



ASM History: Presidents/Vice-Presidents

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Clinton Hart Merriam (1855–1942), a classically trained medical doctor of the latter 1800s, quit his medical practice in 1885 to follow his lifelong passion of natural history. In 1885, he became the first chief of the Division of Economic Ornithology, which in 1886 was renamed the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Division later became the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940. Because of his leadership there, driving passion for research, and no doubt charismatic personality, in 1919 Merriam was elected as the first president of the newly formed American Society of Mammalogists (ASM; Fig. 1). Our fledging Society thrived under his leadership, but full credit must also be given to the unselfish, dedicated work in fostering the new Society from the legions of other members. The first listing of members, published in the *Journal of Mammalogy* in 1920, included 358 individuals from 15 countries. The photograph taken of attendees at the organizational meeting of the Society in 1919 shows 14 women and 43 men (Timm and McLaren 2019). Running the ASM has been a team effort from the beginning, with legions of members serving on committees, working closely with elected officers and other colleagues behind the scenes, and volunteers quietly running much Society business. Anna M. Jackson, wife of Hartley H. T. Jackson, the first Recording Secretary of the ASM and key figure in getting the Society started, is perhaps the earliest example of the importance of the contributions of so many members. In recognition of her time and support, Jackson provided funds for the Anna M. Jackson honorarium to memorialize his wife and to encourage students to attend annual meetings and participate in the Society (*Journal of Mammalogy* 50:908, 1969). In fact, these involvements provide the background and training instrumental in the development of effective leadership within the ASM throughout our history.

The President represents the Society and is responsible for the successful operation of all aspects of Society business. Here we: (1) trace the history of the positions of President and Vice-President in the ASM; (2) bring together information on the

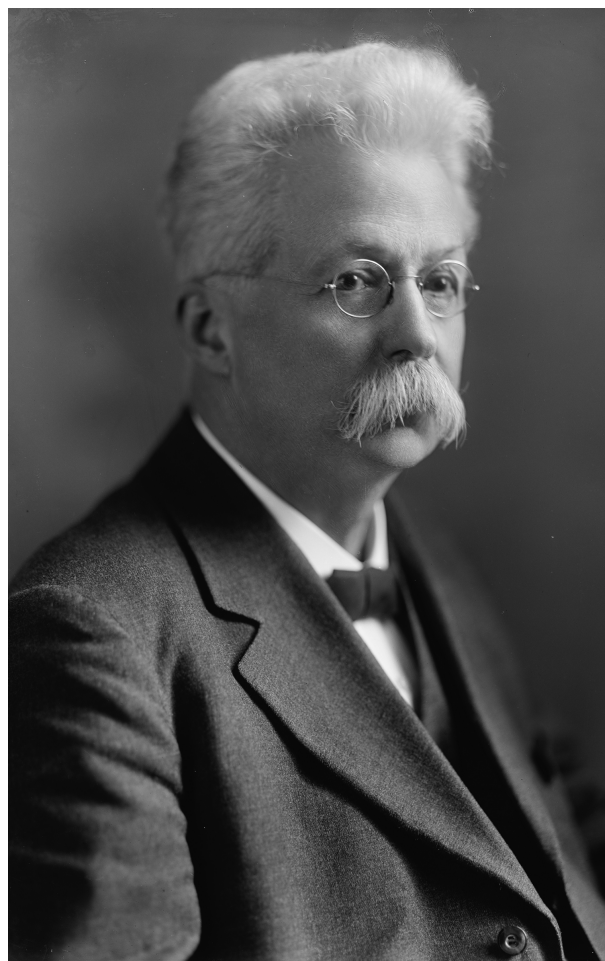


Fig. 1.—C. Hart Merriam, first President of the ASM, serving from 1919 to 1921. Photographed in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1919 at age 64. Merriam, considered “father of American mammalogy,” was noted for perfecting methods, use of large series of specimens, and emphasis on precision of geographic data. He is the namesake of the Society’s highest recognition for research on mammals (Photograph courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, District of Columbia; Harris & Ewing Collection, LC-DIG-hec-15601).

members who served as President; and (3) compare some characteristics of the cohort of ASM Presidents with the cohort of the ASM North American Honorary Members (Genoways et al. 2023). The ASM has published several excellent discussions of the presidents of the organization and it is not our intention to review or duplicate these publications (Hoffmeister 1969; Layne and Hoffmann 1994; Merrick and Wilson 2019; Timm and McLaren 2019). ASM Vice-Presidents, on the other hand, have received minimal attention in the past, so we present an initial summary of those members who did not later serve as President.

The offices of President and two Vice-Presidents were created in Article III of the original ASM Bylaws, adopted on 3 April 1919.

Article III. Officers

Sec. 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer. These, together with the Editor and ten persons elected from the Society at large, shall constitute the Council [= Board] of Managers of the Society.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Society shall be elected annually and shall be eligible for reelection; and such officers shall perform their duties until their successors shall qualify. (*Journal of Mammalogy* 1:49–51)

The Bylaws, as amended at the Fifth Annual Meeting, 15 May 1923 (*Journal of Mammalogy* 5:78–80, 1924), included the “Ex-Presidents” [= Past Presidents] as life members of the Board of Directors. This arrangement has served the ASM well through the years, giving the Board a long organizational memory.

No further definition of these offices or the duties of these officers appeared in the ASM Bylaws until those that were adopted in June 1984 (*Journal of Mammalogy* 65:733–736). The offices of President and two Vice-Presidents were again established in Article III, Section 1. Section 2 of this article put into place what had become tradition: “The President shall be elected for a two-year term and may not be re-elected.” For the first time, the duties of the President were spelled out in some detail in Section 9 of this article.

Sec. 9. The President is empowered to speak for the Society, and shall preside over the Board of Directors and at the general business sessions of the Society. It shall be the President’s responsibility to appoint members of the standing committees, and the President, either independently or following action of the membership, may organize, charge and discharge ad hoc committees as needed in the conduct of affairs of the Society. (*Journal of Mammalogy* 65:734)

The duties of the First and Second Vice-Presidents were given in Sections 10 and 11, respectively, to replace the President when absent and to replace the President and First Vice-President when absent. However, the vice-presidents performed other



Fig. 2.—J. Mary Taylor was the first woman to serve as President of the ASM, with a term from 1982 to 1984. The primary focus of her research was reproduction in marsupials and rodents of the Australian region. She served as the Director of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History for nearly 10 years. Reflecting her influence, in 2020 the Society established the J. Mary Taylor Award to recognize the impact of an individual or a team through contributions that promote and improve the accessibility, inclusivity, and diversity of our discipline or of our Society (Photograph courtesy of the archives of the American Society of Mammalogists).

duties as requested by the president, such as chairing ad hoc or Standing Committees.

Finally, in the Bylaws adopted in June 1999 (*Journal of Mammalogy* 80:1398–1402), the President’s position remained unchanged but the First and Second Vice-President positions were eliminated and replaced by a President-Elect and a Vice-President. The member elected President-Elect serves for a 2-year term and then becomes President for a 2-year term. The members of the ASM had become convinced the president’s position was highly complex, with the person needing 2 years of experience before taking charge of the organization. The President’s role as the face of the organization was expanding, representing the ASM in many different formal and social situations. There was a need for the current President to serve as a mentor for the President-Elect. Operating budgets were exceeding \$100,000 and the up-front financial commitment for the annual meeting could be as much as \$70,000. This was a position that required calm, firm, experienced leadership. The Vice-President was to be elected to a 1-year term, but could be re-elected. The term for this office was changed from 1 year to 2 in a group of Bylaws amendments passed at the second

Members Meeting in 2013, but not published in the *Journal* until 2018 (*Journal of Mammalogy* 99:1553, 2018; McLaren and Timm 2019).

By the 2025 annual meeting of the ASM, 53 people will have served as President of the organization (Appendix I)—48 were men and five were women. The first woman to serve as President was J. Mary Taylor, elected in 1982 (Fig. 2), followed by Alicia V. Linzey, elected in 1996. The remaining three women were elected after 2000 during which time nine men were elected President. Although women being elected to the highest offices of the ASM has increased in the 21st century, it has not reached parity. The early Presidents were all born in the last half of the 19th century, with E. Raymond Hall being the first person born in the 20th century to be elected President. We are still awaiting the first President born in the 21st century. All Presidents were from North America until Enrique P. Lessa from Uruguay in South America became President in 2021. This will almost certainly not be the last President from outside of North America, as the ASM has broadened its international outreach.

Between 1919 and 1984, Presidents were elected on a yearly basis, but very quickly electing Presidents for a second 1-year term became tradition. However, there were exceptions to this tradition, with three Presidents serving for a single year and three serving for 3 years. William D. Matthew probably did not serve a second year because in 1927 he moved from the American Museum of Natural History to become director of the Museum of Paleontology at the University of California, Berkeley. Joseph Grinnell undoubtedly served only a single year (1937–1938) because he was beginning to have the health problem that took his life at age 62 in 1939 (Hall 1939). Edward A. Goldman served only 1 year because he passed away while President. We have found no information as to the reason Edward W. Nelson served as President for 3 years (1921–1924). The reason William B. Davis (1955–1958) served an extra year “was the result of a desire of the membership to maintain administrative continuity during a period of reorganization of the society’s finances” (Layne and Hoffmann 1994:24; Schmidly and Dixon 1998). Examining the ASM records reveals that during Davis’ tenure publishing for the *Journal of Mammalogy* was moved from Waverly, Inc., in Baltimore, Maryland, to Allen Press in Lawrence, Kansas (Genoways et al. 2020), and the positions of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer were combined, with the office moved to Stillwater, Oklahoma, with Bryan P. Glass serving in the position (*Journal of Mammalogy* 38:551, 1957; McLaren and Timm 2019). Most recently, Douglas A. Kelt served from 2018 to 2021 because of the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The annual meetings were canceled, moved, and held virtually, but Doug’s steady leadership carried the ASM through this period with only minimal financial harm. In fact, because of the success of the virtual meetings triggered by the pandemic and the need to socially distance, it seems likely that for the foreseeable future, there will be a significant virtual component to our annual meetings.

The mean age of Presidents of the ASM when taking office was 53 years 9 months; the median age was 53 years 3 months;

and the mode for this group of ages was 48 years 3 months, with three Presidents beginning office at this age. The youngest person to become President was Richard G. Van Gelder elected in 1968 at the age of 39 years 6 months. The next youngest person elected President was E. Raymond Hall at 41 years 11 months in 1944 and next would be Don E. Wilson taking office at age 42 years 2 months in 1986. Edward A. Goldman was the oldest President of the ASM at 72 years 9 months when elected in 1946. Next in age sequence would be Vernon O. Bailey who was 68 years 10 months in 1933 and then Edward W. Nelson who was 66 years old when taking office in 1921. All three of these gentlemen (Goldman, Bailey, and Nelson) had worked for the U.S. Biological Survey/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The 53 Presidents of the ASM worked for 32 home institutions/organizations. Seven of the presidents worked for the U.S. Biological Survey/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with six serving prior to 1950. Four Presidents were employed by each the American Museum of Natural History and the University of California, Berkeley, and three worked at the University of Kansas and University of New Mexico. Two past presidents worked for the following five employers: Carnegie Museum of Natural History; Field Museum of Natural History; Texas Tech University; University of California, Davis; and University of Michigan.

ASM presidents received their terminal training at 24 institutions, whereas only one did not pursue a college degree. The University of California, Berkeley, and University of Kansas, with 12 and seven, respectively, had by far the most graduates become President. In a rather remarkable run, in the 22-year period from 1944 to 1966 eight graduates of the University of California, Berkeley, held the office of President for a total of 17 years. Two institutions (Columbia University and George Washington University) had three graduates each become ASM President, with all holding office by 1940. Seven institutions have had two graduates become President as follows: Cornell University; New Mexico State University; University of Arizona; University of Illinois; University of Michigan; University of Minnesota; and University of New Mexico. By our count, at least 30 ASM Presidents can trace their academic ancestry to the program started by Joseph Grinnell at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley. In our analyses of ASM honorary members, we termed this the “Joseph Grinnell Effect” because of the dominance of Grinnell and his students in the history of North American mammalogy (Genoways et al. 2023).

The cohorts of 52 Presidents and 72 honorary members from North America overlap broadly, having 32 people in common. The 20 Presidents who have not become honorary members share a few characteristics, such as they represent 18 degree-granting institutions, with only the University of Minnesota with two graduates. They represent 16 home institutions, with two from the American Museum of Natural History, Field Museum of Natural History, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and U.S. Biological Survey/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Probably the primary characteristic they share is that

the number in both cohorts will rise with time because many of the recent Presidents remain eligible for honorary membership.

The Vice-Presidents of the ASM have drawn only limited attention when considering the history of the organization. In part, this is because between 1919 and 1999 (when changed to President-Elect) only three Presidents had not previously served as a Vice-President. These three members were C. Hart Merriam, who obviously as the first president had no opportunity, Vernon O. Bailey, who held no other office in the ASM but previously had been a Director and was a well-known field researcher, and Sydney Anderson, who moved from Recording Secretary to President. Schmidly (2018:344) presents this interesting story concerning Bailey's election:

In May 1933, at the fifteenth annual meeting of the ASM in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Bailey was elected for a two-year term as president of the society....His election came after T. S. Palmer, his colleague at the Survey, had declined to serve. The minutes of the recording secretary of the ASM recorded the election episode as follows: 'On the first ballot for President Dr. T. S. Palmer received the greatest number of ballots, and on motion was formally and unanimously elected but Dr. Palmer promptly resigned, even after those present refused to accept his resignation. Persisting, however, a new ballot was taken, indecisively, and the third ballot showing a preponderance of ballots for Vernon Bailey, and as this was a formal ballot, Bailey was declared as elected, and he took the chair and thanked the members for their approval'.

Since 1999 and moving to a President-Elect and Vice-President arrangement, seven of the Presidents have served as the Vice-President—Patterson, Cameron, Timm, Mares, Lacey, Sikes, and Smith. The Vice-Presidents who went on to serve as President have been recorded in ASM history primarily through their service as President (Layne and Hoffmann 1994; Merrick and Wilson 2019; Timm and McLaren 2019).

However, there is a group of ASM members who have served as a Vice-President, but have not gone on to be President at this time (Appendix II). The reasons for this occurrence are probably as varied as the 22 people who fall into this cohort—for example, we heard Oliver Pearson decline the nomination to President because of some long-standing research plans in southern South America and Jerry Choate did not stand for the office, despite being nominated, because he wished to continue serving as chair of the Trustees feeling he could best contribute there. This was a group with diverse back-grounds. Of the 22 members of this group, 16 were men and six were women; 19 were from the United States, two from Canada, and one from Mexico. This cohort includes nine Honorary Members, and an additional four were Jackson Awardees. Nineteen home institutions were represented, with only U.S. Biological Survey/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Oklahoma State University. The list of highest degree-granting institutions is also quite diverse, with 17 institutions represented and one Vice-President who only completed high school. Institutions

represented by more than one individual were University of Kansas (3), Harvard University (2), and Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley (2). This was not a group of "left-behinds," but rather a diverse and active group of ASM members whose contributions were enormous and should not be forgotten in the history of the Society.

The members who have held these leadership positions of President and Vice-President have dedicated considerable time and energy to the ASM, but all would agree that their leadership time was relatively short and temporary and that the real long-term leadership of the ASM has come from an informed and active membership. It is the members who submit and review manuscripts, and fill the work positions of editors, officers, and Board members. It is the members who attend the annual meeting, make presentations, and engage in scholarly discussions, and they mentor the next generation of mammalogists and participate in the "buddy system," helping authors who are not native English speakers. It is members who perform committee duties, such as writing resolutions, monitoring conservation issues surrounding mammalian populations, and surveying the status of systematic research collections. The financial stability of the ASM, the quality of the *Journal of Mammalogy* and other publications, and the broader intellectual influence of the Society are a result of the close working relationship of the American Society of Mammalogists' leadership and the membership. The Society has a unique role to play in promoting and guiding the science of mammalogy, but with such opportunity comes great responsibility as well, and a continuing need for leadership and membership to communicate, collaborate, and to integrate their diverse and varied strengths.

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APPENDIX I

Presidents of the American Society of Mammalogists, 1919 to 2025.

| President | Years served | Approximate age when taking office | Home institution | Institution granting highest degree |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| *C. Hart Merriam | 1919–1921 | 63 years 4 months | U.S. Biological Survey | Columbia University |
| *Edward W. Nelson | 1921–1924 | 66 years 0 month | U.S. Biological Survey | Cook County Normal School, Chicago |
| Wilfred H. Osgood | 1924–1926 | 48 years 6 months | Field Museum of Natural History | University of Chicago |
| William D. Matthew | 1926–1927 | 55 years 2 months | American Museum of Natural History | Columbia University |
| Glover M. Allen | 1927–1929 | 48 years 3 months | Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University | Harvard University |
| Witmer Stone | 1929–1931 | 62 years 7 months | Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia | University of Pennsylvania |
| *Marcus W. Lyon, Jr. | 1931–1933 | 56 years 3 months | South Bend Medical Clinic in Indiana | George Washington University |
| Vernon O. Bailey | 1933–1935 | 68 years 10 months | U.S. Biological Survey | George Washington University (2 years) |
| *Harold E. Anthony | 1935–1937 | 45 years 1 month | American Museum of Natural History | Columbia University |
| Joseph Grinnell | 1937–1938 | 60 years 2 months | Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley | Stanford University |
| *Hartley H. T. Jackson | 1938–1940 | 57 years 2 months | U.S. Biological Survey | George Washington University |
| *Walter P. Taylor | 1940–1942 | 51 years 8 months | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [Cooperative Wildlife Program at Texas A&M University] | University of California, Berkeley |
| *A. Brazier Howell | 1942–1944 | 55 years 8 months | Johns Hopkins Medical School | Yale University (1 year) |
| *E. Raymond Hall | 1944–1946 | 41 years 11 months | University of Kansas | University of California, Berkeley |
| Edward A. Goldman | 1946–1947 | 72 years 9 months | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | High school only (some courses at George Washington University) |
| *A. Remington Kellogg | 1947–1949 | 54 years 11 months | U.S. National Museum | University of California, Berkeley |
| *Tracy I. Storer | 1949–1951 | 59 years 10 months | University of California, Davis | University of California, Berkeley |
| *William J. Hamilton, Jr. | 1951–1953 | 48 years 7 months | Cornell University | Cornell University |
| *William H. Burt | 1953–1955 | 50 years 5 months | University of Michigan | University of California, Berkeley |
| *William B. Davis | 1955–1958 | 53 years 3 months | Texas A&M University | University of California, Berkeley |
| *Robert T. Orr | 1958–1960 | 49 years 10 months | California Academy of Sciences | University of California, Berkeley |
| *Stephen D. Durrant | 1960–1962 | 57 years 8 months | University of Utah | University of Kansas |
| *Emmet T. Hooper | 1962–1964 | 50 years 10 months | University of Michigan | University of California, Berkeley |
| *Donald F. Hoffmeister | 1964–1966 | 48 years 3 months | University of Illinois | University of California, Berkeley |
| *Randolph L. Peterson | 1966–1968 | 46 years 4 months | Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada | University of Toronto |
| Richard G. Van Gelder | 1968–1970 | 39 years 6 months | American Museum of Natural History | University of Illinois |
| *James N. Layne | 1970–1972 | 44 years 1 month | Archbold Biological Station | Cornell University |
| *J. Knox Jones, Jr. | 1972–1974 | 43 years 3 months | Texas Tech University | University of Kansas |
| *Sydney Anderson | 1974–1976 | 47 years 5 months | American Museum of Natural History | University of Kansas |
| *William Z. Lidicker, Jr. | 1976–1978 | 43 years 10 months | Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley | University of Illinois |
| *Robert S. Hoffmann | 1978–1980 | 49 years 4 months | University of Kansas | University of California, Berkeley |
| *James S. Findley | 1980–1982 | 53 years 6 months | University of New Mexico | University of Kansas |
| *J. Mary Taylor | 1982–1984 | 51 years 1 month | Oregon Regional Primate Research Center | University of California, Berkeley |
| *Hugh H. Genoways | 1984–1986 | 43 years 6 months | Carnegie Museum of Natural History | University of Kansas |
| *Don E. Wilson | 1986–1988 | 42 years 2 months | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | University of New Mexico |
| Elmer C. Birney | 1988–1990 | 48 years 3 months | University of Minnesota | University of Kansas |
| *James H. Brown | 1990–1992 | 47 years 9 months | University of New Mexico | University of Michigan |
| *James L. Patton | 1992–1994 | 51 years 0 month | Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley | University of Arizona |
| *Robert J. Baker | 1994–1996 | 52 years 3 months | Texas Tech University | University of Arizona |
| *Alicia V. Linzey | 1996–1998 | 53 years 5 months | Indiana University of Pennsylvania | Virginia Tech University |
| O. James Reichman | 1998–2000 | 51 years 5 months | University of California, Santa Barbara | Northern Arizona University |

| President | Years served | Approximate age when taking office | Home institution | Institution granting highest degree |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| *Thomas H. Kunz | 2000–2002 | 62 years 0 month | Boston University | University of Kansas |
| Bruce D. Patterson | 2002–2004 | 49 years 10 months | Field Museum of Natural History | New Mexico State University |
| Guy N. Cameron | 2004–2006 | 62 years 1 month | University of Cincinnati | University of California, Davis |
| Robert M. Timm | 2006–2008 | 56 years 10 months | University of Kansas | University of Minnesota |
| Suzanne B. McLaren | 2008–2010 | 56 years 9 months | Carnegie Museum of Natural History | Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania |
| Michael A. Mares | 2010–2012 | 65 years 3 months | University of Oklahoma | University of Texas, Austin |
| Edward J. Heske | 2012–2014 | 59 years 1 month | Illinois Natural History Survey | University of California, Berkeley |
| Eileen A. Lacey | 2014–2016 | 53 years 4 months | Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley | University of Michigan |
| Robert S. Sikes | 2016–2018 | 54 years 6 months | University of Arkansas at Little Rock | University of Minnesota |
| Douglas A. Kelt | 2018–2021 | 59 years 2 months | University of California, Davis | University of New Mexico |
| Enrique P. Lessa | 2021–2023 | 65 years 3 months | Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay | New Mexico State University |
| Felisa A. Smith | 2023–2025 | 64 years 11 months | University of New Mexico | University of California, Irvine |

*Honorary Member.

APPENDIX II

Mammalogists who served in one of the Vice-President positions of the American Society of Mammalogists, but did not subsequently serve as President. Living members of this group remain eligible to be elected to the presidency. All home institutions are in the United States, unless otherwise indicated.

| Name | Home institution | Institution granting highest degree | Vice-President | Years served |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| *Gerrit S. Miller, Jr. | U.S. National Museum | Columbia University | 1st | 1921–1924 |
| *Theodore S. Palmer | U.S. Biological Survey | Georgetown University | 1st 2nd | 1927–1929 1929–1931, 1931–1935 |
| *Edward A. Preble | U.S. Biological Survey/Nature Magazine | High school only | 2nd | 1935–1937, 1937–1938, 1944–1946 |
| *Rudolph M. Anderson | National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Canada | University of Iowa | 1st | 1946–1947 |
| *Lee R. Dice | University of Michigan | University of California, Berkeley | 1st | 1947–1949, 1949–1951 |
| George H. H. Tate | American Museum of Natural History | University of Montreal, Canada | 2nd | 1953–1954 |
| Ian McT. Cowan | University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada | University of California, Berkeley | 1st | 1960–1961 |
| Richard H. Manville | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | University of Michigan | 1st | 1964–1965 |
| *Bernardo Villa-R. | Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D.F., México | Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México | 2nd | 1966–1967 |
| *Oliver P. Pearson | Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley | Harvard University | 2nd | 1969–1970, 1970–1972, 1972–1973 |
| Terry A. Vaughan | Northern Arizona University | University of Kansas | 2nd | 1976–1978, 1980–1982, 1982–1983 |
| *Katherine Ralls | National Zoological Park | Harvard University | 2nd | 1990–1993 |
| Sarah B. George | University of Utah | University of New Mexico | 2nd | 1994–1995 |
| *Jerry R. Choate | Fort Hays State University | University of Kansas | 1st | 1998–1999 |
| *Gordon L. Kirkland, Jr. | Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania | Michigan State University | 2nd | 1998–1999 |
| Lawrence R. Heaney | Field Museum of Natural History | University of Kansas | VP | 2000–2001, 2004–2005 |
| *Glennis A. Kaufman | Kansas State University | Kansas State University | VP | 2005–2006 |
| Nancy G. Solomon | Miami University of Ohio | University of Illinois | VP | 2007–2008 |
| *David M. Leslie, Jr. | U.S. Geological Survey/Oklahoma State University | Oregon State University | VP | 2012–2013 |
| Thomas E. Tomasi | Missouri State University | University of Utah | VP | 2014–2016 |
| Janet L. Rachlow | University of Idaho | University of Nevada, Reno | VP | 2021–2025 |

*ASM Honorary Member.

*H. H. T. Jackson Awardee.

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|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----|-----------|
| Addition--+ | Meredith J. Hamilton | Oklahoma State University | Texas Tech University | VP | 2006–2007 |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----|-----------|