

resource. He served on the first committees that led to the formation of the International Commission for the North-west Atlantic Fisheries and became a U.S. Commissioner to ICNAF. After the demise of ICNAF he was quick to pick up on the domestic side of management with the formation of the Regional Fisheries Management Councils. Tom be-

came a member of the New England Fisheries Management Council and contributed in that body for several years. On and off, he is still involved in the fishing business. He served as the President of Suffolk University during the 1970's and now carries the prestigious title of President Emeritus of Suffolk University. Personally, I like to

remember Tom as one of the foremost leaders, contributors and supporters of fisheries research and fisheries management; certainly his contributions have been as great as anyone's in the United States in those areas. It is my pleasure to introduce my former boss and personal friend, Tom Fulham."

Rededication Address II:

Address by Mr. Thomas A. Fulham

"Mr. Chairman, distinguished platform guests, ladies, and gentlemen.

"I can help you out with the word Emeritus. It was described to me by a friend who said that it comes from two Latin words: "E" and "Merito". "E" meaning "out" and "Merito", "deserving"—deserving to be out—that's me.

"I am very pleased to be here today because it gives me the opportunity to do publicly that which I have done privately many times, and that is to express my appreciation and, by association, the appreciation of the fishing industry, to the scientists who work here at this institution, and have for the last hundred years and, please God, will work here for many hundreds more. As

far as I am personally concerned, it adds a facet to my life that I could have gotten no place else, and one of my principal teachers, Dr. Herbert Graham, is here today.

"Being a scientific camp follower for many many years, with no scientific trade, gave me an opportunity to learn what the fishery scientist does, and the contribution that he or she makes to the constituency that they support, namely, the fishermen, the fish dealers, government agencies, and the public at large. A very non-appreciative audience! I have often felt that to be a good fishery scientist, you should have the proclivities of a Cistercian Monk of the strict observance, because what you do

is largely not understood, not appreciated, and not supported very heavily. The people for whom you work really do not understand what you are trying to do. I am talking about your constituency, which is fishermen, fish dealers, members of the government, and the general public. But you continue to work at it and you continue to make progress because you are devoted to perhaps the most interesting, fascinating, and intriguing aspect of our earth's ecosystem, the open ocean and the creatures in it.

"That was the world that the scientists opened up for me, and it gives me an enormous amount of pleasure to speak here today. I wish that I could mention all the people who added that delight to my life. But rather, I will leave you with one thought. Agricultural science, as an organized science, is probably 5,000 years old; fisheries science, as an organized science, might be 300 years old. So, if the fisheries scientists get any substantial complaint from their constituencies, they can remind them that they have 4,700 years to correct it."

Mr. Peterson:

"The last person I will have the privilege of introducing, in all probability needs no introduction, at least not to this particular audience. He is Mr. William Gordon, the Assistant Administrator of Fisheries within NOAA. To most of us, he is known as the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, or, simply as the Boss.

"Bill Gordon earned his B.S. in Zoology at Mount Union College, and his

M.S. in Fisheries from the University of Michigan. He began his fisheries career as a biologist at the Great Lakes Research Station in Sandusky, Ohio, and I happen to know for a fact that, although he left there some time ago, some of his ties there are still very strong and Bill frequently goes back to talk with some of those same fishermen that he worked with back in the 1950's. He served as Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Laboratory in Sandusky in 1959 and 1960; he served

as Deputy Gear Base Director in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the early 1960's; he was on the Program Planning Budget Office staff in Washington in the late 1960's until 1970. He then moved on to loftier heights as Deputy Regional Director, then Director of the Northeast Region during the early 1970's. He then moved on to Washington, D.C., to become the Director of the Office of Resource Conservation and Management from 1979 to 1980. He was named to the office he holds today, Assistant Admin-

istrator for Fisheries in 1981.

"A review of that resume reveals that Bill Gordon had trouble holding onto a job. He moved around a lot and we are not sure whether the Peter Principle has worked yet or not.

"At any fisheries meeting you can divide the house on people who are pro or con on the views of Bill Gordon, because he is very outspoken on matters concerning fisheries, fisheries management, and fisheries research. That outspokenness is not so much in the form of official directives, but rather is a stimulus for most of us to do a lot of thinking about what we are doing and how we want to do it. That is one of the many contributions that Bill has made in the fisheries area. There is no ques-

tion in my mind, and I could get unanimous consent from people in the fish business, that when it comes to marine fish management, Bill Gordon is Mr. Fish. In Gloucester he was known as the Cod Czar; he now has become the Czar of all fisheries issues in the United States and certainly has the respect of his international colleagues as well.

"It would be very difficult not to be able to say positive things about Bill, and not just because he's my boss. He is a boss that I have been allowed the opportunity to differ with more than any other boss I have ever worked for, and I think that is a credit to Bill's management style. He entertains the views of people, he's provocative, he forces us to think and to look at issues, he allows us

the opportunity to exercise our responsibility and to do those things that we think are right, with the strong guidance of his broad experience. There is no question, and I know that I speak for the whole Fisheries Service, that Bill Gordon has to be one of the best Directors, if not the best Director, the Fishery Service has ever had. That places him in a class with some very notable people. There is no doubt in my mind that as a result of his career he will go down in the annals of fishery science as a person having made some of the greatest contributions to fisheries management and fisheries research in the United States. Bill, it is a great pleasure for me to introduce you, not just as my boss, but as Mr. Fish."

Rededication Address III:

Address of Mr. William G. Gordon, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA

"Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen.

"About the only thing Allen left out of that introduction is that some people have referred to me as the Marco Polo of NOAA. I guess I have been in a few places around this world at one time or another, sometimes in places where even my boss cannot find me.

"I think it is timely that we gather here not only to review the background of the Woods Hole Laboratory, but also to rededicate it. My sincere thanks to Dick Hennemuth and his staff for doing an excellent job of pulling this whole thing together. It has been a welcome respite to come here this week. I thought I was going to get away from the oppressive heat and humidity of Washington for a week, but didn't quite make that.

"I can think of no institution which has a prouder history of accomplishments and distinction in the fisheries arena, and that is anywhere in the world, than the Woods Hole Laboratory. Yet, despite its august past, I believe that the future holds even greater challenges and accomplishments for this Laboratory. People, like Spencer Baird who started it, and past directors William Royce, Herbert Graham, Robert Edwards who are here today, and now Richard Hennemuth, can take real pride in knowing that they put that hundred years on a good course.

"Today I want to describe the role the scientists here in Woods Hole have, and will play, in fisheries management. But first, perhaps we should look at some of the highlights of the past 100 years in the development and management of

the New England fisheries, since the waters off New England was the principal area to which the Woods Hole Fisheries Laboratory directed its efforts.

"We know that over 100 years ago, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, predecessor of the National Marine Fisheries Service, was begun amid concerns for the conservation of living marine resources which appeared to decline because of intensive exploitation. We are told that its first Commissioner, Spencer Fullerton Baird, engaged in lengthy and often heated discussions with fishermen. He listened, however, and became convinced that a rapid decrease in catches of fish had taken place in the previous 15 to 20 years. Sounds familiar! A joint resolution of Congress gave Baird the task of finding out why. His early observations uncovered several possible causes. Among these were man's activities resulting in the pollution of water, in overfishing, and the improper use of fishing gear. Again, it sounds familiar! Looking at those events we find once again, that there is nothing new in this world, except, perhaps, how we respond to events. The response to those early events led to the formal establishment of the fisheries research laboratory here at Woods Hole in 1885. In the interven-