

Sunday, November 8, 1987 was also the Chicago Bear vs Green Bay Packers football game, and yet there was a good attendance. Both our National directors were there, with Bill Fisk acting as MC, and Roy Sebald received the co-founder award with Bill Verheyen the other co-founder. Will Lehner our past president was there and gave as usual his very fine speech on Izaak Walton, and I concluded with a short mop up on the Ikes, and this club will support our National Convention in Green Bay. This chapter is known as the "Turkey" Chapter of the state, and I have attached a couple of articles to explain this.

As coordinator for the National Convention in Green Bay 1988, I have held many meetings on the convention. A family convention with a theme of conserving natural resources for future generations. At the State meeting in Horicon at the Wild Goose Inn last Saturday, the division approved \$3,000 for the early bird party to be held Tuesday evening, July 26th, 1988, what a great job Bill Fisk has done for this event to bring people to our convention early. Next National Convention meetings are Dec. 13th at the Howard Johnson Motel DePere, and State meeting January 9th at Embassy Suites in Green Bay. "1988" WE GUARANTEE IT IS GOING TO BE GREAT".

This is just a short wrap up of my first couple of months as your state president. I would like to thank all the chapters for inviting my wife and I to your events, as I am really proud to be an Ike, and your president. Sincerely, Ray Kliss, State President of Wisconsin Division.



THE MAN, THE LAW, AND THE LAND

When A.D. Sutherland died on October 9, 1987 at the Veterans home in King, Wisconsin, he left behind a legacy of caring for his fellow man and the environment he lived in. He dedicated more than 60 years to the cause of conservation; he was a writer of countless articles, he was politically involved with the problems of pollution and land reclamation, he held numerous offices in the Izaak Walton League, from chapter president up to honorary national president of the league.

In the 1920's A.D. became convinced of the state and national importance of the goals of the IWLA, so he joined the league and concentrated on conservation problems. One of the

first projects he became involved in was the industrial polluting of the Fond du Lac River. This conflict was resolved with the industries by treating the waste through the sewage treatment plant.

In the 1930's he was involved in the reclaiming of land to restore water levels for wild fowl and the public. The result was the state and federal government's creation of the present Horicon Marsh, which is nationally known.

Also in the 1930's he was involved in appropriating forestry moneys to purchase thousands of acres of land which today is the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

While president of his local chapter, money was raised to purchase land bordering Calumet Harbor for use as a public park.

In 1941, as state president, he was instrumental in drafting the bill to create the first public hunting land program in the United States. As a result, Eldorado Marsh Public Hunting Grounds was established.

In 1948-49, while state president, he drafted a bill creating the position of Director for the Pollution Commission. This director would have the power to hire experts to locate sources of pollution and recommend ways to correct the problem. The director was to be employed by a commission composed of the heads of state agencies. The purpose of this bill was to enforce the 1913 fish and game law, which makes it a criminal offense to pollute public waters. Up to this time, the 1913 law was not being enforced. After heated debate, the bill was signed.

Using his judicial knowledge, in 1950 A.D. assisted the state Izaak Walton League president in his challenge of a permit granted by the Public Service Commission to construct a dam on the Namekagon River. According to the law, if the county board approved the construction of a dam, the Public Service Commission must grant the permit. The Leagues position challenged the constitutionality of the county board law, and also raised the question of public rights versus power company rights. A.D. wrote many of the briefs and argued them before the Public Service Commission, the Circuit Court of Dane County, and the State Supreme Court. A.D. convinced the governor to direct the attorney general to intervene and join the League in its' effort. The Supreme Court declared the county board law void. The Public Service Commission reviewed the application, and found that the publics rights were of greater importance than private rights, and denied the permit.

At the National Izaak Walton League of America Convention in Iowa, as chairman of the resolutions committee, he introduced a resolution recommending the preservation of topsoil by the planting of grass and trees. This resolution was adopted by the National Izaak Walton League of America. With the support of the Farm Bureau and the Grange (a large farmers organization), the resolution was presented to the Secretary of Agriculture, who endorsed it. A bill was drafted and introduced. The bill met with violent opposition from industrial interests. League involvement through a letter writing campaign helped to pass the "soil bank program" bill.

A.D. was one of the driving forces in the acquisition of land for a state park on the Peshtigo River.

The Fond du Lac Chapter of the Izaak Walton League is named in his honor. The A.D. Sutherland Chapter has submitted his name to the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame.

In 1927 the League was instrumental in aiding the change from a politically appointed Director of Conservation to a non-political Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commission Structure was challenged in 1942. As state president, A.D. defended the Conservation Commission structure; stating that the public could and should be involved.