MacDonald decided not to designate nearly 1 million acres that biologists had deemed to be critical habitat. The National Wildlife Federation charged that the decision was based on an analysis that inflated the expense of the move by counting previously estimated costs stemming from the listing. "This administration has set new records in terms of the perversion and distortion of science," said John Kostyack, the federation's senior counsel. Manson responded that calculating economic costs was subjective, "a matter of policy judgment and how one sees it. . . . You get any two folks together and they will disagree on the values of benefits and costs." Endangered species advocates have gone to court to press for more listings and critical habitat designations.

Center for Biological Diversity conservation biologist Noah Greenwald has been seeking a listing for the Montana fluvial Arctic grayling, a member of the salmon family described in Lewis and Clark's journals in 1805 as "equally well flavored" as speckled trout. In 1994, Fish and Wildlife Service officials determined that listing was warranted because the fish are a distinct population, but the agency lacked the money to proceed. The fish is now restricted to just 60 miles of river in Montana, where drought coupled with farming activity have drained the waterway to a trickle during summer months:Now there are barely enough fish to count, Greenwald said: "It's a grim situation." But administration officials say they are also attuned to the pleas of farmers such as Joe Hopkins, a Georgia forester who could not legally harvest valuable heart pine timber on his land after a 2000 fire because it was home to the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. "I just had to watch it rot on the stump," Hopkins said. "I don't want to watch any species go extinct, but it's not fair to put it on a few private landowners to finance the Endangered Species Act."

Arctic Census of Marine Life

http://www.sfos.uaf.edu/research/arcdiv/files/Arctic_CoML_News_Release.p (BBC) http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/3836305.stm

(*News from Washington Post - Science Notes*) Scientists will venture into the field next month (August 2004) to conduct the first census of the Arctic Ocean, including an ice-lidded, 3,800-meter-deep bowl of water the size of Alaska. The project will cost $10 million to $20 million, and is an effort to identify species that could be affected by global warming. It is due to be finished by 2010. Russ Hopcroft, an assistant professor at the University of Alaska Fairbanks who is helping oversee the study, said the international group will explore everything from the sea ice community to invertebrates on the ocean floor. "There's an urgency to know what's there before we lose it," Hopcroft said. He said the Arctic may have already lost 40 percent of its permanent ice pack because of the rise in Earth's temperature. Many species that live in the depths of the Canada Basin that researchers will focus on do not travel to shallower waters and are believed to have been isolated for millions of years. Scientists hope to discover living fossils, species that were thought to have gone extinct but may have survived undetected in the Arctic. "We really need to know much better what's going on in the Arctic right now," Hopcroft said.

Painting of Antarctica by William Hodges Uncovered Copyright New York Times, July 6, 2004

Go to: http://www.nmm.ac.uk/

Hidden for more than 200 years beneath a tropical scene painted during Capt. James Cook's second voyage of southern discovery, the first known oil painting of Antarctica is to go on view today at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England. Revealed by X-rays and displayed only as a photograph to avoid destroying the overpainted depiction of Pickersgill Harbor in New Zealand, the painting of icebergs is one of 80 works in the exhibition by the British artist William Hodges, Reuters reported. He joined the Cook expedition at 28 in 1772 and died a reputed suicide in 1797 after losing his money in a bank crash. Although his art was well known in his lifetime, it fell into obscurity soon after his death. David Attenborough, the naturalist and television personality, told reporters yesterday: "He was undoubtedly the most unjustly neglected British painter of the 18th century. These pictures are absolutely lyrical. They show the Southern oceans paradise as it was, almost untouched by outside influence."

Endangered Wildlife Trust (SA) Has New Web Site

The Endangered Wildlife Trust, Johannesburg, South Africa, has a new web site up and running. EWT is under the direction of Dr. Nick King, formerly director of BioNET International. Go to: www.ewt.org.za

The Environment Shortchanged

Editorial
New York Times, 6/16/2004 PA18 C 2004

The New York Times "The Interior Department's appropriations bill, scheduled for a House vote this week, is a stunning example of what happens to discretionary domestic programs when a complicit White House allows tightfisted lawmakers to have their way. Nothing much escapes the ax, including in this case two programs that were central to President Bush's environmental agenda in the 2000 campaign.

"One is the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the main federal land-acquisition program. Mr. Bush promised to give the program its statutory maximum, $900 million a year, of which half goes to the states and half to federal purchases. This figure has rarely been reached, but under Mr. Bush it has receded even further into the distance. He asked for just over $300 million altogether and House appropriators did even worse, calling for $91.5 million for the states and a measly $48.5 million for the federal side.

"Similarly, they provided only a modest increase in operating funds for the National Park Service - barely enough to keep pace with expenses, never mind their chipping away at the $5 billion maintenance backlog Mr. Bush pledged to eliminate. The White House appears to have done nothing to achieve a different outcome.

"Given the sheeplike tendency of the Republican majority in the House to follow its leaders, it will fall to the Senate to find the necessary money. In the meantime, however, the House can partly redeem itself by supporting three useful amendments. One would ban snowmobiles from Yellowstone National Park. A second would prevent the Forest Service
from weakening wildlife protections in the national forests. The third would in effect reverse the administration's unfortunate decision to expose 300,000 acres of old-growth forests in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska to logging. These amendments would help soften a very harsh bill."

Alarm Sounded on Global Warming:

Researchers Say Dangers Must Be Addressed Immediately Juliet Eilperin, Washington Post Staff Writer, June 16, 2004; *Page A09 C 2004 The Washington Post Company*
Related article on AAAS conference: http://www.aaas.org/news/releases/2004/0616climate.shtml

"Ten of the nation's top climate researchers warned yesterday that policymakers must act soon to address the dangers associated with global warming, which they described as a looming threat that will hit hardest and soonest at the world's poor and at farmers.

" ' By mid-century, millions more poor children around the world are likely to face displacement, malnourishment, disease and even starvation unless all countries take action now to slow global warming" and sea-level rises that will follow, Michael Oppenheimer, who teaches geosciences and international affairs at Princeton University, said at a conference. "Imagine the difficulties faced by families in Bangladesh. An area where about 8 million people now live would be underwater if global sea level were to rise half a meter. Where

are they going to go?'

"The day-long conference, organized by Donald Kennedy, editor of Science magazine, and Albert Teich, director of science and policy for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was aimed at convincing the public and politicians that there is ample evidence that the buildup of carbon dioxide is transforming ecosystems worldwide.

"Bush administration officials have consistently sparred with environmentalists on how hard it should crack down on carbon dioxide emissions and other heat-trapping industrial and tailpipe gases. In 2001, Bush opted out of the Kyoto agreement on global warming, which would have forced the United States to impose stricter limits on greenhouse gases, on grounds that it would cost American jobs and exempt developing countries from the new standards.

"Kennedy called climate change 'the most serious issue' we face and said the scientific community must "make a clear expression" on the subject.

"The academics emphasized that if international leaders do not act soon, they will not have the option of reversing global warming. David S. Battisti, who teaches at the University of Washington, said it is "a huge risk" not to curb greenhouse gases. " 'You have to start doing things now,' he said. 'To undo it or stop it is not possible.'

Researchers, including Chris Field of the Carnegie Institution, said scientists have begun to detect evidence that various species are having to adjust to global warming. Hundreds of species have moved to cooler regions, Field said, and agricultural yields are declining.

"'We're seeing the least-competitive species in the ecosystem being winnowed out," he said. "If pushed hard enough, this sensitivity is going to blossom into profound problems.'

"Bob Hopkins, spokesman for the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, said the administration has taken steps, including devoting $4 billion to climate change science and technology programs. The Commerce Department is also speeding up deployment of technology to measure atmospheric aerosols and carbon. " ' The administration takes this issue very seriously and the president has laid out an aggressive plan to address climate change,' he said."

"Determining Space from Place for Natural History Collections"

The article references several projects that many of you have heard about at UC Berkeley, California Academy of Sciences, and Peabody Museum/Yale. http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may04/beaman/05beaman.html

The Senate Finance Committee has released more details on its hearings,
Tuesday, June 22, on "Charity Oversight and Reform: Keeping Bad Things from Happening to Good Charities." The hearing will be held in G-50 Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Witnesses include: Mark Everson, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC; William Josephson, Assistant Attorney General-in-Charge, Charities, State of New York Office of the Attorney General, New York, NY; Mark Pacella, President, National Association of State Charity Officials, Pennsylvania; J.J. MacNab, CFP CLU QFP, Analyst, Insurance Barometer, LLC; Bethesda, MD; Jay D. Adkisson, Editor of Quatloos.com and Director of Private Client Services Select Portfolio Management, Inc., Aliso Viejo, CA; Derrick Bok, President Emeritus, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; Willard L. Boyd, Professor of Law and President Emeritus, University of Iowa, Director, Iowa Nonprofit Resource Center, and Chair, The Iowa Governor's Task Force on the Role of Nonprofit Organizations in Iowa, Iowa City, IA; Rick Cohen, Executive Director, National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, Washington, DC; Herman Art Taylor, President and CEO, BBB Wise Giving Alliance, Arlington, VA; and Rock Ringling, Managing Director, Montana Land Reliance, Helena, MT.

There are also expected to be two confidential witnesses, one on fundraising practices and another who will discuss exploitation of charitable assets for private gain. The Senate Finance Committee staff is expected to release on Monday a "white paper" on the topics of the hearing and possible legislative remedies.

Geological Society Conference Seeks Proposals for "STEMS: Science Teaching Enhanced with Museums and Surveys"

Topical Session T-127 at the Geological Society of America's Annual Meeting in Denver, November 7-10, 2004 will feature "STEMS: Science Teaching Enhanced with Museums and Surveys." Museums, state and national surveys, and departments have scientists, data and collections to enhance educational opportunities. This session will showcase outreach and curriculum design utilizing collections, data, and scientific expertise to complement earth science education (ORAL and POSTER).

The abstract submission deadline is July 13th - information on the submission process is available on the

GSA webpage: http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/ Conveners: Sarah D. Zellers (szellers@cmsu1.cmsu.edu) and Ann Molineux (annm@mail.utexas.edu) We seek contributions from a wide range of disciplines to examine. We encourage you to submit an abstract for either an oral or a poster presentation in this session. Feel free to contact them if you have questions; they are looking forward to a lot of lively, cross-disciplinary discussion!

VA-HUD Bill

From: Larry Roberts, ASP-PAN Chair
To: Members of ASP

The following letter came to us from Marty Apple, Council of Scientific Society Presidents. Please write, fax, or call your congressional representatives, especially Senators, and urge them to move the VA-HUD Bill along with adequate funding for NSF to fulfill their promise of doubling support in 5 years. Let your voice be heard!

Regards, Larry

Dear Colleague,

The Congress is moving glacially on appropriations for science. Each house must pass 13 Bills and the two versions of each Bill are then reconciled by a Conference and voted by each house. Presuming all House members, and Senators in close races, will spend the two months at home before election running for re-election, and presuming the Congressional summer vacation will be longer than usual this year, and time off for two Party nominating conventions, there is very little time left. Let us look at the status of appropriations: The Senate has finished only two Committee Reports, one on Defense, passed last week, and the other for Homeland Security. The House has 6 Committee mark-ups, and four have been voted upon in the House. Because of tight budget constraints, those last in line this year will have only the remaining crumbs in the Budget to fight over. The VA-HUD Bill, that funds not only military veterans, but funds also NSF, NASA, EPA, and more, has had not only no votes, but also no reports or mark-ups in either House or Senate. If it is left for last, in this period of strong support for veterans, the science part of these budgets cannot fare well. CSSP has focused in this Bill on the promise of the Congress (passed by Congress and signed by the President) to double the NSF over 5 years. It is clear that they expect to renege on this promise and face no political consequence. Perhaps if they heard your response, they would be required to reconsider. If you do nothing, it will be the loudest message that they hear. Thus only you can make a difference. Congress has many options, but the Senate, tardier than the House, may have only 2 or 3 options as the time crunch grows more severe: join all the incomplete appropriations bills in a last minute omnibus bill that all will vote for and none will have read; establish a short continuing resolution [that means all spending is frozen in place] and return for a lame-duck session after the election to finish their work (if so, most likely to occur after Thanksgiving weekend and end before Xmas), or (least likely) establish a continuing resolution for all of FY 2005. If the logjam breaks, this will all have been idle speculation; if it continues, science benefits will not come out equally over these three options. The election, and who sees what advantages in which situation, is the only factor that will count for the rest of this year. Stay tuned. Keep in touch with your members of Congress—it will surprise you how much attention they will pay to you and your opinion now, before the election. It'll cost you a few minutes to write and then fax them a message.

The CSSP web page, WWW.CSSP.US , has a legislative center link that will get you to your members of Congress: http://www.cssp.us/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=23&Itemid=53

Leadership is not about letting someone else do it—it is about you taking important initiatives. Here is an opportunity.

—MARTY

MEETINGS

NINTH EUROPEAN
MULTICOLLOQUIUM OF PARASITOLOGY – Happening right now! (July 19th, 2004)
(EMOP IX)

UPDATE INFO 4/20/2004

The preliminary programmes comprising more than 150 especially selected Keynote Speakers from throughout the world and the session contents of the 41 Symposia, Workshops and Monographic Sessions of EMOP 9, as well as the numerous Plenary Lectures, Symposia and Express Debates of MEEGID 7, included in the multicongress on Parasitology, Infectious Diseases, Tropical Medicine and International Health to be held in Valencia, Spain, next July 18-23, are already available in the NEWS of the event web-site:

http://www.uv.es/emop9

Please do not forget that this multicongress has been organized by the European Federation (EFP) and the MEEGID Society to be as much cheap and affordable as possible, in the way to attract the participation of students and young scientists (see details and instructions for the EFP and MEEGID scholarships and EFP Young Scientist Awards in the web-site).

Hope to meet most of you next July in Valencia.

Santi

Prof. Dr. S. Mas-Coma
President
Organising Committees
EMOP 9-MEEGID 7-SEMTSI 4

http://www.uv.es/emop9

EMOP IX - Secretariat
Departamento de Parasitología
Facultad de Farmacia Universidad de Valencia
Av. Vicent Andrés Estellés s/n
46100 Burjassot - Valencia, Spain
Fax: +(34)-96-354-47-69
Email: emop.9@uv.es

ASP Annual Meeting –See your program and abstracts or go online to http://asp.unl.edu to get the pdf versions.

The American Society of Parasitologists 79th Meeting
The American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists 49th Meeting

In conjunction with the
141st American Veterinary Medical Association Annual Convention

DoubleTree Hotel
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 24–28, 2004

Call for Papers

Organized by:

Ann Donoghue, AAVP co-Program Chair, adonoghue@prpharm.com
Don Duszynski, ASP co-Program Chair, eimeria@unm.edu

SYSTEMA HELMINTHUM AND MORE TO SELL AT ASP AUCTION IN PHILLLY

For systematists who relish the feel of a real book in your hand, the ASP Auction in Philadelphia is an absolute must! Dr. Bruce Christensen, ASP President, has generously donated several out of print references by Satyu Yamaguti. These are essential reference items for those working with the biology and taxonomy of helminths and include the following: Volumes I-V of Systema Helminthum; Vol I, Digenetic Trematodes Part 1 and 2 (1958); Vol II, Cestodes (1959); Vol III Nematodes Part 1 and 2 (1961); Vol IV Mongenea and Aspidocotylea (1963); Vol V Acanthocephala (1963). Also available will be “A Synopsis of Digenetic Trematodes of Vertebrates” published in 1971 and “A Synoptical Review of Life Histories of Digenetic Trematodes of Vertebrates, with Special Reference to the Morphology of their Larval Forms” published in 1975.

POSITIONS

Fellowship Opportunity: Research Training Grants 2005 - Deadline Oct. 31, 2004

Priority is given to applicants from the Least Developed Countries (LDC) as defined by the United Nations, and for applicants requesting local degree registration. The list of LDCs can be found at: http://www.unctad.org/ldcs/, or requested from TDR. Applications from non-LDC countries will be considered only on an exceptional basis. All applicants must have permanent employment pre- and post-training.

The UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) invites applications for the award of Research Training Grants (RTG) from individuals who are nationals of, and employed in, least developed disease endemic countries (LDC) and developing disease endemic countries (DEC) with lesser developed research capacities. RTGs are awarded, on a competitive basis, for studies leading to a postgraduate degree, or for acquiring specialized skills. Studies must be on one or more of the TDR target diseases - malaria, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis, African trypanosomiasis and Chagas disease, leprosy, dengue and tuberculosis, in laboratory, clinical or applied field research disciplines relevant to TDR and/or national priorities. See the TDR web site at < http://www.who.int/tdr/grants/workplans for TDR's grant opportunities and priority research areas. Training may take place in the home country, in another developing country or in a developed country. TDR reserves the right to select the academic institution, research programme or TDR-funded Research & Development (R&D) project where it is felt the most suitable training can be obtained.

Research capability strengthening is a cross-cutting programmatic area of TDR established to promote and fund research training and institution development to increase the participation of developing countries in the development and use of new or improved tools for the prevention and control of communicable diseases. The long-term mission is to increase research self-reliance in endemic countries for identifying needs and developing solutions to public health problems caused by neglected infectious disease s. TDR contributes to the attainment of these goals by strengthening research institutions, generating new scientific knowledge in biomedical and social sciences and building a critical mass of human resources to respond to research and public health needs. Partnerships, networking and promoting equal opportunities among DECs constitute the core of the RCS strategy and the basis for promoting a gender and geographically balanced generation of scientists.

Eligibility: Applications for training must be designed as an integral part of an institution development programme that clearly documents the career development plans for the applicant. Following training, grantees are expected to exhibit scientific expertise in their chosen field, promote the development of the home institute research environment, provide training opportunities, be conversant with information and communication systems, and to develop collaboration with scientists and institutions in country and with other countries where possible.

Contact: For additional information, contact: Steven Wayling, Manager - Research Training UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research And Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) E-mail: mailto:RCStraining@who.int

Postdoctoral Position to Study the Evolutionary Biology of Schistosoma mansoni

A postdoctoral position attached to a project entitled Evo-epidemiology of Schistosoma mansoni in western Kenya is anticipated to be soon available in the laboratory of Dr. Eric S. Loker, Department of Biology, University of New Mexico. This project, expected to last five years, will continue a long-standing collaboration with Dr. Gerald Mkoji of the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) in Nairobi and Kisumu, Kenya, and will interface with an established KEMRI-Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP) project in Kisumu. We seek a person with an interest in evolutionary biology, experience in using molecular techniques, preferably including microsatellites, and in analysis and interpretation of molecular data. Persons with a good background in parasitology are encouraged to apply. The person selected for this opening should also be enthusiastic about working in the field in Kenya, probably for at least one or two months of each year, potentially longer if they desire. The person selected will be expected to contribute to completion of a subset of the overall aims of the project which are as follows: 1) help develop new methods to define the genetic composition and diversity of S. mansoni in the human host, including from patients who are, or are not, HIV+; 2) assess the susceptibility to praziquantel of field isolates of S. mansoni from patients who have been repeatedly treated with this drug; 3) determine if S. mansoni and S. rodhaini hybridize in areas of sympatry, based on chronobiology of cercariae and a study of genetic markers; and 4) examine patterns of acquisition of infection in naturally-infected snail hosts. This position offers outstanding opportunities for making basic

evolutionary discoveries with an important human parasite.

Applicants should have a PhD in biology or a related field, and should send (electronic preferred) a brief letter describing their prior research experience and current interests, a curriculum vitae, and the names and contact information (including email addresses) of three references to Dr. Eric S. Loker, Department of Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA, esloker@unm.edu, phone 505-277-2496; fax 505-277-0304. Annual salary for this position will be adjusted depending on experience but will begin in the $33,000 range.

FACULTY POSITIONS

Molecular and Cellular Physiology

The Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at the University of Cincinnati is recruiting multiple faculty at the level of ASSISTANT or ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR. We seek colleagues that can contribute to a broadly interpreted theme of membrane physiology, building upon departmental and institutional strengths in membrane transport, epithelial biology, cell and tissue development, contractility, and hormonal regulation. A strong modern infrastructure (including bioinformatics, mutant mouse models, and imaging) will support research approaches studying molecular events in biologic systems that span the scale from single cells to whole organisms.

Faculty members are expected to sustain an externally funded research program, have a strong commitment to graduate and medical education, and contribute to our vigorous collaborative environment. Candidates should have a doctoral degree, and will be considered for a faculty rank and track commensurate with experience. Review of applications will commence upon receipt, and will continue until all positions are filled.

Please send a curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and the names of four potential references to:

Marshall H. Montrose, Ph.D., Chair
Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine
231 Albert Sabin Way
4251 Medical Sciences Building
Cincinnati, OH 45267-0576
E-mail: marilyn.paolo@uc.edu

University of Cincinnati is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Women, minorities, disabled persons, and Vietnam Era and disabled veterans are encouraged to apply.

Seeking help:
Info needed on locating *Isospora suis* source
Posted: May 12, 2004

I need help locating a source of *I. suis* for a drug trial. Please let me know the best place to obtain samples and any other handy hints you would be willing to share ie infective dose, time to sporulation etc.

Thanks in advance!
Patty

Patricia A. Payne, DVM, Ph.D
Department of Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology
College of Veterinary Medicine
1600 Denison Ave.
Kansas State University
Manhattan KS 66506 - 5600
785-532-4604

ASP BYLAWS

ASP BYLAWS

The American Society of Parasitologists was founded in 1924 and incorporated in Washington, D.C. In 1992 the Society was reincorporated in the State of Kansas.

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ARTICLE I. NAME
-The organization shall be known as THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PARASITOLOGISTS, hereinafter referred to as the Society.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE
-The Society fosters association of persons interested in parasitology and related sciences to improve teaching, promote investigation, and advance knowledge of these sciences.
-The purpose or purposes for which the Society is organized and its activities shall be limited so as to qualify the Society as exempt under Section 501(c) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Classes
-Classes of membership shall be: active, retired, distinguished members emeriti, honorary, and fellow.

Section 2. Active Members
-Any person with educational or other qualification who subscribes to the Purpose or Purposes of the Society may be elected an Active Member. A candidate for active membership shall send to the Secretary-Treasurer a duly executed and signed application accompanied by remittance for one year's dues. Election to membership shall be by a majority vote of Council at a regular meeting or properly called special meeting, or by a mail ballot of all those replying within 30 days. Active Members whose current dues are paid are Members in Good Standing and shall enjoy all rights, privileges, and responsibilities of membership in the Society, including subscription to the Society's publications. Students paying prescribed dues and duly elected are Members in Good Standing and enjoy all rights, privileges, and responsibilities of membership.
-Consequences of failure to pay dues are outlined in Article VIII, Section 1.
-If two members of the same family are Active Members and elect to receive one copy of the Journal, cost of one of the memberships shall be 30% of the regular dues.

Section 3. Retired Members
-Active Members of at least 20 years' standing who have retired may, upon request to the Secretary-Treasurer, be given the status of Retired Member. Retired Members shall continue to retain all the rights and privileges of Active Members. They may receive the Journal by paying 50% of the annual dues paid by Active Members.

Section 4. Distinguished Members Emeriti
-Distinguished parasitologists who have retired and who have rendered notable service to the Society for a period of not less than 20 years may be elected Distinguished Members Emeriti. The number of such members shall not exceed 2% of the number of Active Members at the time of election. Distinguished Members Emeriti may be exempted from payment of dues but shall be accorded all rights and privileges of Active Members, including gratis subscription to the Society's publications for so long as they indicate desire to have same.
-Nominees shall be proposed to the Council by the Standing Committee on Honorary and Distinguished Members Emeriti. Election of Distinguished Members shall require ratification by Council at a regular meeting and an affirmative majority vote of Active Members of the Society present at a regular business meeting.

Section 5. Honorary Members
-Any person who has attained exceptional distinction in parasitology may be elected an Honorary Member. The number of Honorary Members shall not exceed 15, and not more than three shall be elected during any one year.
-Honorary Members pay no dues and hence are not eligible to hold office unless they elect to pay dues assessed for active membership, whence they shall be accorded the privileges of Active Members, including subscription to the Society's publications.
-Election of Honorary Members shall be by the same procedure as for Distinguished Members Emeriti.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY AND COUNCIL

Section 1. Titles of Officers
-Officers of the Society shall be: President, President-Elect, Immediate Past-President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, eight Members-at-Large of Council, Student Member-at-Large of Council, Editor of the Journal, Editor of the Newsletter, Scientific Program Director, and Archivist.

Section 2. Terms of Office and Methods of Selection
-Terms of office shall be as follows: Vice President, President-Elect, President, and Immediate Past President, one year sequentially as defined in Section 4; Secretary-Treasurer, three years; Members-at-Large of Council, four years with terms staggered in such a manner that there are two regular vacancies to be filled each year; Student Member-at-Large of Council, one year; Editor of the Journal, first term five years, second term three years; Editor of the Newsletter, first term five years, second term three years; Scientific Program Director, three years. The Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Members-at-Large of Council shall be elected by the membership of the Society. The Editor of the Journal of Parasitology, the Editor of the American Society of Parasitologists Newsletter, and Archivist shall be appointed by the Council. The Scientific Program Director shall be nominated by the Secretary-Treasurer and appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Council.
-The Scientific Program Director, Editors, and Secretary-Treasurer may serve no more than two consecutive terms as limited above. Council Members-at-Large may not be nominated or elected to sequential terms, but may serve more than once. The Vice President at the completion of his/her term shall become the President-Elect. The Archivist serves indefinitely, as mutually agreed by Council and the incumbent.

Section 3. Procedure for Election of Officers and Nominating Committee
-Elected officers and the Nominating Committee of the Society shall be chosen by plurality vote from among nominees provided by the Nominating Committee as follows. Each year the Nominating Committee shall nominate no fewer than two members in good standing of the Society for each of the offices of Vice-President, and Member-at-Large of the Council that is to be filled. Student members in good standing will select two nominees for the position of Student Member-at-Large of Council either at the Annual Meeting or by mail ballot. All active members of the Society may vote to elect the Student Member-at-Large. It shall nominate at least one member for the office of Secretary-Treasurer in those years in which the tenure of that office terminates. In addition, each Nominating Committee shall submit nine nominees for the succeeding Nominating Committee. Appropriate nominations shall also be made to any elective office which becomes vacant prior to the expiration of the term of the officer. The name of any qualified member may be placed in nomination for any office by petition to the Nominating Committee by at least 25 Active Members. The ability and willingness of all nominees to serve shall have been determined by the Nominating Committee or petitioners prior to their nomination.

-All nominations shall be transmitted to the Secretary-Treasurer in a timely manner prior to the annual business meeting of that year. The Secretary-Treasurer shall submit all nominations to the Active Members on a mail ballot at least three months prior to the Annual Meeting, said ballot to be in a form appropriate to protect secrecy of the ballot and to validate the identity of the voter.
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall forward to the Tellers Committee all ballots that have been returned within 60 days of the mailing. The Tellers shall tally the votes and report the election at the annual meeting of the Council and the annual business meeting of the Society. All tie votes shall be resolved by Presidential designation.

Section 4. Duties of Officers
(i) President
-The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and Council; appoint all committees except the Nominating Committee; be an ex officio member of all committees except the Nominating Committee; and perform all other duties that properly devolve upon the chief administrative and presiding officer of the Society. The President shall attend at least two different annual meetings of Affiliated Societies, other than his/her own, and develop a forum or workshop where issues of importance to the American Society of Parasitologists and affiliates can be discussed.

(ii) President-Elect
-The President-Elect shall assume the office of President upon completion of the term of office of the previous President and perform such other duties as the Society, Council, or President may assign to the office of President-Elect. The President-Elect shall function in lieu of the President in the event of the latter's absence or inability for any reason to discharge or perform any duty or responsibility of the office or that ordinarily devolves upon it. The President-Elect shall be the chair of the Priorities Committee.

(iii) Vice-President
-The Vice-President succeeds to the offices of President-Elect, then President, and Immediate Past President. The Vice-President shall attend at least two different annual meetings of the Affiliated Societies which are different from those attended by the President and another other than his/her own, and develop a forum or workshop where issues of importance to the American Society of Parasitologists and affiliates can be

discussed. The Vice-President shall also serve as a non-voting member of the Priorities Committee.

(iv) Immediate Past President
-The Immediate Past President serves as chair of the Committee on Public Responsibilities, provides solace to the President, and performs other duties assigned by the President.

(v) Secretary-Treasurer
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall, in consultation with the President, prepare the agenda for all meetings of the Society and Council, record the minutes of these meetings, keep accurate and complete reports of all officers and Committees and of all business transacted by the Council and Society, be responsible for maintaining rolls of members of all categories, and perform such other duties as properly devolve upon that office. Minutes of Council and business meetings of the Society shall be submitted to the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past-President for additions and corrections as soon as possible after said meetings and before publication of the minutes in the Journal.
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall be responsible jointly with the editor for supervising the management of the Back Issues Program of the Journal.
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall issue all statements of financial obligations owing to the Society and account for all funds, properties and disbursements, and shall pay all bills owed by the Society and authorized by the Council.
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall maintain a separate accounting of all securities, monies, earnings, increments and disbursements of the Society's Endowment Funds.
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall submit an annual financial statement to the Council and to the Society which shall be completed to the most convenient recent date prior to the time of reporting and cover the period from the closing date of the last such report.
-The Secretary-Treasurer, or the Secretary-Treasurer and the President jointly, as and when directed by the Council, shall select depositories for the Society's monies, assign securities and other investments belonging to the Society or controlled by it, and endorse financial and legal papers in behalf of the Society. The Secretary-Treasurer shall have the authority and responsibility to receive dues and other obligations owing to the Society and to pay current and other expenses authorized by Council.
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall maintain the Bylaws and all documents pertaining to same as cited in Article XII, Section 2.

vi) Editors

a) Journal Editor
-The Editor shall be Editor of The Journal of Parasitology. The Editor shall have responsibility and authority for formulating publication policies; for deciding format and content; for reviewing, editing, and determining the acceptability of notes and papers offered for publication; for determining charges to authors and advertisers; for conducting negotiations with authors, advertisers, and publishers; for filling vacancies on the Editorial Board; and for performing all other duties that ordinarily devolve upon an Editor.
-In performance of these duties, the Editor shall rely upon the active cooperation of the Editorial Board but may also seek advice and assistance from any member of the Society.
Neither the Editorial Board nor any member thereof shall be charged with responsibility or authority that abridges the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to receive and disburse Society funds or transcends the obligation of Council to guard the interests of the Society and protect its welfare.
-The Editor shall report fully to the Council on activities, needs, and problems regarding the management and status of the Journal.

b) Newsletter Editor
-The Editor shall be Editor of the American Society of Parasitologists Newsletter. The Editor shall have responsibility and authority for formulating publication policies, for deciding format and content, for reviewing, editing and determining the acceptability of material received for publication; for conducting negotiations with authors, advertisers, and publishers; for filling vacancies on the Editorial Board of the Newsletter; and performing all other duties that ordinarily devolve upon an Editor.
-In performance of these duties, the Editor of the Newsletter shall rely upon the active cooperation of the Editorial Board but may also seek the advice and assistance from any member of the Society.
-Neither the Editorial Board nor any member thereof shall be charged with responsibility or authority that abridges the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to receive or disburse Society funds or transcends the obligation of Council to guard the interests of the Society and protect its welfare.
-The Editor of the Newsletter shall report fully to Council on activities, needs, and problems regarding the management and status of the Newsletter.

(vii) Scientific Program Director
-The Scientific Program Director shall be responsible for arranging the scientific program of the Annual

Meeting of the Society.
(viii) Archivist
-The archivist shall maintain the Archives of the Society as directed by Council.

Section 5. General Responsibilities of Officers
-All official duties and responsibilities not expressly defined shall devolve upon those officers who customarily are charged with such duties and responsibilities.
-No officer shall relinquish the office until and unless his duties and responsibilities are assumed by a duly elected or appointed successor.

Section 6. Suspension and Removal of Officers
-When the Council receives written allegations by at least three members of the Council, or by at least ten Active Members of the Society, that an officer is not faithfully performing the duties of office, or has otherwise acted in a manner adversely affecting the Society, the Council shall investigate the allegations and may thereafter suspend or remove the officer by a two-thirds vote.
-Upon suspension of an officer other than the President or President-Elect, the President shall appoint an Active Member of the Society to carry out the duties of the office on an interim basis, such appointment requiring approval by a majority vote of the Council. If the President or President-Elect is suspended or removed, succession is as stated in Article VI, Section 5.

ARTICLE V. COUNCIL

Section 1. Membership
-Voting members of the Council shall be the President, President-Elect, Immediate Past-President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Members-at-Large of Council, Editor of the Journal, Editor of the Newsletter, Scientific Program Director, and one Student Member-at-Large.
The Archivist shall have voice but not vote at Council Meetings.

Section 2. Officers of the Council
-The President, President-Elect, Immediate Past-President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Society shall simultaneously hold the same offices on the Council.

Section 3. Authority
-The Council shall establish policies for the management of all affairs, funds, and properties of the Society and the transaction of all business, except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws. The Council shall have the right to delegate temporarily to members, special committees, or subcommittees any responsibility or power with which it is, or normally would be, vested.

Section 4. Oversight of Elections
-The Council shall determine compliance with the election procedures established in Art. IV, Sect. 3. In the event of noncompliance, the Council shall itself act as the Nominating Committee during its annual business meeting. In such event, elections shall be held and completed during the annual business meeting of the Society.

Section 5. Vacancies on the Council
-Except for the offices of President and President-Elect, any vacancy on Council during a regular term of Office shall be filled by an interim appointment designated by the President and ratified by a majority vote of the Council. If a vacancy occurs in the office of President-Elect, the Nominating Committee shall submit at least two nominees for the office of President to the membership, in addition to the nominees for other offices at the next election.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

Section 1. Functions
-Each year the members of the Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, which shall incorporate such activities as presentations of papers, symposia, posters or other demonstrations of scholarly activities, regular business sessions for both Council and the general membership, and such other activities as deemed necessary to the well-being of the Society.

Section 2. Meeting Sites

-The place of such meetings shall be determined significantly in advance of the meeting from offers obtained through members and other friends of the Society. Meeting sites, recommended by a Meeting Site Committee and approved by Council, shall be announced as a regular part of the published minutes.

ARTICLE VII. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Standing Committees
-It is incumbent on the President and Council to ensure staggered terms on committees, even when such is not stipulated herein.

(i) Nominating Committee
-The Nominating Committee shall consist of a chairman, four members, and an alternate. Each shall serve for one year or until a successor has been elected. Committee members who have served consecutively on both of two immediately preceding committees shall not be eligible for reelection. No more than two members of any Nominating Committee may serve on its immediate successor. At the time of election, members must be serving in different institutions or such generally acceptable sub-divisions of such institutions as shall be unanimously acceptable to the nominators as providing adequate representation of the Society.
-Those nominees to the Nominating Committee placing in the six highest positions shall comprise that Committee, with the highest and sixth positions determining the Chairman and the alternate respectively. The alternate shall replace any one of the five elected members of the Committee who shall be unable to serve for any reason. In the event that its elected Chairman is unable to fulfill the duties of his office, the Committee shall elect a chairman from among its members.
-The Nominating Committee shall nominate candidates for Council Members-at-Large, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and the succeeding Nominating Committee as provided in Art. IV, Sect. 3.

(ii) Business Advisory Committee
-The Business Advisory Committee shall comprise five appointed members and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society. The term of appointed members shall be five years, except for appointments to fill vacancies in unexpired terms. The President shall appoint one person to the Business Advisory Committee each year and any members needed to fill vacancies in unexpired terms. The Committee Chair shall be appointed by the President from among members who have served on the Committee for more than one year.

-The Committee shall constantly monitor the finances of the Society and shall advise the Secretary-Treasurer on investments and other financial matters.
-The Committee shall conduct studies concerned with the fiscal aspects of the Society as may be suggested by the Council, the Secretary-Treasurer, or the President.

(iii) ASP-Public Advocacy Network Committee
-This Committee will consist of the Chair, and the regional co-chairs of the Political Advocacy Network. The Chair will be appointed for a three year term, and can be reappointed by the President with the approval of Council.

(iv) Committees on Awards, Lectureships, and Honors
(a) Awards Committees
(1) The Henry Baldwin Ward Medal Committee
-The Committee shall comprise five members with terms of two years and shall be appointed by the President. Three members of the Committee shall be appointed in odd-numbered years, and two members in even-numbered years. The Chair of the Committee shall be elected by the Committee. The membership of the Committee should reflect the various sub-disciplines of parasitology insofar as possible.
The Committee shall select, subject to approval by Council, a recipient for the Henry Baldwin Ward Medal from the list of nominees submitted by Society members to the Secretary-Treasurer. The Committee is under no obligation to select a recipient each year.

(2) The Ashton Cuckler Young Investigator Award Committee
-The Committee shall comprise five members with terms of two years and shall be appointed by the President. Three members of the Committee shall be appointed in odd-numbered years, and two members in even-numbered years. The Chair of the Committee shall be elected by the Committee. The membership of the Committee should reflect the various sub-disciplines of parasitology insofar as possible.
The Committee shall select, subject to approval by Council, a recipient for the Ashton Cuckler Young Investigator Award from the list of nominees submitted by Society members to the Secretary-Treasurer. The Committee is under no obligation to select a recipient each year.

(b) Lectureship Committees

(1) The Stoll-Stunkard Memorial and The Eminent Parasitologist Lectureships Committee
-The Committee shall comprise four members with terms of four years, the term of one member to expire each year. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the President. Members of the Committee shall make recommendations to the Council of persons to be awarded the Stoll-Stunkard or Eminent Parasitologist Lectureships, each Lectureship to be awarded in alternate years. The awarding of the Stoll-Stunkard or Eminent Parasitologist Lectureships are subject to approval by the Council

(2) The R. Barclay McGhee Lectureship Committee
-The Committee shall comprise four members with terms of four years, the term of one member to expire each year. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the President. Members of the Committee shall make recommendations to the Council of persons to be awarded the R. Barclay McGhee Lectureship. The awarding of the R. Barclay McGhee Lectureship is subject to approval by the Council.

(3) Bueding and von Brand Lectureship Committee
-The committee for selecting the recipient of the Bueding and von Brand Memorial Award shall comprise four members with terms of four years, the term of one member to expire each year. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the President. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Council of persons to be awarded the Bueding and von Brand Lectureship. The awarding of the Bueding and von Brand Lectureship is subject to approval by Council.

(c) Committees on Special Awards

(1) The Distinguished Service Award and Extramural Awards Committee
-The Committee shall comprise four members with terms of four years, the term of one member to expire each year. Members shall be appointed by the President. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Council of recipients of the Distinguished Service Awards from the list of nominees submitted by Society Members to the Secretary-Treasurer. All awards are subject to approval by the Council. The Committee is under no obligation to select a recipient every year.
The Committee shall also prepare nominations for extramural awards given by other organizations or individuals for which a member of the Society might qualify and present them to the Council for the endorsement of the Society.

(2) The Clark P. Read Mentor Award Committee
-The Committee shall comprise four members with terms of four years, the term of one member to expire each year. Members shall be appointed by the President. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Council of recipients of the Clark P. Read Mentor Award from the list of nominees submitted by Society Members to the Secretary-Treasurer. All awards are subject to approval by the Council. The Committee is under no obligation to select a recipient every year.

(3) The Student Awards Committee
-The Committee shall comprise “a minimum of 10” members with terms of two years and shall be appointed by the President. Three members of the Committee shall be appointed in odd-numbered years and two members in even-numbered years. The Chair of the Committee shall be elected by the Committee Membership. The membership of the Committee should reflect the various sub-disciplines of parasitology insofar as possible.
-The Committee shall recommend to the Council recipients of Marc Dresden Student Travel Stipends from the properly submitted applications and from the nominees put forward by the Affiliated Societies. The Student Awards Committee shall also recommend to the Council recipients of the Best Student Presentation Awards. All awards are subject to approval by the Council. The Committee is under no obligation to select recipients for the Student Awards every year.

(iv) Committee on Honorary Members and Distinguished Members Emeriti
-The Committee shall comprise three members with terms of one year and shall be appointed by the President. The Committee shall select candidates for election as Honorary Members and Distinguished Members Emeriti as provided by Art. III, Sect. 4 and 5, when informed by the Secretary-Treasurer that a vacancy or vacancies exist in either class of membership.
The Committee shall also make recommendations, subject to ratification by Council, to the Editor of the Journal of Parasitology of individuals to be honored by commemorative issues of the Journal.

(v) Tellers Committee

-The Committee shall comprise three members with terms of one year and shall be appointed by the President. The Tellers Committee shall tally the votes for election of all officers, including Council Members-at-Large and the Nominating Committee as provided in Art. IV, Sect. 3.
Upon receipt of the ballots, received from the membership by the Secretary-Treasurer, the Chairman of the Committee shall assemble the Committee for the purpose of counting the ballots. Ballots containing more than the specified number of votes in any category shall be declared invalid for that category only. Ballots containing fewer than the specified number of votes in any category shall be declared valid.

-The Committee shall report the following information to the Council of the Society at its annual business meeting: Total number of ballots received, total number of ballots invalidated in each category, and upon request, the total votes cast for each candidate on the ballot.
Following the approval of the report to the Council, the Chairman of the Tellers Committee shall give a report to the membership at the Annual Meeting of the Society as follows: Total ballots received, total ballots invalidated in each category, and the names of the persons elected.

(vi) In Memoriam Committee
-The Committee shall comprise three members with terms of three years and one shall be appointed each year by the President. The Committee shall prepare a list of members who have died since the last Annual Meeting and prepare a report for presentation to the Council and to the membership of the Society. The Chair shall provide the Editor of the Journal with an obituary notice to be published in a forthcoming issue of the Journal. For Past-Presidents and other specially prominent persons, the In Memoriam Committee shall recommend to the Editor an author for a concise In Memoriam to be published in the Journal as soon as is practicable.

(vii) Committee on Nomenclature and Terminology
-The Committee shall comprise five members who shall be appointed by the President and shall serve until such time as they are replaced by the President. The Committee shall respond to questions of nomenclature and terminology which are referred to it or to the Society from any source.

(viii) Committee on Education
-The Committee shall comprise five members who shall serve terms of five years, one new member shall be appointed by the President each year. The members should be persons actively engaged in teaching parasitology and should represent general undergraduate parasitology, graduate education in parasitology, veterinary parasitology, medical technology, and medical parasitology. The Committee shall provide recommendations to Council as well as the Scientific Program Director regarding projects, symposia, and electronic and classical media which will enhance the teaching of parasitology at all levels of education.

(ix) Meeting Site Committee
-The Committee shall comprise three members with terms of three years, and shall be appointed by the President. The Committee shall be charged by Council with recommending sites for meetings of the Society several years in advance of such meetings.

(x) Membership Committee
-The Committee shall comprise four members with terms of four years, the term of one member to expire each year. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the President. The Committee shall recommend actions designed to promote and increase membership in the Society in accordance with Art. II, PURPOSE.

(xi) Priorities Committee
-The Committee shall comprise six appointed members and be chaired by the President-Elect. The Vice President shall be a non-voting member. Appointed membership on the Committee shall rotate, and the length of an appointed member's term will be three years. At least two of the appointed members will be representatives to Council from regional Affiliated Societies. The Committee shall recommend policy and the priorities thereof for action by the Society.

(xii) Committee on Industrial Relations
-The Committee shall consist of three members with terms of three years, one member to be appointed each year by the President. The Committee shall serve as liaison with the American Society of Parasitologists and industries, providing recommendations of mutually beneficial relationships. The Committee is responsible for coordinating all requests from the Society to industry for funding, for maintaining the mailing list, and providing follow-up information on expenditures to industries, and for providing industry direct liaison with Council to suggest activities of mutual interest.

Section 2. Special Committees
-Subject to ratification by the Council, the President may appoint such other committees as deemed necessary. Membership and specific charges for other committees shall be determined by the Council at the time it approves the creation of the committee. The terms of Special Committees shall be one year unless otherwise specified by Council.

ARTICLE VIII. FINANCES

Section 1. Dues
-Annual membership dues shall be payable in advance on or before the last day of January. The amount of dues shall be determined by a majority vote of the Council.
Active Members whose current dues are unpaid shall not receive the Society's publications or hold office. Such members shall be notified by the Secretary-Treasurer, upon second billing, that those whose dues are in arrears for two years shall be dropped from the rolls of the Society.
Individuals dropped from membership for nonpayment of dues, or who have resigned, may be automatically reinstated by payment of current dues.

Section 2. Auditing
-All financial affairs of the Society shall be audited by a Certified Public Accountant.

Section 3. Bonding
-The Secretary-Treasurer shall be bonded for an amount determined by Council.

Section 4. Expenses of Officers
-Officers of the Society who receive allotments of funds for conduct of their offices shall keep an itemized account of disbursements and submit same to the Secretary-Treasurer in time for inclusion in the regular or annual statement by the Secretary-Treasurer. Unexpended balances shall revert to the Treasury.
-Such allotments may be made only by the Council and are in addition to such sums as the Council may authorize to defray expenses of certain officers as follows: If requested, round-trip air fare and the cost of hotel rooms at the Annual Meeting may be provided for the President, the Editors of the Journal and the Newsletter, the Scientific Program Director, and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 5. Endowment Funds
-The purposes of the Society's Endowment Funds are to finance projects of value and interest to the Society, to include but not limited to, the underwriting of Awards, Lectureships and Honors. These purposes shall be construed conservatively and the integrity of the Funds preserved. To enlarge their opportunities for service, contributions from friends of parasitology are to be encouraged.

ARTICLE IX. REGIONAL BRANCHES AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Section 1. Establishment
-Regional branches of the Society may be established and existing organizations with an interest in the disciplines of parasitology may become affiliated with the Society, by action of the Council, on a petition by ten Society members in good standing and residing within the geographic boundaries of the branch or organization. The boundaries shall be indicated in the petition to the Council and any subsequent changes shall be made only with permission of the Council. The Council shall exercise no jurisdiction over the name of any branch or affiliated organization.

Section 2. Sovereignty
-Regional branches or affiliated organizations shall be free to elect officers, collect dues and govern themselves, subject only to compliance with provisions stated herein. Policies set forth in the Constitution and/or Bylaws of such groups shall be in harmony with the policies, including the Charter and Bylaws, of the Society. A copy of the Constitution and/or Bylaws of regional or affiliated organizations shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 3. Members
-Membership in regional branches or affiliated organizations shall not be restricted to members of the Society.

Section 4. Officers
-A list of officers shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer within three weeks after their election.

Section 5. Representation
-Regional branches of affiliated organizations with 25 or more Society members in good standing may appoint or elect a representative to the Council. This representative shall be free to participate in the discussions of the Council but shall be a non-voting member of that body.

Section 6. Reports
-Regional branches or affiliated organizations shall submit to the Council, through the Secretary-Treasurer, a concise, annual report of their activities and copies of their programs of meetings, announcements, and other activities. This information must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer prior to the annual Council meeting.

Section 7. Meetings
-Regional branches or affiliated organizations may hold meetings at their own discretion provided that such meetings do not conflict with the Annual Meeting of the Society.

Section 8. Use of Society Publications
-Announcements and programs of meetings held by regional branches or affiliated organizations may be published in The Newsletter but the cost of publication must be borne by the branch or organization, unless otherwise determined by the Editor and Council.

Section 9. Dissolution
-The Council may at any time, for good cause, dissolve or relinquish affiliation with a regional branch or affiliated organization.

ARTICLE X. PUBLICATIONS

Section 1. Society Publications
-The official publications of the Society are The Journal of Parasitology and The American Society of Parasitologists Newsletter. The price of subscriptions to the Journal and Newsletter shall be determined by the Council.
-There may be such other publications as the Council and Society authorize.

Section 2. Editorial Boards
-All affairs related to the Journal, except as provided otherwise, shall be managed by an Editorial Board consisting of an Editor and such Associate and Assistant Editors as shall be recommended by the Editor. There shall be such other assisting personnel as the Editor and Council deem essential.
-All affairs related to the Newsletter, except as provided otherwise, shall be managed by an Editorial Board consisting of an Editor and Associate Editors as recommended by the Editor. One Associate Editor will be the President-Elect, a second will be the Vice President. Terms of these two Associate Editors will coincide with their terms of office. Secretaries of the Affiliate Societies will serve as correspondents.
-Members of the Editorial Boards generally shall be Society members in good standing and shall represent to the fullest practicable degree the scientific interests of the Society's members.

ARTICLE XI. RULES OF ORDER

Section 1. Application and Procedure
-The Society, its officially constituted committees, and its officers and members shall observe in their conduct the procedures defined in these Bylaws and in the special and general rules of order of the Society.

Section 2. Special Rules of Order

(i) Quorum
-One hundred members in good standing shall be a quorum of the Society. A majority of the members of the Council shall be a quorum of that body.

(ii) The Society Year
-The Society year will begin at the conclusion of the Annual Business Meeting.

(iii) Review by Society of Council Action
-No action by the Council shall abridge the right of the Society to debate any questions or review any action or decision by the Council, and any such action or decision may be changed by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at a duly called business meeting or of those replying within 60 days to

mail ballots issued by the Secretary-Treasurer, provided votes are cast by 100 members, and provided also that Society action does not involve commitment, obligation, or payment of funds on which the Council has already acted in accordance with its duly invested authority and responsibility.

Section 3. General Rules of Order
-Questions of procedure shall be decided according to the latest edition of Sturgis' Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure unless otherwise provided for in the Bylaws or the Special Rules of Order of the Society.

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS

Section 1.
-Amendments to these Bylaws may be proposed by a petition signed by one-fourth of the Active Members of the Society or by one-fourth of the Council members. The properly proposed amendments shall be submitted to and studied by Council and, upon approval by two-thirds of the members present at a Council meeting where there is a quorum, shall be submitted in writing to members. This shall be done at least 30 days prior to a business meeting or circulation of a mail ballot designated for the purpose of voting on the amendments. Ratification of amendments shall require two-thirds vote of the Society members present at the meeting or by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members responding within 60 days to a mail ballot issued by the Secretary-Treasurer, provided votes are cast by at least 100 members.

Section 2. Recording of Amendments by Secretary-Treasurer
-All amendments, whether relating to addition, repeal, or alteration, and dates of their adoption shall be recorded seriatim by the Secretary-Treasurer and filed with a copy of these Bylaws.

List of New ASP Members

Jerry R. Aldridge, Jr
Kim Durham
Anson Koehler
Rogelio Rosas-Valdez
Ebtesam M. Al-Mathal
Jianmin Fang
Hyun-Hee Kong
Steven Saenz
Abdul Rahmah Alrajhi
Rebecca Forest
Jorge Lopez
Naresh Sagar
Sheri L. Anderson
Carrie Fyler
Llyrha Mae E. Maghari
Nancy H. Schiener
Judith Appleton
Julie Getz
Elizabeth A. Martinez Salazar
Ynte Schukken
V. B. Awasthi
Thomas R. Gillespie
Jon Milhon
Linwood D. Shelton
Brandie Black
Geoffrey N. Gobert
Terrence Miller
Margarethe A. Stringham
Chaoura Bourouh
Jeffrey K Griffiths
Lisa Moore
Carlos Suarez
Jon Patrick Boyle
Carmen Guzman-Cornejo
Kazuhiko Nishimura
Elizabeth Thiele
Andrea Brand
Gamelyn G Dykstra
Clint E. Oliver
Rebekah Toft
Marshall Brown
Christopher G. Earnhart
Bethany Peel
Robert Vatne
Michelle C. Bryant
Hany M. Elsheikha
Nathan Peterson

Jose Vazquez
Ryan Carnegie
Stanley L Erlandsen
Dr Aree Pethleart
Jon Vermeire
Samuel Charles
Jorge Falcon-Ordaz
Tariq Qureshi
Jennifer Walker
John Chavez
Nicole S. Havas
Manish Ramesh
Kor Yereli
Min-Ho Choi
Rebecca K. Herman
Kimberly Reece
Lewis B. Coons
Dolores E. Hill
Karl Reinhard
Yashodhara Dash
Emil K. Jackson
Maurice Ringuette

Thank you for joining the ASP and (or) for re-joining if you had let your membership lapse. Benefits include the annual meeting, reduced page charges for publishing in the Journal, free advertising for students or post docs in the newsletter and on the ASP web site, and much more.

-Editor

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Affiliates

Annual Midwestern Conference of Parasitologists
Helminthological Society of Washington
New England Association of Parasitologists
New Jersey Society for Parasitology
Northern California society of Parasitologists
Parasitology Section, Canadian Society of Zoologists
Rocky Mountain Conference of Parasitologists
Southeastern Society of Parasitologists
Southern California Society of Parasitologists
Southwestern Association of Parasitologists

Note to Members

The ASP Newsletter welcomes news stories and articles. Please send your text electronically to Scott Gardner as an e-mail and attach as an MS Word document. Drawings, photographs, charts, or tables can be sent as B/W TIF files at 300 dpi. Please send TIF files one at a time. A general rule is to limit photograph size to 3x5". You may attach both text and graphic files to your email message.

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