

ASLO BULLETIN

American Society of Limnology and Oceanography

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT: A Report Card on the Future of ASLO

John T. Lehman, Division of Biological Science, Natural Science Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 (Tel. 313-763-4680; Fax 313-747-0884; Omnet J.Lehman)

In December 1988, the officers of ASLO convened a committee of society members and charged them with developing a set of recommendations for changes in the structure and operation of the society. That committee, under the chairmanship of Kenneth Mann, issued the "Future of ASLO Report" which was circulated among members and was submitted to the ASLO Board of Directors for their consideration. Some of the recommendations have subsequently been implemented: L&O has had its publication schedule increased from 6 to its present 8 issues per year; a Bulletin has been instituted; basic changes have occurred in the editorial operations of L&O; and ASLO has added an Executive Director to its staff.

I am acutely aware that a large society such as ours rarely has an effective opportunity to canvass its members about their level of satisfaction with the goals and activities

of the organization. However, as one of the members of the original Future of ASLO Committee, I have a keen interest in discovering how you react to the changes that ASLO has implemented, and whether you would support more or less profound changes in the future. Moreover, I feel a strong responsibility to invite your comments now, at the start of my term in office, so that I may best direct our energy and resources toward the goals you most desire.

Accordingly, I've prepared a list of questions included with this mailing (on the middle four pages of this Bulletin for easy removal) on which I invite your response; an addressed envelope is included for your convenience. The questions encompass all the aspects of society business which I anticipate will need attention from the officers and Board members during my term: journal operations, meetings, goals of the society, by-laws, and staff. Please read my questions and write me your responses either on the questionnaire or in a separate letter. Don't feel obliged to limit your comments to the items I identified if there are

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other points that you think require serious attention. I will read each of your comments with interest, and I will report back to you in this column what I learn. I assure you that I ask your opinions not because I lack my own, but because I want to assess the will of the members.

I've been advised that requests such as this are not likely to elicit much of a response. I hope that proves

wrong. Several of you have commented to me that despite being life-long members of ASLO and regular attendees at national meetings, you feel no sense of participation in society decisions. No member should feel uninformed or disenfranchised in this society, and here is your chance to influence decisions and policy by the strength of your opinions. I am eager to read your letters.

ASLO NEWS

ELECTION OF MEMBERS-AT-LARGE AND PREFERENCES FOR MEETING CO-SPONSORSHIP

Polly A. Penhale, ASLO Secretary, College of William and Mary, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, VA 23062

The results of the 1992 election were submitted by C. Susan Weiler, Whitman College. Tellers were Amy Holt and Susan Weiler. A total of 667 Ballots were received by the deadline. The new Members-at-Large are Sally MacIntyre (University of California, Santa Barbara) and Bess B. Ward (University of California, Santa Cruz). Continuing Members-at-Large are: Benjamin E. Cuker (Hampton University), Nancy H. Marcus (Florida State University), Diane M. McKnight (U.S. Geological Survey, Denver), Barbara B. Prézelin (University of California, Santa Barbara), and Kenneth L. Webb (College of William and Mary).

Members suggested the names of the following thirty three professional societies as potential co-sponsors of ASLO meetings (listed in order of the number of votes received): American Geophysical Union; Ecological Society of America; Phycological Society of America; The Oceanography Society; North American Benthological Society; American Fisheries Society; Estuarine Research Federation; American Association for the Advancement of Science: North American Lake Management Society; American Society of Zoologists; American Institute of Biological Sciences: International Association for Great Lakes Research; SPIE Ocean Optics; Society of Wetland Scientists; International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (SIL); American Society of Microbiologists; American Chemical Society; Society for Environmental Toxicological Chemistry; Aquatic Plant Management Society; American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists; Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society; Canadian Society of Zoology; Freshwater and Marine Associations of the U.K; Geochemical Society; Geological Society of America; International Association of Meiobenthologists; International Humic Substances Society; International Society for Reef Studies; Marine Technology Society; Optical Society of America; SEPM; and Society of Systematic Biologists.

The May/June, 1993 ASLO meeting in Edmonton will be held jointly with the Society of Wetland Scientists, and ASLO is co-sponsoring the 1993 meeting of The Oceanography Society; ASLO members may register at the TOS member rate. ASLO is also working with AGU on plans for a joint Ocean Sciences Meeting in February, 1994.

POTENTIAL USES OF ASLO'S ENDOWMENT FUND

Darcy Lonsdale, Chair, ASLO Endowment Committee, Marine Sciences Research Center, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-5000 (Tel. 516-632-8712; Fax 516-632-8820).

On behalf of the ASLO Board members, and as the Chair of the ASLO Endowment Committee (other members are: Nancy H. Marcus, John T. McLoughlin, Barbara B. Prézelin, Kenneth L. Webb, John T. Lehman (ex officio) and C. Susan Weiler (ex officio)), I am seeking the opinions of the ASLO membership on what should be the intended purpose of the new Endowment Fund, which was established in 1992 to provide an additional source of non-dues income for activities in support of aquatic science and scientists.

Before we proceed, it will be necessary to: **1)** Identify the activities and programs the membership would most like to see supported by the endowment; and **2)** Raise sufficient money to initiate and sustain those programs. I am asking your help in both of these areas:

1. Please provide me with your ideas on possible uses of the endowment fund. It has already been suggested that it be used to:

- Encourage student participation in the aquatic sciences. To increase student involvement, for example, the Society could publish various career brochures, establish a program to coordinate student research opportunities, and provide funds for travel to its annual meeting.
- Encourage participation by minority students and individuals from economically developing countries. For example, funds could be used to subsidize ASLO membership fees, travel to annual meetings, and exchange programs.
- Generally increase scientific awareness. To increase scientific awareness, the Society could establish a national lecturer program, increase special symposia support, and fund library acquisitions of *Limnology and Oceanography*.
- Support ASLO Committees and representation of ASLO in new and existing initiatives that affect limnology and oceanography.
- Increase support for Student Travel Awards.
- Establish an ASLO Fellowship. For example, the Endowment could be used to support a one-year post-doctoral scholarship awarded to a recent Ph.D.

Given that there will be more potential uses than funds, it is critical that we establish a full list of possibilities before we prioritize them, so we know how we should

focus our initial efforts to best serve the membership. Please let me know if you have any ideas on uses for the Endowment fund.

2. Please let me know if you have any personal contacts with individuals, corporations or foundations which may be interested in supporting the ASLO Endowment fund directly, or in providing start-up funds for new initiatives. Endowments represent a continued source of funds through the investment and reinvestment of capital and use of only the interest (and generally only that above inflation) to support programs. It is imperative that we seek funds both within and outside the Society. Personal contacts with individuals, corporations and foundations facilitates the fundraising process. Your contacts represent a valuable resource on which ASLO could draw.

Please send your comments to me at the above address. While welcome at any time, your comments would be most useful if provided before November 15; they will be included in a summary for Board members.

DAVID L. KIRCHMAN NAMED INTERIM EDITOR OF L&O

John T. Lehman, President

I am pleased to report that Dr. David L. Kirchman has accepted our request to serve as interim editor of *Limnology and Oceanography*. I hope you will join me in welcoming him wholeheartedly to serve in a position that is singularly important to the scholarly interests of ASLO. Dr. Kirchman received his Ph.D. in Environmental Engineering from Harvard University in 1982 and is currently a professor at the University of Delaware in its College of Marine Studies. He is known to most of you through his fine work on microbial processes in aquatic environments. He has served most recently as an Associate Editor of L&O during the term of Dr. Peter Jumars.

The decision to name an interim editor was made at the Santa Fe meeting of the ASLO Board of Directors, to guarantee that editorial matters would continue to be conducted with the high standards that our members have come to expect. The exact model of the editorial responsibilities, including the costs and division of labor among Editor, Associate Editors, and Managing Editor's office was not resolved at that time, and hence the Board opted for some additional time to consider the best interests of members. Consequently, I am soliciting your opinions about L&O in this Bulletin with an informal questionnaire.

On behalf of all of us, I thank David for accepting so graciously this important responsibility.

Thought-Provoking Articles Wanted

The Bulletin was instituted to serve many functions, one of which is to provide a vehicle for discussion of important, timely, and controversial issues in aquatic science. If you have an aquatic axe to grind, idea to toss, opinion to air, or pearl of wisdom to impart, please send it to the Bulletin Editor.

ONR GRANT WILL SUPPLEMENT ASLO'S STUDENT POSTER AWARD PROGRAM

ASLO has received a grant from the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to support our student poster award program. ONR will contribute cash prizes of \$500 per award for up to three ASLO/ONR Student Poster Awards, to be presented annually.

ASLO began its Student Poster Award program in 1988, in order to encourage excellence and to recognize scientists sufficiently early in their career to have an impact on future research plans and employment opportunities. We hope that such recognition will encourage the best efforts of all individuals and recognize and promote excellence in all phases of aquatic science research.

The ASLO/ONR award will ordinarily be presented in conjunction with ASLO's annual meeting. In years when ASLO holds two meetings, ASLO's Award Committee will decide how to allocate awards among meetings.

The first recipients of ASLO/ONR Student Poster Awards are David T. Drapeau, Catherine A. O'Riordan, and Lisa Uttal-Cooke, for posters presented at the ASLO '92 meeting in Santa Fe. Information about their posters was presented in the last issue of the Bulletin, and their photographs will appear in a future issue of L&O. Special thanks go to David L. Garrison for chairing the 1992 Student Poster Award Committee, and to the many ASLO members who helped with the judging in Santa Fe.

The ASLO/ONR Student Poster Awards will next be offered at the ASLO '93 meeting in Edmonton, Canada. To be eligible for the ASLO/ONR Student Poster Award, the student must be an ASLO member and first author of research that has not been presented previously at ASLO or other scientific meetings. Posters will be evaluated on the basis of the quality of work, and clarity of presentation. Work in all areas of aquatic science will be eligible, including theory, modeling, and laboratory or field experimentation. Presentations will be judged on the basis of innovation and/or significant scientific insight as well as quality of experimental design and methods and the clarity of presentation. For tips on presenting posters, please see the article by that name on page 12 of this Bulletin.

National Institutes for the Environment (NIE) Newsletter Available

The Committee for the National Institutes for the Environment publishes the NIE Network News. Their Summer, 1992 issue summarizes the National Conference on the NIE attended by ASLO member Bill Lewis (see article, this issue) and follow-up activities. If you are interested in learning more about the Committee or receiving the NIE Network News, please contact Dr. Henry F. Howe, Biological Sciences (M/C 066), University of Illinois, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680 (tel. 312-413-0023; fax 312-996-2017).

MENTORS NEEDED FOR MINORITIES PROGRAM AT ASLO '93

Benjamin Cuker, CURMLO Committee Chair, Marine and Environ. Science, Hampton University, Hampton, VA 23668 (TEL. 804-727-5884; FAX 804-727-5084; OMNET B.Cuker)

Once again the Committee on Under-Represented Minorities in Limnology and Oceanography (CURMLO) will be conducting a special minorities program at the ASLO annual meeting. Society members are needed to serve as "Meeting Mentors". Each meeting mentor will be assigned 1 - 3 students who are interested in the field in which the meeting mentor is knowledgeable. The students will accompany their meeting mentors to several of the meetings sessions. It will be the task of the mentor to help the students plan session attendance, provide some interpretation of presentations, and to introduce students to other colleagues. Mentors should arrange to arrive by early in the afternoon on the day before the meetings so that they can get acquainted with their charges. Being a meeting mentor is fun and rewarding! Persons interested in serving as a meeting mentor for ASLO '93 in Edmonton should contact me at the above address.

ASLO COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Diane M. McKnight, Chair, ASLO Ethics Committee, USGS, 325 Broadway US4, Boulder, CO 80303-3328 (TEL. 303-541-3015; FAX 303-541-3015; OMNET D. McKnight)

ASLO currently has no written policy on ethics in the conduct of science. This has become an important issue within and outside the science community, and many scientific societies have ethics policies. At the request of Trevor Platt and the ASLO board, I have agreed to chair a new committee on ethics. Other Committee members are Robert W. Howarth, Charles G. Trick, Mary A. Voytek, and Patricia A. Wheeler. The committee will consider the broad issues of ethics in the conduct of oceanographic and limnological research and the desirability of having an ethics policy. Other issues such as having a standing committee and a set of procedures for addressing any ethical questions arising within ASLO activities, such as the journal, will also be considered. The committee will have a meeting in the winter 1993, and will present a draft policy to the ASLO board at the June 1993 meeting in Edmonton. ASLO members with opinions on an ethics policy or relevant experiences are encouraged to contact one of the committee members this fall or early winter.

REPORT ON NATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT PLANNING MEETING

William M. Lewis, Jr., Chair, ASLO Challenges for Limnology Committee, Dept. E.P.O. Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80302

The Committee for the National Institutes of the Environment (CNIE) hosted a planning meeting in Washington, D.C. on 28-30 May, 1992. Approximately 120 individuals or group representatives were invited to attend, and ASLO received one of the invitations. The Executive Board and the Challenges for Limnology Committee both

felt that ASLO should be represented, and I agreed to go because of my work with the Challenges Committee.

The purpose of the planning meeting was to make final preparations for the first official scrutiny of the CNIE proposal in Washington. The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences has agreed to sponsor an assessment of the NIE, and the CNIE is assembling materials for the assessment. In addition, the CNIE is preparing to begin working with congressional staff members who are sympathetic to or interested in the concept of the NIE, and is seeking some consensus on the definition and structure of the NIE proposal.

The meeting was organized by Steve Hubbel of Princeton University and Henry Howe of the University of Illinois, who are co-chairs of the CNIE. With several years of experience behind them, the co-chairs came to the meeting with some pretty definite ideas about the structure and scope of work for the NIE. However, the proposed structure in particular did not please many of the attendees at the Washington meeting. As a result, much attention was given to matters that had been presumed mostly settled.

According to the initial proposal of the CNIE, the NIE would be divided into six institutes: biotic resources, ecosystem management and restoration, human environment, environmental change, pollution prevention and mitigation, and sustainable resources. In addition, the NIE would contain three intramural centers: environmental education, national library for the environment, and an environmental assessment program. The institutes would primarily fund research through extra mural channels, and the centers would provide service.

The six proposed institutes were endorsed by scarcely anyone, but there was great difficulty in formulating an alternative structure that would be more widely acceptable. The co-chairs were obviously pained by the sense of backward movement, but ultimately agreed that some re-examination of the question of institute structure would be beneficial and important in assuring widespread support. Approximately four alternate structures were proposed (one by yours truly, to help justify the ASLO plane fare), but no resolution could be reached because the group was so large that the debates could not be brought to closure. It appears that the issue of structure will be resolved by a smaller group in a different setting. Possibly the revised structure will be less diffuse and more easily interpreted.

The meeting participants also dealt with the rationale and philosophy of NIE, which in fact was originally the intended main agenda item. There seemed to be broad agreement on several important points:

- the NIE must be unique and distinct from existing organizations;
- the NIE could play a tremendous role in strengthening environmental research within universities by providing money that is presently unavailable for the development of ideas that originate in universities;
- the NIE could legitimately claim to be unique in supporting research and disseminating information without

regard to political correctness or political pressure (there seems to be widespread support that these are problems in the present environmental information system in Washington);

- the NIE could support research and synthesis on environmental problems that are far too broad to be dealt with by any existing agency; and
- the NIE could fill a niche that is presently empty between research that is basic (disconnected from immediate issues), and research that is overly narrow (as is typical of many management agencies). The co-chairs and organizers pronounced themselves satisfied with the consensus on these important issues.

The NIE co-chairs have attempted to build a broad constituency. The meeting was attended by individuals from non- government organizations, universities, and a number of state agencies. The group included ecologists, social scientists, resource analysts, and a few engineers. The aquatic component was notably weak, probably reflecting the traditional terrestrial emphasis of ESA, whose members provided much of the initial guidance for development of the proposal. I made a formal request that the aquatic component be developed much more extensively. I also submitted some draft ideas for this and volunteered the help of ASLO in magnifying this component. These suggestions seemed to be well received.

Those who know much about the Washington scene have told me that prospects of NIE are relatively dim, primarily because NIE has not attracted enough political support. Even the ESA, which would be the logical first organization to sponsor the NIE, has withheld its societal approval, even though they passed a resolution calling for a NAS study of the NIE concept. The NIE is viewed by some ESA members as potentially competitive with the Sustainable Biosphere Initiative (SBI), which the ESA has now brought to life through a funding agreement involving several agencies, including NSF, and some ESA members have reservations about the proposed structure of the organization. Even though NIE may not have bright prospects at the moment, it is clearly a powerful idea and may have some unexpected successes or may be reborn in a different form. In my opinion, ASLO should vigorously bring its scientific agendas into the NIE proposal, and should do likewise with any other centralized proposal that stands any chance whatsoever of changing federal funding patterns for environmental science.

ASLO DEMOGRAPHICS

C. Susan Weiler, Executive Director

Thank you!!! Your diligent completion of the form on the 1992 dues envelope and response to my plea for membership information resulted in an 80-85% response rate for most categories, compared with a ca. 40% response rate last year. At the end of 1991, society membership stood at 3,592 (2,445 members with journal, 607 student members, 419 members without journal and 126 emeritus members.) Thanks to your efforts, we now know the

following about our members:

- We are a relatively youthful society: The median (and mean) age of the 79% who responded is 41.5 years. Of those who responded, 29% are 35 or under, 41% are 36-45, 20% are 46-55, 8% are 56-65, and 2% are 66 or older.
- We are well balanced in terms of interest in limnology and oceanography. Of the 85% who specified their field of interest, 50% consider themselves exclusively or primarily limnologists, while 49% consider themselves exclusively or primarily oceanographers (and 1% disappeared in the rounding-off process...). A full 23% specified interest in both limnology and oceanography.
- We are primarily biologists with strong interdisciplinary interests which represent the full range of aquatic science. Of the 85% who provided information on discipline, the percentages answering a code as their first or only response is given, followed by the percentage who specified it regardless of priority (88% specified more than one):

Discipline	% Response, first or only	% Response, any order
Biological	82	92
Chemical	10	43
Geological	2	13
Optical	0	7
Physical	2	16

- We work in a variety of habitats. Of the 85% who provided information on their environmental specialty, responses were as follows (88% specified more than one):

Env. Specialty	% Response, first or only	% Response, any order
Lakes/Res./Ponds	30	48
Rivers/Streams	7	31
Great Lakes	1	10
Wetlands	4	21
Estuaries	15	37
Coastal Ocean	21	46
Open Ocean	14	30
Most or All	3	6

In addition, at least 79% of members will have their telephone numbers listed in the next Directory, at least 53% will have fax numbers listed, and 24% will have e-mail addresses.

Although the data is not yet on the computer, by next year we should be able to assess the representation of men and women as a function of age, discipline, and environmental specialty.

The geographic section at the back of the Directory provides a nice picture of our international distribution, and a useful tool for locating individuals from a particular area.

Thank you again for helping ASLO obtain such a substantial data base. Data sets as complete as this are unusual and will be tremendously useful within and beyond our Society.

HOLGER W. JANNASCH RECEIVES 1992 CODY AWARD

Condensed from the Robert L. and Bettie P. Cody Award announcement.

Holger W. Jannasch has received the biennial Cody Award in Ocean Sciences. Robert L. and Betty P. Cody established the endowment to create an international award through the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. It recognizes preeminent accomplishments in oceanography, marine biology, and the earth sciences. Recipients are awarded a gold medal and \$10,000 prize.

Jannasch was born in Germany in 1927, and received his doctoral degree in biology from the University of Göttingen in 1955, and worked at Scripps as a postdoctoral fellow with marine microbiologist Claude E. ZoBell during 1957-58. Prior to joining the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in 1963, he was an assistant professor at the University of Göttingen.

Jannasch's research has focused on studies of the physiology and ecology of marine bacteria. In pursuit of this work, he has designed and developed a variety of highly sophisticated sea-going instruments for collecting and culturing bacteria from the deep ocean. His work has yielded valuable scientific information about the fragile nature of deep-sea food chains and the limited use of the ocean as a repository for society's wastes.

Jannasch and his colleagues conducted the first experiments on microbial decomposition in the deep sea. This serendipitous work was started as a result of observations made on a diver's lunch that had been retrieved after the research submersible Alvin was brought back to the surface after almost a year on the ocean bottom [Jannasch, H.w., K. Eimhjellen, C.O. Wirsen and A. Farmanfarmanian, 1971. Microbial degradation of organic matter in the deep sea. *Science* 171: 672-75; the work is nicely summarized in *Oceanus* 31(4), 1988, pp. 28-33, Lessons from the Alvin Lunch]. He and associates developed in situ deep-sea samplers and incubators in addition to pressure systems for work with barophilic bacterial retrieved in the absence of decompression. The deep-sea work later focused on microbial populations of the hydrothermal vent areas. He and co-workers published a paper in *Science* in 1980 that documented the occurrence of primary production by nonphotosynthetic organisms at the Galapagos Rift hydrothermal vents. Prior to this finding, sinking organic matter was thought to provide the only energy sources for life in the deep sea.

Because of his broad interests and active intellect, there is hardly an area of microbial ecology that Jannasch has not influenced. He has studied bacterial population dynamics in the chemostat and has worked extensively in unique environments such as microbial mats, symbioses between animals and bacteria, and others. His biogeochemical interests have concentrated on the microbiology of sulfur oxidation and reductions in the marine environment. He has provided many insights and concepts that are well known within the community of ecological scientists.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY PRESIDENTS MEETING REPORT

The theme for the 4-6 May, 1992 meeting of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents was "Systemic Reform in Mathematics and Science Education". Much of the program focused on the need to change the present college and university curriculum to better serve the needs of k-12 teachers. An important step in this direction is for universities to do more to recognize and reward outstanding teaching.

In keeping with the meeting theme, CSSP requested one-page statements from each member Society, summarizing their educational activities. Thirty two societies responded. The contributions were collated and distributed to the meeting participants; ASLO's educational activities are summarized below. In addition to these activities, some societies provide AV or other educational materials to individuals or classes or are somehow involved in curriculum development. Many produce career booklets or support a speakers bureau, and a few recognize outstanding educators through an award program. ASLO's new Committee on Education will be considering how best to address educational issues in the aquatic sciences.

Approximately 10 Resolutions were passed, mostly having to deal with education. Several addressed ethical considerations. One called for uniform federal guidelines for scientific misconduct. Another called for an expanded role of professional societies in setting ethical standards in science and protecting members who have made accusations in good faith or have been shown to be wrongfully accused. ASLO's new Committee on Ethics will be considering such issues in the context of the aquatic sciences.

Further information about the meeting may be obtained from Helga Fanciulli, CSSP, 1155 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202-872-4452).

ASLO EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

ASLO President John T. Lehman recently recruited Nancy H. Marcus to chair a new Education Committee, to consider how ASLO could enhance/expand our aquatic science education initiatives.

If you have ideas for the Committee, please send them to Dr. Nancy H. Marcus, Dept. Oceanography, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306 (Fax: 904-644-2581; Omnet: N.Marcus).

Present ASLO programs are described below:

Grades 6-12: ASLO has always had a strong program geared at providing information to interested students and teachers. At present, ASLO answers more than 1,000 letters per year. Despite the abundance of freshwater resources and fascinating questions in need of answers, the bulk of requests are for information about ocean science careers. Some are from students wanting information about specific aquatic science topics, or help with projects such as science fairs. Responses are generally handled through the ASLO

Secretary, and passed on to specialists from the membership when necessary.

Undergraduate and Graduate Students: ASLO offers substantially reduced membership rates to students for up to 5 years. Membership includes a subscription to L&O. As the most frequently cited journal in both limnology and oceanography, L&O is a particularly valuable resource for students. In addition, ASLO provides reduced registration fees for all students attending ASLO meetings and some student travel stipends are available to students making oral or poster presentations. ASLO also recognizes and encourages excellence through awards for outstanding posters presented by students at ASLO meetings. ASLO recently obtained a grant from ONR to support up to three \$500 cash prizes annually to accompany ASLO's Student Poster Awards.

Committee on Under-Represented Minorities in Limnology and Oceanography (CURMLO): ASLO established the CURMLO in 1989, through the leadership of Benjamin E. Cuker. This committee has promoted the participation of underrepresented minorities in aquatic science through special programs at its annual meetings. As with other scientific fields, most minorities are underrepresented in the aquatic sciences, particularly at the Ph.D. level. ASLO's major effort is to tap the existing pool of minority students that have been exposed to aquatic sciences, and to encourage them to pursue further training and professional involvement in the field. Students participate in special events organized before and in conjunction with annual meetings. A pre-conference workshop is generally held to orient students on the "form and function" of scientific meetings, and provide preparatory talks on meeting themes. Workshop speakers and others from ASLO serve as mentors and role models for the students throughout the meetings.

Public Education: Outreach efforts by ASLO include resolutions on aquatic science topics, publication of reports on scientific issues in a format that should be of use within and outside the aquatic science community, and the presentation of testimony on various issues relating to aquatic science. ASLO has always responded to requests for information or recommendations made by members of the general public and policy makers.

REPORT ON BES/ASLO AQUATIC ECOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

C. Susan Weiler, Executive Director

This April was an historic occasion, as ASLO co-sponsored (with The British Ecological Society) its first meeting outside North America. The meeting was held April 5-8 in Cork, Ireland. The BES generally holds two meetings each year. One is the "Winter Meeting", similar to ASLO's Annual Meeting. It also holds a smaller symposium with invited speakers, which focuses on a particular theme.

This year the symposium theme was Aquatic Ecology, and BES asked ASLO participate as a co-sponsor. The

invitation was extended to Trevor Platt as President, and approved by the Board as it provided a timely opportunity for ASLO to implement its plan to increase international interactions.

The joint BES/ASLO Symposium on Aquatic Ecology was attended by 192 individuals from Austria, Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United States, and Wales. The Program consisted of 19 Plenary speakers and two Poster sessions, spread over 3.5 days. The symposium focused on questions of scale, pattern and process in aquatic systems ranging from stream headwaters to the deep sea. Plenary talks lasted 45 minutes each, including time for questions and discussion. Eight of the Plenary talks were presented by ASLO members. The full list of speakers appeared in the Fall, 1991 Communication to Members. Two Plenary talks (10% of total) were presented by women, including one by ASLO member Nancy Grimm.

The quality of the talks was generally high, and the resulting publication should be excellent. Blackwell will be publishing the Symposium proceedings, and it will be available to participants at a 50% discount. BES is presently checking with Blackwell to determine whether the discount will be extended to all BES and ASLO members, or just the meeting participants.

I won't report on the Science, since all the papers will be published in the Proceeding volume. Outside the science, the most common topic of conversation was the funding climate. It was disturbing to hear that the funding situation in most of Europe appears to be no better than in the U.S. and Canada. Particular concern was raised about how to increase ties with Eastern Europe. The fact that environmental degradation has been so severe in these countries makes it imperative that links be established.

University Curricula in Oceanography and Related Fields

The Marine Technology Society has compiled a Guide to U.S. academic and technical programs in oceanography and related fields. The 204-page compendium entitled University Curricula in Oceanography and Related Fields is available from the Marine Technology Society, 1825 K St. NW Suite 203, Washington, DC 20006.

Challenges Facing Women in Science

ASLO member Clarice M. Yentsch and colleague Carl J. Sindermann have co-authored a new book, *THE WOMAN SCIENTIST: Meeting the Challenges for a Successful Career* (Plenum Press, ISBN 0-306-44131-4, \$24.95). If it is not yet at a bookstore near you, it may be ordered directly from Plenum Press, 233 Spring St., NY, NY 10013 (Tel. 800-221-9369).

U.S. GOVERNMENT RULING ON PARTICIPATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Richard M. Jones, Public Information Division, American Institute of Physics (Tel. 202-332-9661; Fax 202-232-9961; e-mail: FYI@PINET.AIP.ORG or FYI@AIP.BITNET)

The following text, courtesy of the American Institute of Physics FYI Service, addresses the regulations concerning participation of federal employees in professional Societies. The AIP's FYI Service is distributed by e-mail only, and can be routed through most nodes. To sign up for FYI, please contact Richard Jones or Audrey Leath at the above address.

Government Fails to Issue "Participation in Professional Associations" Rules (FYI No. 107, August 10, 1992)

Federal employees who participate in the activities of professional organizations will be able, for at least the time being, to continue their participation under new standards issued today by the Office of Government Ethics (OGE).

On July 23, 1991, OGE issued proposed regulations to standardize rules of conduct for federal employees. One section of the regulations would have, in the opinion of many scientists, greatly reduced their ability to serve as society officers or in other capacities. At that time, OGE stated, "...there is a perception on the part of some employees that involvement in these activities is part and parcel of their Federal employment. Unless participation is specifically authorized as part of their official duties, it is not."

In reaction to the issue of society participation, an October hearing was held by a House committee, at which OGE Director Steven Potts admitted, "It was not our

intention to unduly inhibit participation by federal employees in professional societies." Potts remarked that he was "frankly surprised" at the over 1,000 comments received by OGE on the proposed standards. On December 9, 1991, OGE advised professional associations that it was deleting the previously published proposed regulations.

The "final rule" standards published in the August 7 issue of "The Federal Register" take this an additional step. On page 35035, OGE states "The overwhelming consensus of those who commented is that [the proposed standard] needs to be revisited. Accordingly, OGE has deleted the text of [the proposed standard] from this final rule. We have reserved [withdrawn for future consideration] this section, however, and anticipate that we will issue a new proposed rule on participation at a later date."

OGE adds that federal employees should continue to abide by currently existing restrictions and regulations. Federal employees should consult page 35035 of the August 7 issue of "The Federal Register" for OGE's exact wording regarding participation in professional associations.

In an August 6 news conference at which the regulations were discussed, Director Potts said that his office feels it "is extremely important for the federal workforce to be out there participating in professional organizations."

Although OGE leaves the door open for future standards, it is noteworthy that in the 300 manuscript pages of new regulations, covering many different ethics areas, it states on page 35063, where the new regulations were to appear: "Participation in professional associations. [Reserved]"

FYI will continue to monitor future developments in this area.

Directory of Limnology and Wetland Science in the Tropics

During the past few years, wetlands and inland waterbodies have received increasingly greater attention from scientists, environmentalists, conservationists as well as administrators and decision makers. Throughout the tropics, where most of the developing countries lie, important wetlands and lakes are being identified for conservation and scientific management. A large number of individuals and institutions in different countries are engaged in studies of various aspects of different wetlands and fresh waters, and/or are involved in conservation and management in these habitats. However, there is a near total lack of communication among these individuals and organizations because most of the people are not aware of other individuals, groups and facilities available in different institutions. This relatively large and ever-growing source of expertise also remains untapped and underutilized in the absence of appropriate information about it to international and international organizations.

To address this need, Dr. Brij Gopal is compiling a Directory of Limnology and Wetland Science in the Tropics. The Directory will contain detailed information about the individual, his/her contributions, and current fields (scientific) and geographical areas (including wetlands) of interest. It shall be indexed by subjects, geographical areas and major categories of wetlands/inland waters. The Directory shall also include details of institutions where facilities and expertise in the subject are available.

If you work in the tropics and would like to be included in the Directory, or would like more information about the Directory, please contact Dr. Brij Gopal, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 110067, India (Fax: 0091-11-686-5886).

1993 ASLO AWARD NOMINATIONS

NOMINATIONS FOR 1993

G. EVELYN HUTCHINSON MEDAL

Nominations are being solicited for the G. Evelyn Hutchinson Medal. The medal is awarded annually to the individual who best exemplifies the standards of scholarship and creativity set by Professor Hutchinson's work in limnology and oceanography. The award is made in recognition of continued excellence in any aspect of limnology and oceanography. Emphasis in selection will be given for work done during the preceding 5-10 years or for contributions of an active scientist whose work continues to be recognized for its importance in aquatic sciences. The award is intended to symbolize the quality and innovations toward which the society strives and to remind its members of these goals. ASLO members who have been honored with this award are: Richard C. Dugdale, W.T. Edmondson, Richard W. Eppley, Eville Gorham, John E. Hobbie, Gene E. Likens, Daniel A. Livingstone, Trevor Platt, Lawrence Pomeroy, David W. Schindler, and Robert G. Wetzel.

The 1993 medal will be awarded at the ASLO '93 meeting in Edmonton, AB Canada. Each nomination must be supported by a letter (not to exceed two pages) on qualifications. This letter should be crafted so that it could be the basis of the presentation speech for the nominee who is selected for the award. The nomination package may also include a list of important publications and other pertinent information, but in total this package shall be no more than three pages. A nomination letter can be supported by signatures of more than one ASLO member or a list of supporting signatures can be sent to support the nomination package. Nominations should be sent to the ASLO Executive Director, Dr. C. Susan Weiler, Dept. Biology, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA 99362 (Tel: 509-527-5948; FAX: 509-527-5961; Omnet, S.Weiler).

NOMINATIONS FOR 1993 LINDEMAN AWARD

Nominations from all ASLO members are invited for the 1993 Lindeman Award, to be presented at the ASLO '93 meeting in Edmonton, AB, Canada. This award is presented annually in honor of Raymond L. Lindeman (1915-1942), to recognize an outstanding paper written by a young scientist.

Previous Lindeman Award recipients are:

- James W. Ammerman (1987) for Ammerman, J.W. and F. Azam, 1985, Bacterial 5'-nucleotidase in aquatic ecosystems: A novel mechanism of phosphorus regeneration. *Science* 227, 1338-1340;
- Marlon R. Lewis (1988), for Lewis, M.R., W.G. Harrison, N.S. Oakey, D. Hebert, and T. Platt, 1986, Vertical Nitrate fluxes in the oligotrophic ocean. *Science* 234: 870-873;
- Cabell S. Davis III (1989) for Davis, C.S., 1987, Components of the zooplankton production cycle in the temperate ocean. *J. Mar. Res.* 45: 947-983;

- James J. Elser (1990) for Elser, J.J., M.M. Elser, N.A. MacKay and S. R. Carpenter, 1988, Zooplankton-mediated transitions between N- and P-limited algal growth. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 33: 1-14;

- Bart T. De Stasio, Jr. (1991) for De Stasio, B.T. Jr. 1989, The seed bank of a freshwater crustacean: Copepodology for the plant ecologist. *Ecology* 70: 1377-1389; and

- Sherry Schiff (1992) for Schiff, S.L., R. Aravena, S.E. Trumbore and P.J. Dillon, 1990, Dissolved organic carbon cycling in forested watersheds: A carbon isotope approach. *Water Resources Res.* 26: 2949-2957.

Eligible papers must deal with the aquatic sciences, be written in English by an author who is no older than 35 years in 1991, and must be published in a 1991 volume of a peer-reviewed journal. Nominations, which should consist of a copy of the paper and a brief letter describing the impact of the paper on the field, should be sent to the ASLO Executive Director, Dr. C. Susan Weiler, Dept. Biology, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA 99362 (Tel: 509-527-5948; FAX: 509-527-5961; Omnet, S.Weiler).

AD SPACE

ASLO FORUM

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP COLLEAGUES IN ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Richard S. Weisburd, Nat'l. Inst. for Environmental Studies, Global Env. Res. Group, 16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan (Fax: 81-298-56-4680; Bitnet: TSU00829@JPNJRDC)

Marine and freshwater resources are under increasing pressure from human societies around the world. This rising pressure is leading to degradation of irreplaceable resources. Yet many countries, particularly the Economically Developing Countries (EDC's) do not have the capability to even monitor the status of their aquatic resources, let alone plan for rational and sustainable development of these resources. The indigenous scientific and technical capabilities of the EDC's must be improved so that all countries have people who understand their own natural systems and can advise policy makers about possible impacts on those systems of various development alternatives.

ASLO has an important role to play in enhancing the progress of aquatic sciences education and research in the developing world. I thank Trevor Platt, (ASLO's Past President), John Lehman (ASLO's President), Polly Penhale (ASLO's Secretary), as well as the Chair (Richard Robarts) and members of the ASLO Committee on Membership in Economically Developing Countries (John M. Melack, Janet Reid, Sharon L. Smith, William D. Taylor, and C. Susan Weiler) for their efforts addressing this issue. I hope that you and I can join them in working on this issue in the future. However, right now ASLO has a unique but fleeting opportunity to make a very valuable contribution.

One of the biggest problems facing scientists and students in developing countries is lack of access to recent scientific literature. ASLO's journal, *Limnology and Oceanography* (L&O), is one of the most important journals in aquatic science today. You probably have read the L&O inventory reduction sale notices over the last few years. Despite giving away excess back issues for only the cost of shipping and handling, large numbers of many of these back issues remain in storage at Allen Press. ASLO cannot afford to pay the costs associated with continued storage of these excess back issues and must dispose of them in the very near future. Given the great need for recent scientific literature in many countries, it would be a terrible loss to have these back issues of L&O discarded.

The overstocks are complete for all issues in the 10-year set from 1978-1987 (at least 137 complete sets). I thank Karen Hickey, our business manager, for arranging to include the available issues for 1976, 1977, and 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, in addition to the 1978-1987 set and also for obtaining a super discount price of \$108 for batch handling and M-bag shipping this 15-year set of L&O to institutions in EDC's. Karen has also done a great job in

getting part of this effort funded by the Latin American Library Enhancement Program (LALEP), which is sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution.

Due to Karen's success with LALEP, my efforts have been focused primarily on institutions outside of Latin America. I have sent letters and faxes to more than 100 potential EDC recipients and have already arranged sponsorship from companies or international programs for sets of the journal for Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, and two sets in Southern Thailand. In addition, institutions in Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, Pakistan, the Peoples Republic of China, the Philippines, Poland, and Thailand have agreed to pay the \$108 cost of shipping and handling.

Here's how you can help:

- While Latin America is well covered by LALEP and I have found a good number of institutions to contact in Asia and Oceania, I have had only limited success in identifying and contacting potential recipients in the former Soviet republics, Eastern Europe, and Africa. If you know of aquatic science teaching or research institutions, particularly from these areas, please either contact them directly to advise them about this opportunity, or send me the names and addresses and I will do so.

- Many other institutions would like the sets but cannot afford them. Aside from LALEP (which is sponsoring 68 sets to Latin America), funding has been arranged for only 15 of the ca. 50 sets requested to date. Even at the low shipping and handling price, many of these institutions cannot raise \$108 or have no access to foreign exchange. It would be tragic if these institutions were excluded from the program; those who cannot pay might be the ones in greatest need of the back issues. Our efforts to secure external funding continue but success to date has been limited.

For those of us with stable employment in an industrialized nation, \$108 is not a large sum. Please consider "adopting", as an individual or together with others in your department or institution, one of the EDC institutions which would like to receive L&O back issues. If interested, please contact me for the latest list of those institutions requesting the L&O back issues who cannot pay under present circumstances.

Contributions of any size will help. The ASLO Business Office has agreed to set up an account for donations to the L&O back-issue distribution fund, so that contributions can be pooled. Institutions requesting back issues will be randomly selected to receive sets of back issues paid for by contributions not designated for a specific institution or country. If there are funds left over from contributions or grants after all available sets of the back issues have been distributed, they will be used to provide current L&O subscriptions to EDC institutions or individuals.

Finally, the efforts to upgrade EDC aquatic science are not only a matter of philanthropy. Global environmental challenges have created an urgent need for us to understand the functioning of the Earth system. The paucity of data from the tropics, particularly for tropical lakes, makes it very difficult to make valid global generalizations about some important biogeochemical processes. Clearly, we need the assistance of our colleagues in all nations, including the EDC's to understand our changing planet.

Checks should be made out to ASLO/L&O Back Issue Fund and sent to Karen Hickey (ASLO Business Office, P.O. Box 1897, Lawrence, KS 66044-8897).

THOUGHTS ON THE FRESHWATER INITIATIVE

Clifford H. Mortimer, Emeritus, Dept. Biological Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201

After reading the outline of The Freshwater Initiative in Threlkeld (1991), I was left with a feeling of disappointment engendered by a comparison with the array of programs proposed and carried out by various sectors of the oceanographic research community over recent decades. I cannot imagine that any modern general proposal for breathing new life into the oceanographic research endeavor would not contain strong components of geophysical fluid dynamics, geochemistry, nutrient biochemistry, and marine engineering, as well as marine biology and ecosystem dynamics. Aspirations for limnological research should be no less comprehensive and ambitious if the ultimate objectives are better understanding and enlightened management of the aquatic environment and its inhabitants.

The old dichotomies of pure and applied research must be discarded. The only worthwhile distinction is between research which is revealing and potentially fruitful and research which is unimaginative, repetitive, or poorly conceived. Basic and applied areas of research need each other for the mutual sustenance of ideas and methods. Therefore, I would like to see a much stronger coupling between limnology, in all its disciplines, and the kind of engineering which will be needed for remediation and enhancement of the aquatic environment. This may often call for multidisciplinary cooperation; but the multidisciplinary label should never be accepted as a passport for a mediocre proposal.

Many biological, chemical and physical questions can be conveniently studied in their full generality in large lakes, which in many ways provide a bridge between limnology and oceanography. The NSF has, from time to time, expressed interest in supporting research which exploits that advantage; and various planning workshops have been held. The latest (see Lehman et al., 1987) has (as far as I am aware) yet to bear fruit. It could serve as useful input to The Freshwater Initiative.

My main point is to urge that physical limnology should be recognized as a basic key to the understanding and manipulation of aquatic ecosystems. In The Freshwater Initiative prospectus, this should go beyond the brief

“quantity, quality and timing” categories allocated to “surface waters”. If our concern is with the whole aquatic drama, we must study not only the characteristics and behavior of the living actors, but also their interactions with the mechanics of the stage upon which the play unfolds. I refer particularly to: turbulence and mixed-layer dynamics (Imberger & Patterson, 1990); bottom boundary-layer and sediment interactions; and stratification, including cross-thermohaline transport. To the exploration of this list of pre-eminent biota-controlling mechanisms should be added the further study of the underwater light field and full exploitation of remote sensing techniques, firmly coupled with well-designed “ground-truth” investigations. The latter must go beyond the inadequate token efforts which have been all too common to date. This full exploitation - bearing in mind that satellites “see” not much more than the skin of lakes and oceans - should include near-real-time satellite interrogation of instruments, moored or drifting, below the surface. All of the above topics and methodologies are embraced by oceanographers. Limnologists should do no less.

The above ambitions are sadly hampered by the lack of physical limnologists, particularly those who can fruitfully interact with biologists. I would suggest that physical oceanographers be co-opted; because, in the broad themes listed above, limnology is a sub-discipline of global aquatic science; and limnologists and oceanographers have much to gain by marching together.

References:

- Imberger, J. and J.C. Patterson, 1990. Physical Limnology. Adv. Appl. Mech. 27: 305-475.
Lehman, J.T. (Chair) and various authors, 1987. Basic Issues in Great Lakes Research. Univ. Michigan, Great Lakes Research Division Special Report No. 123, 174 pp.
Threlkeld, S.T., 1991. The Freshwater Initiative. Limnol. Oceanogr. 36: 1062-1065.

Dual-Career Couples in the Sciences

University of Kentucky is hosting a national conference on “The Dual Career Couple in Higher Education”, Oct. 2-3, Lexington, KY. The conference is designed for academic administrators and faculty who wish to learn more about the issues, concerns and dilemmas that institutions of higher education face when trying to recruit and retain talented faculty and administrators. The meeting will focus on how institutions can find ways to merge the institutional mission and accompanying priorities with the realities of the recruitment process and retention issue. Contact by FAX: 606-258-2879

ASLO member C. Susan Weiler and Paul H. Yancey have published an article on “Dual-Career couples and academic science” (Journal of College Science Teaching 21: 217-222).

TIPS ON PRESENTING POSTERS

C. Susan Weiler, Executive Director, with the help of Martin V. Angel, Inst. Oceanographic Sciences, Wormley, Godalming, Surrey, GU8 5UB, UK

The best way to learn how to design a good poster may well be to judge them. At least, that is what I concluded from helping with the ASLO '92 Student Poster Award judging. I am apparently not alone in this opinion. I had the pleasure of discussing the hallmarks of a successful poster with Martin V. Angel (Vice President of the British Ecological Society and ASLO member) at the joint ASLO/BES meeting in Cork, and he expressed the same view. Martin shared with me a piece he had written on "What makes a good poster" for the BES Bulletin. The following is developed from Martin's article (some sentences lifted shamelessly) and a lively discussion with him over a pint of Guinness.

When laying out the poster, Martin advises that you take a lesson from advertising, and make your poster an eye-catcher that will grab the attention of those strolling by. "You need to seduce me into spending my precious time (I could be in the bar!) reading about your work outside my general area of interest... Good ecology is essential, but it also needs to be well presented." Keep in mind that quality is not equivalent to high-tech!!!

Some readers may never get past the title. Therefore, this item deserves your careful attention. Make sure the title is informative even to the non-specialist. As Martin pointed out, "There are plenty of bad examples in Nature"; other journals closer to home could be mentioned as well. The title should strive to be interesting (without being "cute") as well as informative. This should be followed by a clear, concise, and dynamic abstract.

After you have lured the viewer in with a captivating title, abstract, and visual display, the poster should then reward the viewer by telling a complete story with a beginning (introduction sufficient to explain it to those not in your specific area of expertise; be sure to avoid jargon) middle (enough on materials and methods so that readers can follow what you have done) and end (main conclusions and relevance).

The text should be of sufficient size that even those of us sporting bifocals and other corrective lenses can read it from a distance of at least 3-4 feet. Martin suggests you also endeavor to keep your presentation (or at least the most important parts) within the area which can be read comfortably while standing up.

The poster should be organized in some sort of logical order. And, because we may all have different opinions as to what is "logical", it helps to number sections sequentially. Furthermore, when referring to a table or figure, it REALLY helps A LOT to attach strings or use some other form of marker for the reader to follow.

Perhaps the best tip I can give those of you who are new to poster presentations, or otherwise interested in self-improvement, is to attend the ASLO '93 meeting in Edmonton, concentrate on form as well as content when

you browse through the posters, and take notes on what you consider to be the most successful features of your favorites. Judging by the ASLO '92 meeting in Santa Fe, you will find plenty of excellent examples!

L&O FORMAT: IS IT TIME FOR A CHANGE?

Francis J. Sansone, Oceanography Department, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1000 Pope Road, Honolulu, HI 96822

In view of the stated goal of the ASLO Bulletin to "serve as a forum for open discussion", I would like to introduce a topic for discussion among the ASLO membership: the long-needed updating of the format of Limnology and Oceanography. Although I admit this letter is prompted by the recent increase in the L&O subscription rate (and my desire to see L&O become as efficient a medium as possible), I also feel that the format of ANY publication needs to be polished on a regular basis to keep it attractive, effective and vigorous.

What do I have in mind? I can readily think of three useful changes:

First, reduce the typeface to a size comparable to that in other journals. This would allow an increase in the number of manuscripts printed with a minimal increase in production cost. Also, methods and site-description sections can be set in reduced type (as is done in *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*).

Second, increase the page size to 8 1/2 x 11". This should reduce the cost per manuscript by decreasing the margin/text ratio, and would decrease the amount of paper wasted when readers photocopy articles.

Third, update the cover to bring it in line with the 90s. A glance at journals published by the American Society for Microbiology or the American Chemical Society will show that an attractive journal cover is not an oxymoron. At this point, when I examine a copy of L&O the word "dowdy" invariably comes to mind — clearly after all these years it's time for some modernization.

I'm sure these comments will offend some of our more conservative members. However, change is a natural part of science, and we need to keep our journal and society up-to-date. L&O should have a modern, vital image that makes its contributors and subscribers feel proud. And if the changes can keep production costs down, then we can be frugal AND proud!

L&O FORMAT: SOME CHANGE IS ALREADY IN PROGRESS

Raelyn Cole, Dept. Oceanography, WB-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

I was asked by the Bulletin Editor to respond to the above article. I won't say anything about the cover of L&O, except that a new one is a very important, time-consuming, and expensive undertaking—like the logo: easy to criticize, hard to reach agreement on something else.

I oppose reducing type size. One of the most frequent positive comments I get is that L&O is readable without a

jeweler's loop (to quote Tom Bannister). Having said that, I must add that we have already put in motion two steps that will increase words per page. Both changes will begin with volume 38 (1993). First, we are increasing the line length by 2 picas (doesn't sound like much, but it will increase characters per page by about 5%, give more breathing space for equations, and allow figures to be reduced a smaller amount. Second, we are decreasing the leading between lines slightly, which will allow an additional 3% increase in characters per page.

Regarding increased page size, we priced it out 18 months ago and at that time it would have cost about \$3000 more per issue to print at the size of Ecology. Of course, librarians and members who collect their copies detest size changes. If personal-use Xeroxing of articles is a problem, I suggest loading the machine with 11x17" paper to copy two pages at one pass or use 8.5x14" paper and photo reduce (but still copying two pages at once).

We would probably save no more than 1 page per issue by printing methods in smaller type. I measured a recent issue and found that methods filled just over 11 pages in a 220 page issue; reducing that material to the size of type used in abstracts would have "saved" 1.3 pages. Cumulated over a year, that might give us one extra article. However, we are already "saving" 10 pages each issue by encouraging (strongly) authors to keep their reference lists in balance with their papers. References are expensive to set in type and expensive to check in the library (almost all lists have errors that matter). Since the advent of the word-processor, reference lists have grown so long that many approach the length of the paper they supposedly support. Overweight reference lists are the underlying reason why AGU has found that "average" articles are two pages longer than they were 10 years ago (and has added a surcharge to page charges!!). Of course, essential references are essential, but all too many are there simply because a computer search found them and its easier to put more in than risk offending a reviewer by leaving some out.

ASLO BULLETIN: WHAT NEXT?

C. Susan Weiler, ASLO Bulletin Editor

The 1988 Future of ASLO Committee recommended that ASLO establish a "Bulletin to be published quarterly, which would carry communication to members, and serve as a forum for discussion and news."

At present, the Bulletin is supposed to include: **letters** pertaining to issues raised in the Bulletin, in L&O, or "at large" by individual members; **short notes** on topics of very general interest, especially those pertaining to major controversies in any area of aquatic science; **ASLO news** items (such as: ASLO meeting, workshop, and committee announcements and reports; calls for papers, programs, & abstracts; educational program material); **ASLO awards**, including the criteria for the various Society awards and scholarships, calls for nominations and announcement of laureates (addresses by the G.E. Hutchinson laureate are specifically reserved for L&O); and **ASLO election**

materials, including ballots, biographical sketches, and results); **other news** or summaries of information and events relevant to members; **reviews**, particularly of software of instrumentation (book reviews are specifically reserved for L&O); and **whatever else** the membership might want to include as the Bulletin takes form.

The Bulletin is still in its first year and I am particularly interested in receiving input from members concerning both form and content. John Lehman has solicited input in the questionnaire included in this issue. Please respond so that the Bulletin can be a true reflection of the wishes of our members.

In the final analysis, the Bulletin can only be as good as the copy I receive. If you have a news item, letter, note, review or whatever else that might be of interest to your colleagues, please send it in.

ASLO has a reputation for being a rather (ahem) staid organization. Surely that does not reflect our individual members. I challenge you to dispel this myth by submitting lively, colorful, controversial, or otherwise thought-provoking material to the Bulletin!

PLEASE NOMINATE EDC COLLEAGUES FOR BIWAKO ECOLOGY PRIZE

The citizens and government of Shiga Prefecture established last year the Biwako Prize for Ecology to encourage the development of aquatic ecology and related fields.

The first winners of this prize were ASLO member Dr. Masayuki Takahashi of the University of Tokyo, Department of Botany and Mr. Yoshihiro Fukushima of the Kyoto University, Department of Forestry.

The Shiga Prefectural Government is now seeking nominees for the second annual Biwako Prize for Ecology. **This year, the selection committee would like to recommend a scientist who works in a developing country in Oceania, Southeast Asia, East Asia, or the Russian Far East.** The nominee must be a citizen of the country where he or she works.

Please nominate suitable candidates for this prestigious award. Eligible nominees for the prize must be less than 50 years old, have made significant contributions to understanding of lake, river, estuarine, reservoir, aquaculture pond, or related environments, and show promise for further contributions through continued research. Prize winners receive certificates and five million yen (approximately US\$40,000).

The deadline for reception of nominations is October 31, 1992. Further information and nomination materials can be obtained by writing to: Mr. Yasuhara, Planning and Coordination Division, Planning Bureau, Shiga Prefectural Government, 4-1-1 Kyomachi, Otsu 520, Japan.

ASLO MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASLO 1993 ANNUAL MEETING

The first joint meeting of ASLO and the Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS) is scheduled for May 30 to June 3, 1993 at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The SWS was founded to develop and encourage wetland science as a distinct discipline, and has approximately 3,000 members. The major theme of the conference is "Freshwater, Marine and Wetland Interfaces: Dynamics and Management." There are several proposed topics, and papers will be considered on all topics related to the conference. Some of the proposed topics include: Large Floodplain Rivers-Dynamics and Human Impacts; Effect of Climate Change on Marine and Freshwater Systems; Physical/Biological Coupling in Marine and Freshwater Systems; Restoration Ecology of Estuaries, Lakes, Rivers and Wetlands; Ecology and Management of Wetlands on Permafrost; Land/Ocean interactions; Impact of Pulp Mill Operations on Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems; Ecology and Management of Contaminated Ecosystems; Sediment/

Water Geochemistry of Aquatic and Peatland Systems; Paleocology; and many, many more. Authors are encouraged to submit papers on these and other topics, as well as posters.

The Call for Papers will be sent to members in late autumn, 1992. The deadline for abstracts is presently December 31, 1992.

There are four tours planned for after the conference: Rocky Mountains (Banff, Lake Louise and Jasper); Boreal Peatlands and Lakes; Saline Lakes and Irrigation; and Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology.

For further details, and to put your name on the mailing list if you are not a member of ASLO or SWS, write to: ASLO/SWS 1993 Conference, Environmental Research & Studies Centre, University of Alberta, CW-401L Bio Sciences Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E9 (Fax: 403-492-8160).

JOBS

Graduate Fellowship in Fisheries Ecology available for MS or PhD student to study the influence of instream flow and spatial and temporal heterogeneity on population dynamics of stream fish, particularly smallmouth bass. The ultimate aim of the project is to refine individual-based population models for application to instream flow assessments. Student project will be tailored to interests as much as possible. Current interests are growth consequences of

habitat selection, reproductive ecology, parasite-induced mortality, individual variation in foraging, and competition. Fellowship covers stipend (\$13,356/yr MS; \$13,932/yr PhD) and tuition. Contact: Donald J. Orth, Dept. of Fisheries and Wildlife Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0321 (Tel. 702-231-5919; Bitnet Orth@vtvml). Deadline: Open until filled. EEO/AA Employer.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS, 1992-1993

Symposium on Climate Change and Northern Fish Populations

Dates: October 13-16, 1992

Location: Victoria, BC, Canada

Topics: Evidence for climate changes and resulting effects in freshwater and marine environments; effects of climate on fish populations; economic impacts of climate change on fisheries; preparing for climate change.

Contact: Dr. R.J. Beamish, Biological Sciences Branch, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C. Canada V9R 5K6 (Tel: 604-756-7040 Fax: 604-756-7053).

Marine Technology Society Annual Meeting

Dates: October 19-21, 1992

Location: Washington, DC

Topics: "Global Ocean Partnerships" in resource protection, development and management, space, surface, and sub-surface sensing, navigation, communication/networks and information management infrastructure, education, policy and program issues; and engineering structures, vehicles and equipment.

Contact: Marine Technology Society, 1828 L St. NW, Suite 906, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

NALMS 12th Annual International Symposium

Dates: November 2-7, 1992

Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Theme: "The Year of Clean Water: Past Lessons and Future Challenges"

Contact: NALMS 93, P.O. Box 101294, Denver, CO 80250 (Tel: 303-781-8287; Fax: 303-781-6538)

Conference on Physics of Estuaries and Coastal Seas

Dates: December 8-10, 1992

Location: Margaret River, Western Australia

Topics: Theme will be mixing processes, with an emphasis on latest advances in theory, modeling, and measurements. Session topics will include, but are not limited to: baroclinic and barotropic circulation, tidal mixing, intra-tidal mixing, mixing processes between estuaries and adjacent seas, sediment dynamics, water quality, and instrumentation.

Contact: Dr. Charitha Pattiaratchi, Centre for Water Research, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009, Australia (Tel: 619-380-3179 Fax: 619-380-1015).

Wetland Biogeochemistry Institute's 2d Biennial Symposium on Biogeochemistry of Wetlands

Dates: February 22-24, 1993

Location: Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Topics: Symposium will emphasize various biogeochemical processes occurring in freshwater and estuarine wetlands. Topics will include: role of wetlands in improving water quality; role of wetlands in global climate change; nutrient cycling in wetland ecosystems; use of wetland biogeochemical processes to characterize regulatory wetlands; plant-soil interactions in wetlands; and reactions of toxic organics in wetlands.

Registration deadline: January 1, 1993.

Contact: Karen Gros, Wetland Biogeochemistry Institute, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803-7507, USA (Tel: 504-388-8806; Fax: 504-388-6423).

Conference on Rehabilitation of the River Rhine

Dates: March 15-19, 1993

Location: Arnhem, The Netherlands

Topics: Review of recent efforts to improve water quality and to restore river habitats. Biologists, chemists, and hydrologists are invited to present research findings on disturbed river systems and express views on necessary management actions. Engineers are invited to report on the progress in waste water control and ecologically sound design of hydraulic engineering works. Policy makers are requested to express their views on the optimal management of the river. Focus will be on the River Rhine but a limited number of papers dealing with other rivers are also invited.

Deadline for abstracts: September 1, 1992.

Contact: Conference Secretariat, Buerweg 51, 1861 CH BERGEN NH, the Netherlands (Fax 31-20-5-999-600)

3rd Scientific Meeting of The Oceanography Society, Co-Sponsored by ASLO

Dates: April 13-16, 1993

Location: Seattle, Washington

Topics: Role of the Ocean in Global Change; Physical Control of Food Chain Variability; Advances in Coastal Ocean Research; and Perspectives, New Directions, and News in Oceanography.

Deadline for Abstracts: February 1, 1993.

Information: The Oceanography Society, 1124 Wivenhoe Way, Virginia Beach, VA 23454 (Tel. 804-496-8958).

ASLO Members may register at the TOS member rate.

ASLO and Society of Wetland Scientists Joint Meeting

Dates: May 30 - June 3, 1993

Location: Edmonton AB, Canada

Topics: Major theme is "Freshwater, Marine and Wetland Interfaces: Dynamics and Management." The meeting will cover the full range of aquatic science.

Contact: ASLO/SWS 1993 Conference, Environmental Research & Studies Centre, University of Alberta, CW-401L Bio Sciences Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E9 (Fax: 403-492-8160).

Group for Aquatic Primary Productivity, 6th International Workshop

Dates: June 7 - 15, 1993, 1993

Location: Saskatoon, Canada

Topics: Effects of physical forcing on primary production processes in inland and marine environments. Objectives are to assess the states of knowledge, perform joint field experiments using different techniques to test comparability and reliability, and define major gaps and urgent research needs.

Contact: Richard D. Robarts, National Hydrology Research Center, Environment Canada, 11 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon SK, Canada S7N 3H5 (Tel: 306-975-6047; Fax: 306-975-5143).

5th International Congress on the History of Oceanography

Dates: July 7-14, 1993

Location: La Jolla, California

Topics: In the past, congresses have brought scientists and historians together to discuss the development of physical, biological, chemical and geological oceanography from ancient to modern times and to explore the historical development of oceanography in relation to education, culture, economics, politics and law. The theme of the 5th Congress will be "Oceanography: The Pacific Perspective". Although the Pacific will be the special focus, contributions addressing oceanography of any region will be welcome.

Contact: ICHO V, University of California, San Diego, Office of Conference Manager, Mail Code 0513, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0513, USA (Fax 619-534-2042).

3rd International Symposium on Cladocera

Dates: August 9-16, 1993

Location: Bergen, Norway

Topics: All aspects of Cladoceran ecology and systematics.

Organizers: Petter Larsson, Anders Hobaek, Ole T. Kleiven, University of Bergen.

Contact: Bennet/HSD Kongress-Service, P.O. Box 1721 Nordnes, N-5024 Bergen, Norway.

BIOGEOMON - Symposium on Ecosystem Behavior: Evaluation of Integrated Monitoring in Small Catchments

Dates: September 18-20, 1993

Location: Prague, Czechoslovakia

Topics: The purpose is to bring together experts who interpret and scientifically evaluate data from biological and chemical monitoring of small catchments and from related monitoring programs. Topics will include: the design and operation of monitoring networks; long-term changes and mass balances of ecosystems; response of biota to environmental changes; models of ecosystem behavior; and predictions of policy makers.

Format: To promote close interaction among researchers, BIOGEOMON will have the character of a workshop, with review lectures and contributed poster presentations which will serve as the basis for panel discussions.

Contact: Tom Paces and Jiri Cerny, Czech Geological Survey, Malostranske namesti 19, 118 21 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia (Fax: 42-2-7980965).

Please Complete and Mail Your Report Card on the Future of ASLO, located on the middle four pages of this Bulletin. And while you're at it, don't forget to tell Darcy Lonsdale how you would like to see the new ASLO Endowment Fund used (please read her article on page 2)

ASLO

American Society of Limnology and Oceanography

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