



American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists

... BRIEFS ...

VOL. 32, NO. 1

JANUARY, FEBRUARY 2003



President's Notes

I had the distinct honor and pleasure to travel out to Michigan State University on March 6 to present AIFRB's Special Group Achievement Award to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. Receiving the award on behalf of the Commission was Dr. Chris Goddard, the Commission's Executive Director. He indicated his deep appreciation for the recognition bestowed upon the Commission, especially since it was coming from the Institute composed of his peers. I also was afforded two separate photo-opportunities to make the presentation, i.e., once at a one-hour symposium sponsored by AIFRB which immediately preceded the annual meeting of the Michigan Chapter of the American Fisheries Society, and again at the Chapter meeting itself. On both occasions, in addition to making the ceremonial presentations of the award, I took the liberty to "talk up" the Institute and, hopefully, encourage additional membership, especially among students and younger colleagues. (I would remind and ask all District/Chapter Directors

and other AIFRB officers to do the same at every opportunity you get to do so.) I want to especially thank Dr. Dora Passino-Reader and Dr. William Taylor for their hospitality and for making all of the necessary arrangements. The evening before the presentations, I was also able to share an enjoyable dinner with Carlos Fetterolf, and Drs. Tom and Carol Edsall, during which, among other things, we were able to discuss several issues of concern to the AIFRB and its membership.

I will be holding a teleconference with the Board of Control and a few other officers and committee chairs on Friday, March 28, to measure progress toward achieving the 2003 committee goals and objectives that were set at the 2002 BOC meeting in Baltimore last August; to discuss other items of concern that might need immediate attention; and to begin preparations for the next BOC meeting in Quebec City this coming August. If there is some item any of you would like included on our discussion agenda, please let me know asap by e-mailing me at dickschaef@aol.com. In the near future, I will also be seeking suggested discussion/action items from you for inclusion in the BOC meeting agenda.

Regarding the August meeting, please be reminded that I am still seeking a volunteer to help Dora prepare for our annual reception which will be held just prior to the AFS meeting. If any of you know that you will be going to the AFS meeting, it would probably only involve arriving a day or two early to help her make the necessary arrangements. If you are willing and able, please let either of us know asap, Thanks.

Important Nominations Needed!

Outstanding Achievement Awards

Our Most Prestigious Honor!

We are soliciting nominations for the Outstanding Achievement Awards. This is your opportunity to provide nominations so that the AIFRB can recognize those individuals and organizations that are making outstanding contributions to our science. Two awards are given for each year.

Individual Achievement Award for 2004: The Individual Achievement Award is given to an individual who has made significant contributions to the advancement of fishery science. This is the highest award for achievement. Candidates will be rated on the following criteria: 1) significant publications; 2) exceptional service to the profession; 3) outstanding teaching or training of students; 4) important discoveries or inventions; 5) significant contributions to the advancement of fishery science. It is important that you address each criterion thoroughly in your nomination. The nominating letter should include name, address, telephone number and email address of nominee, a short resume of the nominee and a letter fully describing how the nominee meets the criteria above. Please include your name, address, telephone number and email address so we can contact you if additional information is needed.

Group Achievement Award for 2003: The Group Achievement Award is given to an organization or group within an organization with an outstanding record of scientific contribution to fishery science or fishery resource policy. It is the Institute's highest award for achievement and recognition of organizations that nurture excellence in fishery science. The organization will be rated on the following criteria: 1) sustained contribution of significant publications; 2) exceptional service

The AIFRB is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt nonprofit organization (EIN 61-6050711).

Swordfish Surge Back

Thanks to the gustatory restraint of chefs and gourmets alike, the once-vanishing North Atlantic swordfish has made a dramatic comeback. An October report shows that the population has recovered to 94 percent of healthy levels, two years after the conclusion of a successful campaign led by SeaWeb and the Natural Resources Defense Council. After stocks dipped below 60 percent, restaurants across the country agreed in 1998 to take swordfish off their menus until international quotas were reduced and fishing was limited in U.S. nursery areas. Both goals were achieved by August 2000, and as long as these safeguards remain, eating swordfish need not be a guilty pleasure.

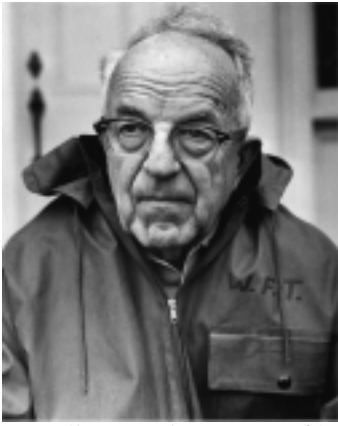
From: Sierra, Jan-Feb 2003

Swordfish Soup

4 pounds swordfish bones and scraps	1 teaspoon peppercorns
2 large onions, peeled and cut in half	2 cups white wine
2 large carrots, peeled and cut in half	Salt
1 large bay leaf	1 large lemon
2 pounds swordfish steaks	½ teaspoon saffron threads

Put the bones, onions, carrots, bay leaf and peppercorns in a large stockpot with water to cover. Add the wine. Bring to a boil. Add salt to taste. Reduce heat, cover, and simmer 1 hour. Strain the stock, reserving the carrots. Return the stock to the pot. Cut the lemon in half and squeeze about half the juice from each half into the stock. Slice the lemon halves about ¼ inch thick and add the slices to the stock. Add the saffron. Bring to a boil. Cut the carrot and the swordfish steaks into ½-inch pieces. Add them to the soup and simmer about 5 minutes. Ladle into bowls and float one of the lemon slices in each bowl.
Serves 8.

*From: Lobscouse & Spotted Dog
By Anne Chotzinoff Grossman and Lisa Grossman Thomas, 1997.
W.W. Norton and Company, New York. 304 pp.
A delightful culinary adjunct to the seafaring tales of
Capt. James Aubrey and Dr. Stephen Maturin by Patrick O'Brian.*



William F. Thompson 1964

investigations initially on the albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga*, and then on the Pacific sardine, *Sardinops sagax*, as the commercial harvest of this latter species began to increase.

The International Fisheries Commission (now the International Pacific Halibut Commission) was established in 1923 by treaty between the United States and Canada to investigate and regulate the fishery for Pacific halibut. Thompson, the logical choice, was appointed Director of Investigations for the newly formed Commission, left California, and began his work for the Commission in Seattle in 1925. Expanding his earlier Pacific halibut studies, he engaged a small staff of scientists that undertook the applied research necessary for the scientific management of the halibut fishery. Thompson remained as Director of Investigations for the Commission until 1939. During his tenure halibut abundance increased, as did the commercial harvest. The halibut fishery ultimately was considered a model of well-managed fishery.

Thompson was appointed Director of the School of Fisheries (now the School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences), University of Washington, in 1930. This appointment was initially a part-time position in addition to his duties at the International Fisheries Commission.

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission was established in 1937 to restore the sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, runs of the Fraser River, British Columbia. Thompson, by then recognized as one of the premier fishery scientists of the era, was chosen to be the director of this newly formed organization. He initially retained his other positions as Director of the "Halibut Commission" and of the U.W. School of Fisheries, thus holding three jobs simultaneously! Thompson followed his previous approach to fisheries research by building a small but talented staff of scientists and broadly attacking a wide range of research projects pertinent to the current fisheries problems. He directed the research that resulted in the construction of fish ladders at Hell's Gate on the Fraser River. These ladders were built to enable salmon to bypass migration obstructions caused by certain high water-level conditions. Thompson and the Commission were generally credited with restoring the abundance of salmon in the Fraser River. He resigned from the "Salmon Commission" in 1942 and returned to the University of Washington as the full-time Director of the School of Fisheries.

Thompson was the Director of the School of Fisheries for over 17 years (1930-1947). During his tenure, the school developed into a preeminent facility to train fishery scientists, and it graduated many individuals who subsequently became prominent fishery scientists and leaders in fisheries research and administration.

After the close of World War II, the salmon packers of Bristol Bay, Alaska, became concerned about the declining abundance of salmon in Alaska. In 1945 they asked Thompson to undertake a preliminary study of the situation and to make recommendations for action. Thompson visited Bristol Bay, reviewed much of the available data on the salmon fisheries of the region, and wrote a report to the packers. He called for long-term studies of the runs to various watersheds of Bristol Bay and noted that such investigations were then lacking. The salmon packers funded an expanded investigation by Thompson in 1946 and 1947. The salmon cannery of southeastern Alaska soon thereafter asked that Thompson also undertake scientific investigations in that region.

Realizing that a comprehensive investigation of salmon in Alaska would ultimately require a relatively large organization, Thompson organized the Fisheries Research Institute at the University of Washington. The university's Board of Regents approved the institute in 1947 and placed it administratively in the Graduate School and therefore distinct from the School of Fisheries. Thompson resigned the directorship of the School of Fisheries in 1947 and was named Research Professor and Director of the new institute.

Over the years The Fisheries Research Institute undertook detailed studies of Pacific salmon in various areas of southeastern, central, and western Alaska. In the early years, this research was funded mainly by the Alaska salmon industry. Later, the federal government provided major support for these studies. The Institute, well known for the high quality of its research, made major contributions over a 50-year period to knowledge of Pacific salmon biology. During the early part of this era, Thompson became the "expert" on salmon of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, and he was involved in most aspects of salmon research. Thompson maintained close relations with the Alaska salmon industry that, in turn, respected and trusted him. He generally

received broad support from industry and government for his research.

Thompson retired from the directorship of the Fisheries Research Institute in 1958 at the age of 70. He remained as a consultant to various fishery agencies, including the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (now the National Marine Fisheries Service), the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Thompson also remained close to the salmon fishing industry as an advisor. Many scientists and administrators held him in high esteem and welcomed his honest and forthright comments and criticism.

Will Thompson died on November 7, 1965. He left a legacy as a preeminent fishery scientist of his era. He influenced a myriad of fishery scientists by studying the characteristics of the fisheries, rather than the environment, to develop management strategies. Thompson's work with the halibut and salmon of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska became classic, but at times controversial, studies of commercial fisheries. He published about 150 scientific papers and was well known for his original studies of population dynamics of commercial fishes.

Under Thompson's leadership, the School of Fisheries at the University of Washington became world-renowned. He was the doctoral advisor for many of the principal scientist who carried out fishery work on the Pacific coast after World War II. He was also the major fishery researcher on the West

Coast during the interlude between the two World Wars. Thompson was known as a highly focused individual and an intense worker, who, at times, was possessed of a difficult personality.

Always possessing a high concern for ethics, Thompson helped found the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists in 1956 to ensure high standards in the profession. Thompson's pioneering accomplishments remain in high esteem today.

*Modified from: Marine Fisheries Review 63(2): 1-4
Thanks to Willis Hobart & Allen Shimada for this
submission.*

Carlander Scholarship Established

A scholarship in memory of Kenneth D. Carlander, who died November 21, 2002 (see *Briefs*, November-December 2002) has been established at Iowa State University. Donations may be sent to: Carlander Scholarship, ISU Foundation, 310 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50011. For information contact Robert Summerfelt, Dept. of Animal Ecology, 124 Science II, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50011 or rsummerf@iastate.edu.

AIFRB vs. the AFS A Giant Difference By Michael Hinton

With respect to questions about the difference between AFS and AIFRB: a critical difference is that AFS is an advocacy group. You can pay your dollars and belong. You can pay your dollars and with what amounts to minimum participation in attendance at their seminars and symposia and annual meetings, retain their certification as a professional, and you can renew it as long as you continue to send in money and attend the necessary stuff. You cannot buy your way into AIFRB – we are a professional society. Your invitation to join, and your advancement in rank are based not on what you pay but on what you do in fisheries science. You are recognized by professionals for your professional performance. So, does AIFRB condone or support advocacy for fisheries? Of course. We support the development of fisheries professionals, we support scientific input into decision-making processes, and we encourage our members to participate in the advocacy groups of their choice, while at the same time they adhere to our “Principals of Professional Conduct for Fisheries Biologists.” Does the AIFRB take advocacy positions? It may make a statement from its governing board that does not cross the line into lobbying on a political issue, thus it may present a white-paper based on scientific analysis or review, thereby maintaining its status as a professional society expressing the views of professionals. These are very significant differences in the construct and underlying philosophies of the two organizations.

As for what will draw old and new members to activities in your district: when these points of difference are drawn to the front, while acknowledging that AFS has a role to play in fisheries advocacy, I think it becomes easier for potential members to see the reasons for applying for membership in AIFRB. Too, you must point out that along with membership come actions that work to enhance their careers, including opportunities for assistance for junior professionals to attend conferences to present research, and the same for student researchers; letters of commendation to employers from District Directors and the President for excellent performance and advancement in rank – i.e. statements that note that the member has been recognized by his peers for his professional contributions to fisheries science. These are things that come not from paying your \$100 to AFS to renew that plaque on the wall, but by peer recognition of a member's professional performance.

I think that for too long this message has not gotten out – I think the only hope for AIFRB in the long term is for those now in leadership positions – and I mean ALL the District Directors and the President – to get this message to the membership

through action and letters that influence the members lives and employment and magnifies their personal pride in being a member of AIFRB. Now, go out and get AFS to let the professionals of AIFRB judge the papers presented at their symposia and annual meetings, and the same for other scientific meetings and events where fisheries papers are presented: the precedent has been set by the Northern and Southern California Districts!

Friedland Appointed New England District Director Pearce still working hard for AIFRB

Kevin Friedland, Director of the University of Massachusetts/NOAA CMER Program, has been appointed by President Schaefer as Director of the New England District. Former Director Jack Pearce has resigned in order to better fulfill familial duties and to maintain his role as editor of two scientific journals. Long serving and long-suffering Pearce will continue in the vital role of Chair of the W.F. Thompson Award Committee.

Members at Work: Two New Books

Beverton Lectures, Ed. By E.D. Anderson

The Raymond J.H. Beverton Lectures at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Three Lectures on Fisheries Science given May 2-3, 1994. (2002) Edited by AIFRB Fellow E.D. Anderson. Hard bound in dark blue imitation leather with gold-colored lettering (161pp).

In May 1994, Ray Beverton presented a series of lectures at facilities of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in Woods Hole, Massachusetts; Seattle, Washington; Auke Bay and Juneau, Arkansas; La Jolla, California; Beaufort, North Carolina; and Silver Spring, Maryland. The three lectures he gave in Woods Hole were videotaped, and have been transcribed and edited in this volume. These lectures are as follows: 1) Man or nature in fisheries dynamics: who calls the tune?, 2) Fish population biology and fisheries research, and 3) Reflections on 100 years of fisheries research.

On behalf of the American Fisheries Society's Marine Fisheries Section, copies are available for \$35 postpaid (in US funds) from Douglas Vaughan, NOAA Center for Coastal Fisheries and Habitat Research, 101 Pivers Island Road, Beaufort, NC 28526-9722. Checks should be payable to: Marine Fisheries Section AFS. For orders from Hawaii, Alaska, and outside the US please include an additional \$5 for shipping.

For an additional \$10, copies of the softbound volume, "Notes on the Use of Theoretical Models in the Study of Exploited Fish Populations", by R.J.H. Beverton, will be provided with the above volume. This latter book developed from a series of lectures from a course taught by Professor Beverton in Beaufort, North Carolina, in 1951, and was published by the AFS Marine Fisheries Section in association with his tour of NMFS laboratories in May 1994.

Submitted by: Mary Fabrizio

Imperfect Symmetry: Thermodynamics in Evolution and Ecology

By Lionel Johnson, Emeritus Fellow

The ideas developed in this publication emerged out of many years work on the freshwaters of the Canadian Arctic. The critical feature being that there exist in this region freshwater ecosystems that are amongst the simplest in existence, yet contain all the main features of interest in ecological research. In addition they function as completely closed systems for nine months of the year and are untouched by human activity. In this they provide unique examples of ecosystems that have reached a stable state, expressed most clearly in the dominant fish population, the characteristics of which are: a great mean age and a high degree of uniformity in size among individuals, a high biomass relative to a very low level of primary productivity and the capacity of the population to return to its original configuration when disturbed. Such characteristics indicate a state of least specific energy dissipation attainable, given the species under consideration and the total environment in which it exists.

On exploration of the literature, these characteristics were discovered, in the appropriate circumstances of isolation and freedom from interference, in many populations worldwide, both aquatic and terrestrial, plant and animal.

Such configuration presupposed the existence of two opposing forces, which approach equilibrium at the climax, the most stable state for the assemblage of species concerned. These forces are identified as resulting from the universal *Principle of Least Action* (minimum time-delay in the passage of energy, as encountered in most energy transfer processes), and its anti-symmetric principle, that of *Most Action* (maximum time-delay in energy transfer), action being measured in terms of energy times time (joule-secs).

These basic properties of living things provide an explanation for many observed generalities in ecology and

evolution: from “r- and K-selection” to the overall direction of evolution toward greater complexity and greater diversity.

Paperbound, 221pp. Available from: Torguch Publishing, 1021 Wildflower Place, Sidney, British Columbia, V8L 3R3, Canada.

Editor's Note: I am seeking a reviewer for this work. A volunteer?

They Do It Right! (and often!)

California Districts are frenetically active!

The Winter Season Banquet of the Northern California District was held on Saturday, January 18, 2003, at The Mandarin Restaurant in Ghirardelli Square, San Francisco. A 6:30 pm social hour was followed by dinner at 7:30 and a spectacular view of San Francisco Bay from The Mandarin. To accommodate members who indicated that they would like more vegetarian fare, we had two purely vegetable dishes, in addition to a variety of shrimp, chicken and pork dishes. The full banquet fare is listed below. Per person cost was \$36.50 including tax and gratuity. We recognized that this amount was a bit high for some of our members. Therefore, the District subsidized half of the dinner cost for students (\$18.00), and for any other member that so requested.

Banquet Detail: Appetizer - Spring Rolls; Soup - Hot and Sour Soup; Entrée - Prawns a la Szechwan, String Beans a la Szechwan, Cashew Chicken, Mu Shu Pork, Oyster Sauce Broccoli with Shiitake Mushrooms, Steamed Rice, Jasmine Tea; Dessert - Mandarin Flamed Bananas, Fortune Cookies.

Editors Note: Reading this right before dinner is hell. Yummy stuff!

We had a good turnout, great meal, and lively conversation. The other district officers and I again want to thank Summer Morlock for doing the leg work that made this year's banquet such a success.

On the heels of the USFWS decision that although warranted, the listing of the mountain yellow legged frog is precluded at this time by higher priority actions, the California Department of Fish and Game still has to play tug of war with itself regarding co-management of fish and special-status amphibian species, especially in the Sierra, Nevada. Mr. Stafford Lehr, CDFG Associate Fishery Biologist, presented his extensive insight and knowledge of this subject on February 27, 2003, at Captain Blyther's Restaurant in Benicia in a talk entitled, “California Department of Fish and Game High Mountain Lake Fisheries/Amphibian Surveys and Management Strategies”.

On March 27, we will be especially proud to have Dr. Gregor M. Cailliet, Professor at Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, speak on “Life Histories and Fishery Ecology of Sharks and Rays (or Elasmobranchs and other long-lived fishes) and the New Pacific Shark Research Center”. This event will be held at Lou's Village in San Jose.

The American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists (AIFRB), Northern California District, will be judging the student papers and student posters for the 2003 Annual Meeting of the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society and the California/Nevada Chapter – AFS. This year, the Southern California District of the AIFRB also will be assisting in the judging. All senior authors who are bona fide students and are presenting a paper during a symposia from Tuesday, April 15 (1:00 pm) through Thursday, April 17 (4:50 pm) are eligible to win big bucks for Best Student Paper and for Runner-up Best Student Paper. Best Student Poster and Runner-up Best Student Poster will also be judged, but the senior author must be a student. In order to qualify, the senior author (or a junior author) must be present during the official poster judging session.

Submitted by: Tom Keegan, Northern California Director

Two Interesting Meetings

Propagated Fish in Resource Management Symposium (PFIRM)

The PFIRM Symposium program, plus other conference information has been placed on the website at: <http://www.fishbiologycongress.org/PFIRM>. This Symposium, being in Boise, ID, June 16-28, 2003, will be of interest to anyone involved in the use of cultured fish in fisheries management. If you have questions, please contact the Program Chair, John Nickum at: <mailto:jgnickum@hotmail.com>.

Organic Aquaculture & Sea Farming 2003 Global Technical and Trade Conference & Exhibition

June 15-17, 2003, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Jointly with Vietfish 2003 International Fisheries Exhibition

InfoFish – Organic Aquaculture & Shrimp Farming 2003

Postal address: PO Box 10899, 50728 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Street address: 1st Floor, Wisma PKNS, Jalan Raja Laut, 50350 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Telephone: (603) 2691 4466/26914614/26914794 and/or Fax: (603) 2691-6804

Email: infish@tm.net.my or infish@po.jaring.my and/or Website: <http://www.infofish.org>

NOAA Fisheries 2001 Report Available

A succinct and colorful review of the status of the nation's living marine resources was released in late 2002. Featuring abundant photographs, colorful graphs, but yet packed with useful, if slightly dated, facts the document is an interesting read for any fishery professional.

Copies available from: Office of the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Telephone: 301-723-2239. On-line version: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov>.

Marine Fisheries Fuel the U.S. Economy

More than one-fifth of the world's most productive marine waters lies within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. The value of both commercial and recreational fishing is significant to the U.S. economy, to thousands of private firms, and to individuals, families, and communities.

- More than 170,000 people and 123,000 commercial fishing vessels are employed in the United States, the world's fifth largest seafood-producing country.
- In 2001, U.S. commercial fishermen landed 9.8 billion pounds of fish and shellfish, valued at \$3.3 billion (ex-vessel).
- The industry contributed an estimated \$28.6 billion (in value added) to the U.S. gross national product (GNP).
- Recreational fishing added another \$25 billion to the GNP.

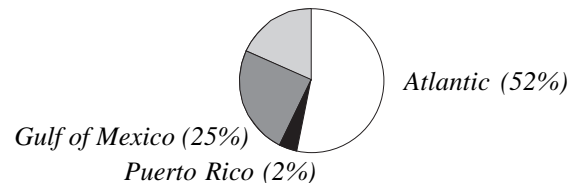
Regional Commercial Landings in 2001

Region	Pounds (thousands)	Dollars (thousands)
New England	635,162	\$646,447
Middle Atlantic	217,975	\$172,503
Chesapeake	617,244	\$174,968
South Atlantic	199,554	\$176,488
Gulf of Mexico/Puerto Rico	1,609,038	\$806,359
West Coast	1,137,333	\$317,221
Alaska	5,036,338	\$869,885
Great Lakes	18,818	\$17,844
Western Pacific	32,647	\$64,494

Recreational Fishing Statistics for 2001

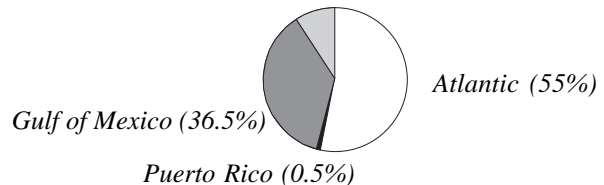
12.1 Million Anglers

Pacific w/o Alaska (21%)



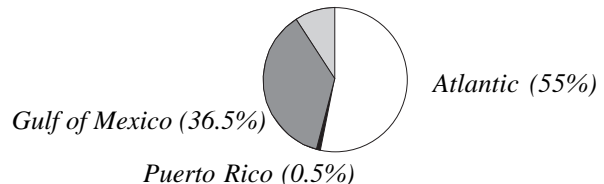
86.8 Million Trips

Pacific w/o Alaska (8%)



444.2 Million Fish Caught

Pacific w/o Alaska (8%)



Top 10 Commercial Species Landed in 2001

Top Ten by Quantity			Top Ten by Value	
Rank	Species	Pounds (thousands)	Species	Dollars (thousands)
1	Pollock	3,188,460	Shrimp	\$568,547
2	Menhaden	1,741,430	Crabs	\$381,667
3	Salmon	722,832	Lobsters	\$275,728
4	Cod	504,922	Pollock	\$236,923
5	Hakes	497,152	Salmon	\$208,926
6	Flounders	352,363	Tunas	\$207,300
7	Shrimp	324,481	Scallops	\$175,416
8	Tunas	331,100	Clams	\$161,992
9	Herring	300,488	Cod	\$150,157
10	Crabs	272,246	Halibut	\$115,169

Note: Data for the Western Pacific were unavailable at the time of this report's publication

From: NOAA Fisheries 2001 Report

North Carolina Sea Grant Announces Fellowship Opportunity

North Carolina Sea Grant is accepting applications for a fellowship opportunity for students nearing completion of an advanced degree program in natural resources or marine sciences. The one-year Marine Fisheries Fellowship provides a \$26,000 stipend. It is open to graduate or postgraduate students who are enrolled in master's, doctoral or professional degree programs at North Carolina universities and colleges.

The selected fellow will be placed, beginning July 1, 2003, with the N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF). The focus of the experience will be on an evaluation of DMF monitoring programs. The fellow will analyze historical data sets and perform gear efficiency studies. Recommendations from this research will guide DMF in determining if modifications in current fishery-independent surveys are required, as well as in interpreting historic monitoring data in future fishery management plans. "The complexity of future marine fisheries issues demands that the best and brightest students learn to apply their talents to resolve fishery concerns," says Ronald G. Hodson, North Carolina Sea Grant Director.

Applications must be submitted no later than April 18. Send a personal/academic resume; a statement – no longer than two pages – giving reasons for applying and educational/career goals; a copy of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; and two letters of recommendation from professors with knowledge of applicant's academic performance. Jeffrey Buckel, a North Carolina State University assistant professor of zoology, is coordinating the selection process. The selection will be announced May 19. Mail application package to Jeffrey Buckel, Sea Grant Marine Fisheries Fellowship Program, Center for Marine Sciences and Technology, 303 College Circle, Morehead City, North Carolina 28557. For additional information about the fellowship, contact Buckel at 252-222-6341, jeffrey_buckel@ncsu.edu or Louis Daniel, N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries, 252-726-7021, louis.daniel@ncmail.net.

Kind Notes Received

(Really! Not often but once in awhile.)

Thanks for the kind notes to the *Briefs*

Editor from Arthur Oakley and Henry Wendler who would enjoy hearing from friends.

New TED Rules Announced

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on Friday announced new rules governing the design and implementation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on shrimp trawlers in the waters of the United States.

The new TEDs will be required in U.S. waters of the Atlantic south of the North Carolina/Virginia border and in the Gulf of Mexico west of 81E W. longitude, and are intended to dramatically increase the numbers of mature and very large sea turtles that can get out of trawls. The rules will take effect in the Atlantic on April 15.

According to the December 2002 biological opinion that supports the new rules and analyzes the effect of Gulf and South Atlantic shrimp fisheries, the NMFS now estimates that tens of thousands more sea turtles are killed by the U.S. shrimp fleet than previously thought. NMFS estimates that increasing the size of the TEDs will reduce annual mortalities of leatherback sea turtles from 2,300 to 80. Mortalities of loggerheads will decrease from 62,000 to 4,000. As previously designed, the escape hatches in TEDs were too small to provide protection for the larger and more mature sea turtles.

From: Carteret County NC News Times, Feb. 23, 2003

Great Lakes Legacy Act Passes

President Bush signed the Great Lakes Legacy Act on November 27, authorizing \$260 million over the next five years for the monitoring, remediation, and prevention of sediment contamination in the Great Lakes. Decades of industrial pollution and growing housing and commercial developments have taken their toll on the lakes, which hold 18 percent of the world's fresh surface water. "This successful vote marks more than three years of effort to develop and pass this legislation by the Sierra Club, the Lake Michigan Federation, and others," says Emily Green, the Club's Great Lakes Director.

From: The Planet, Jan-Feb 2003

Two Points of View

Victory for Channel Islands Marine Reserves

A multi-year Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) campaign has culminated in new and heightened protection for the imperiled Channel Islands off the coast of southern California. The California Fish and Game Commission has voted to turn 19 percent of the waters surrounding the islands into a network of strictly protected marine reserves: an underwater wilderness where all fishing, oil drilling, dredging, dumping and other exploitation is prohibited. Taken together, the reserves represent the largest marine protected area off the west coast.

The Channel Islands are home to an extraordinary array of marine mammals, sea birds, fish and giant kelp forests. They also give refuge to several threatened and endangered species, including gray and blue whales, bald eagles, and brown pelicans. Although the northern Channel Islands are designated a national park inside a marine sanctuary, they have continued to suffer from overfishing as well as oil development right on its borders.

In January 2001, the Channel Islands were named to NRDC's list of BioGems – the dozen most endangered wildlands in the Americas – and we intensified a grassroots campaign for marine reserves. Some fishing groups worked hard to kill the new protections, but thousands of NRDC Members kept the pressure on state government.

From: Nature's Voice, Jan-Feb 2003

California Limits Recreational Fishing

In what many anglers fear may be the first in a series of nationwide closures, California Governor Gray Davis has shut the door on some of the most popular recreational areas in southern California. At an October meeting of the California Fish and Game Commission in Santa Barbara, the decision was made to close some 175 square miles of coastal waters surrounding the Channel Islands. This translates to about 30 percent of southern California's best fishing areas. Not only will thousands of anglers in the region no longer be able to fish, but local charter boats, hotels, restaurants and other businesses that rely on angler dollars will suffer. Losses in retail sales may reach \$50 million according to an analysis by a leading resource economic consulting firm.

California is second only to Florida in the number of anglers and the amount of money spent on fishing. More than 2.4 million people in California spend \$2.38 billion on recreational fishing each year. In excess of 43,000 jobs and \$60 million in state tax revenue is tied to recreational fishing, according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service data. "We all have an interest in seeing healthy fish," said Mike Nussman, president and CEO of the American Sportfishing Association. "The sportfishing community has supported focused closures as part of a larger management strategy, but this single minded philosophy of banning public access without scientific or economic merit is misguided."

Determined not to allow the California decision to set a precedent, anglers and conservation organizations, including IGFA, have united to launch the Freedom to Fish campaign. Tom Raftican, president of the United Anglers of Southern California, said, "the commission went blasting ahead with a ready, fire, aim approach. Other states need to take notice because they're next."

From: International Angler, 65(1) Jan-Feb 2003

U.S. Not Satisfied with ICCAT's Actions

The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) has adopted measures to address the problem of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing for tunas and swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT also extended Phase I of its rebuilding plan for white marlin and blue marlin through 2005. However, the management commission failed to reduce quotas for overfished eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna or to protect juvenile swordfish by limiting quota increases, two key issues pressed by the U.S. delegation. "On the whole, we were disappointed by the outcome of this ICCAT meeting," said Dr. William T. Hogarth, chief U.S. ICCAT commissioner and director of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries). "The total allowable catch for eastern bluefin tuna is way too high, and the total swordfish allowances for the north and south Atlantic Ocean will put significant pressure on the small swordfish that are a high proportion of the stock."

Hogarth conceded that there are some good items in the ICCAT package. "There is increased protection for small bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. Members also committed to work on integrating bluefin tuna management in the eastern and western Atlantic Ocean, and consider the mixing status between east and west bluefin tuna populations. This action will lead to a re-examination of the arbitrarily set dividing line that separates the two fishery management areas. ICCAT ensured that virtually all of the countries fishing in the Atlantic are now under its management by applying the new allocation criteria," Hogarth said.

ICCAT adopted a plan to maintain a list of large-scale vessels authorized to fish for ICCAT species. This action

should help eliminate fishing by vessels operating illegally and not reporting their catches. Vessels that are not on the authorized list will not be allowed to land their catches in ports of ICCAT countries or export catches to ICCAT countries.

From: International Angler, 65(1) Jan-Feb 2003

Last Voyage of the Valdez?

The *Exxon Valdez*, the notorious tanker that spilled 11 million gallons of oil into Alaska's Prince William Sound in 1989, has finally been pulled from service. After the spill, Exxon spent 11 months and \$30 million patching up the damaged ship. Renamed the *SeaRiver Mediterranean*, the tanker has been hauling oil from the Middle East to Europe for the past decade. But all that steel and paint couldn't repair the injury to the ship's reputation. Protestors often met the *SeaRiver Mediterranean* as it slid into port, and Greenpeace tried to sneak close enough to repaint *Exxon Valdez* on its side.

Designed to carry oil south from the Trans-Alaska pipeline, the tanker proved too big and expensive to keep operating on its new route and was left anchored and idle in an undisclosed Far East port. The ship's owner, an Exxon subsidiary, had repeatedly tried to move the ship back to Alaskan waters. But in October, a federal appeals court upheld a law banning the *Exxon Valdez*, or any other ship that had spilled more than 1 million gallons of oil, from entering Prince William Sound. -K.T.

From: Sierra, January-February 2003

Ordering Up Exotic Species Information in the Great Lakes

Wish you could get educational material on exotic species as easily as ordering a hamburger at a drive-through window? Great Lakes coastal resource managers say a CD-ROM they produced on aquatic nuisance species is the information equivalent of fast food. In addition to the seven ready-to-serve presentations on harmful exotic species impacts and controls, the "Exotics To Go!" menu dishes up 22 publications in Portable Document Format, or PDF, and offers lists of national and regional experts to contact for more information on exotic species across the country.

The scripts, images, slides, and talking points on the CD, created by the Great Lakes Sea Grant Network, can easily be adapted for a variety of exotic species in other regions. To ensure consistency between the presentations, exotic species experts from around the region followed a single set of guidelines, or recipe. All the materials on the CD, which took about a year to develop, were peer reviewed to ensure quality.

The "Exotics to Go!" CD can be ordered from Minnesota Sea Grant for \$2.50 plus tax by pointing your browser to www.seagrants.umn.edu/exotics/exoticstogo.html, calling 218-726-6191, or emailing seagr@d.umn.edu. It may also be ordered from Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant by going to www.iisgcp.org/pubs/br/cd.htm or calling 847-872-8677. For more information on the creation of the CD, contact Pat Charlebois at 847-872-0140, or charlebo@uiuc.edu, or Doug Jensen at 218-726-8712, or djensen1@d.umn.edu.

From: Coastal Services, 6(2) March-April 2003

to the fishery profession; 3) outstanding teaching or training of students; 4) important discoveries or inventions; 5) significant contributions to the advancement of fishery science. It is important that you address each criterion thoroughly in your nomination. The nominating letter should include name, address, telephone number and email address of the group leader, a short resume of the nominee and a letter fully describing how the group or organization meets the criteria above. Please include your name, address, telephone number and email address so we can contact you if additional information is needed. Also, please include a list of all the group nominators along with a short paragraph addressing how each nominator contributed to the Group Achievement Award nomination.

Deadline for nominations for these two awards is close of business June 6, 2003. Fishery scientists whose names were submitted and selected as runner-ups last year will also be considered. Submit nominations to Dr. Linda Jones, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, Linda.Jones@noaa.gov. For your information and help in considering nominees, listed below are the lists of Individual Outstanding Achievement Awards 1979-2003 and Group Outstanding Achievement Awards 1982-2002. If you have any questions, please contact Linda Jones, or committee members Jack Helle at Jack.Helle@noaa.gov or Bill Taylor at Taylorw@msu.edu.

Previous recipients

Individual Outstanding Achievement Award: 1979, Elbert H. Ahlstrom; 1980, James E. Sykes; 1981, F. Heward Bell; 1982, Richard H. Stroud; 1983, Kenneth D. Carlander; 1984, David W. Schindler; 1985, Peter Larkin; 1986, William G. Gordon; 1987, William F. Royce; 1988, Reuben Lasker; 1991, Robert L. Burgner; 1992, William W. Fox; 1993, Arthur D. Hasler; 1994, William E. Ricker; 1995, Raymond J.H. Beverton; 1996, Reeve M. Bailey; 1997, William G. Percy; 1998, John H.S. Blaxter; 1999, Saul B. Saila; 2000, John R Hunter; 2001, Kenneth E. Wolf; 2002, Fred Utter; 2003, Howard Bern.

Outstanding Achievement Award: 1982, Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences; 1983, Great Lakes Sea Lamprey Control Program; 1984, Harvesting Technology Division, NMFS, Pascagoula, MS; 1985, Sport Fishing Institute; 1986, International Pacific Halibut Commission; 1988, Southwest Fisheries Center, NMFS, La Jolla, CA; 1992, Cooperative Fish & Wildlife Research Units Center & Related Coop Units; 1997, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission; 1998, The Illinois Natural History Survey; 1999, National Fish Health Research Laboratory, USGS, Kearneyville, WV; 2000, International Pacific Halibut Commission; 2002, The Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

The W.F. Thompson Award for Student Produced Papers – 2001

The W.F. Thompson Award is given to recognize the “best paper” published by a student. The nominations should include a brief resume (5 copies) and 5 copies of the paper, which this year must have been published in 2001. Any student, foreign or domestic, is eligible, as long as the paper is in English, was written while the student was a BS, MS, or PhD candidate when the research was done, and the student was the first author. Papers are evaluated based on the scientific content, excellence in authorship, graphics (i.e. quality and information), use of the literature, applicability to future science and “management”, and general format. All papers (published in 2001) BUT SUBMITTED IN 2003 should be sent to: Jack Pearce (Chair, WFT Award Committee), 54 Upland Avenue, Falmouth MA 02540. Copies will then be sent to teams of referees for review and a final selection. ALL PAPERS MUST BE RECEIVED BY MAY 15, 2003. Winners will receive an appropriate certificate, be announced at the annual meetings of AIFRB and AFS, and be given a check for \$500. If the author of the winning paper is in attendance he/she will participate in the award ceremonies. Students may be nominated by a mentor, professor, any associate or his/her self. For information call Jack Pearce at 508-540-4572 or buzbay@cape.com.

The Inspiration for the Thompson Award

William Francis Thompson (1888-1965): a Preeminent Fishery Biologist of the Early and Mid Twentieth Century

By J. Richard Dunn

William Francis Thompson was a major figure in fisheries research on the west coast of the United States in the early and mid 20th century. He came to prominence in an era of increased awareness in the United States of the need for conservation of wildlife, and for over 50 years he was a major contributor to fishery science and management as well as to fishery education. During this period Thompson was arguably the most widely known fishery scientist in North America.

Born in St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1888, Will Thompson moved west with his family to Everett, Washington, in 1903. He demonstrated an early interest in the study of natural history and majored in zoology at the University of Washington, Seattle, from 1906 to 1909. David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), President of Leland Stanford Jr. University in Palo Alto, California, learned of Thompson's drive and dedication. Jordan offered Thompson a scholarship, and in 1909 Thompson transferred from the University of Washington to Stanford University where he became a research assistant to Jordan. Thompson graduated with a BA degree in zoology in 1922 and published ten papers on the taxonomy of marine fishes during 1910-14, mainly as junior author with Jordan.

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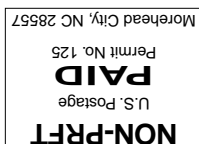
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BRIEFS, the newsletter of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists, is published six times a year. It is intended to communicate the professional activities and accomplishments of the Institute, its District, and Members; the results of research; the effects of management; unusual biological events; matters affecting the profession; political problems; and other matters of importance to the fishery community. Comments and contributions should be sent to the Editor, Dr. Gene R. Huntsman, 205 Blades Road, Havelock NC 28532, feeshdr@starfishnet.com. Subscription \$30 a year to Institutions and Non-Members. Officers-Richard Schaefer, 6211 Madawaska Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816, dickschaefer@aol.com - President; Barbara Warkentine, SUNY-Maritime College, Science Dept., 6 Pennyfield Ave., Fort Schuyler, Bronx, NY 10465-4198, synodus@aol.com - Secretary; Allen Shimada, NMFS, Office of Science and Technology, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, allen.shimada@noaa.gov - Treasurer. ISSN-8755-0075



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