

## **Carlton M. Herman Founder's Fund**

### **Origin**

The "Carlton M. Herman Founder's Fund of the Wildlife Disease Association" was established in 1990 with a donation from Carlton Herman, one of the 'founding fathers', the first president and the first editor of the Association.

### **Purpose**

"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." [Journal of Wildlife Diseases 28: 341]

### **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." [Journal of Wildlife Diseases 28: 341-342]