

Awards

U.S. Department of Commerce
Seattle, Washington

The Publications Advisory Committee of the National Marine Fisheries Service has announced the best publications authored by NMFS scientists and published in the *Fishery Bulletin* for 1987 and 1988 and *Marine Fisheries Review* for 1986 and 1987. Only effective and interpretive articles which significantly contribute to the understanding and knowledge of NMFS mission-related studies are eligible, and the following pages were judged as the best in meeting this requirement.

***Fishery Bulletin* 1987**

Dean W. Ahrenholz, Walter R. Nelson, and Sheryan P. Epperly
Population and fishery characteristics of Atlantic menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. *Fishery Bulletin*, U.S. 85:569-600. Dean Ahrenholz and Sheryan Epperly are with the Beaufort Laboratory, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Beaufort, North Carolina; Walter Nelson is with the Pascagoula Laboratory, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Pascagoula, Mississippi.

***Fishery Bulletin* 1988**

Edmund S. Hobson and James R. Chess
Trophic relations of the blue rockfish, *Sebastes mystinus*, in a coastal upwelling system off northern California. *Fishery Bulletin*, U.S. 86:715-743. Both authors are with the Tiburon Laboratory, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, Tiburon, California.

***Marine Fisheries Review* 1986**

Austin B. Williams
Lobsters—Identification, world distribution, and U.S. trade. *Marine Fisheries Review* 48(2):1-36. The author is with the NMFS Systematics Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

***Marine Fisheries Review* 1987**

Arthur W. Kendall Jr., and Ann C. Matarese
Biology of eggs, larvae, and epipelagic juveniles of sablefish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, in relation to their potential use in management. *Marine Fisheries Review* 49(1):1-13. Both authors are with the Resource Assessment & Conservation Engineering Division, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, Washington.

John Alan Gulland 1926–1990

We report with sadness the death of John Gulland on June 24, 1990 after a long illness. He is remembered for his work on population dynamics and effects of exploitation on fish stocks, and for his clear insights into the problems of conservation and effective management of fisheries resources.

John Gulland trained at Cambridge as an applied mathematician. Early in his career, he joined the Fisheries Laboratory at Lowestoft. At this time, fisheries in the North Atlantic were rebounding after the hiatus of World War II and it had become clear that scientific management was required. Various international commissions were established for fisheries management, each of which had a scientific committee associated with it. It was not long before Gulland began to play a major role in these committees, insisting on obtaining from each participating country the data needed from their fisheries. It was his careful analysis of these fisheries data and his scientific conclusions that cut through the hypocrisy that was often a mask for political considerations.

In the early sixties, Gulland was loaned to Australia, which in turn loaned him to the Committee of Three, established by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in 1960 to carry out a scientific assessment of the whale stocks. Gulland quickly became such a valuable member of the group that it was expanded to the Committee of Four. After the Committee made its report, and suggested a substantial cutback in whale quotas, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations was given the task of continuing the studies on status of whale stocks. About this time Gulland transferred to FAO and continued this activity with the IWC for several years.

Also in his new post at FAO, Gulland began to work on the fisheries problems of developing countries around the world. He brought to these problems the same logical mind

and disdain for political solutions that he had earlier shown in his dealings with North Atlantic fisheries. His experience in FAO and a developing association with the College of Fisheries at the University of Washington led him to write several books. These include: *The Fish Resources of the Ocean* (1972), *The Management of Marine Fisheries* (1974, 1977), and *Fish Stock Management* (1977).

Gulland's many accomplishments have been recognized in many ways. He was named Keynote Speaker at the annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society (1977), and, more importantly, he was elected to the Royal Society (1984). He retired from FAO in 1984 and returned to England where he became associated with Imperial College, London. He continued to work on a variety of marine resource problems, as he was doing at the time of his death on 24 June 1990.

While Gulland was an outstanding scientist who developed much of fisheries science and management techniques that are valid today, he was not above "back-of-the-envelope" calculations. He would often use these to demolish opponents who were using apparently sophisticated analyses to obfuscate rather than to clarify. But he also had a delightful lighthearted side to his character. An incident that reflects this side of his personality occurred while he served as an adviser to the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources. The group arranged for him to visit the South Pole in January 1985. While there, he took part in a cricket match on the Beardmore Glacier (the largest glacier in the world). There was no doubt that this was the most southerly cricket match ever played, and as such he often stated that this was the capstone of his career.

Douglas G. Chapman

Erratum

Sturm, Maxwell G. de L., and Premila Salter
Age, growth, and reproduction of the king mackerel *Scomberomorus cavalla* (Cuvier) in Trinidad waters. Fish. Bull., U.S. 88:361–370.

The Abstract, p. 361, should be corrected as follows:

In the fourth sentence, L_{∞} should be replaced by L_t in both von Bertalanffy equations, and the male t_0 value should read 1.79 rather than 1.80.

In the fifth sentence, "...peak spawning from October through March..." should read "September through March..."

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