

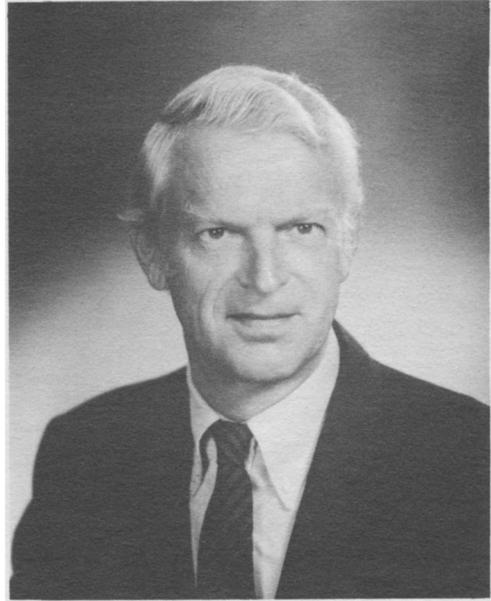
society president

President Richard S. Miller is Oastler Professor of Wildlife Ecology in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University. He joined the Yale faculty in 1967, shortly after the School of Forestry began a program of environmental studies to broaden its traditional strengths. He also holds a joint appointment in the Department of Biology and teaches courses in population ecology. His current research is divided between his long-standing interest in the theory of interspecies competition and a more recent interest in population models for K-selected and endangered species.

Dr. Miller was born July 4, 1922 in Cleveland, Ohio and attended public schools in Pasadena, California. He enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in 1942 and served with the 8th Air Force in England until his discharge in 1946. He married the former Jane C. Dyde in 1946 and that year entered the University of Colorado, where he completed his B.A. (Magna Cum Laude) in 1949.

Upon graduation from Colorado University he received a Fulbright Scholarship to Oxford University, England, where he studied under Charles Elton at the Bureau of Animal Population, and received his D. Phil. in population ecology in 1951. Following his doctorate, Dr. Miller received a post-doctoral research grant from the Nature Conservancy to work with Charles Elton on problems of classification of animal communities (*J. Ecol.* 42). While at Oxford he was deeply influenced by Charles Elton, whose ideas and philosophy, have shaped much of his subsequent career. During tutorial sessions and field trips to Wytham Woods and other British ecosystems, Elton's probing questions and extensive knowledge of the natural history of the interrelationships of plants and animals led Dr. Miller to his interest in interspecies competition. His research and ideas were also strongly influenced by the senior research staff at the Bureau of Animal Population, Dennis Chitty, P. H. Leslie and H. N. Southern, and his fellow graduate students, John Clarke, Peter Crowcroft, Eric Duffey, Gillian Godfrey and Amyan Macfadyen.

Dr. Miller joined the faculty of Harvard University as an Instructor in Zoology in 1952, and began his research on competition between closely related species of *Drosophila*. He moved to Colorado State University in 1955, where he was an Associate Biologist on the staff of the Experiment



Station. His research at Colorado State University was on the ecology and distribution of pocket gophers. The analysis of these results coincided with G. Evelyn Hutchinson's publication of his theory of the n -dimensional niche, which Dr. Miller used to develop his description of the "included niche" in competition between closely related species.

In 1958 he moved to the Department of Biology of the University of Saskatchewan where he did further research on laboratory populations of *Drosophila*, and on competitive interactions between redwings and yellowheaded blackbirds. Much of this research is summarized in his 1967 review article on "Pattern and process in competition" (*Adv. Ecol. Res.* 4). His teaching included general biology, general ecology and population ecology.

Dr. Miller joined the faculty of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Yale University in 1967. This appointment led to stimulating associations with F. H. Bormann, D. B. Botkin, N. P. Ashmole and, particularly, G. Evelyn Hutchinson, whose ideas and publications had been a strong influence on Dr. Miller's research for many years.

Although most of his published work is in the field of interspecies competition, he and his colleague Daniel B. Botkin have

more recently been developing computer simulation models for the study of population characteristics of K-selected and endangered species (Amer. Sci. 62).

Dr. Miller has previously served as Program Chairman of the Society, Editor of *Ecology*, member of the Study Committee,

Chairman of the Mercer Award Committee, and was the author of the report of the Study Committee which led to the establishment of the Institute of Ecology. He has also been a member of several committees of the National Academy of Sciences.



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