

Past Recipients of the S.F. Snieszko Distinguished Service Award:

2014 Takashi Aoki



Dr. Takashi Aoki was born on 27 February 1944, in Mie (Japan). Dr. Aoki received his Bachelor's Degree in Fisheries from Mie University followed by a Master's and then a Doctorate degree from the Graduate School of Agriculture at the University of Tokyo (Japan) in 1973, under the supervision of Professor Syuzo Egusa. Dr. Aoki's research career began in 1974 at the Faculty of Medical Science, Keio University where he was an Assistant Professor. He then worked for the Faculty of Agriculture at Miyazaki University as an Associate Professor in 1975 and was promoted to Professor in 1990. He later moved to Tokyo University of Fisheries (currently the Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology) as a Professor in 1994. Throughout his career, Dr. Aoki has published more than 460 papers on fish pathogens, diseases and immunity. His publications have made significant contributions to the literature on drug resistance of fish pathogenic bacteria, the genome analyses of fish pathogens (including many bacteria and viruses), the establishment of DNA vaccines for fish pathogens, and analyses of immune related genes from fish and shellfish. In recognition of his indispensable contributions in the field of fish health and immunity, he was conferred with The Japanese Society of Fisheries Science Award and The Japanese Society of Fish Pathology Award in Japan. Professor Aoki is a Past President of the Japanese Society of Fish Pathology and also served as the Vice President of the Japanese Society of Fisheries Science. Furthermore, he has served on several editorial boards of international scientific journals. Professor Aoki also guided the education of more than 40 Ph.D. students, many of whom have active careers in Fisheries Science.

2013 Not awarded

2012 Not awarded

2011 Drew Mitchell and Ray Brunson



Mr. Andrew “Drew” Mitchell spent much of his distinguished career as a Fishery Biologist at the Harry K. Dupree Stuttgart National Aquaculture Research Center (Stuttgart, AR), a component of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the United States Department of Agriculture. The laboratory was formerly the Fish Farming Experimental Station of the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). As a USFWS employee from 1977 to 1998, Drew performed diagnostics and fish disease research for the catfish and baitfish industries in the southern United States. In 1998, he became a Fishery Biologist Researcher for ARS and investigated fish parasitic diseases and their control. Drew is an American Fisheries Society, Fish Health Section certified Fish Pathologist and has documented unusual parasitic disease outbreaks; developed methods for the detection, identification, and inspection of parasites; evaluated treatments for fish parasites; investigated control measures for their vectors (including exotic species); developed methods for disinfection of fishery equipment contaminated with parasites or parasite vectors; and assessed methods to determine parasite load. He also developed protocols to test water quality, control water quality problems, and inspect for sterile triploid grass carp (TGC); -a process used by the USFWS to certify TGC shipments throughout the United States. Drew has investigated fish bacterial diseases and their treatments and was invited to assess the health of endangered fish species (e.g. - fountain darter (*Etheostoma fonticola*) and Devil's Hole pupfish (*Cyprinodon diabolis*). He has authored more than 100 articles including a 93-page review entitled “Finfish Health in the United States (1609-1969): Historical Perspective, Pioneering Researchers and Fish Health Workers, and Annotated Bibliography” which contains over 251 references dated prior to 1900 and is recognized as an authoritative work for historical information on fish health.



Mr. Raymond D. Brunson completed a B.S. degree in microbiology at Montana State University (Bozeman) in 1974 and then began his career as a fishery biologist at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Bozeman Fish Culture Technology Development Center. In 1976, Brunson transferred to the USFWS Coleman National Fish Hatchery and attended the intensive 9-month course "Identification and Control of Fish Diseases" at the USFWS National Fisheries Academy (Leetown, WV). After graduation, Ray moved to the USFWS Fish Health Center in Olympia (WA) where he provided assistance in fish disease diagnosis and treatment to the fledgling Western Washington Treaty Tribal salmon hatcheries on Puget Sound and the Washington Coast.

In 1988, he was promoted to Director and led a team of biologists and veterinarians that provided fish health diagnostic and certification services to six National Fish Hatcheries and the Yakima Nation's flagship Cle Elum Hatchery in addition to the treaty tribes. Under his leadership, the Center became a top-rated laboratory that was known for its state-of-the-art diagnostic methods and was sought after to solve key disease problems in salmonid populations across the Pacific Northwest. Although his position did not allow time for much independent research, Brunson collaborated with peers on a broad range of fish health projects resulting in important journal publications and presentations at national and international meetings. Brunson also made important contributions to the fish health field by regularly organizing training and mentoring opportunities for USFWS, state, tribal, and private sector biologists. He taught frequent fish health training courses at the Olympia Fish Health Center and was a regular instructor for the "Introduction to Fish Health" course that was offered annually by the USFWS National Education and Training Center (Shepherdstown, WV). Brunson also made significant contributions to the field of fish health management through active service to the American Fisheries Society - Fish Health Section within which he held positions on the Professional Standards, Policy and Position Development, and Bluebook committees. As Chairman and later Executive Secretary of the Pacific Northwest Fish Health Protection Committee, Brunson provided strong leadership on critical issues such as standardizing reagents, methods for fish health testing, and disease regulations and policies to prevent the spread of fish pathogens. Nationally, Brunson worked closely with USFWS partners such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture to implement the National Aquatic Animal Health Laboratory Network. Brunson was recognized in 2010 with a Citation for Superior Performance that was awarded by the Director of the USFWS. Ray retired from the USFWS in 2011, leaving a legacy of vital large scale regional programs in fish health management.

2010 John Hawke and Ted Meyers



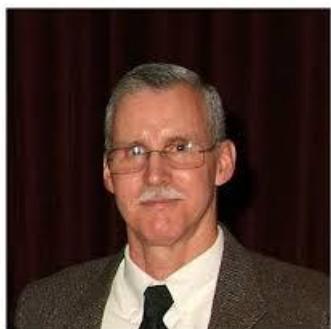
Dr. John Phillip Hawke was born on 5 November 1949, in Birmingham (AL). John received his Bachelor's Degree in 1972 and his Master's Degree in Fisheries Biology in 1974 from the Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures at Auburn University and his Doctorate in Veterinary Medical Sciences from the Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Parasitology at Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LA). John's interest in the aquatic environment developed during the summers he spent as a young boy with his aunt and uncle at their home in Perdido Beach (AL) from 1960-1970. This area where Palmetto Creek and Soldiers Creek enter Perdido Bay was a unique environment. His interest in fish health began when his mentor, Dr. John Plumb, was involved in the study of

Streptococcus agalactiae, the causative agent of a massive fish kill involving multiple marine fish species in Palmetto Creek, Soldiers Creek, and Perdido Bay in Alabama and Escambia Bay in Florida during 1971. After receiving his Master's Degree, John served from 1974-1979 as a Research Associate in the Department of Fisheries and as a Diagnostician in the Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Laboratory. During this period Dr. Hawke investigated, described and named "Enteric Septicemia of Catfish" and later described and named the causative agent, *Edwardsiella ictaluri*. Dr. Hawke has been involved in fish health research, teaching, and diagnostics for more than 40 years and is still active within the Department of Pathobiological Sciences and serves as the director of the Louisiana Aquatic Diagnostic Laboratory at the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine. He has served as the President of the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society and co-Chair of the Working Group on Aquaculture of the Subcommittee on Veterinary Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing of the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. His research interests include studies of *Edwardsiella ictaluri* in catfish and zebrafish, *Photobacterium damselae* subsp. *piscicida* in hybrid striped bass, *Francisella noatunensis* subsp. *orientalis* in tilapia, *Streptococcus agalactiae* in cocahoe minnow, *Aphanomyces invadans* in bluegill, *Flavobacterium columnare* in catfish and white spot syndrome virus in crayfish. His work has focused on pathogenesis, identification of virulence genes, improved diagnostic techniques, and vaccine development. Dr. Hawke is an instructor in various courses in the School of Veterinary Medicine professional curriculum and teaches in the graduate courses "Diseases of Aquatic Animals" and "AQUAMED". He is also an international consultant on aquatic animal health issues.



Dr. Theodore Richard Meyers was born on 22 September 1950 in the small Allegheny town of Kane (PA). Ted received an Associate in Applied Science Degree in forestry from Paul Smith's College near Saranac Lake (NY), a Bachelor's Degree in fisheries management from Utah State University, and a Master's Degree in fish diseases from Oregon State University. In 1974-1975, Ted took a brief hiatus from graduate school and worked as a fish pathologist for Environmental Concern, Inc., a wetlands restoration/consulting firm located on the eastern Maryland shore of Chesapeake Bay and he briefly worked for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources as an environmental permit reviewer. Subsequently, Ted earned a Doctorate in aquatic veterinary pathology from Cornell University. Afterwards, Ted traveled back to Oregon State University in 1980 to work as a Research Associate in the Food Science program regarding investigation of rainbow trout embryos as a model for carcinogenicity testing. In 1982, Dr. Meyers accepted a faculty position with the University of Alaska in Juneau and, in 1985, he was hired by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) as the Principal Fish Pathologist to lead the statewide fish and shellfish health program. In this position, Ted was instrumental in the establishment of a second fish disease diagnostic laboratory in Juneau; the development of a statewide fish and shellfish disease policy and database; the publication of two field guides illustrating the diseases of wild and cultured fish and shellfish in Alaska; and the publication of the ADFG fish pathology laboratory manual used in 2001 as the manual template for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service - National Wild Fish Health Survey. Ted also was a co-author of the ADFG sockeye salmon culture policy developed to minimize disease from IHN virus found in all native anadromous sockeye salmon, which enabled Alaska to achieve world leadership in the culture and enhancement of this species. In 1987, ELISA technology was adopted and optimized by the ADFG pathology program to effectively control bacterial kidney disease in the statewide hatchery production of coho and Chinook salmon, which continues today. Dr. Meyers was involved with seminal discoveries including Bitter Crab Disease in Alaskan Tanner crabs caused by *Hematodinium* infections and the occurrence of North American Type IV VHSV in several reservoir marine forage species including Pacific herring. Ted has written or co-authored approximately 94 journal publications and book chapters, twice served as President of the American Fisheries Society - Fish Health Section, served as the Chair of the Pacific Northwest Fish Health Protection Committee, chaired several Fish Health Section Committees and composed the first edition of the Fish Health Section Procedures Manual. Dr. Meyers has been a Fish Health Section certified Fish Pathologist since 1983 and has received Technical Achievement Awards from the ADFG for 1988 and 1990, a State of Alaska Commendation for public service regarding the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989, and the 2008 Commercial Fisheries Division Director's Achievement Award for Outstanding Service. During Ted's tenure as program manager, the ADFG Fish Health Section has earned both national and international credibility among fish health practitioners. Noted by his peers for his interpersonal skills and professionalism on the job, Ted spends much of his time outside the office as a fly tier, fly rod builder, and a well-traveled fly fisherman with a penchant for fishing excursions arranged around his attendance of professional fish health meetings.

2009 Paul Bowser



Dr. Paul Raymond Bowser completed a B.S. in Fisheries Science at Cornell University in 1970. His interest in fish health was stimulated during a course in fish culture taught by the late Dr. Arthur M. Phillips of the USFWS Tunison Laboratory of Fish Nutrition (now the USGS Tunison Laboratory of Aquatic Sciences), Cortland, NY, when it became obvious that there were many fish disease questions yet to be answered. He went on to Iowa State University and earned a M.S. in Fisheries Biology, with an emphasis in fish diseases. Soon thereafter, he entered active duty in the U.S. Navy to fulfill the commitment he had made through the Naval ROTC Program at Cornell. He completed a most unconventional three year tour: two years as Executive Officer of Oceanographic Unit FIVE in Greek

waters of the Aegean Sea and a final year as an instructor at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I. He was released from active duty in May, 1975 with the rank of Lieutenant. With G.I. bill in hand, he enrolled in a Ph.D. Program in fish diseases through the Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures, Auburn University, where he worked on the Channel Catfish Herpesvirus under the direction of Dr. John Plumb. Upon completion of that program in 1978, he served as an aquatic animal health specialist at the Bodega Marine Laboratory (U.C. Davis Aquaculture Program, 1978-1980) and then at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Mississippi State University (1980-1985). In 1985 he had the opportunity to return to Cornell University and join the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine, where he served until his retirement in 2014 as a Professor Emeritus of Aquatic Animal Medicine. He taught in the AQUAVET Program from 1985 to 2014 and in August, 2010, stepped down after 25 years of service as Associate Director of that Program. On the Cornell campus, he taught courses in Anatomy and Histology of Fish, and Fish Health Management in the DVM curriculum; a 3-hour in-service course to Cornell Faculty, Staff and Students who use fish in their research or teaching; and provided various fish health training opportunities to Residents in the Anatomic Pathology and Laboratory Animal Medicine Residency Programs. He also served as Course Director of the 1-week course "Health and Colony Management of Laboratory Fish" at Mt. Desert Island Biological Laboratory in Maine since the original presentation of that course in 2005 until 2015. His primary research interests include infectious and non-infectious diseases of fish, viral-induced tumors in fish and evaluation of new therapeutic compounds for treating diseases of fish. His laboratory was heavily involved with the emergence of Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia in a wide variety of fish species found in the Great Lakes Basin. His laboratory group also provided fish disease diagnostic services to aquaculturists and researchers using fish as experimental animals. During his career he wrote or co-authored over 210 peer reviewed publications and was the Principal Investigator or Co-PI on over \$8 million in extramural grant funds. Numerous graduate students, veterinary students, summer AQUAVET research students, and undergraduates received the benefit of research experiences in his laboratory. He was an American Fisheries Society Certified Fishery Scientist from 1980 to 2014 when he was awarded Certified Fisheries Professional Emeritus Status and has held Fish Pathologist Certification from the Fish Health Section from 1983 through to his retirement. He served as President of the Fish Health Section from 2002-2003. In addition to the S.F. Snieszko Award, he received the State University of New York Chancellor's Award for Faculty Service in 2007; the National Sea Grant College Program Research to Application Award in 2010; The Christensen Award for Excellence in Fish Health from the International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine in 2013 (the 4th time the award was presented since it was established in 1988) and the New York Sea Grant Award of Excellence in 2014. In 2015 he was granted Life Membership in the International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine and in 2016 he was awarded Honorary Membership in the New York State Chapter of the American Fisheries Society. In his non-professional life he enjoyed landscaping his yard, fishing, kayaking and riding his Harley Davidson motorcycle.

2008 Beth McConnell



Ms. Beth MacConnell received her Bachelor's Degree in wildlife biology from Colorado State University in 1975 and a Master's Degree in Veterinary Science from Montana State University in 1988. Her career in fish health began in 1985 at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service - Bozeman Fish Technology Center. There, she trained under Dr. Charlie Smith and developed an expertise in histopathology of finfish that benefitted resource agencies, universities and commercial aquaculturists. Throughout her research career she collaborated on a broad and extensive range of fish health projects in infectious disease, toxicology, and nutrition of wild and captive-reared fish. Beth is best known for her contribution to whirling disease research efforts, including first detections of *Myxobolus cerebralis* in the intermountain west, development of a quantitative method utilizing histological sections of fish tissues for the comparative determination of infection severity, investigations of species susceptibility, and service as a leading member of the Whirling Disease Initiative that directed research for 10 years. Beth shared her knowledge of fish pathology by teaching regional, national, and international workshops and mentoring graduate students. She served as a member or chair of many Fish Health Section committees, an associate editor for the Journal of Aquatic Animal Health, and a review editor for Diseases of Aquatic Organisms. Beth earned numerous honors and professional recognition for her dedication to fish health from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the American Fisheries Society, the State of Montana, and Trout Unlimited.

2007 John Grizzle



Dr. John M. Grizzle completed a B.S. and M.S. in Zoology at Oklahoma State University in 1971 and 1972. While an undergraduate student, he was a research assistant in fish histology and a teaching assistant in histotechnology. As a graduate student at Oklahoma State University, he was a teaching assistant in general zoology and vertebrate morphology and received a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship. He received a Ph.D. from the Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures at Auburn University in 1976 and joined the faculty in that department. He taught courses in fish pathology, fish anatomy and physiology, electron microscopy, and clinical fish disease diagnostics. He was major professor for 29 M.S. and Ph.D. students and committee member for more than 80 graduate students. His primary research interests included fish pathology, histology, and environmental effects on fish health; and he published more than 130 journal articles and book chapters. Throughout his career at Auburn University, he was affiliated with the Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Project and became project leader in 1998. In 1982, he was granted certification as a Fish Pathologist by the Fish Health Section (FHS) of the American Fisheries Society (AFS). From 1983 to 1990, he was faculty advisor to the Auburn University Chapter of AFS, and he served as President of the Alabama Chapter of AFS. He was a founding co-editor of the Journal of Aquatic Animal Health, and during 2004-2005 he was President of the FHS. He received the AFS Distinguished Service Award in 1997 and retired as Professor Emeritus in 2007.

2006 Don Lightner



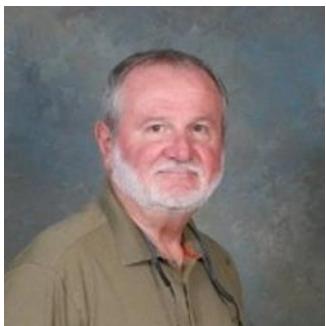
Dr. Donald V. Lightner has enjoyed a career in diseases of farmed aquatic animals that spans more than four decades. After completing his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Fish Pathology in 1971 at Colorado State University, he began the first shrimp pathology program within the United States at the National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory at Galveston (TX). In 1975, he accepted a research position with the University of Arizona where he applied shrimp disease management methods to a prototype super-intensive system in Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, Mexico. Since 1986, he has been a professor in the Department of Veterinary Science and Microbiology (now the School of Animal and Comparative Biomedical Sciences). He has authored or co-authored more than 500 publications and presentations on pathogen detection, disease diagnosis, and pathobiology in penaeid shrimp. He has trained more than 20 graduate students, and over 1500 professionals from 59 countries have received formal training in University of Arizona shrimp pathology and diagnostic methods through 27 Shrimp Pathology short courses and about 35 special international workshops since 1989. His laboratory became a World Organization for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties) Reference Laboratory in 1993. He has served as a member or advisor to the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission for 12 years and contributed to the current editions of the Aquatic Animal Health Code and Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals.

2005 Robin Overstreet



Dr. Robin M. Overstreet was born on 1 June 1939 in Eugene (OR). Following military service, Robin received his Bachelor's Degree in Biology from the University of Oregon, and his Master's Degree and Doctorate in Marine Biology from the University of Miami (now Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science). Dr. Overstreet's research career began in 1968 as a NIH Postdoctoral Fellow at Tulane Medical School, after which he was hired by the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory (now part of the University of Southern Mississippi in Ocean Springs (MS). In 2014, he retired from University of Southern Mississippi, became Emeritus Professor, and continues to conduct research with students. During his 50-year career, he has produced over 300 peer-reviewed publications, including a book and several extensive book chapters. His primary areas of interest consist of aquaculture and fisheries science; parasitology and diseases; and environmental biology and neoplasms. Dr. Overstreet was colleague, mentor, and friend to a countless number of individuals throughout the world. He received fellowship positions at University of Queensland, Curtin University, and the University of Rome. He received the Czechoslovakian Fish Farmer Award (Ceské Budějovice), Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology, The University of Southern Mississippi Innovation Lifetime Achievement Award (plus other USM awards), and the Eminent Parasitologist Lectureship of American Society for Parasitologists. He hopes to be well known for his sincerity, kindness, humor, helpfulness, problem-solving, and perfection of hobbies, including his passion for tennis, stamp collecting, old Fords, and photography.

2004 John Schachte



Dr. John H. Schachte, Jr. was born on 5 August 1940 in Charleston (SC). He received his BS in Biology in 1963 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in Artillery in the US Army. While serving with the infantry in Viet Nam, John was wounded in the Ia Drang Valley and returned to Fort Benning (GA) to recuperate from battle injuries. In 1969, he was medically retired with the rank of Captain. John then enrolled in the Fisheries Graduate Program at Auburn University from which he received an MS degree in 1972 and a Ph.D. in 1976. John subsequently accepted employment with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources as State Fish Pathologist in June 1976. His early responsibilities as head of the Fish Disease Control Unit (Rome, NY) were centered upon the identification and control of infectious diseases found in New York's twelve state hatcheries. Early in his career, John established the Fish Disease Control Program for state hatcheries that outlined a format to reduce bacterial and parasitic diseases in trout, salmon, and warmwater fish rearing facilities. He adopted the United States Fish and Wildlife Service annual inspection for all state facilities as well as a disease identification classification for each hatchery. John was the New York representative on the Fish Disease Control Committee of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission from 1976 through 2003. During those years he also served as committee chair and secretary. Schachte collaborated with peers on a broad range of fish health projects resulting in important journal publications and presentations at national and international meetings. He also was active in the Fish Health Section and served as the Section's President and Secretary.



2003 Ron Goede

Ronald W. Goede was born on 3 April 1934 in Columbus (NE). Ron served for eight years in reserve and active duty status in the United States Air Force, while at the same time attending the University of Nebraska earning a double major BS degree in Zoology and Botany. Later, he attended Utah State University and completed his MS in Fisheries Biology. His career began in Missouri working with the Missouri Conservation Commission as a research biologist and expanded to training in fish disease at the Fish Farming Experiment Station at Stuttgart (AR). In 1963, Ron was hired as Missouri's first hatchery biologist, where he became involved in fish pathology. In 1966, he was hired by the Utah Department of Fish and Game as director of the Fisheries Experiment Station in Logan, where he focused entirely on fish health, quality control, and diagnostic disease work for 34 years until his retirement in 2000. At the Logan Experiment Station, Ron focused aquaculture methods, infectious diseases, fish health and nutrition, assessment and management, while building a full service diagnostic lab. He created disease control policies and regulations for Utah's public and private hatcheries during a time when IPN and Whirling Disease plagued the resource. Ron developed a drainage concept of disease control which was adopted by the Colorado River Wildlife Council in 1972 and then became a template for the states and Canadian provinces of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, the states along the Eastern Seaboard, and the Columbia River Drainage. In 1972, Ron was instrumental in changing the constitution of the American Fisheries Society to create discipline sections within the Society. He was part of the steering committee to develop the Fish Health Section as the first section. That section set up peer reviewed standard methods to be used by certified Fish Health Inspectors. This initiated the policing of methods and personnel through professional certifications. Ron was president of the Bonneville Chapter, the Western Division and the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society from 1975 to 1976. He was certified as a Fish Health Inspector and as a Fish Pathologist. He also developed methods and procedures for fish quality assessment and assurance, known as the Health/Condition Profile. From 1976 to 1986, Ron was on staff as a lecturer at the National Fisheries Academy (Leetown, WV) and also served as an adjunct professor at Utah State University. After many years of involvement in regulation of fish diseases in the public and private sector, Ron worked to get legislation passed to develop a Fish Health Policy Board with the mission to balance stewardship of the natural resources and production of commodity. This was finally achieved in 1998 within the Utah Department of Agriculture. Today, this board sets policy for fish health management and is enabled to write rules. Throughout his career, Ron received many awards, including the Professional Conservationist of the Year Award from Trout Unlimited, the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Bonneville Chapter of the American Fisheries Society and the Award of Excellence from the Western Division of the American Fisheries Society, and the Lifetime Achievement Award from Utah State University College of Natural Resources. Ron loved to teach with parables and cartoons, often defusing tense arguments with his wit and humor. In 1979, Ron founded the Bridger Folk Music Society in Logan, Utah, fueling his love of traditional music. He played guitar in his own band "Random Sample" for many years.

2002 Ron Thune



Ronald L. Thune received his Bachelor's Degree from Colorado State University, a Master's Degree from Western Illinois University, and his Ph.D. from Auburn University. In 1980, he was appointed within the Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Parasitology in the School of Veterinary Medicine and within the Department of Veterinary Science at the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center. Ron teaches graduate courses in aquatic animal diseases, molecular microbiology and pathobiology. His research interests include pathogen host interactions, genomics, bacterial pathogenesis, molecular microbiology, and vaccine development. His work has specifically focused on major bacterial pathogens of warmwater fishes including *Edwardsiella ictaluri* in catfish, *Francisella asiatica* in tilapia, and *Photobacterium damsela* sub. *piscicida* in hybrid striped bass. Dr. Thune is also the coordinator and an instructor for the Aquamed course on aquatic animal health that is offered annually through the Gulf States Consortium for Aquatic Pathobiology. Ron became the head of the Department of Pathobiological Sciences in 2000. He established the Louisiana Aquatic Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory to provide diagnostic services to state biologists and aquaculturists nationwide. Ron is certified as a Fish Pathologist by the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society and is a Past-President (1993-94) of the Fish Health Section. He also served as editor of the Journal of the World Aquaculture Society for 8 years and participates in the Multidisciplinary Program in Infectious Disease.

2001 Vicki Blazer



Dr. Vicki Blazer was born on 22 March 1954, in State College (PA), although her family moved to the small farming community of Hegin's (PA), later that year. She received her BS degree with a double major in Marine Sciences and Biology from Southampton College of Long Island University and her Ph.D. in Aquaculture, Animal Science and Pathology from the University of Rhode Island. In 1982, she accepted a post-doctoral position in Medical Microbiology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia (Athens, GA). This led to a position as the Assistant Unit Leader in the Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Unit (United States Fish and Wildlife Service), School of Forest Resources, also at the University of Georgia. During her 10 years in Georgia, Vicki's research focused on fish health issues of both wild and cultured fishes. She developed and taught classes in fish nutrition, fish disease and fish pathology. Dr. Blazer was the first female faculty member in the School of Forest Resources as well as the first female recipient of the Snieszko award in 2001. She developed a reputation in both fish nutrition and various aspects of fish health/disease, leading to collaborations nationally and internationally. She has authored over 150 scientific papers, book chapters or manuals, and has directed the research of numerous graduate students. She continues to be active in research focusing on environmental factors and wild fish health as well as teaching. She has received a number of awards including the Protector of the Potomac Award in 2011. She is also active in the West Virginia Master Naturalist program.

2000 Jim Winton



Dr. Jim Winton is Chief of the Fish Health Section at the United States Geological Survey, Western Fisheries Research Center (Seattle, WA) where he heads a team of scientists, technicians, post-doctoral researchers, graduate students, and visiting scientists working to improve the detection of fish pathogens, determine factors controlling the epidemiology of fish diseases, and develop control strategies for reducing losses among both hatchery and wild fish. Jim is also an Affiliate Professor in the School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences at the University of Washington where he serves on departmental or graduate student committees and gives an occasional seminar or lecture. He has served as: President of the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society, member of the Editorial Boards of the Journal of Aquatic Animal Health, Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, Journal of Fish Diseases, and Journal of Applied Ichthyology, and member of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, the American Type Culture Collection, the United States Department of Agriculture Aquaculture Technical and Scientific Committee, and the Fish Disease Commission of the World Organization for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties). Jim is a recipient of the United States Department of the Interior Distinguished Service Award. He is an author of more than 175 scientific publications.

1999 Robert E. Putz



Dr. Robert Putz received his BS and MS degrees in Zoology from the University of Iowa and his Ph.D. in Biological Sciences from Fordham University. In 1960, he joined the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as a Parasitologist at the Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory in Leetown (WV). Bob was indeed an excellent fish disease researcher who extended his illustrious career into the development of National Fisheries Center – Leetown in 1977. Putz then served as the USFWS Deputy Associate Director for Research and its Associate Director for Wildlife Resources while stationed in Washington, D.C. He represented the United States at conferences with the former Soviet Union on animal and plant ecology and was credited with the success of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Nation's first comprehensive effort to secure wetland habitat for ducks and geese, in conjunction with Canada and Mexico. In 1983, Putz was appointed the USFWS regional director of Alaska (Region 1), a state where the USFWS manages its largest concentration of refuge lands. In 1988, he founded the Freshwater Institute and was also the former Director of Science for The Conservation Fund. Putz used his political skills and affinity for West Virginia during site selection for the National Conservation Training Center (Shepherdstown, WV), which became the USFWS training campus in 1997. During his career, Dr. Putz authored or co-authored about 25 scientific publications and was the recipient of several prestigious awards, including the U.S. Department of Interior's Awards for Meritorious Service and Distinguished Service, and the Chevron Conservation Award. Bob passed away at his home in Linden Spring near Shepherdstown (WV) on December 13, 2009. He left a legacy of laboratories and professionals to promote the management and protection of this nation's fisheries and wildlife resources.

1998 Ronald P. Hedrick



Dr. Ronald Paul Hedrick was born on 2 August 1950 in Tacoma (WA). Ron received his two BS degrees, one in Biology from the University of Oregon and the other in Microbiology from Oregon State University. He also completed his Ph.D. in 1980 at Oregon State University in Microbiology under Dr. John L. Fryer. Beginning in 1982 and until his retirement in 2011, Ron was a faculty member in the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California, Davis (CA) where he led the school's programs in Aquatic Animal Health. He developed a program recognized locally, nationally and internationally in the fish health sciences. His program was characterized by the study of a wide variety of microbial diseases found in a broad range of diverse fish and shellfish species. The steady stream of international graduate students and visiting scholars created a unique diversity in his research laboratory, a feature of his program of which he was particularly proud. Professor Hedrick was responsible for teaching fish and shellfish health to professional and graduate clinical students in the Veterinary School as well as graduate academic students in fisheries and aquaculture in the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences. Although the principal emphasis of his initial research was on viral diseases of fish, over his career he broadened his work to include diseases due to myxozoans, microsporidians, bacteria, and fungi. He cites among his accomplishments in teaching a list of distinguished past graduate students who now are present in key positions in state and federal resource agencies and as leaders in academic institutions in the United States and abroad. Highlights of Dr. Hedrick's research include the discovery and characterization of most of the known viruses of sturgeon, identification of key life cycle stages and control strategies for myxozoan and microsporidian diseases, and contributions to the understanding of the biology and taxonomy of herpesviruses found in sturgeon, salmonids and cyprinids. Professor Hedrick and his students/colleagues published over 250 scientific manuscripts in peer-reviewed journals and an additional 110 articles and book chapters in more limited distributions. He is an Honorary Lifetime Member of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) since 1999, served as President of the AFS Fish Health Section in 1998, and co-editor of the Journal of Aquatic Animal Health from 1996-2002. He was named the Snowdon Lecturer, CISRO, Australian Animal Health Laboratory in 1996 and received the Medal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitat, Munchen in 2002.

1997 Gary A. Wedemeyer



Dr. Gary A. Wedemeyer was born on 15 October 1935 on a small farm in Montana where fishing with his grandfather on the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River stoked an early interest in biology. In 1965, he received a Ph.D. in Fisheries Biology from the University of Washington and began his research career at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Western Fish Disease Laboratory in Seattle (WA). His pioneering research on the aquatic toxicology of chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides such as DDT helped achieve the eventual ban on their use in the United States. Wedemeyer then broadened his research to explain the effects of other chemical, physical, and biological conditions during freshwater rearing that were limiting the health, physiological quality, and survival of Pacific salmon released from federal and state mitigation and conservation hatcheries. His 1976 textbook "Environment Stress and Fish Diseases" quickly became a classic reference and was the basis for his election as a Fellow of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists. In 1981, his book was chosen by the Soviet Academy of Science for translation into Russian for use by the USSR Ministry of Fisheries. Wedemeyer made additional contributions that significantly increased our understanding of the role that the hatchery rearing environment plays in the initiation of fish diseases; gaining insights that have since become important not only to the success of mitigation and conservation hatcheries, but to commercial aquaculture worldwide. He summarized these data in his 1996 textbook "Physiology of Fish in Intensive Culture." In recognition of his lifetime research contributions, Wedemeyer received the United States Department of the Interior Meritorious Service Award in 1998, and was inducted into the American Fisheries Society Fish Culture Hall of Fame in 2012. Wedemeyer has also been active in teaching and outreach activities. He was an Affiliate Professor of Fisheries at the University of Washington and a regular instructor in federal and state fish culture and fish disease training courses for many years. His service to professional societies includes work on the editorial boards of the Transactions of the America Fisheries Society, North American Journal of Aquaculture, and the Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology.

1996 Frank. M. Hetrick



Dr. Frank M. Hetrick was born on 28 August 1932 in West York (PA). He earned a BS degree from Michigan State University (1954) and an MS (1960) and Ph.D. (1962) from the University of Maryland. From 1954 to 1956, Frank served as an officer in the United States Army and was stationed in Germany. From 1957 to 1958, he worked as a bacteriologist for the Michigan Department of Health in Lansing (MI). In 1958 through 1961, he was a research assistant in the Department of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Maryland at College Park and then spent one year (1962) as a guest scientist at the Naval Medical Research Center in Bethesda (MD). He then returned to the University of Maryland as an Assistant Professor in Microbiology (1962), being promoted to Associate Professor (1965) and Professor (1968), where he served three tenures as chair of the Department. Frank's principal research interests included viral diseases of fish, how pollutants predispose fish to microbial infections, as well as oncogene activation and tumor development in fish. He was a member of the American Society for Microbiology, Tissue Culture Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Microbiology, Sigma Xi, Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society, American Institute for Biological Sciences, International Association of Aquatic Animal Medicine, European Association of Fish Pathologists, Atlantic Estuarine Society, International Society of Developmental & Comparative Immunology, Japanese Society of Fish Pathology, and the World Aquaculture Society.

1995 Thomas L. Wellborn



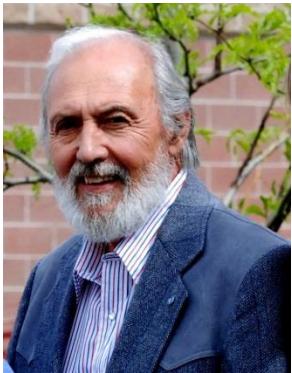
Dr. Thomas L. Wellborn, was an internationally renowned fish pathologist who focused on diseases, parasites, and environmental stressors of warmwater fishes. Tom began his career as a hatchery biologist for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from 1958 to 1969, primarily with federal warmwater fish hatcheries in the southeastern United States. In 1969, he became an associate professor at Mississippi State University in the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and assumed leadership of The Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service' Fish Disease Diagnostic Laboratory. His extension skills made him an indispensable asset to the burgeoning aquaculture industry in Mississippi. During this time, Tom hosted the highly popular two-week short course on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of warmwater fishes after it was moved from Stuttgart (AR) to Mississippi State. Dr. Wellborn conducted numerous workshops, authored 68 journal and extension publications, and served on many professional committees, industry boards, and advisory committees. He was president of the Mississippi Chapter of AFS in 1986. In 1987, Tom moved to the University of Florida where he developed a food fish aquaculture program with emphasis on the Florida panhandle. He developed an aquaculture research and extension facility in Blountstown, Florida, which served the state for many years. Tom retired in 1989 to do consulting work that took him to many foreign countries, including Ghana, Nigeria, Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Belize, and Cuba. Throughout his illustrious career, Dr. Wellborn received many honors and awards from the catfish industry and was also presented with a Distinguished Service Award from the United States Department of Agriculture.

1994 George W. Klontz



Dr. George W. "Bill" Klontz, was born on 24 March 1929 in Tacoma (WA). He re-enlisted in the Navy Reserves from 1945 until 1959. Bill attended the University of Washington where he earned his BS degree in microbiology and MS in immunology, after which he trained in veterinary medicine at Washington State University completing his DVM in 1963. Bill's initial foray into fish health was as a serologist for the United States Department of Interior Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in Seattle, from 1955 to 1959, after which he worked as a serologist for the Department of Interior Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Seattle (eventually to become the Western Fish Disease Laboratory). He continued working for the agency for another six years as an immunopathologist. During his time in Seattle, Bill completed some of the initial research into development of a vaccine for furunculosis in salmonids. In 1969, Bill moved to Texas A&M University as an associate professor in the Department of Veterinary Microbiology. He left Texas in 1972 to assume the position of professor of fishery resources at the University of Idaho (Moscow), eventually serving as Department Chair. It was in Idaho that Bill made his mark in the arena of fish health and aquaculture science, where he mentored graduate students and developed a world class program in these fields, including numerous practical continuing education "short courses" for fish farmers worldwide. Outside of academia, Bill participated in numerous professional aquaculture societies and was a founding member of the steering committee that established the American Fisheries Society Fish Health Section, which he served as president from 1981-82. Bill influenced hundreds of fisheries professionals worldwide and he was truly a unique and irreplaceable ambassador for the sciences of aquatic animal health and aquaculture. Bill passed away on 22 March 2000 from complications associated with his struggle against leukemia.

1993 Charlie E. Smith



Dr. Charlie Edward Smith was born on 17 December 1936, in Pocatello (ID). He received his BS Degree in Biology from Walla Walla College in 1960. He continued studies in bacteriology, pathology, immunology, and immuno-pathology at Montana State University, after moving to Bozeman (MT) in 1968. Charlie's research career began in 1961 at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Western Fish Nutrition Laboratory (WFNL), in Willard (WA). He transferred to the USFWS Bozeman Fish Technology Center (FTC) in 1968 working his way up to Director of the Center in 1985. He continued as Center Director until his retirement in 1993, after 32 years of service. During his work at the WFNL Charlie worked as assistant to Dr. L.M. Ashley, one of the few pioneer fish histopathologists, studying the cause of liver cancer in rainbow trout, a project funded by the National Cancer Institute. During this time he also conducted research studies on the hematology and clinical chemistry of nutritionally deficient salmon. Mr. Smith was colleague, mentor, and friend to numerous individuals throughout the United States and Canada, as well as Ecuador and Mexico. He authored or co-authored more than 90 scientific manuscripts and book chapters related to fish diseases, including cancer, infectious diseases, nutrition, and toxicology, as well as fish culture. Smith provided diagnostic histopathological support to colleagues, graduate students, and numerous federal and state fish health laboratories throughout the United States and Canada lacking this expertise. After retiring from the USFWS Smith worked part time as Pathologist and Aquaculture Specialist, for Rangen, Inc. (Buhl, ID) from 1993 to 2002, then as an Independent Consultant from 2002 to 2013. Charlie was an Instructor for the USFWS Training Academy (Leetown, WV) and later the National Conservation Training Center (Shepherdstown, WV) where he taught various short courses for over 20 years. He was recipient of the American Fisheries Society/Fish Culture Section Hall of Fame Award, 1993; the USFWS, Region 6 Special Recognition Award, June, 1993; and the United States Department of Interior Meritorious Service Award, 1993. More recently, Smith was a recipient of the Northwest Fish Culture Hall of Fame Award, 2005, and the Clark & Mimi White, United States Trout Farmers Distinguished Service Award, 2011. Charlie was known for his kindness, and gentle, friendly manner.

1992 Trevor P. T. Evelyn



Trevor P. T. Evelyn was born in Dominica, West Indies, on 23 February 1935. He emigrated to Canada in 1954 and received his BS and MS from the University of Toronto and his Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia. Trevor joined the research staff at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS) in 1965. He retired from his position as head of the Fish Health and Parasitology Section at PBS in 1997 after an active 32 year career of research in the fish health field. Dr. Evelyn's extensive studies on fish diseases and their control have been widely published in leading fish health journals, in the proceedings of international symposia, and in the form of book chapters. He has served a number of science journals in various capacities and he played a major role in developing Canada's Fish Health Protection Regulations and the technical manual associated with it. He has interacted enthusiastically with a number of universities, developing and supervising research projects for graduate students (masters and doctorate levels) and lecturing on fish health topics to senior and graduate students at these universities. His expertise in his field is well recognized both nationally and internationally. At the request of various national and international organizations, he has undertaken projects in many parts of the world. In North America, he served the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) in a number of capacities, including that of its elected President. His work has earned him various honors including the AFS Fish Health Section's SF Snieszko Distinguished Service Award, an Honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Vancouver Island University, an honorary membership in the European Association of Fish Pathologists, and merit awards from his own organization (DFO). In his retirement, Dr. Evelyn has remained active. He has served as an independent member of the US Congress-mandated Hatchery Scientific Review Group since its inception in 2000, the functions and publications of which can be found on its website (www.hatcheryreform.us). His advice is still constantly sought after by individuals and agencies with fish health-related problems, by the editors of a number of science journals, by book publishers, by various Canadian and foreign science-funding agencies, and by the Canadian Experts Services Organization. Currently, Dr. Evelyn enjoys post-retirement office facilities at PBS and has been accorded the title of Scientist Emeritus. Dr. Evelyn and his wife, Sandra, are avid gardeners and have on occasion opened their garden, on request, in support of several worthy causes.

1991 Takahisa Kimura

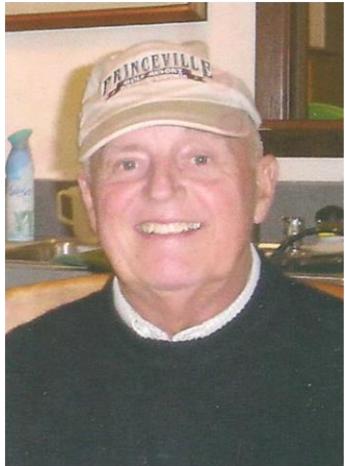


Dr. Takahisa Kimura was born on 26 March 1928 in Sapporo City, Hokkaido, and grew up in Aomori Prefecture. In 1958, he became a lecturer at Hakodate Fishery College, which preceded the Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, where he rose through the ranks as a Lecturer and Associate Professor and was then promoted to Professor in 1977. He became Dean of the Faculty of Fisheries Sciences in 1989 and held that position until his retirement in 1991, when he became a Professor Emeritus. During the 40 years that Professor Kimura served at Hokkaido University, he was broadly engaged in diverse areas of microbiology which included investigations in food microbiology, food hygiene, marine microbiology, and fish pathogenic microbiology. He published more than 140 original, review, and conference or proceeding manuscripts. His work was vital to the basic development of fish pathogenic microbiology in Japan. His main achievements included the novel isolations and descriptions of *Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *masocida*; the first descriptions of infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus and *Renibacterium salmoninarum* in Japan; the novel descriptions of *Oncorhynchus masou* virus (OMV) and Hirame rhabdovirus (HIRRV) isolated from Japanese flounder. Professor Kimura was proud to be a sponsor of the International Symposium on Salmonid Diseases in Sapporo (Japan) in 1991. He possessed excellent leadership abilities, was a mentor for numerous graduate students, and served as President of the Japanese Society of Fish Pathology, a counselor of the Japanese Society of Fisheries Science, and was a member of the Committee of Pharmaceutical Affairs. In addition to the S. F. Snieszko Distinguished Service Award, Professor Kimura was a recipient of the Japanese Society of Fish Pathology Award, the Hokkaido Science and Technology Award, the Hakodate Culture Award, and the Aomori Prefecture Accolade Award.

1990 John A. Plumb and James W. Warren



John Alfred Plumb was born on the 29 November 1933 in Waynesboro (VA). In 1954, he served two years in the United States Army and spent 18 months of his tour in Nuremberg, Germany. Upon his return, John attended Bridgewater State College (Bridgewater, VA) and graduated with a BS degree in Biology in 1960. The following year, John attended graduate school in the Zoology Department (Fisheries) at Southern Illinois University (Carbondale, IL) and graduated with his MS in 1963. When most of us think of John's professional tenure, we envision his massive amounts of work with catfish, bass, tilapia, and other warmwater fishes. In reality, John's early career was spent in colder climates where he worked with salmonids. In 1962, John became a hatchery biologist with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) at the McNenny National Fish Hatchery (NFH) in Spearfish (ND). He followed that with tenure as the hatchery manager at the Charlevoix NFH, in 1963. The next year, John completed the USFWS Fish Hatchery Management Long Course at the Southeastern Fish Cultural Research Laboratory (Marion, AL) and then became the assistant manager at the Genoa NFH (Genoa, WI). In 1966, John attended the USFWS Fish Disease Long Course at the Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory (Leetown, WV) and found himself shifting gears from management to disease. Upon graduation, John worked as a fish health biologist at the USFWS laboratories in LaCrosse and Genoa (WI) where he was involved with the first isolation of IHNV beyond the Pacific Northwest. In 1969, John left federal service and became an instructor in the Department of Fisheries at Auburn University, where he completed his doctoral degree, in 1972. While at Auburn, John taught, conducted research, mentored graduate students, and supervised the diagnostic laboratory. John authored 5 books on fish disease and more than 100 scientific publications encompassing areas of nutrition and the environment, fish culture, treatment of disease, and epidemiology. He became world-renowned for his great volumes of work on Channel Catfish Virus Disease, Golden Shiner Virus Disease, Largemouth Bass Virus, motile aeromonads, *Edwardsiella tarda*, columnaris disease, and *Streptococcus* spp. Possibly, the single most important category of John's research involved a massive amount of research regarding the identification, characterization, virulence mechanisms, immunization, and treatment for *Edwardsiella ictaluri*, the etiologic agent of enteric septicemia of catfish. John retired from Auburn in 1998, but remained a Professor Emeritus within the Department and continued to be a font of information for those that have followed in his footsteps. John has been a long-term member of the American Fisheries Society and was among those who initially worked to get the parent society to create the Fish Health Section, which he later served as its Vice-President and President. John also served for three years as the Chairman of the Fish Disease Committee of the Southern Division of AFS and for six years as the Project Leader for the Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Project. In 1982, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the Catfish Farmers of America and was honored with the Distinguished Service Award from AFS (1997).



James Willis Warren was born in Eugene (OR) on 2 May 1934. He earned a BS degree in Fisheries from Oregon State University (Corvallis) in 1957. Following two years in the United States Army, Jim began a long career with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in January 1960. His fish health work began in 1961 when he attended a year-long long training course at the USFWS Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory in Leetown (WV). In 1962, he then attended a nine-month long course in fish culture at the USFWS Tunison Laboratory of Fish Nutrition (Cortland, NY). In 1963, Jim opened a Hatchery Biologist's Laboratory at the Hagerman National Fish Hatchery in southern Idaho. After five years, he was selected for Interior Department training in Washington, DC, where he was instrumental in getting the first comprehensive fish

health protection legislation introduced into the United States Senate. During his time in Washington DC, Jim was named Regional Fish Health Manager for the Great Lakes Region. The assumption of this new responsibility was interrupted when the Interior Department detailed Jim for assignment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Lunar Receiving Laboratory (LRL) near Houston (TX). Beginning in the summer of 1969, he headed the LRL's Aquatic Animal Testing Section where 12 species of aquatic animals, maintained in strict isolation, were exposed to lunar material returned to earth by the Apollo XI and XII missions. In 1970, Jim returned to his role as a Fish Health Manager assigned to federal fish hatcheries in the Great Lakes Region, where he organized and led the inter-agency Great Lakes Fish Health Protection Committee. In 1971, Jim contacted the American Fisheries Society (AFS) and instigated the creation of interest/discipline Sections in the Society. This effort led to the creation of the Fish Health Section, the first Section organized by the AFS. In 1983, he was selected, by the USFWS, to move to Portland (OR) to organize and develop the Pacific Northwest Fish Health Protection Committee. This interagency committee brought together public, private, and tribal leaders and fish health scientists from Alaska to California. Jim retired from the USFWS in 1993 and immediately took charge of a project to obtain and manage Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) permits to enable the use of several unlabeled drugs essential to the treatment of devastating diseases in cultured fish. Jim ended his professional career in 1998 to enjoy his family, perfect his golf game, and work his garden.

1989 Douglas P. Anderson



Dr. Douglas Poole Anderson was born in Portland (OR) on 11 July 1939. He earned a BS degree from Willamette University in Salem (OR); an MS degree in Biology from Indiana University in Bloomington; and a Ph.D. in Microbiology from the University of Maryland, College Park. After working as a field biologist and hatchery intern for the Oregon State Game Commission, he was hired in 1964 by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Western Fish Disease Laboratory in Seattle. There Dr. George (Bill) Klontz, a veterinarian, was pioneering studies in fish immunology under the directorship of Dr. Robert Rucker. Early research included fish vaccine development and studies of antibody development in fish after vaccination. Bill and Doug were the first to show the development and kinetics of pentameric antibody in salmon after injection with *Aeromonas salmonicida* bacterins. In 1974, Doug transferred to then Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory (EFDL— now National Fish Health Research Laboratory) in Leetown (WV) to head the Fish Biologics and Immunology Section. At the EFDL, Doug worked to create a biologics department for diagnostic studies of fish diseases. Further research on fish immunology was done demonstrating the production of antibody-producing lymphocytes in trout in coordination with Dr. Bob Roberson at the University of Maryland. Doug's international research programs with the United States Department of Agriculture studied adjuvants and nonspecific response with scientists from Poland (Dr. Andrzej Siwicki) and Hungary (Dr. Galina Jeney). A 5-year program with the University of Madrid, Spain, in cooperation with Dr. A. Zapata demonstrated the uptake of vaccines administered orally to fish. A United Nations assignment led to teaching in several universities in Poland. Doug also had extended research assignments in Kuwait with Dr. Victoria Rasheed and in Miyazaki, Japan, with Dr. T. Kitao. A cooperative program with Dr. Willem van Muiswinkel (Netherlands) showed how fish respond to pollutants. In 1974, Doug published the first book on fish immunology, and throughout his career had over 180 scientific publications and book chapters. He received the USFWS Special Achievement Award in 1981 for organizing the first international conference on fish serodiagnostics and vaccines. He was Secretary-Treasurer (1981-1987) of the American Society of Fisheries, Fish Health Section; and President in 1988. Doug retired in 1994, much gratified to have had these opportunities to serve with fine professional scientists and good friends throughout his career.

1988 Emmett B. Shotts



Dr. Emmett Booker Shotts, Jr. was born in Jasper (AL) on 23 September 1931. Emmett pursued a stellar collegiate career beginning with his BS degree in Bacteriology from the University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa) in 1952. He became a Certified Medical Technologist at the Medical College of Alabama (Birmingham) in 1953 and practiced as a clinical bacteriologist at the Holy Name of Jesus Hospital (Gadsden, AL). From 1954-1956, Emmett served in the United States Army as a bacteriologist and was stationed at Fort Detrick (Frederick, MD). In 1957, Emmett became part of Dr. Frank Hayes' organizing staff of the Southeastern Wildlife Disease Study within the College of Veterinary Medicine Department of Pathology at the University of Georgia (Athens). This was the first effort made within the United States to regionally assess impacts of wildlife diseases. While at the university, Emmett was awarded his MS degree in Medical Microbiology in 1958 based on an antigenic analysis of avian pleuropneumonia-like organisms. From 1959 – 1964, he temporarily left the University for several positions at the Center For Disease Control (Chamblee, GA), which included those of Epidemic Intelligence Officer, Assistant to the Chief for the Veterinary Public Health Laboratory, and Assistant to the Chief for the National Rabies Research Laboratory. In 1964, Emmett returned to the University of Georgia as an instructor in the Department of Pathology and was awarded his Ph.D. in 1968 based on laboratory modeling of cryptic interactions between viruses and helminthes. Immediately after graduation, Emmett began his tenure as an Associate Professor at the University of Georgia and organized the first clinical microbiology service within the College of Veterinary Medicine. Emmett was promoted to Associate Professor in 1970, Professor in 1976, and finally retired as a Professor Emeritus from the Department of Infectious Diseases in 1997. During that period, his research interests were extremely diverse and included zoonotic diseases, mechanisms of pathogenesis, molecular technology, epidemiology, ecology, automated microbial systems, antimicrobials, microbial media development and, of course, a strong passion for aquatic animal disease. Emmett became scientific director of the National Fish Health Research Laboratory (Leetown, WV) in 1997. There, he was personally intrigued by research related to Chesapeake Bay and contributed to further understanding the role of mycobacteria in fish and human disease. Two novel species (*Mycobacterium shottsei* and *Mycobacterium pseudoshottsei*) were named in his honor. Emmett ended his federal service in Leetown and returned to Georgia in 2000. Emmett is an Honorary Diplomat, of the American College of Veterinary Microbiology and the American Veterinary Epidemiology Society and he is also a Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology. He has been professionally active in the Society for Microbiology, Wildlife Disease Association, International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine, European Association of Fish Pathologists, the Epidemic Intelligence Service of the Center for Disease Control, and the American Veterinary Medical Association. He is a recipient of the S. F. Snieszko Distinguished Service Award of the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society, the Distinguished Service Award of the Wildlife Disease Association, the Boroughs-Welcome Professorship from the American Society of Microbiology, as well as a Creative Research Medal from the University of Georgia. He

has contributed some 275 manuscripts to the scientific literature in the form of research articles, book chapters, and published abstracts.

1987 Gordon Bell and William T. Yasutake



Dr. Gordon Russell Bell was born on 27 March 1924 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Gordon received a BS degree in agriculture from the University of British Columbia, an MS degree in agriculture from Iowa State College, and a Ph.D. from the University of Western Ontario. He served as an employee of the government of Canada for 35 years, with 30 of those years spent as a research scientist at the Pacific Biological Station (PBS) in Nanaimo, B.C. When Dr. Bell arrived at the PBS in 1957, he shifted from his background in agriculture and applied his microbiology skills to the study of fish health problems. During his career at the PBS, Dr. Bell served as the head of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Pacific Region Fish Health Program. This program was engaged in fish health certification and diagnostic consultations as well as research. Dr. Bell authored more than 60 publications, including several well-known "Guides" on topics such as the properties and use of general anesthetics for fish, surgical techniques for Pacific salmon, preparation and shipment of fish samples for histology, and anatomy and physiology of Pacific salmon. As co-chair of the Canadian Committee on Fish Diseases, he was instrumental in the establishment of Canada's Fish Health Protection Regulations. Dr. Bell was well recognized nationally and internationally for his lifetime research contributions and other service to the fish health field and was also known for his warm sense of humor. After his retirement from the PBS in 1987, he continued his involvement in the fish health field for several more years and passed away in Delta, British Columbia, on April 17, 2015.



Dr. William Toshio (Tosh) Yasutake was born on 10 June 1922 in Seattle (WA). He served in the United States Army as a combat medic in the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II and earned a Bronze Star for bravery. After the war, he attended college on the GI bill, received a BS degree in Zoology in 1951, and in 1953 began his research career at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Western Fish Nutrition Laboratory, where he conducted pioneering research on nutritional fish diseases. Yasutake was one of the first to recognize hepatoma (liver cancer) in hatchery-reared rainbow trout and helped trace the disease to an aflatoxin produced by the mold *Aspergillus flavus* growing on fish diet ingredients during storage. In 1960, he transferred to USFWS Western Fisheries Research Center in Seattle (then, the Western Fish Disease Laboratory) to start a fish pathology diagnostic laboratory. Here, he described the histopathology of economically important fish diseases, identified etiologic agents, and worked with hatchery biologists to improve the health, quality, and survival of anadromous salmonids released from federal and state mitigation and conservation hatcheries. Yasutake was instrumental in recognizing that the viruses of Oregon sockeye disease and Chinook salmon virus disease were one entity and in giving the disease its present name: infectious hematopoietic necrosis. In recognition of his pioneering research, Yasutake was awarded a doctorate in fish pathology by the University of Tokyo (1980), the first American to have been so honored. In 1983, he published his classic textbook "The Microscopic Anatomy of Salmonids: An Atlas." It quickly became a standard reference work in fisheries biology and is still in wide use today. Tosh retired in 1988, but continued his research as a Senior Scientist Emeritus providing technical assistance to federal and state conservation hatcheries and to the aquaculture industry worldwide. His culminating project was to digitize his lifetime collection of photomicrographs and prepare an Atlas "Histopathology of Selected Parasitic Salmonid Diseases: A Color Atlas" that is now posted on the websites of the Western Fisheries Research Center and the AFS Fish Health Section.

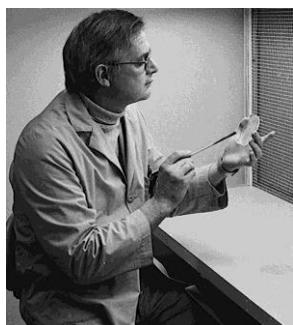
1986 Wilmer A. Rogers



Dr. Wilmer A. (Bill) Rogers was born in Mt. Dora (FL), moved to West Virginia for several years, and then to Mississippi where he spent much of his boyhood. Education was not important to the family and only three of his six siblings graduated from high school. He quit school after finishing the eighth grade at Heidelberg (MS) and worked at various jobs until he joined the United States Navy at 17 years of age. He served three years during the Korean War and was honorably discharged in May, 1954. He enrolled at the University of Southern Mississippi in February 1955 on the basis of a G.E.D. that he had completed in the Navy and was supported by the GI Bill. He met the requirements for a BS degree in Wildlife Biology from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1957.

He worked as a Fishery Biologist Aide for the Mississippi Game and Fish Commission until June 1958, when he enrolled in Auburn University and received an MS in Fisheries Management in 1960. He worked for two years for the Alabama Game and Fish Commission as a District Fisheries Biologist where he met the love of his life, Carole. He then worked as Assistant Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Warmwater Fisheries Training School at Marion (AL) for two years where he taught and was a co-author in rewriting the Journal of Warmwater Fish Culture. In 1964, he joined the faculty of Fisheries and Allied Aquaculture (now the School of Fisheries) at Auburn University and completed his Ph.D. He held every position from Instructor to full Professor and Department Head before his retirement in 1995. His dissertation research was on identification and control of fish parasites and he described over 100 new species of fish parasites. He provided research on chemicals and drugs to the Food and Drug Administration that led to their clearance for use on food fish. He was the leader of the Southeastern Fish Disease Project that was supported at one time or another by all of the Southeastern states. The grants received by the Project provided assistantships for over 100 graduate students to get MS and Ph.D. degrees. Hundreds of publications came from this research including several books, chapters of books, refereed and popular articles. He was the first editor of the Proceedings of the Southeastern Game and Fish Commissioners and was a reviewer for many Journals. He was very active in professional societies and served on numerous committees. He served as President of the Southern Division of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) and President of the Fish Health Section (FHS) of AFS. While serving as President of the FHS, Bill initiated the Journal of Aquatic Animal Health and served as co-editor for several years. He also taught the Fish Parasitology section of the long course on fish diseases at Leetown (WV) for several years. He won many awards including the C.W. Watson Distinguished Service Award, awards for serving as Editor of the Southeastern Proceedings of Fish and Wildlife agencies, awards for serving as President of AFS - FHS, as President of the Southern Division of AFS and an Award of Appreciation from the Catfish Farmers of America for research on control of catfish diseases. He and Carole have four daughters and eight grandchildren. He has had many hobbies but presently enjoys family vacations; fishing and hunting; building and playing fretless banjos and mountain dulcimers.

1985 Graham L. Bullock (Pete) and James W. Wood



Dr. Graham L. "Pete" Bullock was born in Martinsburg (WV) on 6 March 1935. He received his BS degree in Biology/Chemistry from Shepherd College (Shepherdstown, WV) in 1957 and his MS degree in Bacteriology from the University of Wisconsin (Madison, WI) in 1959. He earned his Ph.D. in Biological Sciences at Fordham University (Bronx, NY) in 1970 under the co-mentorship of Dr. Stanislaus F. Snieszko and Dr. John J. A. McLaughlin. From 1959 – 1960, Pete worked as a quality control bacteriologist at the Thomas J. Lipton Company in Hoboken (NJ). In 1960, he was hired by Dr. Snieszko as a junior research microbiologist at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory (EFDL; Leetown, WV). It was there that he began an iconic career researching the diagnosis, control, and treatment of bacterial diseases of fish as a senior investigator and then as the section leader of Bacteriology when the EFDL evolved into the National Fish Health Research Laboratory (NFHRL; Leetown, WV). In 1981, Pete led the NFHRL as its scientific director, which was the position that he held until he retired from federal service in 1990. Even then Pete continued to conduct research on bacterial diseases, drug treatments, and the floral colonization of fluidized bed bio-filters at the Conservation Fund's Freshwater Institute in Shepherdstown (WV) until 2005. Throughout his career, Pete published on most of the significant bacterial pathogens of fish including members of the genera: *Aeromonas*, *Hemophilus*, *Myxobacteria*, *Pasteurella*, *Pseudomonas*, *Renibacterium*, *Streptococcus*, *Vibrio*, and *Yersinia*. He was instrumental in providing critical studies and the data necessary for licensing Terramycin and ROMET to treat furunculosis and enteric redmouth disease in salmonids as well as securing Investigational New Animal Drug permits for the use of Chloramine-T to treat bacterial gill disease and the injection of erythromycin into pre-spawning females to prevent vertical transmission of bacterial kidney disease in salmonids. Pete had a mix of intelligence and good nature that made him a consummate mentor who trained hundreds of fish health professionals through long and short disease as well as fish management courses sponsored through the USFWS Fisheries Academy (Leetown, WV). One of his favorite teaching activities was a 17-year involvement in the annual AQUAVET® Course co-sponsored by Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania at Woods Hole (MA). Pete was a member of the American Fisheries Society's Fish Health and Fish Culture Sections and a Past President of the Fish Health Section. He was a recipient of the United States Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award for his lifelong contributions to his profession. He authored more than 100 publications in scientific journals and published a book on bacterial diseases of fishes. Pete passed away on 8, January 2011 after a battle with polymyositis; - a degenerative muscle disease.



Mr. James W. Wood was born in 1925 in Seattle (WA). He received his BS and MS in Fisheries Biology from the University of Washington and also did graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After serving his country in both World War II and Korea, Wood's fisheries career began in the early 1950's as a fish pathologist for the Oregon State Fish Commission. In 1960, Mr. Wood moved to Washington as the fish health manager for the Washington Department of Fisheries remaining in that position until his retirement in 1985. Wood's career was marked by his groundbreaking work to identify and manage rearing conditions in anadromous fish hatcheries to prevent disease outbreaks from occurring. Specifically, his work to relate the incidence of bacterial gill disease to dissolved oxygen and ammonia levels as determined by number of pounds of fish per gallon per minute of water inflow per pounds of food fed laid the foundations for future work to determine optimum rearing conditions for all other hatchery reared salmonids and it is still in use today. During this time Wood also authored numerous pioneering research papers on the diagnosis, prevention and control of bacterial gill disease, Columnaris, Furunculosis, bacterial hemorrhagic septicemia and fish mycobacteriosis. In 1968 he summarized his work in the first edition of his seminal text "Diseases of Pacific Salmon — Their Prevention and Treatment." In subsequent years, the book went through three editions and continues to be used by fish health practitioners around the world to this day. Wood died in 1998 and in 1999, was posthumously inducted into the Northwest Fish Culture Conference Hall of Fame.

1984 Syuzo Egusa and Fred P. Meyer



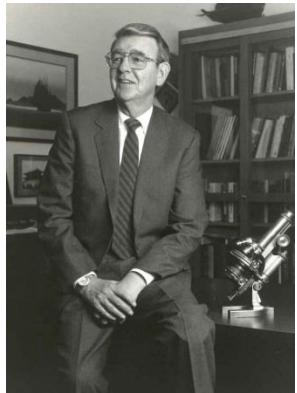
Dr. Syuzo Egusa was born on 8 January 1920, in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. He graduated with a BS degree from the Department of Fisheries, Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, in 1943. He attended graduate school at the same university and received his Ph.D. in 1948, after which he became an Associate Faculty member of Hiroshima University in August 1948. In 1968, he became a Professor at the Department of Fisheries, Faculty of Agriculture, at the University of Tokyo. He retired from the University of Tokyo in March 1980 and was conferred the honor of Professor Emeritus. Subsequently, Dr. Egusa became a Professor at the Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University until he retired in 1984. Professor Egusa was an authority on fish infections caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi, as well as on environmental and physiological fish diseases. He published more than 200 scientific articles and a number of books including *Infectious Diseases of Fishes* (178), *Color Atlas of Fish Histopathology* (1982), *Dictionary of the Science of Fish Diseases* (1982), and *Fish Diseases* (1983). He also founded the Japanese Society of Fish Pathology, which began as the Japan Research Group of Fish Pathology (Gyobyo Kenkyudanwakai), that he served as a long-term and active president. He was recognized for excellence in teaching and research by receipt of the Japan Prize of Agricultural Science in 1982. He was also the recipient of the Diploma of Honorary Membership presented by the European Association of Fish Pathologists in October 1980. Dr. Egusa passed away on 17 May 2007.



Dr. Fred P. Meyer was born 15 August 1931. He received his BA degree from the University of Northern Iowa, an MS and a Ph.D. in Parasitology and Fisheries from Iowa State University. Fred served for 30 years with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), beginning as a parasitologist at the Fish Farming Experimental Station (Stuttgart, AR). Fred was a recognized expert on the diagnosis and treatment of fish diseases, fish kills, and regulations for the use of drugs or pesticides. Fred initiated disease research, diagnostic services, and fish health training at the Fish Farming Experiment Station to assist warmwater aquaculture in the Mississippi Delta. In 1962, he established the first short course for "Diagnosis and Treatment of Warmwater Fish Diseases" that moved to Mississippi State University under the direction of Dr. Tom Wellborn during the mid-1970's. Following his tenure as director of the Fish Farming Experiment Station, Dr. Meyer became the director of the USFWS Fish Disease Control Center and the National Fisheries Research Center in LaCrosse (WI). During his career, Fred authored more than 125 manuscripts on parasites and bacterial pathogens of fish which included strategies for diagnosis, control, and treatment. He has authored or co-authored four books including *Parasites of Freshwater Fishes: A Review of Their Control and Treatment* (1974) and the popular *Field Manual for the Investigation of Fish Kills* (1990). Fred is a recipient of the United States Department of the Interior Distinguished Service Medal, the USFWS Meritorious Service Award, and the Catfish Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award. He was also inducted into the National Fish Culture Hall of Fame (Spearfish, SD) by the Fish Culture Section of the American Fisheries Society in 1996.

1983 No award given

1982 John L. Fryer and Glenn L. Hoffman



Dr. John L. Fryer was born in Fort Worth (TX) on 4 July 1929, but spent much of his youth along the Columbia River in Washington where he developed a life-long relationship with Pacific salmon. After high school, Fryer worked aboard ships of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (now the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration) charting waters of the North Pacific Ocean. During the Korean War, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and was severely wounded in battle at the "Punch Bowl." Upon recovering from his wounds, Fryer entered Oregon State University (OSU), where he received a BS degree in 1956 and an MS degree in Fisheries in 1957. He spent a year as an instructor in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife at OSU and then joined the research division of the Oregon Fish Commission (now the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife) where he served as a fish pathologist from 1958 to 1963. He earned a Ph.D. in Microbiology at OSU in 1964 and remained at OSU as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Microbiology and in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. He was promoted to Professor in 1967, served as Chair of the Department of Microbiology from 1976 to 1996, and became a Professor Emeritus in 1994. In his 37-year career, Dr. Fryer produced more than 200 scientific publications and 2 patents. His research expanded our knowledge on infectious diseases of salmon and crossed the disciplines of virology, parasitology, bacteriology, cell biology, immunology, and fish physiology. His more notable contributions included the first isolation and characterization of infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus, the development of numerous fish cell lines including the chinook salmon embryo cell line-214, the development of vibrio vaccines, as well as the characterizations of *Renibacterium salmoninarum* and *Piscirickettsia salmonis*. In addition to the Snieszko Award, Dr. Fryer received the Oregon State University Alumni Association Distinguished Professor Award, the Sigma Xi Research Award, the Elizabeth P. Ritchie Distinguished Professor Award for Outstanding Achievement at Oregon State University, and the Burlingham Distinguished Professor of Agriculture Award at Oregon State University. In 1990, Dr. Fryer was the first non-Japanese scientist to receive the Award of Excellence from the Japanese Society of Fish Pathology in Tokyo, Japan. He was also a recipient of the Alexander von Humboldt Award in Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Award for Distinguished Service in Research. Fryer was also honored as a Distinguished Professor of Oregon State University and was presented with the Emile F. Pernot Distinguished Professorship in Microbiology. In 1994, Fryer helped develop the Center for Fish Disease Research at OSU and served as its first director until 1999. Dr. Fryer passed away on 31 August 2004.



Dr. Glenn L. Hoffman was born on 28 December 1918. He received his BA and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa. After completing his BA in 1942, he served until 1946 as a Lieutenant and Laboratory Director for the Sanitary Corps of the US Army. This assignment included two months at Dr. Jonas Salk's laboratory in Munich, Germany. After receiving his doctoral degree in 1950, Glenn became an Assistant Professor in the Microbiology Department of the University of North Dakota Medical School. He left the university in 1958 to become a Research Parasitologist at the US Fish and Wildlife's Service, Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory (National Fish Health Research Laboratory) in Leetown (WV). In 1974, Glenn was transferred to the Fish Farming Experimental Station in Stuttgart (AR), where he remained until his retirement from federal service in 1985. Glenn's is quickly recognized as the principal expert on fish parasites and associated diseases. His book "Parasites of North American Freshwater Fishes" originally published in 1967 was more commonly known as the "Bible of Fish Parasitology". Fishery programs worldwide have benefited from his research publications and teaching. Glenn received Distinguished Service Awards from the Wildlife Disease Association (1974), as well as from the Fish Health Section (1982) and the Fish Culture Section (1985) of the American Fisheries Society. Glenn has authored more than 180 scientific titles based on trematodes, myxosporeans including the causative agent of whirling disease in salmonids, other protozoans, helminthes, copepods, and miscellaneous symbionts infecting salmonids, catfishes, the golden shiner, and other fishes. Glenn passed away on 23 February 2010 in Bethlehem (PA).

1981 Kenneth E. Wolf



Dr. Kenneth Edward Wolf was born on October 22, 1922, in Chicago (IL). Ken served in the Civilian Conservation Corps in Jordan Valley (OR) and was discharged as a first lieutenant in 1946 from the United States Army. Following military service, Ken received his BS degree in Zoology, and his MS degree and Ph.D. in Fisheries and Wildlife from Utah State University. Dr. Wolf's research career began in 1954 at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's National Fish Health Research Laboratory (formerly the Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory) in Leetown (WV). He retired as a senior research scientist in 1986. During his 33-year career, his seminal work in fish diseases started with the development of the first continuously cultivated fish cell culture (the RTG-2 cell line), which enabled researchers to study fish viruses *in vitro*, and culminated with his discovery of a previously unrecognized life stage of the parasite *Myxobolus cerebralis*, cause whirling disease among trout and salmon. Dr. Wolf was instrumental in establishing the Leetown laboratory as an internationally renowned facility for teaching various aspects of fish disease. Dr. Wolf was colleague, mentor, and friend to a countless number of individuals throughout the world. Ken published his comprehensive textbook on fish virus diseases in 1988, and wrote or co-authored more than 170 scientific manuscripts and book chapters. He received the United States Department of Interior's Meritorious Service Award in 1976 and its Distinguished Service Award in 1978, the Trout Unlimited Distinguished Service Award in 1995, and the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologist's Outstanding Achievement Award in 2001. Ken was particularly known for his sincerity, kindness, humor, and perfection of hobbies, which included his great passion for growing orchids. Dr. Wolf passed away on October 31, 2002, in Winchester (VA) from complications associated with Parkinson's Disease.

1980 Robert R. Rucker



Dr. Robert R. Rucker was born in Goodhue (MN) in 1912. After the family moved to Seattle (WA), Rucker entered the University of Washington and earned a BS degree in Fisheries Biology in 1935, an MS degree in 1937, and a Ph.D. in 1944. In 1938, while still a graduate student, Rucker was hired by Dr. Frederick Fish of the Hatchery Disease Consulting Service at the United States Bureau of Fisheries Biological Station in Seattle to begin research on disease problems that limited the success of salmon hatcheries built to mitigate the loss of spawning and rearing habitat due to dam construction on the Columbia and other west coast rivers. Rucker's pioneering research findings resulted in methods to diagnose and treat bacterial and parasite diseases.

In 1950, the Hatchery Disease Consulting Service became the Western Fish Disease Laboratory (WFDL) and Dr. Rucker became its Director. Under his leadership, the WFDL became internationally recognized as a center of excellence for research on infectious and non-infectious fish diseases that limited the success of federal, state, and tribal conservation and mitigation hatcheries and the aquaculture industry worldwide. Under his tutelage, the lab staff made major advances in the diagnosis and control of gas bubble disease, bacterial kidney disease, vibriosis, fish tuberculosis, enteric redmouth disease (*Yersinia ruckeri*, was named in honor of Dr. Rucker), columnaris disease, bacterial gill disease, and the infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus. Among his many personal contributions to culture in modern fish hatcheries was Rucker's pioneering work on gas bubble disease. His research on measurement and control of nitrogen supersaturation was the foundation for the advanced measurement and degassing techniques that are routinely used today. In addition to his research work, Dr. Rucker actively taught and mentored students at the University of Washington, and provided outreach services to tribal, state, and federal hatchery biologists. In 1954, he became a founding member of the Northwest Fish Cultural Conference and in 1960, he organized and conducted the first of what became today's annual Western Fish Disease Workshop. Rucker retired from active service in 1973 and died in 1998. He was posthumously elected to the Northwest Fish Culture Conference Hall of Fame in 2003, and to the American Fisheries Society Fish Culture Hall of Fame in 2011.

1979 S. F. Snieszko



Dr. Stanislaus Francis Snieszko was an eminent author, editor, lecturer, instructor and consultant whose accomplishments were highly regarded throughout this country and in many parts of the world. Born on 28 January 1902 near Krakow (Poland), Dr. Snieszko received his MS degree in 1924 and two years later he earned a Ph.D. in bacteriology and chemistry from Jagellonian University. Dr. Snieszko came to the United States in 1929 as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow at the University of Wisconsin, but returned to Poland in 1932 to head the Department of Agriculture at Jagellonian. He returned to the United States in 1939 as an exchange professor in Cornell University's Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva (NY) to research soil myxobacteria with the late Dr. R. Breed, an editor of Bergey's Manual. Due to the war in Europe, Snieszko was unable to return to Poland. He first accepted a position at the University of Wisconsin and then worked in plant pathology and fish and agricultural bacteriology at the University of Maine. Both Dr. Snieszko and his wife Julia became naturalized citizens of the United States in 1944. He entered military service during World War II and served as a Captain with the Army Chemical Corps at Camp Detrick in Frederick (MD). With a background in microbiology and an interest in fish, he then joined the small research staff at the then U.S. Fisheries Experimental Station at Leetown (WV) in 1946. Between 1948 and his retirement from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1972, Dr. Snieszko directed research and training activities, which although centered at Leetown, had national and international involvements. Although officially retired in 1972 with the title of Senior Scientist, Dr. Snieszko maintained an office and a work schedule at Leetown, continuing his contributions to fisheries resources as an author, editor, and advisor. As a result of his research and administrative leadership, scientific endeavors at Leetown evolved from the Microbiological Laboratory and Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory to today's National Fish Health Research Laboratory of the Leetown Science Center. In 1954, Dr. Snieszko also initiated comprehensive fish health training programs for United States and foreign fishery personnel, which over the years have attracted hundreds of participants. Doc authored more than 200 professional publications, as well as a number of books on diseases of fish and shellfish. Active in numerous scientific societies and organizations, he garnered many awards and honors, including the U.S. Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award, the American Fisheries Society's Award of Excellence, the Wildlife Disease Association's Distinguished Award, and the Barnett L. Cohen Award for Excellence from the American Society of Microbiology. He also has been honored by the Zoological Society of London and the European Association of Fish Pathologists. In 1972, he received an Honorary Doctorate of Science from West Virginia University and was conferred with the title of first certified fish pathologist by the American Fisheries Society. Dr. Snieszko sustained a heart attack and passed away in Martinsburg (WV) on 12 January 1984.

