

## **Biography of Professor Ronald Koshoshek For the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame**

Submitted by James Hare and Becky Glass, Prairie Farm WI  
August 10, 2012

Our introduction to Ron came about during our initial investigations of the potential impact on our landscape, water and community by proposed silica sand mining in our neighborhood. A quick visit to the Town of Howard mine in 2011 resulted in many referrals to this effect: 'If you want to know about frac sand mining you have to talk to Ron.' So we called, and he immediately volunteered to drive over to meet with our group.

Within a week, we gathered to meet Ron and hear what he had to say. We are a fairly mixed group, in many ways, and sensing this, Ron started off with a story of how he came to be an advocate for the conservation ethic and Wisconsin's Public Trust Doctrine.

It began at home, in Eau Claire Wisconsin and on the family's Town of Tilden farm where he spent many hours learning to fish the areas streams and creeks. His love for fishing deepened during the many summer weeks spent camping and fishing along a particular stretch of the White River in northern WI where his family eventually established a small cabin. And, though he set off to study philosophy at Fordham University in New York City, Ron was always able to find somewhere to fish. His love of the art of fishing turned his attention to the world the fish inhabited, to the many and various ways society was degrading, shrinking and destroying these wild, coldwater ecosystems.

In 1967, Ron told us, he was lucky to get a teaching position at Dartmouth, lucky at least in part because this faculty position gave him entree to the Dartmouth Grant, a 27,000 acre wilderness area in northern New Hampshire. It was here, as far away from anywhere as you can get on the East Coast, that Ron came across various deformed brook trout. Their deformities — large heads, very small bodies and tails — were symptomatic of serious nutrient deficiencies brought on by acid rain. It was dawning on him and many others at the time that the environmental footprint of civilization was beginning to overwhelm nature's ability to heal.

Missing the hills and creeks of WI Ron jumped at a chance to return in 1969 to become a teacher of Philosophy, Ethics and Jurisprudence at the University of WI Eau Claire. And it was here, on Elk Creek in Chippewa County, that he discovered something that galvanized his life long work as a conservation advocate. It wasn't a big thing, but it was personal. While fly fishing in the Fall of 1971, Ron hooked a 16" trout on his fly and followed the fighting fish upstream into an eddy. Once in the eddy the trout fought for another 5 seconds, then floated out, belly up. This was not something Ron had seen, before or since, so he went to investigate. What he found, just a few yards up a grassed waterway through a newly planted cornfield as a pile of empty fertilizer bags, wet from a recent rain, and still containing some of the fertilizer they once held. The fertilizer, he

concluded, had leached from the bags and had moved to the eddy, where it remained, toxic enough to paralyze a fighting trout. Something needed to be done, so he founded the Ojibseau Chapter of Trout Unlimited, to begin educating riparian landowners and giving voice to the waters and fish that had none.

Skipping lightly over his 30 years at Eau Claire as professor, now emeritus, Ron said his focus as a teacher of ethics was “not to tell people what to think, but to discuss the major ways you can decide what’s right and what’s wrong.”

Our experience of Ron Koshoshek, retired from teaching, but with seemingly boundless enthusiasm for expanding public understanding of and participation in regulating the new silica sand mining industry made us curious to find out more. What follows a biography without an ending, an outline of a life that is still today being spent promoting and enriching the conservation ethic in Wisconsin and the nation. In the arch of this career in conservation he has played several distinct, if overlapping roles from the grassroots leader and trout stream rehabilitation volunteer, to citizen activist and petition organizer, to a public role—helping to guide the Office of the Public Intervenor. All of this work has been and continues to be informed by his growing understanding of the ethical questions involved in public policy, his love of the outdoors and by his passion for fishing.

### **Grassroots Leader: Stream Restoration and Trout Unlimited**

Soon after returning to Eau Claire Ron noticed the decline in area streams and decided to do something about it. In 1972 he founded and became the president of the Ojibseau Chapter of Trout Unlimited (later renamed the Clear Water Chapter). Under Ron’s leadership, the group soon began working on a habitat restoration of McCann Creek in Chippewa County with coldwater researcher Robert Hunt, author of Trout Stream Therapy (1993).<sup>1</sup> Members of the chapter spent two winters removing alder thickets along more than a mile of stream bank, bundling the alder brush and securing the bundles to the shoreline. This technique proved quite successful at improving trout habitat, narrowing the channel, increasing sunlight penetration and exposing spawning gravel, and the technique was repeated in other areas where streams were challenged with a burden of silt and degraded stream channels.<sup>2</sup>

While he was with the Ojibseau Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Ron was appointed by the state board of directors of WI Trout Unlimited as one of two representatives of the WI Chapters to the national board of Trout Unlimited from 1976 to 1979.

The Ojibseau Chapter took on two other stream rehabilitation projects with Ron as coordinator, including the implementation of Hunt’s ‘boom cover’ technique on a mile of Duncan Creek in Chippewa County. This project worked well for 20 years and was recently redone by the DNR. The other was a project started in 1979, on a section of Elk Creek in Dunn County, which was carried to completion after Ron left Trout Unlimited’s

leadership to serve the state on the Citizens Advisory Committee of the WI Public Intervenor's Office.

## **Citizen Petitioner: Conservation Advocacy**

### **Erosion Control Case, Marathon County**

The stream restoration work was inviting and useful, but not enough. Volunteers could only do so much, given the pressures of development on every aspect of the environment. So in 1974, when he was approached by Art Schroeder, a DNR Game Warden, about the sedimentation of Clear Creek by Eau Claire County road and bridge building, Ron agreed something needed to be done. At that time, no erosion control or remediation work was required, and little if anything was done to keep the earth exposed during road construction in place and out of the state's waterways. The county highway department and the DNR had turned a deaf ear to complaints about stream damage.<sup>3</sup> It was also common practice at this time to mine sand and gravel directly from the streambed, causing long-term damage and siltation downstream.<sup>4</sup>

Clearly there was no future in stream restoration if the state continued to ignore the damage done by unchecked erosion at road construction, logging and mining sites. At the library, Ron discovered a case in which Judge Jackman had required a highway contractor to restore a section of stream they had damaged. Seeking help from then-DNR Secretary Tony Earl yielded nothing. Attorney General Bronson LaFollette agreed that erosion control was probably required by the state constitution under the Public Trust provision, but his hands were tied if the DNR did not want to bring a case.

In 1976 LaFollette referred Ron to the newly reorganized and staffed WI Public Intervenor's Office. The newly established Citizens Advisory Committee, led by Arlen Christenson, invited Ron to present his case at their monthly meeting. Impressed that the issue was of statewide significance, the Committee advised Ron to find a test case, complete with six citizens willing to co-sign a petition for a contested case hearing before a law judge.

From among the many egregious examples known to the Trout Unlimited network, Ron selected an example in Marathon County where seven streams had extensive damage from erosion of roadside ditches. Ron recruited a group of six citizens and a biologist with expertise in aquatic entomology to co-sign the petition and testify at the hearing. The DNR was represented by George Meyer (future DNR Secretary). The remedy offered was that the DNR should do its job to protect the streams under the Public Trust Doctrine of the WI Constitution. Public Intervenor Peter Peshek represented the group before Judge Maury Van Susteren, who ruled in favor of the petitioners. Henceforth, the judge said, all counties and towns would be required to get a permit from the DNR before starting construction of a project that crossed a public waterway.

This was apparently a step too far for the legislature. Shortly thereafter, legislation abolishing the permitting requirement was proposed. Following public hearings on the

bill, language requiring the development of a manual of best management practices for erosion control during construction be prepared the DOT and implemented by all parties involved in construction in the state. After a long fight, the bill requiring the best practices handbook was signed into law in 1978. A year later this same approach was adopted by Minnesota as well.

Though there are still many challenges, the general acceptance of erosion control as a normal part of any construction project, which came about as a direct result of the petition Ron organized, are as visible as the black erosion netting and excelsior matting that encircle construction sites across the state and the nation.

#### **Lowes Creek and Groundwater Recharge in the City of Eau Claire**

After leaving the leadership of TU in 1979 to join the Citizens Advisory Committee, Ron continued to be a tireless advocate for the environment in his hometown. In 1979 he turned some of his attention to Lowes Creek, on the southern edge of the City of Eau Claire. Lowes Creek was a class 2 trout stream, thought to be dependent on stocking, but in fishing the stream, Ron noticed that "trout population densities and growth rates varied a great deal throughout the stream." This variability seemed related to the temperature differences he noted while fishing and by a temperature profile study he began around that time.<sup>5</sup> Ron also discovered that the portion of Lowes Creek that flowed through the city was supporting natural reproduction of trout, due to the cold water supplied by the springs flowing from under the beautiful sandstone walls that towered over the stream bed. The temperature differences, he decided, were linked primarily to the reduction of the spring flows in the area due to the rapidly growing urban area and the increasing percentages of land being covered with impermeable surfaces. In fact, the planning documents at the time allowed for up to 75% of the surface to be covered.

In Fall of 1981, the City of Eau Claire was well into the process of obtaining a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the DNR to allow the installation of a new storm water outfall to Lowes Creek. The project would drain rainwater from the growing retail and residential developments in the area directly into Lowes Creek.

Continuing along this path would not only damage Lowes Creek with periodic extreme flooding during heavy rains and associated street pollution, but it would also, by diverting rain collected over a wide area directly to the stream, dramatically reduce groundwater recharge, drying up the springs feeding Lowes Creek and dooming the remaining natural spawning areas. Never one to sit on his hands, Ron organized a small group, including Berdell Snudden, Leo Ochrymowycz and Objibleau Chapter of Trout Unlimited to file petition with the DNR for a Contested Case Hearing on October 29, 1981.<sup>6</sup>

Then Public Intervenor Tom Dawson says Eau Claire's permit request was nothing out of the ordinary in 1981 – this was the accepted way to deal with storm water, as he put it "curb and gutter into the creek..." Dawson says "This petition opened up the whole issue of non-point source pollution in WI and pointed to the solution, though the case never got to court."<sup>7</sup>

With the implied threat of a contested case backed by the Public Intervenor ahead, and with pollution issues threatening Eau Claire's well field to the north of town, city officials were "surprisingly enthusiastic" about the alternatives presented.<sup>8</sup> The Lowes Creek Settlement Agreement was signed in August of 1983 between the City of Eau Claire, Town of Washington, Lowes Creek Watershed Protection Association, WI Public Intervenor and Trout Unlimited, Inc. The agreement set out specific limits on total flows, limited the number of outflows from the drainage basin in question to one, until a Watershed Plan was adopted for the entire watershed, specified a sedimentation basin along the I-94 to remove soils and floating garbage from the outflow and required monitoring of the program to ensure compliance.<sup>9</sup> "I don't know about any other agreement like it in the state," Tom Dawson said at the time "It lays out a framework for allowing development in an environmentally sound manner. I think it serves as a model for what needs to be done throughout the state for protecting our valuable waters." In the same news article, Ron gave credit to the other side, "I think it's a credit to the citizens of Eau Claire and the city administration that they are willing to take this first step toward protecting what is certainly as important a community asset as our historic buildings."<sup>10</sup>

The spirit of this Agreement was subsequently incorporated into the city's first *Comprehensive Storm Water Management Plan* in 1992 (referred to often in the 2005 *Eau Claire Comprehensive Plan*<sup>11</sup>) that codified the new commitment to the goal of holding storm water runoff to pre-development levels. The Plan required all storm water runoff in newly developing retail and industrial parks to be channeled into large settling ponds within the development; and residential areas were planned to include sizeable recharge basins.

These groundwater recharge installations, some complete with cattails, others more like manicured golf course features, still can be found throughout the residential and commercial developments in the City of Eau Claire.<sup>12 13</sup>

When the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation named Ron its 1984 Conservationist of the Year, WWF cited this path breaking work on the implementation of groundwater recharge systems into the real world environment of the fast growing City of Eau Claire.<sup>14</sup>

#### **Seven Mile Creek Landfill Case**

When the City of Eau Claire was ordered by the DNR to abandon its landfill on a high bank above the Chippewa River south of Eau Claire, they purchased some property in the Town of Seymour. The site was, as Ron described it with typically understated outrage, "30 feet of pure sand above a pristine trout stream called Seven-Mile Creek that flowed into the Eau Claire River," "I checked the stream's water quality with a certified lab. It was potable—rare for a waterway about 5 miles outside the city limits. I did a benthic survey in May and as expected found the stream was loaded with pollution intolerant invertebrate species. In fact, a spring flow of 15 cfs flowed from underneath the proposed site and below that spring the bottom of the stream literally waved with dense colonies of the black cases of *Brachycentrus caddis*."<sup>15</sup>

Again, Ron contacted the DNR but they had already given preliminary approval. And again, when approached, the Citizens Advisory Committee of the WI Public Intervenor's Office decided to make it a test case.

With the weight of the PI behind them, the group of Town of Seymour citizens including Dean Nelson, UWEC Chemistry Professor and Town of Seymour board chair and Robert Sather of the Lake Altoona Protection District, argued that the law required the new landfill have a fully engineered liner to protect the waters of Seven Mile Creek. This position was eventually adopted and the Eau Claire landfill became the first in the state to be engineered to prevent contamination of the underlying ground water.<sup>16</sup>

### **Official Advisor: Citizen Advisory Committee, Office of Public Intervenor**

Perhaps not surprisingly given the number of eventually successful cases Ron had brought to the Public Intervenor (PI), in 1980 Ron was appointed by Attorney General Bronson LaFollette to the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)<sup>17</sup>

The CAC was set up by LaFollette in 1976 to resolve the conflict of interest that arose when the Public Intervenor, who prior to that time answered directly to the Attorney General, sued the state — also represented in court by the Attorney General. By appointing a group of citizens with competence in environmental matters and giving the committee authority over “selecting major cases for Public Intervenor involvement, setting priorities for natural resource issues and making major case strategy decisions,”<sup>18</sup> the problem of being in charge of both the plaintiff and defense sides of an argument was effectively resolved.

The Public Intervenor was a unique Wisconsin institution, originally created by Republican Governor Warren Knowles in 1967 to formalize the role of the Conservation Commission that had previously litigated on behalf of public rights in water and other natural resource issues.<sup>19</sup> The creation of the PI was required by a full-throated outcry over the creation of the Department of Natural Resources from the combination of the Conservation Department and the Department of Resource Development. The office was reorganized in 1976 by LaFollette and in 1984 the legislature reaffirmed and expanded the power of the PI to act whenever intervention “is needed for the protection of ‘public rights’ in water and other natural resources.”

Ron assumed the chairmanship of the CAC in 1981, a position he held until 1991. During those years, Ron's role on the committee was to work closely with the public intervenors and on behalf of the committee. As Ron describes his role on the CAC, “I traveled on weekends to speak with citizens who felt their public rights were not being adequately protected by the DNR. I did so for the purpose of advising them on how to effectively advocate for their concern, but also to determine if their ‘case’ met the two threshold criteria the PI office established to merit the assistance of one of the public intervenors — Was this a good “test” case, and did it have statewide significance?”

PI-CAC  
1967-1976-1995

A determination in favor by Ron or other committee members doing the assessment resulted in an invitation to the groups or individuals to come before the full committee to present their 'case' for Public Intervenor assistance.

The Citizens Advisory Committee during this time was, according to Arlen Christenson in his 1985 review of the Public Intervenor's Office, a working board, directing the efforts of the Public Intervenors, interns and staff. "No new initiative is taken nor any case opened without its (the CAC's) concurrence. The committee has also, not infrequently, been the initiator in both policy-making and case selection. Its public meetings have been forums for further public participation." The priorities the Committee set in 1984, were groundwater, pesticides, toxics-mining, surface water, groundwater, land-use, non-point pollution including agricultural & urban runoff and WEPA (WI Environmental Policy Act.)<sup>20</sup>

In another review of the PI office, the Marquette Law Review quotes Kathleen Falk, Public Intervenor from 1983 to 1995: "the strength of the Public Intervenor lay with its Citizen Advisory Committee, whose wisdom and perspective was larger than any one individual and enabled true integrity of the Office's decision making process."<sup>21</sup>

Of the great number of cases handled during Ron's years on the CAC, there were several in particular that moved public policy significantly towards a conservation ethic.

#### **Machickanee Forest, Oconto County, (Mid 1980's – 1991)**

This case involved the proposed sale of County Forest Land to a private landfill operator. As chair of the CAC and the committee member 'from the north', Ron was asked to investigate 'the problem.'

"The Machickanee Forest is full of natural spring seeps and ponds," Ron said recently. "Today this forest contains over 25 miles of equine trails— miles snowmobile trails and ski trails course thru it. In those days, it was a largely undeveloped natural treasure but had obvious potential as valuable and rare recreational resource. I thought it was a great test case of statewide significance."<sup>22</sup> The CAC agreed, and the PI took the case and convinced Dane County Circuit Judge George Northrup to reverse the DNR's approval of the project and thus preserve the forest for as a multi-use natural area. The ruling was based on the County Forest Law, which prohibits the sale of county forest land except for a higher purpose and also reinforced the application of the 1983 Solid Waste Law that required a determination of need before additional landfill space could be developed.<sup>23</sup>

#### **Town of Casey, Local Pesticide Regulation (1984 – 1991)**

As Chair of Citizens Advisory Committee, Ron was instrumental in helping the Town of Casey develop and defend the ordinance designed to put common sense controls on the application of pesticides in the Township.

Concerned about past incidents of accidental spraying of residents and non-target property and concerned with maintaining the water quality which supported the Towns tourism industry and quality of life, the Town of Casey approached the Public Intervenor for help in designing a pesticide application permit ordinance to provide some protection

to the Town from aerial spraying that was being done by Washburn County and private applicators. After many public meetings and hearings, the Town passed their ordinance in 1985 and were then sued by pesticide applicator Ralph Mortier who claimed the Town was preempted by federal law from regulating pesticide use in any way.

*Mortier v. Town of Casey* was first tried in the Washburn County Circuit Court,<sup>24</sup> where the judge ruled that the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA or Act) did indeed preempt the Town of Casey from enforcing an ordinance that was “expressly aimed at protecting private property, drinking water wells, and other areas open to the public, like lakes and streams, hunting grounds, play and recreation areas, and public rights of way.”<sup>25</sup> The WI Supreme Court also ruled 4-3 in favor of Mortier,<sup>26</sup> whereupon the Public Intervenor appealed the ruling to the US Supreme Court to decide whether FIFRA did in fact preempt local governments from regulating the use of pesticides to protect the health and safety of the citizenry.

In April of 1991 the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments in *Wisconsin Public Intervenor v. Mortier* and in June ruled unanimously in favor of the Town of Casey.<sup>27</sup> As a result cities and towns across the country are now able to regulate pesticide use within their jurisdictions based on local concerns and considerations.

#### **Renard (Kidney) Island Case, Green Bay, (1987 – 1995)**

This case involved the expansion of Renard (Kidney) Island, located in the waters of Green Bay, for PCB contaminated dredging waste from Green Bay and the Fox River. PCB contamination from the paper industry, used in the production of carbonless copy paper beginning in the 1950s through 1977 when the EPA banned the use of PCBs. The Army Corps of Engineers, responsible for maintaining shipping channels in and around the Bay needed somewhere to put dredging waste and the expansion of Renard Island was their solution. The required water quality certification for the expansion was originally denied by the DNR in 1988-89. The ACE returned with a new application for a water quality permit in 1993, which the DNR approved in 1995 with conditions. A petition was filed in October of 1995 for a contested case hearing. Because the PI was closed down the petitioners had to go it alone, but on July 14, 1997, Administrative Law Judge Jeffery Boldt ruled that the Water Quality Certification be denied.

#### **Exxon Crandon Mine in Ladysmith (1993 – 1996)**

The CAC unanimously agreed to direct the PI to review the Crandon Mine Proposal in 1993, focusing on the issues of drawdown of surrounding water bodies, discharge of mine wastewater and tailings disposal and a special intervenor was assigned to the project. “I was assigned to work closely with a Special Intervenor appointed by the Attorney General at our request. After another 2-3 years of PI work, Exxon eventually withdrew their application.” But the real result was the eventual passage of the 1997 WI Act 171 which put in place new environmental protection requirements for companies seeking mining permits for ore bodies containing sulphides. Act 171 requires, for instance that before an applicant can be granted a permit the “DNR must verify that a mine in a sulphide ore body in the US or Canada has been operated for 10 years without polluting groundwater or surface water.”<sup>28</sup>



### **Other Cases**

There were many other 'cases' that were put on the docket of the Public Intervenor's Office during these years, reported by Christenson in 1985 as "containing 300 or more entries at any one time."<sup>29</sup> Some of the more significant in Ron's account were the Honey Creek case, which forced the DNR to establish regulation of human septic waste, the Grande Cheese case which dealt with the land spreading of whey from cheese factories and dairy plants and led to statewide regulation. And the Creekwood Farms case in Jefferson County<sup>30</sup> which challenged the expansion of a chicken operation and led to the enactment of the WI Animal Waste Disposal Law.<sup>31</sup>

Resigning from the chairmanship of the CAC in 1991 to attend to management of the family farm, Ron continued on as a member of the Committee until it was abolished by then Governor Tommy Thompson in 1995.

### **Academic Career: Ethics in Public Policy**

#### **Teaching Career**

Ron has had an exceptionally long and fruitful career in teaching. His first teaching assignment was at Regis High School in Eau Claire, teaching American History in 1959. But he wanted to pursue his interest in philosophy and took an opportunity to continue his studies at Fordham University in New York, where he was soon put to work as an instructor as well. He moved to New England for two years to teach at Dartmouth and then secured a position at the University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire in 1969, where he continued teaching until he retired as Professor Emeritus in 1999.

As a professor of Philosophy, Ethics and Jurisprudence, Ron inspired many students to see the world as it should be and to use the study of philosophy and ethics to learn how to think about what was the right thing to do in a given situation. "Kosh was both a genuine philosopher and caring selfless teacher," says Walter Schultz, now a professor of philosophy at Northwestern College in St. Paul. "He pursued his own research and followed it where it led (motivated by) the sheer joy of discovery and importance of the ideas. He clearly was concerned that his students learned and made that a clear priority over many of the other things that academics find interesting. (He) showed us apprentices how it was done."<sup>32</sup>

Ron was particularly interested in the problems faced by public policy makers, professionals and scientists as they attempt to balance private interests against the public good. His course in Environmental Ethics, which he began offering in 1996, was one which changed more than a few lives. His classroom was a place where students learned to "balance short-term human interests against the importance of preserving the natural environment," and developed "a cogent framework for understanding and communicating the basic issues involved in environmental decisions," to borrow the words of Matt Wysocki another former student.<sup>33</sup>

## **Ronald Koshoshek *Curriculum vitae***

Born in Eau Claire, WI, on November 21, 1937 to Richard and Elaine Koshoshek  
Resides in Chippewa Falls, WI with wife Karen Koshoshek  
Life-long conservationist, fly fisherman and grouse hunter

### Professional Career Highlights

- Currently Professor Emeritus, Philosophy, Ethics and Jurisprudence, UWEC
- Honorary Fellow, UW-Madison School of Law, 1983
- Professor of Philosophy, Ethics and Jurisprudence at the University of Wisconsin Eau Claire from 1969 until retirement in 1999
- Instructor in Philosophy, Dartmouth College, 1967 – 1969
- Instructor in Philosophy, Fordham University School of Arts and Sciences, New York City 1962-1967
- Instructor, American History, Regis High School, Eau Claire, WI 1959-1960

### Volunteer Career Highlights

- Chair, Citizens Advisory Committee to WI Office of Public Intervenor, 1982 – 1991
- Citizens Advisory Committee to WI Office of Public Intervenor, 1979 – 1995
  - Appointed by Attorney General Bronson LaFollete, 1979
  - Reappointed by Attorney General Donald Hanaway, 1989
  - Reappointed by Attorney General James Doyle, 1992
- Chair of Planning Commission, Town of Howard, 2006 – 2012
- Chair of Planning Commission, Town of Cleveland, 1990 – 2005
- Storm Water Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), WI DNR, 1992
- Aquaculture Advisory Board, Dep't. of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection, 1991 - 1996
- President, Marceline Farms, Chippewa Falls, 1980-2000
- Board member, National Trout Unlimited, 1976 – 1979
- Founder and President, Ojibseau (Clear Water) Chapter, Trout Unlimited, 1972 – 1979

### Awards and Honors

- Wisconsin Idea Award, Center for Natural Resource Studies, UW Madison, 1988
- Excellence in Public Service Award, UWEC, 1987
- Wisconsin Trout Unlimited, Golden Trout Award, 1985
- Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, Conservationist of the Year, 1984

### Education

- 1962-1966      PhD Program in Philosophy, Fordham University
- 1960-1962      Masters Program in Philosophy, Fordham University
- 1956-1959      Baccalaureate Studies, Holy Cross Seminary  
Majors: Philosophy, Foreign Languages, Education  
Minor: American History