

June 22, 1961

Minutes of 1961 Western Division
of American Fisheries Society Meeting.

8:00 p.m., June 14, 1961, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Chairman Hauck announced a quorum present and called the meeting to order. Dick Croker, who seemed possessed of inside information, suggested calling a certain room in hopes of getting missing members to the scene. This was done.

Mr. Hauck then welcomed the members and guests and called upon Dick Croker, 1st Vice-President of the parent society. Mr. Croker explained Woody Seaman's absence upon incorrectly quoted dates in the newsletter. He passed on Woody's plea for material for the newsletter, and said they were considering appointing a correspondent from each region. The American Fisheries Society will meet with International in Memphis, Tennessee, in September. One matter for discussion will be whether to continue to meet with the International or to change.

George Eicher was then called upon to make a stirring speech to gain enthusiasm for membership and explain what is being done on the national level. George stated that the society has reached a point where the profession needs a renaissance and a push. The most necessary ingredient for this is a paid, full-time executive secretary, but money is needed to permit this. We should get out and get more members to have more money.

Eicher went on to say that the National has a new vigorous, enthusiastic administration coming on and that it now offers more to the membership. The new quarterly permits getting publications out more quickly and on time. There is always the quarterly newsletter. Also certificates suitable for framing are being made up that will show that the member is a professional fishery

scientist. There will be certificates for various categories, including one for fish culturist. These will be issued free.

Fred Thompson, President of the Western Association, was introduced, as was Ray Johnson of the Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife. Ray, upon registering at this meeting, is now paid up in all divisions of the Society.

The report of the Membership Committee was given by Bill Alvord for George Holton, Chairman, who was not present. During the year 69 new members were obtained but 11 resigned, 2 died, and 24 were dropped for non-payment of dues. This is a net gain of 32 members. The complete report is made a part of these proceedings.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report was made by C. J. Campbell for Fred Locke who was unable to attend. It stated that two Executive Committee meetings were held; that about 600 notices of the meeting and copies of the program were distributed; and that routine business and correspondence had been carried on without cost to the organization, but that from now on with the collection of registration fees, this may change.

Acceptance of the report was moved by Pete Green, seconded by Bill Alvord, and passed unanimously.

Tom Barnaby reported for the Auditing Committee. It was reported to be an exhausting and difficult task to determine that \$3.25 in bank charges were paid from June 30, 1960 to March 23, 1961, and that there was \$72.73 in the bank. The report is attached. Barnaby moved adoption, seconded by Lew Gerlick and unanimously passed.

Cliff Millenbach reported on processing of papers from the technical sessions. The Western Association gave an estimate of cost of 50 cents per copy if all the papers were run at the same time as the rest of the proceedings. It must be on an advance subscription basis. The registration fee will cover

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this for those in attendance.

Chairman Hauck announced that certain changes in the by-laws of the Division were desirable and action should be taken on them. If approved here, they will go to Memphis for action by the parent Society.

1. (Changes to 13 western states and eliminates reference to Alaska and Hawaii.)

Passage move by Dick Navarre, seconded by Pete Greene, passed unanimously.

2. Section 8, paragraph a. Add "treasurer" at end of sentence to make the office Secretary-Treasurer.

Passage moved by Ray Hess, seconded by L. Gerlick, passed unanimously.

3. Section 11, paragraph b. Amend to require the appointment of the Resolutions Committee six months ahead of the meeting by adding a sentence at the end.

Moved by Millenbach, seconded by Meigs, passed unanimously.

Hauck said that no members of the Resolutions Committee were at this meeting, but Don Andriano and others who were asked to serve had worked ably and well, and he appreciated their efforts. Our resolutions have always been good, and two of the last four were adopted by the parent Society, after being guided through by Alex Calhoun. One was on high dam research and the other on pesticide control. They helped get current programs on these matters get going.

Don Andriano presented six resolutions for the Committee:

1. Refers to highway construction program. During discussion it was agreed to change the third whereas to use the new number for the Public Law 732 as it was amended, and to substitute "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act" for "Coordination Act".

Seconded by Millenbach, passed unanimously.

2. Refers to Senate Bill to provide for Fish and Wildlife Service to research game fish genetics.

It was agreed that Western Division of American Fisheries Society be changed to American Fisheries Society in the resolved paragraph.

There was considerable discussion pro and con on this resolution, and the bill it refers to was read and discussed.

Fred Thompson moved to amend the resolution to state that we approve the principle of the bill rather than unqualified support of the bill as it now appears. Seconded by Croker, and passed unanimously.

The amended resolution, seconded by Thompson, was passed unanimously.

3. Refers to efforts to facilitate establishment of an Executive Director.

Seconded by George Eicher, passed unanimously.

4. Refers to fishing on public lands.

There was much discussion on this resolution and its wording.

A motion to amend by softening the second whereas and specify BLM was made by Croker, seconded by Greene, and not passed.

Barnaby moved to amend by eliminating the second whereas. Seconded by Adams, passed.

Resolution as amended, seconded by Barnaby, and passed unanimously.

5. Commends parent Society.

Seconded by Jim Simpson, passed unanimously.

6. Thanks hosts.

Seconded by Millenbach, passed unanimously.

The resolutions are made a part of these proceedings.

Fred Thompson commended Ray Barker on the technical program and the group concerned. Ray extended his thanks and appreciation to those who helped him.

Hauck said that work has been done on last year's Resolution 4 which called for a survey of the technical and professional Societies and their effects on each other. A report was prepared and mimeographed by the Committee appointed and copies were available for those present. The report indicates little conflict and presents a good analysis of the situation. It is made a part of these proceedings.

Eicher asked if a method could be found to inform members who are not affiliated with governmental agencies of the time and place of the meetings farther in advance, to facilitate making reservations. Hauck explained we are limited by expense to one mailing. Gerlick suggested use of the newsletter.

It was moved by Cliff Millenbach, seconded by Alex Calhoun that the Secretary make proper distribution of the resolutions. Passed unanimously.

At this point Alex Calhoun taking note of the harassed conditions of the minutes taken called for a vote of non-confidence on the acting-Secretary. A record of the vote was unaccountably lost in the ensuing confusion.

C. J. Campbell presented the report of the Nominating Committee:

Chairman -	Cliff Millenbach
Vice-Chairman -	Don Andriano
Secretary-Treasurer -	Fred Locke

Crocker moved that the nominations be closed and the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot for the nominations of the committee. Seconded by Eicher, passed unanimously.

Tim Vaughn and Bill Arnold then escorted the new chairman to the rostrum. Hauck presented him with the enviable gavel and his congratulations.

Chairman Cliff Millenbach said he appreciated the opportunity to serve the group in this capacity, and would try to continue the rate of increase of the Society.

He stated we now have an encouraging and fine climate for fishing at the national level and this can well be our keynote for the year. He will do his best to forward the aims and wishes of the Society.

Millenbach then commended Hauck for his fine job and asked for and received a standing ovation from the membership for Forrest.

The meeting was adjourned about 10:00 p.m.

REPORT ON SOCIETIES IN THE WESTERN DIVISION
OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

What other steady growth in new professional fishery societies or associations will often allusion to the fisheries field has caused members of the Western Fisheries Society to wonder what relationship these organizations have to A.F.S. and what impact they may have on membership and future participation in the future of the society in general. Accordingly, this matter was discussed at the meeting of the Western Division in Salt Lake City June 1962, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to review the subject and make such conclusions and recommendations as appear appropriate.

The approach that was followed by this committee consisted of a general review of the various societies with a comparison to the American Fisheries Society. Because as this assignment was derived from the Western Division of the A.F.S., only societies and professional organizations in Western America were considered. The attached summary provides a few pertinent facts about the principal organizations known to the committee. Although many of these facts are generally known to the workers in the West, this summary is attached for the benefit of all members so they may independently review and analyze the various organizations for themselves.

The American Fisheries Society carries a certain air of distinction that is readily recognized. It is widespread in coverage, yet provides opportunity for regional concentration to the extent locally desired. Its national committees are alert to national problems and give attention to interests of the fishery worker in principal areas. Others can be developed at the will of the organization. Its membership, although principally consisting of professional workers, does permit and include nonprofessional laymen in the field, whether interested in commercial or sport fisheries. It also includes management as well as research workers, freshwater and marine.

To some this broad coverage may seem a disadvantage, but there has been no evidence that the Society has ever been dominated by nonprofessional workers, and it does not prevent affiliation with other organizations of local import or greater specialization.

The influence and importance of a good widespread, national organization is desirable, but such an organization does not provide the personal touch to the young worker in a specialized field that a local, small organization provides. Actually both contacts and organizations are needed.

There are so many fisheries workers on the Pacific Coast, and they have such a wide range of interests and they represent so many different levels of management that any risk of duplication of efforts in societies is more than offset by the opportunities available for the discussion of all kinds of problems.

Obviously, there is a limit to the number of societies with which a worker can maintain devotion and affiliation, but it seems that three or more are needed at the present time. One of these is the American Fisheries Society because of its national importance and recognition. The strength of the Western Division is dependent on local membership. In view of other western organizations perhaps it should not be encouraged to much greater activity than presently experienced.

A regional discussion group such as Pacific Fishery Biologists and the Great Plains Fishery Workers Association is desirable to provide an assemblage of fishery biologists to discuss without inhibitions any matters that are of regional importance at the time. This type of meeting and organization does not compete with the American Fisheries Society.

The American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists does not conflict with either of the above types of societies. Its purpose is to advance the theory, practice and application of the fishery science and to maintain high professional standards in so doing. The development of districts which might meet locally in discussion groups at frequent intervals is helpful to maintain active intermingling of these professional men and prevent stagnation because of distance from academic centers, or prevent barriers that often are created because of competing interests between their employers. The American Association of Fish and Game Biologists that has been recently organized has many similar objectives. Because of its newness, it is difficult to appraise its future.

Other organizations such as the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists and the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography are not in direct competition with the other fishery organizations because they stress specialization in particular facets of the fishery field that are not of interest to everyone. There are also other organizations of similar nature such as those pertaining to fields of aquatic entomology and hydrology. The Wildlife Society and the Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists are principally administered in favor of bird and mammal wildlife interests. Fishery members are a small minority.

June 12, 1961

Roy Hamilton
Peter A. Linkin
L. Edward Perry

Committee

NAME: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FISH & GAME BIOLOGISTS.

Membership: Approximately 50 (Organized spring 1961)

Qualifications: Graduates (BA or BS) in natural science with minimum of three years of full-time experience and currently employed in teaching or practice of fish or game biology.

Type: Active associate, members at large, honorary, sustaining, and student.

Geographic Area: North America.

Purposes:

- (a). To promote and maintain highest possible professional standards, ethics, skill and competence in the teaching and practice of scientific fish and game research and management.
- (b). To promote the conservation and proper utilization of fish and wildlife resources.
- (c). To seek and justify public confidence and rapport in the profession.
- (d). To protect and enhance the material interests of its members.
- (e). To participate in such activities as may bear on the profession and the interests of its members, and through which the above objectives may be implemented.

Dues: Not yet fixed, probably \$15 for active members

Publications: None.

Meetings: Organizational meetings held in California in spring 1961.

NAME: AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

Membership: Approximately 2,200.

Qualifications: Anyone interested in fish, fishing, and fisheries. Generally consists of those professionally engaged in fishery work, although sportsmen and nonprofessional men and women are also members.

Type: Active, life, sustaining, library, official,

patron, and honorary.

Geographic
Area:

North America. Western Division includes all states Montana from Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico west as well as Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Purpose:

(a). To promote the conservation, development and wise utilization of the fisheries, both recreational and commercial.

(b). To promote and advance the development and application of all branches of fishery science and practice, including aquatic biology, engineering, economics, fish culture, limnology, oceanography and technology.

(c). To gather and disseminate technical and other information on fishes, fishing, fisheries, and all phases of fishery science and practice.

(d). To hold meetings for the presentation, exchange, and discussion of information, findings, and experience on all subjects and techniques related to fishes, fishing, fisheries, and all phases of fishery science and practice.

(e). By such other means as may be appropriate, to unite and encourage those interested in fishes, fishing, fisheries, and all other phases of fishery science and practice.

Dues:

\$10 a year for active members.

Publications:

Quarterly transactions; bimonthly news letter, and special publications.

Meetings:

Annual, national in September, Western Division in June.

Name: AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FISHERY RESEARCH BIOLOGISTS.

Membership:

Approximately 250.

Qualifications: Fishery research biologists and teachers on fishery research biology all of whom must be engaged in fishery research biology.

Type:

Fellows and members.

Geographic
Area:

North America.

Purpose:

(a). To advance the theory, practice and application of the science of fishery research biology; and thereby to promote the conservation and proper utilization of fishery resources.

(b). To maintain high professional standards in fishery research biology, by recognition of achievement and by adherence to a code to be known as "Principles of Professional Conduct for Fishery Biologist."

(c). To do everything necessary, suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing purposes; provided it be consistent with the provisions expressed herein and with the laws under which this institute is incorporated.

Dues: \$5 a year.

Publications: None.

Meetings: None of national group. Local district organizations may meet at will.

Name: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ICHTHYOLOGISTS AND HERPETOLOGISTS.

Membership: Approximately 700.

Qualifications: Anyone interested in ichthyology and herpetology.

Type: Members.

Geographic Area: North America.

Purpose: To promote the study of cold-blooded vertebrates.

Dues: \$8 a year, students \$6.

Publications: Quarterly journal, Copeia.

Meetings: Annual, national and Western Division.

Name: CANADIAN SOCIETY OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERY BIOLOGISTS.

Membership: Approximately 200.

Qualifications: Persons who are or have been professionally

engaged in practicing or teaching wildlife or fishery research or management who have graduated from an accredited college or university with credits relating to the biological sciences.

Type: Members and student members.

Geographic Area: Canada.

Purpose: (a). To establish and maintain the highest possible professional standards in wildlife and fishery research and management.

(b). To develop all phases of wildlife and fishery management along sound lines in relation to proper land use and in accordance with the best interests of the community.

Dues: Members \$5.00, students, \$1.00.

Publications: Canadian Fish and Wildlife Newsletter.

Meetings: At least once every two years.

Name: GREAT PLAINS FISHERY WORKERS ASSOCIATION.

Membership: Approximately 190.

Qualifications: Fishery workers who are actively engaged in fishery work and have completed at least one year's service in an organization.

Type: Members.

Geographic Area: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

Purpose: The informal discussion and exchange of ideas between fishery field personnel on fishery problems.

Dues: \$1 a year.

Publications: None.

Meetings: Annual in February or March.

Name: PACIFIC FISHERY BIOLOGISTS.

Membership: Approximately 650.

Qualifications: Graduates of universities of recognized standing with a degree in biological science who are professionally engaged in fishery biological research and have completed one year's accumulative service in research following graduation.

Type: Members and members at large.

Geographic Area: Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Hawaii. Members at large are those who have moved out of this area, but retain membership.

Purpose: The informal discussion and exchange of ideas on fishery problems. The organization is not affiliated with now existing society.

Dues: \$1 per year.

Name: WILDLIFE SOCIETY.

Membership: Approximately 3,000.

Qualifications: All persons interested in wildlife management who have the endorsement of one or more members.

Type: Members, life members, honorary members.

Geographic Area: United States and Canada; Regions 4, 5, and 6 include western states.

Purpose: (a). The establishment and maintenance of the highest possible professional standards.
(b). The development of all phases of wildlife management along sound biological lines.
(c). The dissemination of publications to effect these ends.

Dues: \$6 a year.

Publications: Quarterly Journal of Wildlife Management.

Meetings: Annual

June 14, 1961
RESOLUTION -- I

WHEREAS, the construction of modern highways is in some instances detrimental to fish in that they block fish runs and cause material damage to stream alignment and spawning beds, and

WHEREAS, public access to fish areas is not always adequately provided for in highway construction plans, and

WHEREAS, Public Law 401, better known as the "Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act" has been determined as not applicable to highway construction;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Congress be requested to take the necessary action to extend the provisions of the Coordination Act to include federally financed public road construction.

James H. McGee
RESOLUTION -- 2

GENETICS AND SELECTIVE BREEDING OF SPORT FISHES

WHEREAS, the substantial contribution to agriculture of research in genetics and selective breeding of domesticated animals and cultivated plants is well known, and

WHEREAS, the practical advantages of developing strains of sport fishes having specialized physical or physiological characteristics advantageous to particular fishery management uses has been demonstrated by the exploratory research of several states, and

WHEREAS, the feasibility and desirability of establishing and maintaining genetically consistent strains of sport fishes to serve as test animals is shown by genetic standardization of a few aquarium species and by the utility of laboratory strains in mammalian research programs, and

WHEREAS, needed research on the genetics and selective breeding of nationally important sport fishes requires a magnitude and continuity of effort that can appropriately and best be provided by the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS, a Bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States, " to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies of the genetics of sport fishes and to carry out selective breeding of such fishes to develop strains with inherent attributes valuable in programs of research, fish hatchery production, and management of recreational fishery resources"

(S.1542): now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the President and the Congress of the United States, and the Department of the Interior, shall be advised that the American Fisheries Society here assembled does endorse and support the principle of S 1542.

June 4, 1961
RESOLUTION -- 3

WHEREAS, the American Fisheries Society has depended entirely upon elected officials and volunteer aid to carry on its official business;

WHEREAS, in some cases this has been a burden on the officials; and

WHEREAS, the Society is growing to the point that full-time executive attention to the daily business of the Society is needed;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society that the American Fisheries Society make every effort to facilitate the establishment of the position of Executive Director, American Fisheries Society, which will be a paid, full-time executive to handle the day-to-day business of the Society.

Passed

June 14, 1961
RESOLUTION — 4

WHEREAS, the great wealth of fishing privileges of the Western States is located on public lands, and

WHEREAS, the present Administration recognized the great need for public fishing, as indicated by the directive of the President to his Cabinet;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society does hereby express its appreciation for the adoption of such a policy, and extends assurance of the utmost cooperation to the Government agencies concerned.

June 14, 1961
RESOLUTION -- 5

WHEREAS, the officers and the executive committee of the American Fisheries Society made it a policy to invite more active participation of the Division officers and members in the affairs of the American Fisheries Society, and

WHEREAS, through this action interest has been strengthened and renewed at the divisional level, and

WHEREAS, the attendance of the officers of the parent Society at the divisional meetings has added a personal touch and stimulated interest in the parent body,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society commends the Society for its actions and policies, and urges their continuance.

June 14, 1961
RESOLUTION -- 6

WHEREAS, the State of New Mexico and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, and Commission, have provided exceptional hospitality in the Land of Enchantment and the City Different, to all delegates and guests of the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society, and

WHEREAS, convention facilities tendered by the various business, organizations, and agencies were outstanding in services and cooperative in action;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society does hereby express its sincere appreciation to all of its New Mexico hosts for the very informative and successful conference.