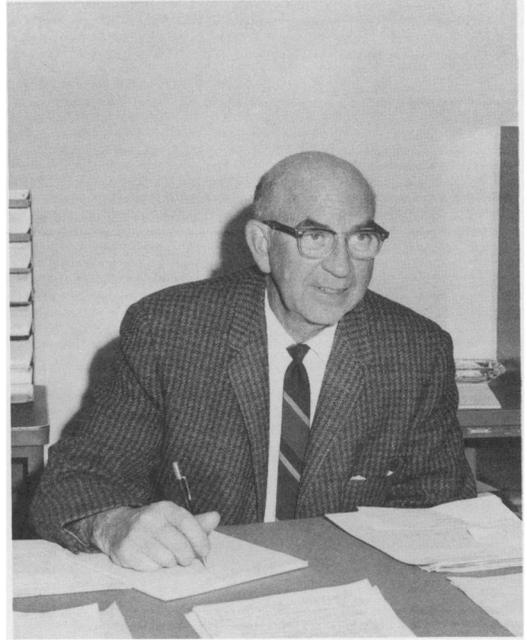


JACK F. WELCH, 1910–1987

Jack F. Welch, a 45-year member of The Wildlife Society, died on 13 May 1987 at his winter home in Green Valley, Arizona. He had retired in 1971 as the Director of the Denver Wildlife Research Center of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service after a 36-year career with that organization. He had also been a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the Wilson Ornithological Society, the American Society of Mammalogists, the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, and Trout Unlimited. Born 4 October 1910 in Central City, Colorado, Jack developed a life-long interest in the outdoors, and especially the Rocky Mountains.

Jack graduated from Denver University in 1932 with a degree in chemistry and took graduate courses in biological science at this university while employed by the Control Methods Research Laboratory of U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey at Denver. In 1935 he became a biologist for that organization and in 1940 became a technical advisor to the Pocatello Supply Depot on chemical formulation. In 1941 he became the leader of research on chemical repellents for mammals under the newly organized U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Denver Wildlife Research Laboratory; this project screened more than 7,000 chemical compounds and found many repellents that proved useful for protecting agricultural and silvicultural crops from rabbits, deer, various rodents, and livestock, as well as for protecting packaging and insulating materials from commensal rodents. During the 1940's and 1950's, repellent chemicals were a relatively new concept, and Jack developed the first nationally and internationally used mammal repellent products.

In 1956 Jack became the Assistant Director of the newly organized Denver Wildlife Research Center, and in 1967 became its second director. In those years, in no small part through his persistent efforts, the Denver Center became an internationally recognized organization and grew from a staff of 20 to over 150 members with more than a dozen field stations in the United States, Central and South America, Asia, and Africa. For a lifetime of dedicated service to conservation, Jack was awarded the Department of Interior's



highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, in 1971.

After retirement in 1971, Jack built a home at the foot of the Grand Tetons in Jackson, Wyoming, and became a leader of efforts to protect the beauty and wildlife values of that unique national area. He and his wife, Grace, traveled to many areas of the world, including Argentina, Chile, Peru and the Amazon in South America; the British Isles and Yugoslavia in Europe; South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia in Africa; and Iceland and New Zealand. During their travels he renewed acquaintances with the many international visitors to the Denver Center and indulged in his favorite pastimes, birding and fishing. His interest in birding led to his establishing a winter residence in southern Arizona at Green Valley, where he was stricken with cancer in March 1987. Unlike in 1949, when he survived a battle with this disease, this time the disease won.

Above all, Jack Welch will be remembered as

a person who cared for people. Even as Director of the Denver Center, the door to his office was never closed, and employees regularly sought advice on both official and personal problems. Jack was always interested in each employee's work, and kept well informed about this and the other important events in the life of his many friends.

He never failed to acknowledge or congratulate a commendable piece of work.

Jack is survived by his wife, Grace, of Jackson, Wyoming; and a son, Jack R., in Golden, Colorado.—*Jerome F. Besser, Denver Wildlife Research Center, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225-0266.*

TERRY E. AMUNDSON, 1950–1987

Dr. Terry E. Amundson, Wisconsin Wildlife Disease Specialist, died 11 July 1987 of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. His premature death is a profound loss to friends, relatives, and colleagues, and a blow to the fledgling science of wildlife disease and its management.

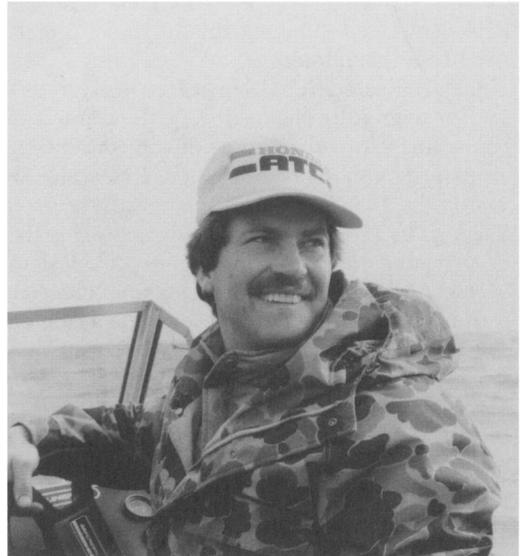
Terry earned a B.S. in Zoology in 1973 from the University of Minnesota, and in 1977, an M.S. in Veterinary Microbiology. In 1978, he initiated research on arthropod-borne viruses in wild mammals toward fulfillment of his doctoral degree from the University of Wisconsin. Upon completion of his Ph.D. in 1981, Terry joined the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as the department's fish and wildlife disease specialist.

Terry had a zest for life and a passion for things outdoors. His broad knowledge of the natural world was borne of first-hand experience as well as study. The list of his accomplishments is significant for a career that spanned only 6 years.

He helped forge a Great Lakes disease policy and worked to reduce disease problems in both state-owned and private fish hatcheries. He implemented Wisconsin's fish and wildlife contaminant analysis and advisory programs.

Terry, an avid duck hunter, was greatly interested in waterfowl and devised health action plans to prevent transmission of disease to Wisconsin waterfowl production areas by migratory ducks and geese. He also researched and documented lead poisoning in Wisconsin waterfowl and predatory birds.

Lyme disease was virtually unknown in Wisconsin until Terry documented its existence and the distribution of the host vector, the bear tick.



He mounted an information campaign that led to public awareness, early diagnosis, and treatment of the disease in humans and dogs.

Concerned about the decline in the small Wisconsin wolf population, Terry discovered that canine parvovirus was a major source of wolf mortality. His efforts to find and develop a vaccine for parvovirus enhanced the probability of reestablishing wild wolf populations in Wisconsin and elsewhere.

The success of the turkey introduction program in Wisconsin is due in part to Terry's diagnostic capabilities for mycoplasma and development of a health-monitoring program for turkey trans-