

Major Actions Taken by AFS Executive Committees

The following major actions were taken by the Executive Committee at two meetings on September 14 and 18, 1971 in Salt Lake City. For details, see the reports of Executive Committee actions in the *Transactions* for January 1972, volume 101, number 1.

The Executive Committee decided not to publish a Membership Directory in 1971.

It was decided not to publish the guidance brochure *Fisheries as a Profession* in 1971.

A study of salary scales and hospital-medical insurance for AFS employees will be undertaken by the Finance Committee, the report to be presented to the Executive Committee at its March 1972 meeting.

The following definition of Student Member was approved for incorporation in the membership application form:

"Any bona fide student of fisheries subjects who is formally enrolled in an approved educational institution is eligible for student membership, provided however that persons employed full time are not eligible."

Johanna M. Reinhart was appointed Assistant Executive Secretary-Editor, effective October 1, 1971.

In addition to the award to a student for the best annual meeting paper, a cash award of \$75 and a plaque were voted for the best technical exhibit, together with a plaque or a certificate suitable for framing to be presented to the faculty adviser of the student winning either award.

A list of "Threatened Freshwater Fishes of the United States" will be submitted to the *Transactions* for publication. Reprints will be sent to each state and provincial chief of fisheries.

The document "Guide to Hosts to Joint Annual Meetings of the American Fisheries Society and the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners" was approved for distribution to committees arranging annual meetings.

The Committee on Pollution Abatement was approved for new status as a standing committee. (This action was later endorsed by vote of the members at the business meeting on September 17.)

Sales to members of AFS future special publications will no longer be on the basis of a 50 percent discount, but at discounts of from 10 percent to 25 percent, as determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the chairman of the Finance Committee.

It was voted to hold the 1974 joint annual meeting of AFS-IAGFCC in Hawaii. Intervening meetings will be held as follows: Hot Springs, Arkansas, September 10-15, 1972; Disney World, Florida, September 9-14, 1973.

Because of costs, it was voted not to proceed with the preparation of the third cumulated index of the *Transactions*.

As approved by the Executive Committee and voted by the members at the business meeting, the bylaws were amended to establish a new Section on Fish Health.

The proposed bylaws of the four Divisions were edited to make them consistent with the Constitution and Bylaws of the parent Society; the Divisions will consider the revised bylaws for acceptance or rejection.

The four Divisions were authorized to conduct elections of officers by mail ballot, as well as by voice vote at annual meetings, should they wish to do so.

It was voted to authorize an ad hoc committee to work with the local Chapters to obtain consistency in their bylaws and to bring them into conformity with the bylaws of the Divisions and the parent Society.

Two possible forthcoming special publications are in production. One by a Committee on International Relations will deal with international treaties and fisheries. The second will be a publication compiled by the Committee on Chemicals in Fisheries and will deal with the use of chemicals and methods for their evaluation in fish culture

and management. Neither book is expected to be published before 1973.

As approved by the Executive Committee and voted by the members at the annual business meeting on September 17, the dues of the following categories of members were increased, effective January 1, 1972:

Active Members, from \$15 to \$20

Student Members, from \$6 to \$10

Retired Members, from \$6 to \$10

Foreign Members, from \$10 to \$12

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in St. Louis during March 1972.

Resolutions

Resolutions Adopted by the American Fisheries Society at its 101st Annual Meeting held on September 17, 1971, at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

RESOLUTION NO. 1

REGULATION OF MAN-MADE DISCHARGES OF

MERCURY AND OTHER HEAVY METALS INTO THE ENVIRONMENT

WHEREAS, problems with mercury pollution have greatly affected fishery resources all across the continent; and
WHEREAS, said mercury pollution has resulted in the closure of fisheries in thousands of acres of water resulting in millions of dollars of economic loss and unknown damage to recreational and aesthetic uses of these waters; and
WHEREAS, all the heavy metals, in addition to mercury, have been demonstrated to have an adverse effect on fish and aquatic life either through outright mortality or cumulative effects on sport and commercial fishes; and
WHEREAS, the unknown long-range damage of mercury pollution can be expected to persist for an undetermined period; existing and potential losses due to other heavy metal pollutants in the aquatic environment may also further adversely affect the fisheries productivity and the recreation value of these waters; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that problems related to heavy metal pollution and the demonstrated and potential effects of heavy metals be brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies including the President's Council on Environmental Quality; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the American Fisheries Society, assembled at its 101st annual meeting at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15-18, 1971, requests the Department of the Interior in cooperation with the appropriate government departments of member nations to compile comprehensive toxicity data on all heavy metals and combinations thereof, and to recommend national effluent standards.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

ADOPTION OF MORE REALISTIC

VALUES FOR RECREATIONAL MAN-DAY USES

WHEREAS, the public is becoming increasingly aware of the accelerating deterioration of the environment, the pollution of our rivers, lakes, and oceans, the desecration of the landscape, the pollution of the air we breathe, the loss of scenic beauty, and the loss of historically important landmarks and landscapes; and

WHEREAS, more and more people are turning to the outdoors, seeking recreation, enjoyment, hunting and fishing opportunities, on already crowded recreational areas, natural areas, lakes, rivers and hunting areas; and

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that the demand for and use of recreational areas, natural areas, and hunting and fishing areas will substantially increase within the foreseeable future; and

WHEREAS, the federal agencies responsible for protecting and providing for those areas and natural resources are restricted by Senate Document 97, Supplement No. 1, as to the values which can be used in computing fish and wildlife losses attributed to various federal projects; and

WHEREAS, the American Fisheries Society is of the opinion that fish and wildlife and other recreational activities have a much higher value than the values established in Senate Document 97; and

WHEREAS, the intangibles such as social, aesthetic, and historical values have not received adequate consideration in the past; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the American Fisheries Society, assembled at its 101st annual meeting at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15-18, 1971, does hereby respectfully petition the United States Senate to adopt a realistic value for recreational activities, whether it be man-days of fishing, hunting, driving for pleasure, bird watching, or other similar activities; and be it further

RESOLVED, that any new values established be adopted with a provision that values allocated to such man-days be adjusted periodically to reflect current economic levels.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

INTERBASIN DIVERSION OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLIES

WHEREAS, proposals for interbasin diversion of water for water supplies are seriously being considered in all parts of North America; and

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of the Season and
BEST WISHES
for the New Year

RESOLUTIONS—(From Page 3)

WHEREAS, such actions can result in serious ecological changes in both the yielding and receiving watershed; and
WHEREAS, other solutions such as desalination and re-cycling are less damaging possible alternatives; and
WHEREAS, planning agencies are devoting but minimal effort toward perfection of these alternatives; therefore be it
RESOLVED, that the American Fisheries Society, assembled at its 101st annual meeting at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15-18, 1971 is opposed to inter-basin water diversion until such a time as all possible alternatives have been thoroughly explored and determined to be unfeasible.

RESOLUTION NO. 4 COMMENDATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND OFFICIALS OF U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WHEREAS, the American Fisheries Society, assembled in annual convention in New York City, New York, September 13-16, 1970, adopted Resolution No. 1 entitled "Analysis of the Fish and Wildlife Role in Water Resource Development"; and
WHEREAS, said resolution requested the Secretary of the Interior to direct the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to initiate a comprehensive review and evaluation of those programs, policies, and procedures affecting the inclusion of fish and wildlife in federally financed or regulated water development; and
WHEREAS, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service did in fact cooperatively plan and initiate a program to comply with the intent of said resolution; and
WHEREAS, the Service sponsored a national symposium on October 5-7, 1970, which brought together representatives of nearly every state and major conservation organization in the nation for the aforesaid purpose and did also implement a regional workshop for the twelve western states on December 7-10, 1970, in San Francisco; and
WHEREAS, the symposium and workshop sessions were highly successful in identifying many of the problems and potential solutions, aiding state-federal relations, and affirmed the need for increased efforts in this specialized activity; and
WHEREAS, it is clearly evident that this effort should be continued and should include the federal water development and regulatory agencies; therefore be it
RESOLVED, that the American Fisheries Society in annual convention assembled in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15-18, 1971, does hereby commend the Department of the Interior for its prompt action in this matter and in particular the steering committee and those officials of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in and responsible for the Branch of River Basin Studies who directly implemented the program; and be it further
RESOLVED, that the American Fisheries Society requests that the review and evaluation process be pursued diligently to the development of sound recommendations for the promulgation of effective programs, policies, and procedures; and be it further
RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to the heads of all state fish and wildlife agencies, and the several agencies of the federal government concerned with implementing and regulating water and related land developments affecting fish and wildlife, and to the chairman of the national Council on Environmental Quality.

RESOLUTION NO. 5 ON THE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN FISHES

WHEREAS, the introduction of foreign fishes into North America is rapidly growing; for example, during the month ending February 28, 1971, over 4 million individual tropical fishes shipped in over 100,000 gallons of water entered northwest ports alone; and
WHEREAS, these fishes and the water they are transported in are a potential source of biological contamination because in most cases fishes are not examined for disease and water is of questionable purity; and
WHEREAS, these fishes end up in homes and in our natural waters, posing a possible threat to persons handling the fishes and to our native fishes; and
WHEREAS, many governmental agencies recognize the necessity of regulating entry of dangerous or questionable plants and animals other than fishes; therefore be it
RESOLVED, that the American Fisheries Society, assembled at its 101st annual meeting at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15-18, 1971 urges appropriate agencies in Mexico, the United States, and Canada to initiate and coordinate studies between fish pathologists and public health authorities to determine if the growing volume of live-fish importation, especially tropical fishes, constitutes a source of potentially dangerous biological contamination.

Third AFS Award of Excellence

At the AFS annual dinner in the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, September 15, 1971, President Robert M. Jenkins made the third Award of Excellence. The Award, which is in three parts, consists of a certificate, a bronze medal, and an honorarium of \$1,000. It was created in 1969 to recognize outstanding contributions to the advancement of fisheries science and aquatic biology.

The citation read by President Jenkins follows:

"Dr. William Edwin Ricker, eminent fisheries biologist of British Columbia, was the first recipient of the Award at the Society's 1969 meeting in New Orleans. Last September, at our centennial meeting in New York City, the second Award was conferred on Dr. Stanislas Francis Snieszko of West Virginia, distinguished investigator of fish diseases.

"And now, the agreeable duty devolves upon me to make the third presentation of our Award. The recipient is an internationally renowned author, educator, and scientist, and a former president of the American Fisheries Society.

"He is Frederick Ernest Joseph Fry of Ontario.

"Born in Surrey, England, in 1910, F. E. J. Fry obtained his scientific education at the University of Toronto, where he received his doctorate in 1936, majoring in ichthyology. His teaching career, begun at the University, was interrupted by World War II in which

he served in the Royal Canadian Air Force, rising to squadron leader. Returning to the University at war's end, he was advanced to professor of zoology in 1956.

"Dr. Fry's research has been extensive and varied. Particularly noteworthy have been his investigations in the vital statistics of exploited fish populations and in the influence of environment on fish activity.

"His published writings have exerted far-reaching weight in the advancement of ichthyological knowledge. Over a period of years his scholarly papers have appeared in the *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, the *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*, and other learned periodicals.

"The scope of his scientific achievements has won him much well-merited recognition. A signal honor was his designation as a Member of the Order of the British Empire. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a recipient of the Society's coveted Flavelle Medal. He has received The Wildlife Society's citation for exceptional scientific writing. He has been a Guggenheim Fellow.

"Professional and scientific bodies have elected him to high office. He was president of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography in 1951, vice president of the International Society of Pure and Applied Limnology from 1962, president of the Canadian Society of Zoologists in 1966, and president of our American Fisheries Society during 1966-67.

"While serving in these offices and carrying on a busy schedule of teaching and research, he has found time to be a consultant in fisheries to the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and to hold membership on the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

"Dr. Fry's useful and productive work has been characterized by broad learning and critical research, by creative energy and unusual powers of observation. His professional career has been notable for deep comprehension of the nature of aquatic life and its environment. In honoring him, we honor our profession.

"Dr. Fry, in behalf of the American Fisheries Society, I present you with this medal, this certificate attesting to your receipt of the Award of Excellence, and this check for \$1,000. Accept them as sincere manifestations of the admiration of your fellow members for your contributions to fisheries science and technology."

Report of the Student Assistant

Working in the executive office of the American Fisheries Society this summer has been rewarding, enjoyable, and very worthwhile. Perhaps the most valuable aspect of this position is the variety of duties offered. I have particularly benefited from attending conservation and natural resource meetings, meeting people in fisheries and other fields, and especially from working on Special Publication No. 8.

The student assistant program should definitely be continued; it can avail both students and the Society.

My exposure to the Society leads me to believe that although it recently celebrated its 100th anniversary, it is still a young organization. That is, membership, budget, and activities have seen their prodigious growth mainly in the last several years after the hiring of Dr. Robert Hutton as the first full-time Executive Secretary.

As the Society grows, however, it should become more involved in the biopolitical realm of the field, including social, economic, legal, and even international considerations. As close attention to these aspects should be encouraged, the AFS should provide discussions, talks, and publications pertaining to biopolitics in fisheries. It should also form official opinions or policies on larger issues if democracy within the Society is maintained and if tax exemption and membership are not placed in jeopardy.

Also, the Society should do more to set a high standard of professionalism in the field. The formation of the Board of Professional Certification is certainly a major step in this direction, but its influence and effect should be increased.

I am confident that more emphasis in these two areas will result in a more effective and active Society, well equipped for a successful second century of fish conservation.

Colin K. Harris