Outline of the “Carlton M. Herman Founder’s Fund of the Wildlife Disease Association”

(Journal of Wildlife Diseases 28: 341-342)

“A description of this fund, as prepared by its founder, is hereby presented. “As the founder of the Wildlife Disease Association, I wish to establish a fund for the abovementioned association in the manner outlined below:

Name: The fund is to be known as the Carlton M. Herman Founder's Fund of the Wildlife Disease Association. When the original donor dies, the word “memorial” shall not be added to the title. Since this a grant to a non-profit organization, no tax to a state or to the federal government will be involved.

Administration: The fund will be administered by three trustees hereafter referred to as trustees, who shall serve continuously. If one of the trustees resigns because of incapacity or ill health or becomes deceased, the other trustees will appoint a successor. Such a successor must be a member in good standing of the Wildlife Disease Association, must be a mature individual, must have a wide experience in wildlife disease investigations, or administration and must have a sincere interest in the growth and welfare of the Wildlife Disease Association. Such appointment of new trustees must meet with the approval of at least 51% of the current Board of Directors of the Wildlife Disease Association, hereinafter referred to as the Board. (If the Board consists of eight members, at least five must concur; if 16 members, at least nine must concur.) The Board may vote at a regular annual meeting or be contacted by mail, telephone, fax or otherwise. It is not necessary that every member of the Board express a viewpoint as long as at least 51% express accord.

Management: The fund shall be divided into two parts: principal and fluid portions. The principal shall be invested in an instrument that includes growth as well as substantial return in the form of interest, dividends and/or capital gains. Such interest payments, dividends and/or capital gains shall be directed to the fluid portion of the fund. The fluid portion of the fund shall be maintained in a savings account in a full service bank in a low risk, interest bearing document that can immediately be cashed when the money is needed. The trustees may elect to disperse any amount of the fluid portion of the fund as it accrues or they may decide to let it accumulate until such time as they deem appropriate or until it reaches a level that would permit a large expenditure that might ordinarily take several years to achieve. This shall be the sole prerogative of the trustees.
The fund may be added to by other members of my family, by past officers and by all members and friends of the Wildlife Disease Association. Donors may add to either portion of the fund (principal or fluid) in accordance with the above outlined management procedures. If funds are donated to the principal, the trustees shall see that it is invested in low-risk parcels to yield the most favorable return of interest, dividends and/or capital gains. (Counsel with a reliable, established broker is advisable.)

When expenditures from the fluid portion of the fund are developed, the trustees must obtain a concurrence from at least 51% of the Board, as per the above procedures.

The Members of the Board or the general membership may make suggestions to the trustees, or, if they desire, the trustees may solicit the membership by publication in the official journal or other official publication of the Wildlife Disease Association. Suggestions made by the Board or members shall not be interpreted by the trustees as mandatory.

To facilitate operation, the trustees shall appoint one of their members to serve as chairman.

The trustees shall prepare a summary report at least once a year stating the current status of the fund plus any actions they have taken. This shall be printed in an official publication of the Wildlife Disease Association.

**The Purpose and utilization of the fund:** The purpose of this fund is to provide a perpetual source of money in support of activities of the Wildlife Disease Association. The trustees shall be empowered to develop programs as they see fit. They may wish to have a medal struck off to present to an outstanding contributor to the field within the scope outlined below; to provide an honorarium for such a person to present an original paper (which should be published in the Association Journal) at a regular meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association or some other appropriate meeting of an organization outside of the Wildlife Disease Association; to provide scholarships, fellowships, grants, loans or other aids to individuals or institutions in support of programs within the designated scope (see below); to support publications by worthy scholars; to support the publications of the Wildlife Disease Association; and to support any other endeavors that would advance the understanding of the general public or the welfare of the Wildlife Disease Association, including any or all of the above.

**Scope:** The main scope of activities supported by the fund shall be the relation of population health and density to changes in habitat. It shall include all animals, including the human species. It is presumed that health, and thus survival, of any animal depends on its ability to adjust favorably to changes of habitat or environment. Such changes may be brought about by natural phenomena, such as tidal waves, floods, earthquakes, fire, tornados, monsoons, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, drought. Another factor of natural change in habitat is increase in population density that leads to destruction of habitat by such events as overgrazing depletion of food supply. Habitat also can be changed by sever attack by either predators or infectious disease-causing organisms. Favorable
change in such cases can often be produced by chemical treatment, artificial development of immune responses or relation of the predator or host.

One of the most evident changes in habitat is brought about by competing species. Predation by other species can be a factor such as being food supply or also direct encroachment such as changes in habitat brought about by man through drainage, deforestation, other agricultural activities, housing and industrial development, including water and air pollution.

This is, in a way, a broad restatement of epizootiology. It is not meant to stymie the decisions of the trustees, but rather to provide a broad base of philosophy in guiding the trustees’ decisions.

*Perpetuity:* To establish this fund I am investing $5,000.00 in a mutual growth/interest portfolio in the name of the Fund. The initial trustees shall be T. Yuill (Chair), W. Heuschele, and D. Forrester." (JWD 28: 341-342)