

# American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists

## ... BRIEFS ...

VOL. 5, NO. 1

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES)

FEBRUARY 1976



Outstanding Achievement Award is presented to Dr. E. H. Ahlstrom (right) by Mr. Robert Borovicka, Vice-President of AIFRB.

### OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

Dr. Elbert H. (Ollie) Ahlstrom, Senior Scientist at the National Marine Fisheries Services Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, California is the 1975 recipient of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists Outstanding Achievement Award. The award is given to honor individuals who have distinguished themselves and the profession as fishery research biologists.

The award was given to Dr. Ahlstrom by Robert Borovicka, Vice President of the Institute, as a special feature of a luncheon of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission meeting at the Bahia Motor Hotel in San Diego, California, November 13, 1975.

In his remarks prior to presenting the award, Mr. Borovicka detailed some of Dr. Ahlstrom's accomplishments that contributed to the presentation of the award.

"As a government scientist since 1939, Dr. Ahlstrom has played a major role in the development of a scientific technology—assessment of fish stocks by means of systematic surveys of eggs and larvae of such fishes in the plankton. Under Dr. Ahlstrom's scientific leadership, methods for sampling, identifying and analyzing the patterns of abundance and distribution of larval pelagic fishes were developed into a precise science. His methods and techniques are widely used both in this country and abroad as a principal resource assessment technique for detecting and evaluating fish food resources."

Dr. Ahlstrom is author of 70 scientific papers and a member of many international committees and consultative groups. He is an AIFRB Fellow.

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

On October 15, John Reintjes (M59, F71) and I held a meeting in Newport, Rhode Island with AIFRB members in attendance at the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Our major purpose was to stimulate recruiting and explore the possibility of new Districts in areas where members at large are concentrated from Virginia through Maine. Ten members and eleven interested non-members were in attendance. Recruiting material was distributed and District activities of AIFRB were discussed. The potential organization of members in Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey was emphasized and members from those States expressed an interest in accelerating their effort on behalf of AIFRB.

### RECOGNITION

#### NEWLY ELECTED FELLOWS

##### DR. LYLE S. ST. AMANT

Asst. Director, Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries Comm.;  
New Orleans, Louisiana.  
Environmental assessment.

Sigma Xi, AAAS, Ecol. Soc. Am., Mar. Tech. Soc.,  
Gulf & Caribbean Fish. Inst., Nat. Shellfish Assoc.

##### DR. GEORGE CLIFFORD GRANT

Virginia Institute of Marine Science; Gloucester Point,  
Virginia.

Plankton research.

Sigma Xi, AAAS, Am. Soc. Limnol. Ocean., Soc. Syst.  
Zool., Atlantic Estuarine Res. Soc.

##### JAMES YANCEY CHRISTMAS, JR.

Asst. Dir., Gulf Coast Research Laboratory; Ocean  
Springs, MS, Estuarine ecology.

Am. Fish. Soc., Am. Judicature Soc., Ecol. Soc. Am.,  
Estuarine Res. Fed., Gulf & Carib. Fish. Inst., Gulf  
Estuarine Res. Soc., Mar. Biol. Soc. India, Miss. Acad.  
Sci.

##### DR. CHARLES FRANKLYN COLE

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Ma.  
Estuarine fishes.

A.S.I.H., Am. Fish. Soc., Am. Soc. Limnol. Ocean.,  
AAAS, Am. Ecol. Soc.

##### DR. JAMES EVERETT DEACON

Univ. Nevada at Las Vegas; Las Vegas, Nv.  
Desert fishes.

A.S.I.H., Am. Fish. Soc., A.I.B.S., A.A.A.S., Ecol.  
Soc. Am.

#### NEWLY PROMOTED FELLOWS

John G. Carlisle, Jr.

Robert B. Chapoton

Randall P. Cheek

Theodore R. Rice



## DESIGNATED EMERITUS

Raymond Anas  
Laurence M. Ashley  
Clifford J. Burner  
Gerald B. Collins  
George W. Bennett  
Herbert J. Fisher  
Leonard S. Fulton  
Harlan E. Johnson  
Raymond E. Johnson

Galen H. Maxfield  
R. A. McKenzie  
Philip R. Nelson  
H. John Rayner  
Robert R. Rucker  
Leo Shapovalov  
Gerald B. Talbot  
Kingsley G. Weber  
Arthur N. Woodall

In addition 16 Associates and 15 Members were accepted into the Institute and 5 Associates were promoted to Member status.

## DISTRICTS IN ACTION

### ALASKA—Louis Bandirola, Director

The District continues on a schedule of monthly meetings. In September, Ted Merrell (M59, F71), President of the Alaska Chapter of AFS, met with District members to discuss the Genetics Resolution (see BRIEFS, September 1975). At the October meeting, Bill Heard (M65) of the Auke Bay Fishery Laboratory spoke on "A Preliminary Critique of 1975 Coho Adult Returns to Little Port Walter". In December, the members heard a report from the District Committee on Impact of Urbanization on Streams; the report supports a bill now before State Legislature which gives priority to water flow requirements of fishes over other water uses of salmonid streams. A presentation on "Salmon Stream Destruction" was given by Rupert Andrews (M71) and Steve Elliott (A74).

### CAROLINA—Walter R. Nelson, Director

In response to a general request from the Bureau of Land Management, the District commented on proposed leasing for development of Outer Continental Shelf Areas off the southeastern United States. District members compiled a listing of reef, or "hard bottom" areas and supplied the list to BLM. The value of these areas to the recreational fishery off the Carolinas was emphasized. The District asked that BLM exclude those areas from lease consideration. Concern was expressed over the haste with which BLM appears to be approaching outer continental shelf development.



President James E. Sykes presents a hand-made gavel to the Carolina District at its October meeting and oyster roast. L. to r. are Randall P. Cheek, Secretary-Treasurer; Richard B. Stone, Deputy District Director; Walter R. Nelson, District Director; President Sykes, and Martin A. Kjelson, Membership Chairman. (Photo by Herb Gordy)

A committee was appointed to begin the preparation of "A Code of Ethics for Providing and Using Data". This work is being undertaken in response to the increasing demand on researchers for "environmental data" from consulting firms and other groups involved in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. The committee will attempt to provide guidelines covering the responsibility of the researcher to make data available, the limits to be considered in a request, and the obligations of the user to present the data accurately and without unwarranted conclusions.

### FLORIDA—William J. Richards, Director

A District "white paper" entitled, "The Florida Spiny Lobster Fishery" has been published in *Florida Scientist*, 38(3):144-149, 1975. The content of the paper was summarized in BRIEFS, September 1975. Reprints are available from the District Director, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, FL 33149.

The District is considering future subjects for white papers: oil pollution, coral reef exploitation, collection permit regulations, and aquarium fish collecting. Richard Robins (M61, F75) is currently gathering information on the latter topic.

A luncheon meeting was held February 2 to allow members the opportunity to meet Dr. David Cushing, Deputy Director, Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft, England. Dr. Cushing was in Miami as a guest lecturer at the Rosentiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami.

### OREGON - SW WASHINGTON—Roy J. Wahle, Director

District members met in Portland on December 17 for a luncheon-business meeting. Roy Wahle reported on Board actions at the September meeting in Las Vegas. Guest speaker was Dr. Carl Schreck (M74), Assistant Leader, Oregon Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Corvallis. He spoke on "The Stress Concept as Applied to Fisheries Management."

### NORTHWEST WASHINGTON—Henry Wendler, Director

A landmark judicial decision in the Pacific Northwest has caused serious difficulties in the management of migratory salmonids. In February, 1974 Federal Judge George H. Boldt handed down a decision since upheld by the Ninth Appellate Court. Its salient features included mandatory allocation of 50% of the harvestable salmon and steelhead to designated treaty Indians and recognition and provision for self-regulation of off-reservation fishing by treaty Indians.

Because of the impact of the "Boldt Decision", the Northwest Washington District addressed the many implications and consequences—biological, legal, and social—of the decision at each of its three autumn meetings. Dr. Peter K. Bergman (M67) of the Washington State Department of Fisheries summarized the effect of the decision on operations of the agency and the proposed action to be taken to meet the requirements of the decision. Mr. Larry Coniff, Assistant State Attorney General, reviewed the legal background of the "Boldt Decision" and steps being taken for further judicial review. Finally, Mr. W. G. (Bill) Saletic of the Washington Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association explained how the decision has affected non-Indian commercial fishermen and the general position of the industry regarding present and proposed fishery management practices.



## SOUTH CENTRAL GREAT LAKES—E. H.

Brown, Jr., Director

The District continued its sponsorship of seminars on current topics. Since its kick-off meeting in October, District members have attended three such seminars:

November 12: "Trout Population Responses to Stream Habitat Change" by Dr. Raymond White, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

December 2: "The Basin Commission and International Joint Commission—Some New Developments and Projects" by William C. Sonzogni, Great Lakes Basin Commission, Ann Arbor.

February 10: "Environment and Law: Citizen Involvement in Michigan" by Dr. Joseph L. Sax, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Izadore Barrett, Director\*

After a year of educational leave at the University of Washington, Director Barrett has returned to District activity. Doyle Gates (M63), Vice Director, served as Acting Director during the last year. The first meeting of the new year was held on February 9 in San Juan Capistrano. Membership and advancement certificates were presented to several of the attendees.

\*mailing address: NMFS, Southwest Fisheries Center, P.O. Box 271, La Jolla, CA 92038

## MEMBER ACTIVITIES

William Sheridan (M60) has received from Alaska Governor Jay Hammond the 1975 Alaska Wildlife Federation and Sportsmen's Council Award for Wildlife Conservation. The award was presented for achievement in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the Fisheries Research Institute, University of Washington

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Dr. John E. Halver (M60, F71), formerly Director of the Western Fish Nutrition Laboratory, USFWS, is now Senior Scientist for USFWS at the College of Fisheries, University of Washington, Seattle 98195.

\* \* \*

Emmanuel H. LeMier (M61) recently retired after 28 years of service with the Washington Department of Fisheries. His extensive record includes accomplishments in the areas of shellfish studies, Indian fisheries, water quality issues, and inter-governmental negotiations.

\* \* \*

Jack Helle (M68), and K. Koski (A70) co-chaired the 1976 Northeast Pacific Pink and Chum Salmon Workshop in Juneau, Alaska. Al Hartt (M59, F72), Bill McNeil (M61, F71) and Steve Pennoyer (M72) were major participants. The workshop provides a forum for biologists from Alaska, Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon who have mutual concern for this resource.

\* \* \*

Bill Heard, Wally Norenberg (M59), Bob Rays (M71), and Bill McNeil have been appointed to the newly created Alaska Fisheries Council; McNeil is Chairman. Other members of the council represent industry, consumer and fisherman interests. The Council is charged with assisting the Governor of Alaska in developing a comprehensive plan to rebuild the depressed salmon stocks of the State.

\* \* \*

Mike Laurs (M72), NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center, was appointed by the Mayor of San Diego to serve on the La Jolla Underwater Park Advisory Committee.

## TO THE EDITOR

I was interested and somewhat amused with respect to the short note "Fishery vs. Fisheries" in the September 1975 BRIEFS of the AIFRB. I assume it was written by the Editor; that is, you. You are, of course, correct as far as you go in your terminology. I have long been bemused over this particular facet of our lexicon, not only to that which you refer, but taking it a step further in many cases the adjective should be neither "fishery" nor "fisheries" but instead "fish" when speaking of biologists, agencies etc. as a great many professionals in the fish area, as well as the organizations employing them, have nothing to do with fisheries. "Fishery" is the term applied to the process of catching fish or the place, locale or area in which fish are caught.

Many of us are engaged in research on fish but not fisheries; likewise many agencies, organizations or individuals deal with fish and not fisheries, i.e., taxonomists, museum or aquarium managers and the like. I was reminded of this at one time by my superior who happened to be an attorney and a stickler for semantics. I have never forgotten it.

George J. Eicher, Manager (M60, F75)  
Dept. of Environmental Services  
Portland General Electric Company  
Portland, OR 97205

I have pondered which was correct, "fishery" or "fisheries", each time I spoke, heard, or wrote the word since 1949. BRIEFS (Vol. 4, No. 2) has set me so straight I am becoming a nuisance to my peers.

In the belief that BRIEFS should do more than stated in the masthead and help wherever help is needed, I submit for your consideration for inclusion "A Scrutiny of the Abstract" by K. K. Landes.\* This article has been circulated by several professional societies along with the call for papers. It makes the "abstract" issue as clear as the "fishery-fisheries" issue.

Carlos M. Fetterolf, Jr. (F73)  
Executive Secretary  
Great Lakes Fishery Commission  
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

\*This article appears elsewhere in this issue—Ed.

## In Memoriam

Robert Whiting Harrington, Jr., Institute Fellow and internationally known ichthyologist, died on November 14, 1975, in Vero Beach, Florida. He was born on April 14, 1911, in Concord, New Hampshire. After receiving a B.A. from Bowdoin and an M.S. from Cornell, he served in the U.S. Army during World War II and was twice awarded the Bronze Star. After receiving a Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1947, he taught biology at Trinity College (Connecticut) and studied skull structure and photoperiodism in fishes. In 1954 he became a research biologist with the Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory. He became an authority on top minnows, a predator of mosquito larvae.

Dr. Harrington was Past President of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists and a former Editor of *Copeia*. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He authored or co-authored over 40 scientific publications. Surviving are his wife, Eleanor, and two brothers.

## NOTABLE QUOTES\*

"Encyclopedic knowledge is often more an impediment than a help to investigation; the two are contradictory. The student may become so charged with scholastic learning that he has no room left for thinking. And as we recall the creative thinkers of the past, we find they were on the whole rather undertrained men, in consequence untired and active in thought, picking up knowledge only when it was needed. For knowledge is not an end but only a tool. Yet there still lingers the idea that during the three or four years the student devotes to his doctorate, he should try to learn the whole of his subject! University teaching, it seems to me, should be called successful only when it helps a man to independent thinking. It is wholesome to recognize our limitations, to realize that we can not carry heavy freight and at the same time make headway. The mind that has to interpret must be fresh and agile, not loaded with the thousand and one opinions of forerunners. Let us avoid burdening our strength with laborious compilation. We sometimes think we are getting wise when we are only getting rusty."

—T. H. Montgomery, Jr. in "The Making of the Scientific Investigator"

"Throughout much of scientific history, there has been a thrust to reduce a complex whole to smaller, simpler, more comprehensible components. In the process, we have developed a greater and greater understanding of these components, but it is only relatively recently that we are recognizing that in the process we have failed to perceive the whole, indeed, that we may have obscured our comprehension of the whole. That is why the holistic science of ecology is so critically important to our human welfare. And nowhere is its effective application more critically needed than in our present environmental endeavors."

—Russell W. Peterson in "The Quest for the Quality of Life"

\*Appeared in BioScience, Volume 25, 1975.

## FORMATION OF THE COASTAL SOCIETY

The Coastal Society is a new scientific and professional nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting knowledge, understanding, and wise use of coastal environments. The Society fosters interdisciplinary cooperation among professionals (e.g., scientists, engineers, architects, lawyers, economists), public interest groups, and individuals and seeks to improve public understanding and appreciation of the need for science, clear policy, and law for balanced development and protection of coastal environments. The Coastal Society held its first annual conference on November 24-26, 1975, in Washington, D.C., on the theme "The Present and Future of Coasts." Additional information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Coastal Society, P.O. Box 34405, Bethesda, Maryland 20034.

## A SCRUTINY OF THE ABSTRACT\*

KENNETH K. LANDES  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

### ABSTRACT

The behavior of editors is discussed. What should be covered by an abstract is considered. The importance of the abstract is described. Dictionary definitions of 'abstract' are quoted. At the conclusion a revised abstract is presented.

\*This article was originally published in Bull. Am. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists, 35 (7):1660, 1951.

Presumably new editors, like new senators and small children, should be seen and not heard. But unfortunately the Association has elected (the electorate had no choice) an editor who is a non-conformist. For many years I have fretted over the inadequate abstract, and now perhaps I can do something about it—but not by keeping quiet.

Many of the abstracts appearing in the publications, including the meeting programs, of the A. A. P. G. can best be described by the use of a homely word that refers to an infestation by certain minute organisms. The abstract appearing at the beginning of this note is in that category. I regret to say that it is not an extreme case. My collection contains several that are worse. Dean Russell of Louisiana State refers to such abstracts as 'expanded titles.' They could also be looked upon as a table of contents, in paragraph form, with 'is discussed' and 'is described' added so as to furnish each subject with the verb necessary to complete the sentence. The reader is left completely in the dark not as to what the paper is about but as to what it tells! The information and the interpretation contained therein remain a mystery unless the reader takes the time to read or listen to the entire paper. Such abstracts can be likened to the 'teasers' which your local movie manager shows you one week in the hope of bringing you back the next week. But the busy geologist is more likely to be vexed than intrigued by the coy abstract. To many geologists, especially to the tyros in exposition, the writing of the abstract is an unwanted chore required at the last minute by a rule-ridden editor or insisted upon even before the paper has been written by a deadline-bedeveled program chairman. However, in terms of market reached, the abstract is *the most important part of the paper*. For every individual who reads or listens to your entire paper, from ten to five hundred will read the abstract. It is much better to please than antagonize this great audience. Papers written for oral presentation should be prepared with the deadline the abstract date instead of the delivery date. Later discoveries can be incorporated within the paper—and they would miss the program abstract anyway.

My dictionary describes an abstract as 'a summary of a statement, document, speech, etc.' and 'that which *concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive* or more general, or of several things; essence.' The definition I like best has been set in italics. May all writers learn the art (it is not easy) of preparing an abstract containing the *essential qualities* of their compositions! With this goal in mind I append an abstract that I believe to be an improvement over the one appearing at the beginning of this discussion.

### ABSTRACT

The abstract is of utmost importance, for it is read by 10 to 500 times more people than hear or read the entire article. It should not be a mere recital of the subjects covered, replete with such expressions as 'is discussed' and 'is described.' It should be a condensation and concentration of the *essential qualities* of the paper.

BRIEFS, the newsletter of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists, is published two or three times a year. It is intended to communicate the professional activities and accomplishments of the Institute, its Districts, and members. Circulation is restricted to Institute membership. Comments and copy materials should be sent to the Editor: Dr. James B. Reynolds, Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Stephens Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia 65201.



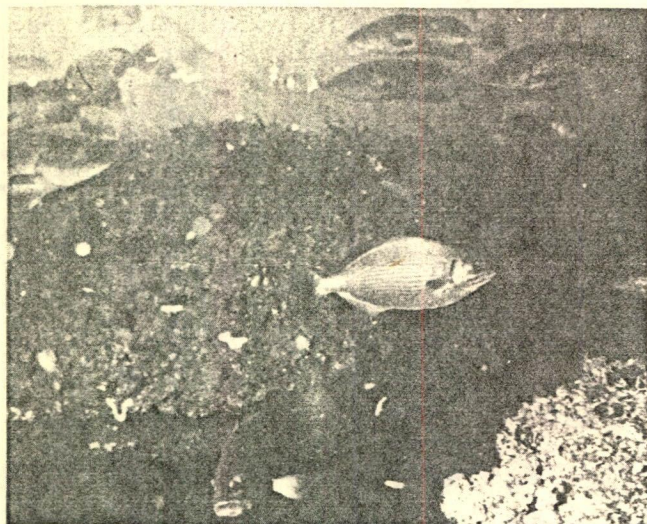
# American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists

## ... BRIEFS ...

VOL. 5, NO. 2

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES)

MAY 1976



Reef areas support a large recreational fishery off the Carolinas.  
(Photo by Richard Parker)

### RECENT DISTRICT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This list does not include all of the accomplishments and certainly not all of the fishery activities in which the Districts are engaged. It should provide examples when someone asks "What is the nature of problems undertaken by AIFRB?" District Directors are urged to submit descriptions of additional accomplishments.

#### Alaska

- Published a District Position Paper concerning maintenance of genetic diversity and integrity of salmonid stocks concurrent with future aquaculture operations in *Alaska Seas and Coasts*, 3 (2), 1975.
- Supported increased funding through the U.S. Forest Service for research on streams and watershed habitat in Alaska.
- Testified on and assisted the Alaska Senate Special Committee on Fisheries in drafting legislation regarding conservation of water and minimum water flows in salmonid streams. This progressive legislation gives priority to the water flow requirements of fishes before stream or lake water can be used for any other purpose.

#### Carolina

- Responded to a general request from the Bureau of Land Management for comments on proposed leasing of Outer Continental Shelf Areas off the southeastern U.S. for development. District members compiled a listing of reef, or "hard bottom" areas and supplied the list to BLM. The value of these areas to the recreational fishery off the Carolinas was emphasized. BLM was

requested to exclude those areas from lease consideration, and avoid haste while planning Outer Continental Shelf development.

- Appointed committee to begin the preparation of "A Code of Ethics for Providing and Using Data" in response to increasing demand on researchers for "environmental data" from consulting firms and other groups. The committee will attempt to provide guidelines covering the responsibility of the researcher to make data available, the limits to be considered in a request, and the obligations of the user to present the data accurately and without unwarranted conclusions.

#### Florida

- Addressed the serious management problems confronting the heavily exploited spiny lobster by publishing a white paper on the subject in *Florida Scientist*, 38 (3) :144-149, 1975.
- Sponsored a District Position Paper, "Exotic aquatic organisms in Florida with emphasis on fishes; a review and recommendations", *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, 102 (1) :1-12, 1973.
- Offered advice on fishery matters to the Governor and cabinet members of the state of Florida.

#### Northwest Washington

- Initiated and carried forward the development of an international organization for the North Pacific Rim countries paralleling that of ICES in the European North Atlantic. Japan, U.S.S.R., U.S. and Canada responded favorably. Canada agreed to issue a formal invitation to all North Pacific Rim countries for an organizational meeting.
- Petitioned appropriate individuals both in government and in the private sector (1) that fisheries be awarded proper recognition in the structure of NOAA, and (2) that anadromous species, particularly salmon, be duly protected in any position that the United States might assume in Law of the Sea negotiations.

#### Oregon-Southwest Washington

- Supplied background information to the Attorney General for the State of Idaho, concerning the amicus brief relative to the Anadromous Fish Lawsuit, State of Idaho vs. State of Washington and State of Oregon.
- Submitted a resolution that the District urge federal, state and local agencies and private industry to protect water quality in timber harvest areas, and urge the respective administrations to utilize forest practice rules that have been developed from research so as to maximize the yield of all resources consistent with the concept of multiple-use resource management.
- Met with Governor's Office and Natural Resources staff to familiarize them with our District and AIFRB.

## South-Central Great Lakes

- Sponsored an annual fishery seminar series since 1967, held at various institutions and agencies in the District. These seminars provide a forum on important current ecological problems as well as on interesting research and management activities in general. The seminars bring together fishery researchers in the area, and also provide opportunity for graduate students and other guests to hear professionals discuss practical problems.

## Southern California

- Presented a resolution to the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, expressing concern for the short- and long-term biological implications of killing large numbers of porpoise by the purse seine tuna fleet.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

During the first 20 years of our existence we have been able to maintain Annual Dues at \$5. Now that we are expanding to cover all sections of Canada and United States, some of our costs are increasing. We can also expect greater demands upon our resources in attaining our primary role: furthering the professional development of our members and recognizing their achievements and competence.

The Board of Control has increased the Annual Dues to \$10. The Entrance Fee has been reduced to \$5. Accordingly, on joining the cost will continue to be \$15. This covers the cost of the Diploma or of any subsequent ones and the Annual Dues for the year following election.

The Board wishes to assure you that it will continue to pursue a policy of strict financial austerity. One of the primary purposes of the forthcoming Reorganization is to keep our administrative and travel costs at a minimum so that we can be of greater service to our members and to the profession generally.

## FROM THE BOARD

Two new Districts have been approved and will soon elect officers. Formal names have not been selected but the two Districts are located (1) in the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia area, and (2) the northeastern border of the Gulf of Mexico, including the Florida panhandle, Alabama and Mississippi. Interested individuals should contact H. William Newman (M60), 100 Longview Drive, Alexandria, VA 22314 or Eugene L. Nakamura (F75), Box 4218, Panama City, FL 32401.

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By ballot vote, the Bylaws have been amended to substitute the office of President-Elect for that of Vice-President. The purpose is to improve continuity in the Office and in Institute affairs.

\* \* \*

President Sykes has appointed a Nominating Committee for selection of candidates for President and President-Elect. The committee members are Charles H. Walburg (F73), SD, as chairman; Richard H. Stroud (F60), DC; and Gary T. Sakagawa (M75), CA. Elections will be held this fall.

\* \* \*

The W. F. Thompson Award Committee for 1974 and 1975 has considered the papers submitted. After careful review, the committee cannot recommend any of the papers received. Reasons included eligibility and Award standards.

## RECOGNITION

Recent action by the Board of Control approved Emeritus status for Dr. Louella E. Cable, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

At the same time they approved the following new Fellows:

### FREDRICK MERVYN ATTON

Director, Saskatchewan Fisheries Laboratory, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Ichthyology, limnology, production of freshwater areas.

Am. Fish. Soc., A. S. I. H., A. S. L. O., Can. Soc. Environ. Biol., Can. Soc. Zool., Ecol. Soc. Am., Intern. Soc. Theoretical & Applied Limn.

### WARREN FRANCIS RATHJEN

Program Manager, New England Fisheries Development Program, Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Exploitation of under utilized species.

Am. Fish. Soc., A. S. I. H.

### ROBERT F. TEMPLE

Deputy Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory, Galveston, Texas.

Biology of Gulf of Mexico shrimp.

### ARTHUR NELSON WHITNEY

Director, Fisheries Division, Montana Department of Fish and Game, Helena, Montana.

Estimation of fish populations in natural streams.

Am. Fish. Soc. President Western Division 1971-72, 1st Vice President AFS 1975-76, Great Plains Fisheries Workers Assn. President 1960-61.

Also approved for membership were 28 Members and 6 Associates.

## LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT APRIL 16, 1976

The most significant legislative action of the past six months has been the rapid progress of bills designed to achieve an exclusive fishing zone of 200 miles off the U.S. coast. Both the Senate and the House passed differing extended jurisdiction bills this winter, which then went to a conference committee. On March 29 and 30, the Senate and House respectively approved the conference bill of H.R. 200, to extend the existing exclusive U.S. fishing zone off the nation's coast from 12 miles to 200 miles. The major conflict between the House and Senate versions of the legislation was the enforcement date. The Senate had approved a July 1, 1977 date, while the House had agreed on July 1, 1976. The conference bill establishes a March 1, 1977, enforcement date for the new fishing zone. The bill was thereupon cleared for the White House. The President approved the legislation on April 13th. In addition to establishing the exclusive fishing zone, the Act establishes a procedure to allow foreign fishing within the zone for surplus stocks of fish not being utilized by domestic fishermen. Determinations of stock size and any available surplus will be based upon the optimum yield concept. The Act also establishes a management regime for extended jurisdiction (see Legis. Stat. Rept., BRIEFS, September 1975).

## MEMBER ACTIVITIES

Dr. W. B. Scott (F61), formerly of the Royal Ontario Museum, is now Executive Director of the Huntsman Marine Laboratory, Brandy Cave Road, St. Andrew, NB E0G 2X0

\* \* \*



Dr. Earle E. Deubler, Jr. (M59) has been appointed Acting President of Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY. Dr. Deubler received his doctorate at Cornell University and has published numerous scientific papers on marine biology.

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A paper by Drs. William Lenarz, William Fox, Gary Sakagawa and Brian Rothschild, "An examination of the yield per recruit basis for a minimum size regulation for Atlantic yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*", has been awarded the NMFS Outstanding Publication Award. The paper appeared in a 1974 issue of *Fishery Bulletin*. All authors are AIFRB members and located at the NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center, La Jolla, CA.

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Dr. Edmund S. Hobson (F75), of the NMFS Laboratory in Tiburon, CA, has received the Fisheries Publication Award of the Wildlife Society for 1976. The Wildlife Society honored Dr. Hobson for his paper, "Feeding relationship of teleostean fishes on coral reefs in Kono, Hawaii", published in *Fishery Bulletin*.

## DISTRICTS IN ACTION

### ALASKA—Louis Bandirola, Director

District members sponsored a hospitality hour in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Alaska Chapter, AFS, held February in Anchorage. A District meeting in April was attended by six members and three guests. Business included plans for a District banquet in the spring. Robert Simpson gave a talk on organizational responsibilities relating to administration of extended jurisdiction.

### CAROLINA—Walter R. Nelson, Director

The April meeting of the Carolina District was held in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina to bring together, for the first time, members from North and South Carolina. The South Carolina biologists are selecting a membership chairman for that state and will identify a "key man" to represent their interests and work with the District officers. The major item discussed at the meeting was the need for federal-state-university coordination in the various fisheries research and development projects underway in the two states.

The District recently affiliated with the North Carolina Academy of Science.

### FLORIDA—William J. Richards, Director

The District continues on a schedule of monthly meetings. Recent meetings have been well attended. In February, Dr. Francis Williams (F75), Chairman of the Institute's Educational Curricula Committee discussed committee goals and plans with District members. His committee will join with the Professional Education Committee of AFS to coordinate and produce joint recommendations.

Dr. Albert Jones (F74) was approached by Florida Power and Light Company to serve on an advisory panel regarding installation of thermonuclear generators in South Dade County. To avoid possible conflict of interest with his employed position, Dr. Jones suggested appointment of an appropriate District member. Dr. Authur Myrberg (F74) was selected with Dr. Ed Iversen (F71) as alternate.

In March, Dale Beaumariage of the Florida DNR talked to District members about "Florida's Response Toward Marine Resources Management from a Biological Point of View". He urged the collection of basic biological information on certain Florida species, and identification of critical ecological niches.

### NORTHWEST WASHINGTON—Henry Wendler, Director

The Northwest Washington District holds regular monthly meetings and all have been well attended with between 20 and 50 members and guests per meeting.

The January meeting encompassed an in-depth discussion of single-unit scientific management. A committee was formed to develop a proposal relating to the issues of scientific resources management for salmon and steelhead of the Pacific Coast and Alaska. This committee is to report back to the District by the end of May.

The February program was a panel discussion by well-known individuals in private industry speaking on "The role and views of the fishery biologist as seen through the eyes of private industry". Jon Lindberg of Domsea Farms, Brian Earp of Moore-Clark Fish Food Company, Brian Ailee of Weyerhaeuser, and Ed McCleary of Trout Lodge made up the panel.

The March meeting moved from the salmonid field into major marine recreational sport enhancement projects involving pier and jetty fishing for fish other than salmon. Ray Buckley of the Washington Department of Fisheries, Dick Thompson of NMFS and Steve Mathews of the UW Sea Grant Program gave an excellent summation of the current status and the future outlook of jetty and pier fishing in marine waters.

At the April meeting, District members unanimously adopted the following resolution:

- Whereas, The Honorable George H. Boldt, Senior U. S. District Judge, in final decision No. 1 of Civil Case No. 9213 found and held among other things that each treaty tribe is entitled to regulate the off-reservation treaty right fishing of its members, and furthermore that after allowance for on-reservation and ceremonial catch the tribal Indian people are entitled to an opportunity to catch 50 percent of the harvestable run of anadromous fishes, and
- Whereas, The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld Judge Boldt's decision and the Supreme Court has declined to hear the case making it presently the law of the land, and
- Whereas, Each tribal treaty with the U.S. Government is separate unto itself, and
- Whereas, The State can intercede only to prevent demonstrable harm to the actual conservation of fish, and
- Whereas, The term conservation as used by the Court is narrowly defined and limited to those measures which are reasonable and necessary to the perpetuation of a particular run or species of fish, and
- Whereas, The State has the burden of proof and no State regulation applied to off-reservation treaty fishing can be valid or enforceable unless and until it has been shown reasonable and necessary for conservation as defined, and
- Whereas, There are the numerous racial stocks of salmon and steelhead, of both hatchery and wild origin, requiring management to attain the optimum level of productivity, and
- Whereas, These resources should be managed to achieve the optimum level of productivity (such optimum taking into account biological, social, economic, and cultural considerations) and not merely to perpetuate a particular run or species of fish, and
- Whereas, The proliferation of regulatory units causes strife, conflicting and special interest regulations, and is inconsistent with attaining the optimum level of productivity, and
- Whereas, Management directed at obtaining optimum productivity requires timely information on catches, fishing effort, and on the stocks from which catches are taken.
- Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Northwest Washington District of AIFRB urges that management and regulatory control of the salmon and steelhead species be vested in a single entity, legally chartered, with proper and equitable representation from Indian and non-Indian legal entities presently involved in the regulation and management of salmon and steelhead resources and furthermore, that this entity be empowered to establish and enforce operating and informational standards necessary for the management of the resource.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Washington Congressional delegation, Governor Daniel J. Evans, the Honorable Judge George H. Boldt, the Honorable Judge

Robert C. Belloni, the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, other Districts and the national organization of the American Institute of Fisheries Research Biologists, and selected news media.

#### OREGON - SW WASHINGTON—Roy J. Wahle, Director

In April, District members met with Oregon Governor Robert Straub and Janet McLennan, The Governor's Assistant for Natural Resources. The purpose of the informal meeting was to introduce the Governor to AIFRB and discuss fishery resource matters.

After meeting with the Governor, an evening meeting and program featured Dr. Richard Tubb (M71), chairman of the OSU Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Dr. Tubb discussed major research projects at the Marine Science Center in Newport and Oak Creek Laboratory in Corvallis.

A joint meeting with the Northwest Washington District is planned for May in Seattle.

#### SOUTH-CENTRAL GREAT LAKES—E. H. Brown, Jr., Director

A District sponsored seminar was held in March in East Lansing. Dr. Robert G. Wetzell of the W.K. Kellogg Biological Station, MSU, spoke on "Littoral Productivity and Lake Metabolism".

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Izadore Barrett, Director

A meeting was held in April to discuss District reorganization. Names of nominees were forwarded to Bob Borovicka with a request that he conduct a District election. A District barbecue planned for June will include families.

Following the business session, Mr. Peter Haaker of the California Department of Fish and Game give a slide presentation on kelp restoration in California.

### TO THE EDITOR

Surely a dilemma that faces fishery management is: do we give the public what they want or what we think best for them assuming, as is often the case, that the two are not exactly the same. This enigma is sooner or later realized by all serious fishery biologists. In fact, I am sure it has kept some administrators up in the wee small hours on matters far more serious than I could imagine.

In our profession, the vast majority work for a government agency, usually regulatory. In North American societies, government employees in fisheries and other public service disciplines are bound to carry out the will of the people through their elected legislative officials. We can, however, educate, persuade and sell what we think best, both "inside and outside." We have this responsibility. We also have a responsibility to implement institutional loyalty to our employer.

Isn't this a curious circumstance? How does it compare, for example, to the medical profession? Exactly opposite both morally and legally. The physician is morally and legally bound to provide his employer (patient) not with what the patient wants or thinks best for him, but only the best possible treatment that the physician can give.

Certainly an oversimplification, but a thought worthy of sharing.

Stephen H. Taub (M73)  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Washington, DC 20240

The long drawn out controversy of "fishery" vs. "fisheries" has been amusing to be sure. But it's really saddening to think of all the effort expended on such a trivial thing. It irks me to think of otherwise brilliant people wasting their time (as I am, too) while the whole

world is in its present mess, when fishery people as well as fisheries people should be using their talents to think up ways to keep the world from dying of starvation instead of writing silly letters to the editor (as I am doing). I am proud to belong to both AIFRB (Fishery) and AFS (Fisheries) and I humbly suggest to both that they leave their names the way they have been for years—and get on with the job at hand!

Congratulations on "Notable Quotes" and "A Scrutiny of the Abstract" in Volume 5, No. 1. That whole page should be displayed in the office of every fishery person—fisheries persons also.

Richard S. Croker (F59)  
31593 Crystal Sands Drive  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

A comparison of the terms in AFS and AIFRB, though inevitable, was not intended. The terms are correctly used in each case, however.—Ed.

### MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES

#### OBJECTIVES ARE THE REALITY OF THE UNSEEN.

Many years ago, Larry Appley, then president of American Management Association, described *the manager who makes things happen as a person who sees things that don't exist, but who determines to make them exist*. Appley said, in effect, that great managers and organization builders are like Joan of Arc in that they "hear voices."

Bobby Kennedy appealed to people not to see the evils that exist and ask, "Why?" He called on people to see things that might be and ask, "Why not?" Such vision is close to the motivational effects of MBO. It is based upon making things happen that have never happened before. Thus, *invisible things become objectives*.

When General Sarnoff called upon his researchers to invent a color TV, or when President Kennedy called for science to put a man on the moon in 10 years, neither man was asking people to choose among a series of already beaten paths, but to hack out new ones risking possible failure.

If you want to get a sense of this invisible character of the highest level of objectives, read "The Reality of the Unseen," the third lecture by William James in *The Varieties of Religious Experience*. We have the strange phenomenon of a mind believing with all of its strength in the real presence of a set of things, no one of which can be described except in a sense of its existence.

A great university, a prosperous business, a winning team, a life-saving medical center may all be pipe dreams in somebody's mind. They are unreal, but they exist in the mind of the person with objectives. James pointed out that such dreams have a practical significance for when we act as if they can be produced and as if they are real, they become so. If your MBO program lacks such visions, it is just another bureaucratic hassle. *MBO should stir people to make things happen, not watch what goes on and count it.*

BRIEFS, the newsletter of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists, is published two or three times a year. It is intended to communicate the professional activities and accomplishments of the Institute, its Districts, and members. Circulation is restricted to Institute membership. Comments and copy materials should be sent to the Editor: Dr. James B. Reynolds, Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, Stephens Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia 65201.



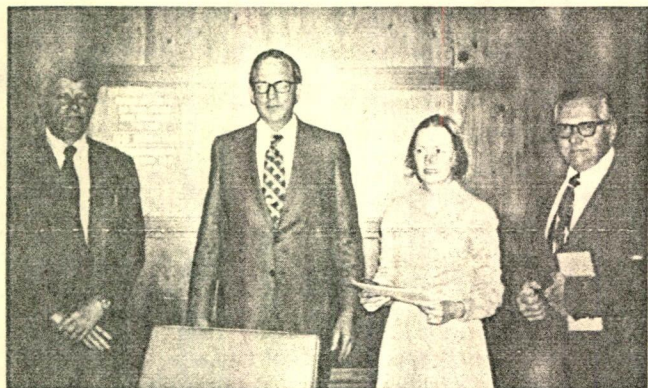
# American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists

## . . . BRIEFS . . .

VOL. 5, NO. 3

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES)

SEPTEMBER 1976



AIFRB representatives met with the Governor of Oregon last April. L to R: Director Roy J. Wahle, OR-SW WA District; Governor Robert Straub; Janet McLennan, Natural Resource Assistant; Robert Borovicka, AIFRB Vice-President.

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws and Policy Statement of AIFRB require the President to provide an annual report to the members. The second and final report for my two year term will be presented to the Board of Control at its September meeting and is generally summarized here without detail.

I have truly enjoyed being the President of AIFRB. The goals that we set for increasing membership, creating new Districts and expanding participation in U.S. fishery affairs have kept me busy and excited. The office is real and no one should enter it expecting to drift along for two years as a figurehead. All candidates for office should recognize the depth of our goals before accepting any nomination or appointment as committeemen, District Directors or National officers.

District projects and activities are not supervised by the President; therefore, any District accomplishments should be credited to District Officers and members. I have observed many significant accomplishments by the Districts and a sample of those may be found in the May 1976 issue of BRIEFS.

Through cooperation of the existing membership-at-large, our goal of expanding the geographical scope and activity of AIFRB has been partially achieved. We have established three new Districts: Northeast Gulf, Carolina and D.C.-Maryland-Virginia. As a partial result of this expansion, membership has increased by about 125 members, although we are normally growing by about 10 percent per year.

Through the cooperative effort of Vice President Borovicka, Secretary-Treasurer Bell, Secretary of Membership Best, the Board of Control and the Application Review Committee, we have further decreased the time required for processing applications. The Review Committee has

functioned exceptionally well and has responded quickly to requests for unscheduled meetings.

BRIEFS is now on a schedule of quarterly publication. The enthusiasm and competence of our Editor, Dr. James B. Reynolds, has made this schedule possible and he has received good support from the Districts in the form of material for publication. Most of the issues of BRIEFS are placing emphasis upon AIFRB District accomplishments, although the reporting of professional achievement of our members will continue to remain important.

Our Reorganization Committee, under the leadership of Past President Roy Hamilton, has devoted considerable effort toward formation of a plan to subdivide regional representation as a means of reducing travel costs supported by AIFRB for attendance at annual Board of Control meetings. The plan was discussed in September 1975 at the annual meeting but was not adopted. Since then, it has been modified and will be considered again in September at Dearborn.

The membership directory was updated and reprinted in July 1975. An appendix to that directory was printed in 1976 as part of a plan for annual updating.

Committees for the selection of outstanding achievers and for the nomination of candidates for the President's Medal of Science Award were appointed and have accomplished their objectives in a timely manner. A Committee on Educational Curricula is currently active, in cooperation with a similar AFS Committee, in examining existing curricula and investigating the most appropriate types of curricula in relation to present and future user requirements of fishery research biologists. Dr. Frank Williams is Chairman of the Committee.

As I near the end of my two year term in office, I express sincere thanks for the honor of being elected to this office and for the willing cooperation given to me by each officer and member that I have contacted. The job has been made relatively uncomplicated by the assistance given. The contact has been provided through many telephone conversations, correspondence and the following meetings:

\*Interim Board of Control Meeting, March 1975, Portland, Oregon.

\*Attendance and address to the Oregon-Southwest Washington District, March 1975, Portland, Oregon.

Attendance and address to the Florida District, January 1974.

Sponsorship (by AIFRB) and attendance at a hospitality hour-Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, Newport, Rhode Island, November 1975.

Board of Control meeting (and hospitality hour), Las Vegas, Nevada, September 1975.

Attendance and address at organizational meeting of the Carolina District, Beaufort, North Carolina, December 1975.

Discussion with members and prospective members in Galveston, Texas, January 1976.

Attendance and address to South Carolina and North Carolina membership of the Carolina District, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, April 1976.

Interim Board meeting and address at joint meeting of Oregon-



Southwest-Washington and Northwest Washington Districts, Seattle, Washington, May 1976.

Discussion with members about formation of a Gulf District, at Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission meeting - Petition for District designation begun, March 1976.

Board of Control meeting (and hospitality hour), Dearborn, Michigan, September 1976.

\*Travel paid by AIFRB.

—James E. Sykes

## DISTRICTS IN ACTION

### ALASKA—Louis Bandirola, Director

Included in recent District activities was an annual banquet on May 22 in Anchorage. Dr. Richard Gard presented a program on his research of the gray whale.

In a May business meeting, District members heard from John Palmes, USFS biologist, concerning the Tongass Land Use Plan. Part of the plan, calling for fish and wildlife habitat considerations, requires public comment. This effort is being coordinated by District member Bill Sheridan (M60). The District also has an active committee to screen and evaluate the effects of logging on stream habitat; members are K. Koski (A70) as chairman, Rick Reed (A73) and Steve Elliott (A74).

### NORTHWEST WASHINGTON—Henry Wendler, Director

Director Wendler provided Governor Daniel J. Evans with an overview of Institute objectives and roles—particularly regarding professional involvement in public issues. As a result, the Governor's office invited AIFRB, among others, to submit a list of potential nominees to serve on two Pacific Coast Regional Management Councils. The District responded with seven names for consideration by the State Secretary of Commerce.

The District held a joint meeting with Oregon - Southwest Washington, District. Director Wendler provided the photographs of the meeting which appear in this issue.

### OREGON - SW WASHINGTON—Roy J. Wahle, Director

A joint dinner meeting with the Northwest Washington District was held on May 19 at Tumwater, Washington. Forty-six members and guests were in attendance. Following



Guest speaker Bill Hershberger, University of Washington, addresses joint District meeting.



Joint District meeting attendees Frank Fukahara (left) and guest from Japan, Dr. Nichino.

the business meeting and dinner, District Director Roy Wahle introduced the speakers, Dr. William Hershberger, genetics specialist from the University of Washington's College of Fisheries, and Dr. Jack McIntire, genetics specialist from the U.S.F.W.S. Cooperative Fishery Research Unit at Oregon State University. In beginning the joint presentation on "Application of Genetics to Fisheries Studies," Dr. Hershberger pointed out examples of how techniques such as electrophoresis are being used to discriminate between races of fish and assess the genetic variability of stocks. He concluded by indicating that selective crosses of different hatchery stocks can produce hybrid vigor and that selection may be used to enhance desirable traits in hatchery populations.

With respect to part of the selection aspect, Dr. McIntire took exception to Dr. Hershberger's remarks and strongly advocated that efforts be made to reduce all conscious and *a priori* selection efforts in hatchery programs. He based his recommendation on the fact that selection for desirable traits will also result in selection for other undefined undesirable traits and could lead to decreased stock fitness. The remarks of the speakers were followed by considerable debate and questioning by the audience.

**NORTHEASTERN GULF**—A new District, Northeastern Gulf of Mexico, was recently organized. The new officers are J.Y. Christmas, Jr. (F75), Director; Dale S. Beaumariage (M74), Deputy Director; John M. Finucane (M72), Secretary-Treasurer; and Eugene L. Nakamura (F75), Membership Chairman. The Institute extends its best wishes for success to our new District and its members.

Note: A new District is also being formed in the Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia area; details were not available as this issue went to press. -Ed.

## REORGANIZATION

Under the chairmanship of Past President J.A.R. Hamilton (FF56), the Committee on Reorganization has submitted its recommendations to the Board of Control for consideration at the Board meeting in September. The essence of the report follows.

### The Motion

It is moved that the present and potential districts of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists will be consolidated into six regions or zones, said regions to be



identified by the Board of Control, and that each region will be represented on the Board by a District Director whose office will be rotated between districts within each region if said region contains more than one district. The Board of Control will consist of one representative of each region (District Director), all other District Directors, and two officers—the President and the President-Elect or Past President. The Secretary-Treasurer will serve as the ex-officio officer. The quorum for the conduct of business of the Board of Control will be six (one officer and five regional representatives).

#### Justification for Motion

Reorganization of AIFRB is necessary for two reasons:

- (1) An organization is required that will facilitate growth of AIFRB throughout North America and provide for equal representation among members of the profession.
- (2) A control or limit to the number of Board members attending Board of Control meetings is required, but this control must be consistent with Item 1 above.

#### Proposed Regions

The following regional arrangement is suggested for the consideration by the Board of Control at the September meeting. It is essential that the Board adopt this or an alternate arrangement at this meeting.

<b>Northwest:</b>	Alaska, Alberta, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Saskatchewan, Washington, Wyoming, Yukon and Northwest Territories.
<b>Southwest:</b>	Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah.
<b>Northeast:</b>	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island and Vermont.
<b>Central:</b>	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, South Dakota and Wisconsin.
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.
<b>Southeast:</b>	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

## NOMINATIONS

Ballots were recently sent to the membership to elect a new President and President-Elect. Election results will be announced this fall. The Institute thanks the Nominating Committee—C.H. Walburg (F73), SD as chairman; R.H. Stroud (F60), D.C.; and G.T. Sakagawa (M75), CA—for their fine work.

The nominees for President are Robert L. Borovicka (F74) and Richard J. Myhre (F71). Those for President-Elect are Eugene L. Nakamura (F75) and William J. Richards (F74).

*Note: As this issue goes to press, the election results have just been announced. Robert L. Borovicka is the new President, and Eugene L. Nakamura the new President-Elect. -Ed.*

## INSTITUTE ITEMS

An informal luncheon meeting of professional fishery biologists was held at the Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado on June 17. Paul Caplin (M73) arranged the meeting for those interested in AIFRB. Vice President Robert Borovicka attended the meeting and discussed the goals and

benefits of the Institute. A group of about 50 professionals reside in the Denver area who could be the basis of a new district.

\* \* \*

Dr. John (Jack) Donaldson is the new Director of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. He succeeds retiring John McKean this month. Donaldson, an AIFRB member, received his formal training at the University of Washington. He worked 11 years for the Washington Department of Game, then spent 9 years with Oregon State University. Since 1972 he has been Director of Aqua Foods, Inc., a commercial fish farming operation near Yaquina Bay, Oregon. The Institute extends congratulations to Jack for his achievement, and its support whenever he may need it.

\* \* \*

Salvatore A. Testaverde (A73), biologist at the New England Aquarium in Boston, has been awarded the 1976 Winston Churchill Traveling Fellowship. The award provides the opportunity to travel and work in the United Kingdom for a period of eight weeks. The purpose of Testaverde's project will be to broaden his experience in fish disease, water quality control, and methodology of mariculture of commercial flatfishes and crustaceans at established government and university laboratories.

## LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT AUGUST 4, 1976

Insofar as this reporter has been able to determine, the period since my last report (April 16, 1976) has seen little new legislation of major concern to AIFRB members. There have been two items of potential impact.

1. On July 26, President Ford signed into law a bill amending the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, administered by NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management. The bill authorizes a total of \$1.6 billion to assist coastal states and territories in developing and implementing coastal management programs, and for coping with impacts of offshore oil and gas production.

The new legislation has two distinctive parts. It amends the basic authority of the Coastal Zone Management Act to \$464 million, and establishes a \$1.2 billion, 10-year Coastal Energy Impact Fund to help coastal states cope with the impacts of coastal energy activity, including offshore oil and gas development.

The fund authorizes \$800 million in loans and \$400 million in grants to help states and communities provide public facilities (schools, highways, hospitals, for instance) needed to accommodate inflated coastal populations brought about by offshore drilling operations and certain other coastal energy activities.

The fund may also be used to plan for the socio-economic and environmental consequences of increased energy activities at the state and local level; to prevent or reduce environmental damages resulting from such activities; and to guarantee states and local bonds issued for dealing with energy impacts.

In terms of amending the Coastal Zone Management Act, the new bill extends basic funding authority through September 1980, allows states to receive a fourth year grant to develop their programs, increases the Federal share of program development grants from two-thirds to 80 percent with states contributing the balance, and provides an interim

period before final approval during which states may receive an 80 percent grant to complete the development program.

The bill also:

- adds three new elements to state programs, requiring planning processes for beach access, energy facility siting, and shoreline erosion control;

- requires state CZM agencies to give local governments 30 days to comment on decisions which affect local zoning actions;

- requires that plans for offshore exploration, development, and production must be consistent with approved state management program;

- establishes a mediation process for resolving Federal/State agency disagreements;

- authorizes \$5 million for four years (FY 77-80) for 90 percent grants to promote interstate and regional coordination in coastal planning and management;

- authorizes \$5 million annually for a national program of coastal research, study, and training, and \$5 million annually for 80 percent Federal grants to coastal states for the same purpose;

- Provides \$6 Million (50 percent matching grants) for States to Acquire, Develop, and Operate Estuarine Sanctuaries;

- authorizes \$25 million (50 percent matching grants) for states to acquire lands for providing access to public beaches and other public coastal areas, and to preserve islands;

- increases funding authority for coastal program development (Section 305) grants from \$12 million to \$20 million annually; and

- increases funding authority for program administration (Section 306) grants from \$30 million to \$50 million annually.

The bill also authorizes a \$2 million increase, to \$5 million a year, for administrative expenses and staff operations.

2. The Senate, on June 14, combined parts of H.R. 13035 and S. 3165 to Amend the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966. The House disagreed with some of the changes and the measure went to a Conference Committee on June 29. Among other things, this legislation would authorize \$3 million for each of the next three fiscal years for a program of international cooperation in marine sciences and technology to be conducted by the Administrator of NOAA. It would establish an Office of Marine Resources and Technology in NOAA that would contain the Sea Grant Office and a Coastal Advisory and Ocean Service Office.

—Robert V. Miller

## TO THE EDITOR

I would like to stress the need for the distinction between a fish biologist and a fishery biologist which George Eicher made in the February 1976 BRIEFS.

A fishery biologist is one concerned with and informed about fish as a resource. He studies the relationships between fish populations and the various factors and perturbations which affect the populations and their continued harvest. Too often fish biologists have been in the position of speaking, testifying on, or deciding fishery questions. A fishery biologist has to be a fish biologist but he is something more.

Kenneth D. Carlander (FF56)  
Iowa State University  
Ames, Iowa 50010

I read in BRIEFS (May 1976) that the Carolina District is preparing "A Code of Ethics for Providing and Using Data". I will appreciate it very much if you could supply me with the name of the person\* to contact so that I may obtain copy of the document?

To elaborate on the fishery management dilemma of public wants and needs (S.H. Taub, BRIEFS, May 1976), I have adapted (slightly) the following quote from Walter Bagehot (19th century British economist, journalist, critic):

Most resource managers live a sort of twilight. They have spent their careers in an atmosphere of probabilities and of doubt, where nothing is very clear, where there are some chances for many events, where there is much to be said for several courses, where nevertheless one course must be determinedly chosen and fixedly adhered to.

Clarence R. Hickey, Jr. (A75)  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

\*Interested individuals should write Walter R. Nelson, 305 Mansfield Parkway, Morehead City, NC 28577 -Ed.

## EDITOR'S CORNER

I recently read about an industry which discovered new profits after being required to recycle materials which they formerly regarded as waste. This is not an isolated incident. It is happening to manufacturers and distributors of gasoline, aluminum cans, chemicals, fertilizer, paper, and other items in a long and growing list. It provides more support for the economic soundness of an environmental ethic regarding policies of economic growth.

It occurred to me, however, that there is an underlying principle that applies to many other things we do, including research. That is, there are two ways to achieve progress: increase output or increase the *efficiency* of output. More is not necessarily better, but that may be the tempting path until one realizes what increased efficiency and decreased waste can do for morale, motivation—and profit.

In so many things, what we do (output) is often overshadowed by what we don't do (waste)—and our accomplishment (profit) suffers. Successful research does not automatically result from a larger budget for travel or equipment. The answers may be awaiting discovery in data and facts already gathered. Or in a more efficient method for gathering data. Or in a fresh approach rather than "business as usual".

Belt-tightening, in research or any human endeavor, gives us renewed confidence in our potential to achieve.

—J.B.R.

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