



RECENT FISHERY PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.
FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS.
SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

SSR-FISH. - SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORTS--FISHERIES (LIMITED DISTRIBUTION).
SSR-WILD. - SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORTS--WILDLIFE (LIMITED DISTRIBUTION).

Number	Title
CFS-536	- Fisheries of the United States and Alaska, 1947 Annual Summary, 12 p.
CFS-539	- Manufactured Fishery Products, 1947 Annual Summary, 8 p.
CFS-540	- Fish Meal and Oil, March 1950, 2 p.
CFS-541	- Maine Landings, February 1950, 4 p.
CFS-542	- Texas Landings, March 1950, 4 p.
CFS-543	- Massachusetts Landings, by Ports, 1949 Annual Summary, 16 p.
CFS-544	- Maine Landings, 1949 Annual Summary, 6 p.
CFS-545	- Massachusetts Landings, January 1950, 12 p.
CFS-547	- Maine Landings, March 1950, 4 p.
FL -367	- The Codfish Industry in Northern Portugal, 24 p.

Sep.-249 - The Japanese Long-Line Fishery for Tunas.

- - - - -

SSR-Fish. No. 13—The Rational Exploitation of the Sea Fisheries with Particular Reference to the Fish Stock of the North Sea, by Dr. G. P. Baerends, Biologist of the Netherlands Institute for Fishery Research, 102 p., illus., March 1950. (Translated from the Dutch, Paper No. 36 of the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food Supply, The Hague, Netherlands, July 1947). This paper is a comprehensive analysis of the vast amount of research work which has been done on the North Sea fishery—the most seriously exploited fishery in the world. Since this fishery is one which may serve as an example of what to expect in the fisheries off the American east coast, where similar species are being increasingly sought, this English translation was edited and released by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The original work which the author has drawn on for his analysis all antedates World War II.

SSR-Fish. No. 16—Three Papers on the Stocks of Tuna in Japanese Waters, by Morisaburo Tauchi, 15 p., April 1950. A translation from Japanese of the following three papers: "On the Stock of *Thunnus orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel);" "On the Stock of the Yellowfin Tuna *Neothunnus macropterus* (Temminck & Schlegel);" and "On the Stock of the Albacore, *Germo germo* (Lacepede)." The first paper, which is a study on the stock of black tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) and for which the catch records for each body-weight class were utilized as bases, reports that the study showed that survival rate was .30 for young fish, but .75 for the adults, while the fishing rate was .55 for the young but .10 for the adults. The second paper is a study on the stock of yellowfin tuna based on the catch records given for each body-length and body-weight classes. If the natural mortality rate is assumed to be .20, the paper points out that the survival rate is known to be .75 for young fish but .57 for the adults, while

the fishing rate is known to be .06 for the young but .29 for the adults. The third paper is a study on the stock of albacore on the basis of catch records classified according to the body length and body weight. Survival rate was estimated to be about .66, while fishing rate was about .18, according to this paper.

SSR-Fish. No. 17—Report of Investigations of Skipjack and Tuna Resources, 19 p., April 1950. A translation from Japanese. A number of skipjack studies were made during 1947 by the Nakamura Research Staff of the Japanese Fisheries Experimental Station. Part I of this publication is a study of the catch from the waters off Omaezaki. Part II consists of data on the fishing grounds of the Satsunan Area which were collected at Aburatsu.

SSR-Fish. No. 18—Spawning Grounds of Tuna and Skipjack, April 1950. A translation from Japanese. This paper consists of two parts: A symposium on the investigation of tuna and skipjack spawning grounds; and A contribution to the study of tuna spawning grounds by Kenzo Ikebe.

SSR-Fish. No. 19—Larval and Juvenile Tunas and Skipjacks, by Kamakichi Kishinouye, 14 p., illus., April 1950. A translation from Japanese. This report consists of three papers: (1) An outline of studies of the Plecostei (Tuna and Skipjack) in 1925; (2) The larval and juvenile stages of the Plecostei; and (3) Observations on the skipjack fishing grounds.

SSR-Fish. No. 21—Age Determination of Fish (Preliminary Report 1), by Hiroaki Aikawa and Masuo Kato, 22 p., illus., April 1950. A translation from Japanese. Describes how the ages of black tuna (Thunnus orientalis, Temminck & Schlegel), yellowfin tuna (Neothunnus macropterus, Temminck & Schlegel), albacore (Germo germo, Lacepede), and skip-

jack (Katsuwonus vagans, Lesson) were determined.

SSR-Fish. No. 23—The Food Habits of Yellowfin Tuna NEOTHUNNUS MACROPTERUS (Schlegel) from the Celebes Sea, by Hiroshi Nakamura, 8 p., illus., April 1950. A translation from Japanese. This is a report of the study of the food habits of the yellowfin tuna taken by the Japanese research vessel Shonan Maru of the Taiwan Government-General Fisheries Experiment Station in the course of exploratory fishing in the Celebes Sea. Collections of stomachs were made at two different times--in February 1933 and from July to September 1934. According to the author, the conclusion can be reached from this study: "that through a study of the food of the yellowfin tuna it is possible to gain some knowledge concerning the migrations and population fluctuations of a part of the fauna of the Celebes Sea."

SSR-Fish. No. 24—A Study of the Mackerels, Cybiids, and Tunas, by Kamakichi Kishinouye, 14 p., May 1950. A translation from Japanese. A study of tunas and bonitos started in 1912 and reported upon in 1915. As a result of this study, the author reports: "there are two species of mackerel, five species of cybiids, two species of Oriental bonito, five species of tuna, and four species of bonito, a total of ten genera and 18 species, which occur in Japanese waters, and that these may be suitably divided into three families, the Scombridae, Cybiidae, and Thunnidae."

SSR-Wild. No. 4—Experiments in the Marking of Seals and Sea-Lions, by Victor B. Scheffer, 33 p., illus., April 1950. Experiments in the marking of seals, sea-lions, and fur seals in the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Antarctic regions are reviewed in this paper for study purposes. Results of certain studies of the northern fur seal, especially the series from 1940 to 1949 carried out by Government agents on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, are also discussed.

* * * *

THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SPECIFIC OFFICE MENTIONED IN THE REVIEW.

Observations on Gonad Development, Spawning and Setting of Oysters and Starfish in Long Island Sound, Bulletin No. 2, vol. 14, June 6, 1950, 2 p., mimeo., free. (Available upon request from the Fishery Biological Laboratory, Fish and Wildlife Service, Milford, Conn.) First of this year's series of special bulletins issued periodically each oyster season for information of oyster growers.

The bulletins will discuss the accumulation of spawn in oysters during the pre-spawning and spawning periods, beginning of spawning of the oyster population at different depths of Long Island Sound, numbers of oyster larvae found in samples, occurrence of first oyster set, and intensity of oyster set at different sections of the Sound during the summer. Similar observations will also be made on starfish.

* * * *

THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ARE FOR SALE AND ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

On the Effectiveness of Spermatozoa of the Pink Salmon (ONCORHYNCHUS GORBUSCHA) at Varying Distances from Point of Dispersal, by Richard F. Shuman, Fishery Bulletin 50 (From Fishery Bulletin of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Volume 51), 5 p., printed, 10 cents.

Description of a Projection Device for Use in Age Determination from Fish Scales, by Kenneth H. Mosher, Fishery Bulletin 54 (From Fishery Bulletin of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Volume 51), 3 p., printed, illus., 10 cents.

* * * *

ARTICLES BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AUTHORS IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Spawning of Oysters at Low Temperatures," by Victor L. Loosanoff and Harry C. Davis, Science, May 12, 1950, vol. 111, no. 2889, pp. 521-2. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington 5, D. C., single copies of periodical 25 cents. This is a report on observations on mass spawning of oysters (Ostrea virginica) at a comparatively low temperature made at the Fish and Wildlife Service Milford Laboratory. The authors report that their laboratory observations indicate that by conditioning oysters for a long period at a temperature just high enough for maturation of the gonads it is possible to induce spawning without an increase in temperature, thus bringing together, or to virtually the same level, the temperatures needed for ripening of gonads and for spawning.

"On Interspecific Hybridization in Ostrea," by Harry C. Davis, Science, May 12, 1950, vol. 111, no. 2889, p. 522. (See previous review for address and price of

periodical.) In view of numerous attempts to introduce the Japanese oyster (Ostrea gigas) to the Atlantic Coast, it is important to determine whether this species will cross with the native oyster (Ostrea virginica). The study reported upon in this article was to determine whether the hybrid larvae would continue to develop normally and would finally metamorphose by the methods now standard at the Fish and Wildlife Service Milford Laboratory for rearing larvae to metamorphosis. Crosses of O. virginica eggs with O. lurida were also tried, but the experiments were necessarily confined to attempts to fertilize O. virginica eggs with O. lurida spermatozoa, because many individuals of the latter species, in addition to being larviparous, are also hermaphroditic, and one cannot, therefore, be certain of exclusion of their spermatozoa. The general conclusion of the study was that no evidence of successful fertilization or of development was observed in the crosses attempted with the species of oysters used in the study.

* * * *

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

"Atlantic Seals Surveyed from the Air," article, Trade News, April 1950, vol. 2, no. 10, pp. 11-2, processed, illus. Canadian Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. Contains a description of the first aerial photographic survey of the herds of migratory Arctic seals riding the ice-fields in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the east coast of Newfoundland conducted by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada

through its Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrews, N. B. Concern over the condition and possible depletion of the seal herds and the possible effects of sealing on the supply for native people in the Arctic led to this research program on the numbers, movements, and biology of the seal herds. This aerial photographic survey, conducted during the winter of 1949-50, was an experimental attempt to obtain information which could

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

enable an estimate to be made of the numbers of harp seals in the whelping patches on the ice fields. Detailed examination of the photographs has not yet been completed, but the method appears to be promising, and indications are that estimates of the sizes of the seal herds will be quite encouraging--showing a population well up in the hundreds of thousands.

The Bakong Trolling Lure, 3 p., illus., processed. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries, Manila, 1949. Among the more effective trolling baits tried in the experimental fishing operations of the Philippine Fishery Program of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been a lure made from a native plant (bakong) that has been demonstrated to have certain unique advantages for this purpose. This leaflet describes how to make a bakong lure, and the materials needed.

California Sharks and Rays, by Phil M. Roedel and Wm. Ellis Ripley, Fish Bulletin No. 75, 88 p., illus., printed. Bureau of Marine Fisheries, Division of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif., 1950. Purpose of this bulletin is to answer the recurring questions about sharks and rays and the fishery for them in California, and to provide a guide to the species known from California. The section which discusses the California shark fishery includes a description of the various types of fishing methods--gill nets, otter trawls, harpooning, and hook and line. Among the important sharks discussed are soupfin, dogfish, basking shark, and bonito shark. This booklet also contains common and scientific names, a key to the species known from California, and descriptions and illustrations.

Canning Technology, by A. J. Howard, 287 p., illus., printed, \$8.00. J. & A. Churchill Ltd., 104 Gloucester Place, W 1, London, England, 1949. This book not only describes the methods and processes used in the food canning industry, but also provides an account of the fundamental considerations upon which modern canning technology is based. Although fishery products are not covered specifically in any one section, this book should serve as an excellent reference text for food-canning student and processor. The broad scope of the book is indicated by the following chapter headings: Historical Introduction; The Manufacture of Tin Plate; Corrosion Phenomena; Can Manufacture; Some General Considerations in Establishing a Cannery; The Examination and Preparation of Raw Materials for Canning; Heat Sterilization; Filling, Exhausting, Closing, and Processing; Miscellaneous Operations;

Metals in Canned Foods; Spoilage in Canned Foods, and its Prevention; Some Recent Developments. Extensive references are given at the end of each chapter.

Eighth Annual Report of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (To the Congress of the United States and to the Governors and Legislators of the Fifteen Compacting States), 48 p., printed. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, 11 West Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1950. In addition to reporting the highlights of the Commission's work during 1949, this report goes into details regarding the various programs in the various sections. Under the North Atlantic section of the report, problems are discussed regarding lobsters, striped bass, haddock, clams, Atlantic salmon, Massachusetts shellfish survey, Maine herring fishery, sea scallops, yellowtail, dams on the Connecticut River, and the smelt fishery in Maine and New Hampshire. The Middle Atlantic section deals with striped bass, blue crab, fluke, shad in the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, the Delaware Bay situation, and disposal of acid waste at sea. Shad, blue crab research, hydrographic study, the Chesapeake Bay Authority, and fluctuations in abundance of fish in Chesapeake Bay are discussed under the Chesapeake Bay section. Under the South Atlantic section, the report describes programs on shrimp, research for sport fishing, new laboratory developments in the area, and the Miami Fisheries Institute. Other problems covered by the Commission are interstate comity and state jurisdiction, catch statistics, channel bass, the Reciprocal Warden Act, shellfish production, pollution in relation to the shell fisheries, fisheries education, Gulf and Pacific Coast developments, international treaties, amendment to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, and fisheries research. Included is a discussion and listing of state legislation needed in 1950-51.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Supplementary Announcement), (Negotiations Beginning September 1950 Under the Trade Agreement Act of 1934 as Amended and Extended), Department of State Publication 3854, Commercial Policy Series 129, 18 p., processed, 10 cents. Department of State, Washington, D. C. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) This publication contains a supplementary notice of the United States' intention to negotiate, in addition to the 17 countries previously named, with six additional countries. Also included is a supplementary list of products to be considered at the trade-agreement negotiations to be held at Torquay, England, beginning September 28, 1950. In addition to the fishery products previously

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

announced, this supplementary list contains other fishery products.

General Coverage of the Wage and Hour Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, As Amended (Title 29, Chapter V, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 776, Subpart A—General), Interpretative Bulletin, 46 p., processed. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., May 1950. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, brings within the general coverage of its wage and hours provisions every employee who is "engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce." What employees are so engaged must be ascertained in the light of the definitions of "commerce," "goods," and "produced" which are set forth in the Act as amended by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949, giving due regard to authoritative interpretations by the courts and to the legislative history of the Act, as amended. Interpretations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division with respect to this general coverage are given in this publication to provide "a practical guide to employers and employees as to how the office representing the public interest in its enforcement will seek to apply it." These interpretations, with respect to the general coverage of the wage and hours provisions of the Act, indicate the construction of the law which the Administrator believes to be correct and which will guide him in the performance of his administrative duties under the Act unless and until he is otherwise directed by authoritative decisions of the courts or concludes, upon re-examination of an interpretation, that it is incorrect.

Greece—A Businessman's Manual and Directory on Trading with Greece, American Edition, 145 p., printed. Prepared by the Foreign Trade Administration, Ministry of National Economy, Athens, Greece, January 1950. (Available from the Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, 25, D. C.) A publication designed to facilitate the further development of trade relationships between the businessmen of Greece and the United States. Covers government organizations concerned with foreign trade, banking services and practices, transport and communication facilities, foreign suppliers representation in Greece, government purchasing agencies and procedures, and foreign trade procedures and practices. Included is a directory of importers and manufacturers. Importers of fishing equipment, fish oils, and food stuffs

(including fishery products) are included, as well as a list of sponge exporters. Summaries of economic information, together with general data, and trade regulations and resumes of export and import procedures are to be found in this book. This is the second publication prepared at the request of ECA's Office of Small Business designed to assist American business firms. The first one issued, Italian Importers of U. S. Commodities, is also available from ECA.

Inshore Flounder Dragging, by F. D. McCracken and W. R. Martin, Circular, General Series, No. 17, 4 p., printed, illus. Atlantic Biological Station, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, St. Andrews, N. B., Canada, April 1950. Describes the winter flounder fishery of the Maritimes—a new industry with potentialities for further development, according to the authors. Information on fishing methods—hand line, spear, and weir, as well as otter trawling or dragging is given. A discussion of the advantages of flounder dragging and consideration of objections to flounder dragging is also included. Explains the exploratory inshore flounder investigations carried on by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The authors state that the good market demand, the development of new fishing methods, the discovery of new concentrations of flounders and the results of biological investigations all show that the potential inshore flounder fishery is as yet only poorly developed.

Japanese Fishing Fleet Statistics, 1948, by Sara D. Presby, Preliminary Study No. 38, 26 p., illus., processed. Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, May 16, 1950. (Reports may be purchased in photostat or microfilm from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.) This is a preliminary study prepared from the Japanese Fisheries Agency publication, Statistic Tables of Fishing Vessels, General Report No. 1 as of End of 1948. In the data presented in this publication, the vessels are divided into two general classifications: powered and nonpowered. Then there is a further subdivision by type of fishery. Statistics on the total fishing fleet by type of fishery, by prefectures, and by fishing vessels of five gross tons or more on tidal waters are given, as well as a comparison of fishing vessels and reported catch. Sketches of a whale catcher boat, sailing trawler, fish carrier, sardine purse-seine vessel, tuna and skipjack vessel, otter trawler, bull trawler, row boat, small motorboat, and Antarctic whaling factory ship are included.

Livestock Wealth of Pakistan, Marketing Series, 73 p., printed, (in English). Cooperation & Marketing Adviser, Government of Pakistan,

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

Karachi, 1949. Contains a chapter which discusses the production of fisheries products in Pakistan, and gives all available catch and marketing information.

The Marketing of Virginia Seafood; Volume 1, pp. 1-83, Volume 2, pp. 84-155; processed. Prepared for Committee on Fisheries and Committee on Markets and Marketing by Charles L. Quittmeyer. The Advisory Council on the Virginia Economy, March 1950. A study which gives a general picture of the marketing structure of Virginia sea-food products, some of the problems involved, some suggested marketing opportunities, and fields for further study. Discusses markets, supply, distribution, costs and prices, and sales promotion. According to the author, profitable merchandising and promotion of Virginia sea food in the future will probably depend more and more on how closely the distribution of the Virginia product can be adapted to modern retail methods of intensive distribution of reasonably-priced foods. Mass distribution of food products is facilitated by packaging, standardization, and the use of brands, with the accruing advantages of ease of handling, storing, and promoting. If Virginia seafoods are to meet these requirements, continues the author, they must be further processed by curing, canning, wrapping, bottling, quick-freezing, and packaging. Since palatability is the most important characteristic of most sea-food products, quick freezing and freezing to preserve flavor and freshness are the keys to consumer demand for Virginia's fisheries products.

"Neue Wege in der Fischkonservierung" (New Fish Canning Machinery), article, Die Fischwaren-und Feinkostindustrie, February 1950, no. 2, pp. 53-54, printed, illus., in German. Elbe-Weser-Verlag, Dr. Seyfarth & Co., Bremerhaven, Germany. Describes the new fish canning machinery developed by Karl Hartmann K. G., Kiel, Germany. The canning machinery described takes open cans containing washed, salted, and cleaned fish, and cooks, dehydrates and oil-impregnates the fish in the cans. The cooking of the fish is done by infrared rays rather than by steam or smoke. In addition, the machines seal, sterilize, and label the cans. Machinery is still in the process of development.

Operation of the Trade Agreements Program (Second Report, April 1948-March 1949), Report No. 163, Second Series, 85 p., printed, 25 cents. United States

Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., 1950. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) This is a report prepared in conformity with Executive Order 10004 issued October 5, 1948. It discusses the developments respecting the general agreement on tariffs and trade, initiation of trade-agreement negotiations in 1948, changes or proposed changes in tariffs of foreign countries affecting the operation of the trade agreements program, nontariff import controls of foreign countries with which the United States has trade agreements, and action by the United States regarding import controls. Although fishery products are not specifically mentioned, it will be of interest to those concerned with the imports and exports of fishery products.

Orders of the Director of Fisheries (Washington), General Order No. 256, 121 p., processed. Department of Fisheries, State of Washington, Seattle, Washington. (In order that only pertinent sections of the regulations may be furnished, inquirers are requested to specify the type of gear and specific area of the State of particular interest to them, and whether the commercial or non-commercial regulations are desired.) The new regulations affect all branches of the food fish and shellfish fisheries of the State of Washington. This new Order wholly replaces previous General Orders No. 189 and 190. Regulations are, in general, listed by area and by fishery.

A Report on the Capture, Transportation and Marketing of Live Spiny Lobster in the Philippines, by Harry B. Hinkle, 36 p., processed. Philippine Fishery Program, Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Manila, R. P., April 1950. Summarizes extensive experiments carried out by the American Mission during the past year and a half in an effort to determine if it would be possible to establish a lobster fishery in the Philippines. Attempts were made to capture spiny lobsters by the techniques employed in other parts of the world, but none of them would work in the Philippines. Most of the spiny lobsters were taken by Filipino divers using only their hands or a small net.

Republic of the Philippines Import Control Law (Republic Act 426), 18 p., processed, free. Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., June 1950. This is the full text of the Import Control Law signed by the President of the Philippines on May 22 which provides for a reduction in the Philippine imports of certain specific commodities (including fishery and allied products), sets import quotas, and requires ship-

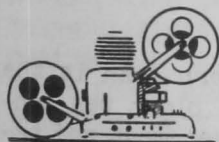
THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM.

pers to the Philippines to obtain import licenses for the importation of any commodity.

Study of Species of Fish of Particular Interest to Sports Anglers of the Atlantic Coast (Hearings before the Subcommittee on the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Eighty-First Congress, Second Session, January 25, 1950, on H. R. 986), 39 p., printed. Available only from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries until exhausted. This publication contains the statements presented at the hearings on H. R. 986. This is a bill authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to undertake a continuing study of species of fish of particular interest to sports anglers of the Atlantic Coast, with respect to the biology, propagation, catch records, and abundance of such species to the end that such Service may recommend to the several states of the Atlantic Coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for increasing the abundance of such species and promoting the wisest utilization thereof.

Third Biennial Report (Louisiana), 1948-49, 372 p., illus., printed. Department of Wild Life and Fisheries, New Orleans, La., 1950. A portion of this publication contains reports on Louisiana's fresh- and salt-water fisheries, the Division of Fish and Game, and the Division of Oysters and Water Bottoms. Activities and conditions in the commercial fresh- and salt-water fish and shrimp industry of Louisiana are covered for fiscal years 1947-48 and 1948-49, and in some instances for the calendar years 1948 and 1949. Data on production and values (in some instances) are reported for fresh- and salt-water fish and shellfish, together with comparative data. In addition to a biological research report on oysters, a report on the effect of the 1950 opening of the Bonnet Carre Spillway on Mississippi Sound is also included.

United States Canned Crabmeat Production and Imports from U.S.S.R., by M. W. Wallar, Foods and Related Agricultural Products, World Trade in Commodities, May 1950, vol. VIII, part 6-7-8, sup. no. 11, 3 p., processed. Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. A discussion of the United States imports of crab meat by countries. Imports by countries for 1946 through 1949, compared with the 1937-39 average, are also given.



FISHERY MOTION PICTURE

The following motion picture is available only from the source given in listing.



Food for Thought, 16 mm. color and sound, running time 14 minutes. Produced by the Fish and Wildlife Service, June 1950. This film deals with the school-lunch program and the use of fish in planning menus. Basic purpose of this new movie is to develop an increased appreciation of the fact that well-prepared and attractively served fish tempts appetites and aids in achieving a nutritional balance in children's diets. While specifically directed to school-lunch managers, it is also appropriate for showing to PTA groups, housewives, civic organizations, and to school classes at all levels. Most of the sequences were filmed in New York State, with the school sequences being made at Hartsdale Junior High



A SCENE FROM THE FILM FOOD FOR THOUGHT. SCHOOL LUNCH MANAGER AND STUDENT GROUP PLANNING MENUS FOR THEIR SCHOOL LUNCHES AT THE HARTSDALE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, HARTSDALE, N. Y.

School, Hartsdale, N. Y. Filletting and packaging scenes were shot at Gloucester, Mass. Prints of this film are being loaned on a long-term basis to public film libraries in over 35 states. It can also be borrowed directly from the DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. Requests for booking the film should be made as far in advance as possible. Requests will be handled in order of receipt. Each request should indicate clearly the address to which the shipment is to be made. Shipments are usually made by express, the borrower paying transportation charges both ways, but there is no charge for the use of the film.

This new movie is available for telecasting. Applications for television showings should be addressed to the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.



EDIBLE FISH IN THE PERSIAN GULF

The only important fish processing plant in Southern Iran is the Government-owned canning factory at Bandar Abbas. This plant was constructed in 1940 by a Danish company for the Iranian Government and began operations in 1941. It is a portable plant made of asbestos and is said to have a capacity of five tons of fish per eight-hour shift. Under present management, however, the plant is canning only sardines, of which the average annual production is only about 50 to 60 metric tons. The sardines canned in this plant are packed in olive oil produced in Iran.

--Fishery Leaflet 304