

tained elements of interest to workers in all fields of fishery science. Excellent facilities were provided and the sessions were well organized.

The meeting in 1965 will be held at the Penn Harris Hotel in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on 17-20 January 1965. The 1964 elected officers are Keen Buss, President; William Tompkins, Vice-President; and Jack Miller, Secretary-Treasurer and Program Chairman.

*The Report of the North-Central Division* was presented by Paul G. Barnickol, President.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the North-Central Division of the American Fisheries Society with President James T. Shields presiding was held in St. Louis at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel on 10 December 1963. The program is part of the Midwest Wildlife Conference. Ten states and the Province of Ontario were represented at the business meeting with 66 members present.

Secretary-Treasurer Keith Seaburg read the minutes of the 1962 meeting and reported a balance of \$70.28 in the division treasury. The minutes of the previous meeting and the Treasurer's report were accepted and approved as presented. President Shields reported on American Fisheries Society business meetings in Detroit and Minneapolis at which he represented the North-Central Division. He reviewed progress made on the election of national officers by mail ballot, the Society's insurance plan, and the employment by the parent society of an executive secretary.

Distinguished guests present were American Fisheries Society President John Gottschalk and First Vice-President George Eicher. President Gottschalk gave a report upon current developments in the parent society.

Lyle Christenson presented the report of the Resolutions Committee. Three resolutions were passed unanimously. The first consisted of a recommendation to modify the name of the annual midwest meeting from Midwest Wildlife Conference to Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference. The second resolution conveyed a commendation from the North-Central Division for the success of The Sport Fishing Research Foundation and a recommendation that the program be continued. The third resolution was an expression of appreciation to the conference sponsors.

Dr. William C. Starrett read the report of the Nominating Committee with nominations for North-Central Division Officers as follows:

President, Paul G. Barnickol, Missouri  
 Vice-President, Al Lopinot, Illinois  
 Kenneth Loftus, Ontario  
 Secretary-Treasurer, Keith Seaburg, South Dakota

Barnickol and Seaburg were elected by unanimous ballot but for the second consecutive year voting ended in a tie for the office of the vice-president. Kenneth Loftus was elected on the second ballot.

The Time and Place Committee, with John Funk, reporting, recommended East Lansing, Michigan, for the 1965 meeting. The 1964 meeting will be held in Bloomington, Indiana.

A motion carried to call to the attention of the Resolutions Committee for the parent society the problems of increased stream damage resulting from stream impoundment.

New business consisted of a discussion regarding a suggestion to recognize two outstanding student fishery papers given at the Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference. It was suggested that recognition be given for (1) the paper believed to contribute most to fishery management and (2) the one representing the best research. It was suggested further that this would not be a monetary reward and a motion carried directing the President to appoint a committee to study this possibility and to recommend for further consideration a procedure to implement the student recognition proposal.

Other noteworthy events in the North-Central Division included state meetings in Illinois and Missouri and the organization of a state chapter in Missouri. The Illinois chapter, organized in 1962, held its meeting in Champaign on 20-21 February 1964. Fifty-two members were present and meeting highlights included a discussion of overfishing and a tour of facilities at the University of Illinois and the Division of Natural History Survey.

Illinois chapter officers are Dr. William C. Starrett, President; Leo Rock, Vice-President; and Milton Bowman, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Missouri meeting, the second in this state, was held at the University of Missouri at Columbia on 28 February. One hundred nine fishery workers attended and 40 Society members participated in the business meeting conducted by John L. Funk. A Missouri chapter was organized and officers elected included John L. Funk, President; James W. Kahrs, Vice-President; and Willis W. Hanson, Secretary-Treasurer. A committee was appointed to prepare bylaws for the organization. Highlights of the meeting included a lecture on "The Management of Lakes and Ponds" by Dr. George W. Bennett, Head, Section of Aquatic Biology, Division of Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, and a panel discussion of new hatchery techniques led by Dr. Richard O. Anderson, Leader of Fishery Research Unit, University of Missouri.

*The Report of the Western Division* was presented by Robert C. Meigs, President.

A business meeting of the Western Division was held Sunday, 5 July 1964, in the Sheraton Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. About 50 members were present, with President Wayne Seaman of Colorado presiding and Chuck Campbell of Oregon substituting for Fred Locke as Secretary. Three resolutions were passed: one dealing with evaluations of fish and wildlife resources, one concerned with Columbia River fishery management policies, and one extending the division's thanks to the host state.

Following the election, new officers were introduced: President, Robert C. Meigs, Washington; Vice-President, Fred Locke, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, Paul Cuplin, Idaho; Nominating Committee Representative, Phil Roedel, California.

Group sessions were very well attended at the regular meetings with more than 100 in attendance at all sessions. Visual aids were liberally used which kept the audience interest at a high level. Of particular interest were presentations dealing with the use of computers to analyze data, electronic gear for tag recoveries, and automation in hatcheries. It would appear the only limitations as to how far we can go on "push button" fisheries management will, in the foreseeable future, be economic limitations.

Like other divisions, the Western is anxious to increase membership and meeting attendance. Money is the principal stumbling block, since states are limited generally to expense-paid trips for two or three fishery workers at the most unless the meetings are close to home. Most field employees are unwilling to pay travel expenses out of their own pockets and use their vacation time to attend meetings. Hence there is no real incentive for them to seek membership in the Society. Because of time and distance involved, this problem is probably more acute in the west than in the east. It seems to me that the most logical approach to solving the problem has been the foundation of local chapters. These meetings can be, and are attended by many who would otherwise drift along without any exposure to concepts of the parent society. The local chapters can do much to stir the individual's interest and stimulate him. This is bound to lead to greater participation and membership in affairs of the Divisions and the parent society and will infuse the organization with the new blood that is so necessary for the welfare of the Society.

The parent society should, in my opinion, lend full support and encouragement to expanding the program of formation of local chapters.

### Closing Business Session

The closing business session of the 94th annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society convened in the Vernon Room of the Haddon Hall Hotel at 3:40 PM on Tuesday, 15 September 1964, with President Gottschalk presiding.

President Gottschalk recognized Richard H. Stroud, who proposed the name of Clarence M. Tarzwell for honorary membership in the American Fisheries Society. The nomination was seconded by several members and carried unanimously.

President Gottschalk then introduced the Past Presidents in attendance at this meeting, adding their respective terms of office:

Edward Schneberger, 1962-63  
 Kenneth D. Carlander, 1960-61  
 James W. Moffett, 1959-60  
 Fred A. Thompson, 1953-54  
 Albert S. Hazzard, 1950-51  
 Seth Gordon, 1948-49

President Gottschalk then called on Albert S. Hazzard to present the revised *North American Fish Policy* to the Society for action. The policy as printed below was adopted by the Society unanimously.

### North American Fish Policy<sup>1</sup>

The American Fisheries Society, after broad considerations, has adopted the following policy to aid in the protection and scientific development of the fishery resources for the greatest possible use and enjoyment by the people of this continent. The policy embraces both recreational and commercial fisheries, including those for molluscs, crustaceans, and mammals. An objective is to promote and advance the development and application of all branches of fishery science and practice, including aquatic biology, engineering, economics, fish culture, limnology, and technology.

**Article I. Jurisdiction of Fisheries.** Constitutional responsibility for fisheries varies among North American nations; therefore, jurisdiction within each will have its own ruling. Specific internal problems should be under the jurisdiction of the state or province concerned; national problems or those involving joint waters should be handled by joint federal and (or) interstate or interprovincial agreement as authorized by the constitutions concerned. International problems are best solved by international joint commissions with adequate research and regulatory powers.

**Article II. Administration.** Administration of fisheries should be nonpartisan and by individuals trained and experienced in scientific management in this field. Adequate civil service protection is essential for effective research and to permit objective recommendations, appropriate law enforcement, and other management.

The agency charged with the administration of fisheries should have full power to establish and enforce regulations.

Because of the wide economic and social benefits from sport and commercial fisheries, costs of their development and management should not be solely the responsibility of licensed anglers and commercial fishermen. Part of the cost should be borne by general fund appropriations and taxes on industries which profit directly from fisheries.

Public access to sport fisheries is of paramount importance. Whether by ownership or constitutional right, such access should be preserved and expanded.

When conflicts between fisheries arise, settlement should depend upon the pertinent facts in each case. Many waters will support several types of fisheries to their mutual benefit. Where actual competition exists, the basis for proper regulations should be objective appraisal of public benefits.

**Article III. Research.** Progressive management requires full factual information obtainable through an adequate research program.

Research, conducted by trained personnel, must range from broad-scale studies of the relationship between populations and environmental conditions to detailed physiological and behavioral studies of individual fish species.

Constructive programs of research should be developed cooperatively by universities, foundations, and government agencies at all levels. Such coordinated effort should encompass fundamental research in all related fields, including economics and the social sciences.

<sup>1</sup> The original North American Fish Policy adopted by the Society in 1938 was revised in 1954 and has been further amended in the current (1964) edition. See *Transactions* for the years referred to for original publication and committee composition.