



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, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, 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.

Number	Title
CFS-625	- Massachusetts Landings, 1950 Annual Summary, 16 p.
CFS-653	- Pacific Coast Fisheries, 1949 Annual Summary, 6 p.
CFS-664	- Massachusetts Landings, May 1951, 14 p.
CFS-672	- Packaged Fish Report, 1950 Annual Summary, 4 p.
CFS-677	- Meal and Oil, July 1951, 2 p.
CFS-679	- Florida Landings, July 1951, 4 p.
CFS-681	- Florida Landings, 1950 Annual Summary, 4 p.
CFS-682	- Gulf Fisheries, 1949 Annual Summary, 6 p.

Number	Title
CFS-683	- Chesapeake Fisheries, 1949 Annual Summary, 4 p.
CFS-684	- Frozen Fish Report, September 1951, 10 p.
CFS-686	- Texas Landings, August 1951, 4 p.
CFS-687	- Maine Landings, July 1951, 4 p.
CFS-688	- Meal and Oil, August 1951, 2 p.
CFS-689	- Alabama Landings, August 1951, 4 p.
CFS-691	- Mississippi Landings, August 1951, 2 p.
FL -336j-	Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, Oct.-Dec. 1951, 24 p.
Sep.290	- Results of Some Tests with Frozen Oysters.
Sep.291	- Social Security for Self-Employed Persons in Fishery Industries.

THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SPECIFIC OFFICE MENTIONED IN THE REVIEW.

Landings & Receipts at Seattle—1950, by Charles M. Reardon, 25 p., processed, October 1951. (Available free from the Market News Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 421 Bell Street, Terminal, Seattle 1, Washington.) This publication contains an article which reviews the Seattle fisheries trends and conditions for 1950. The balance of the report is made up of tables giving the landings and wholesale receipts (including approximate values) at Seattle for 1950 by species, by months, and by points of origin; halibut fishery landings by months; a monthly index of receipts of certain fishery products at Seattle; carload shipments of fishery products by months; and names, classifications, and approximate standards for fresh and frozen fishery products as sold on the Seattle market.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at

Chicago—1950 by G. A. Albano, 54 p., processed, September 1951. (Available free from the Market News Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 200 North Jefferson St., Chicago 6, Ill.) In addition to an analysis of the receipts and trends of fresh and frozen fish at Chicago for 1950, this publication contains data on arrivals of fishery products at Chicago by species and by states and provinces of origin; states and provinces by species; species by months; states and provinces by months; totals by species; totals by states and provinces; and a monthly range of wholesale prices of some of the leading varieties of fresh and frozen fishery products handled on the Chicago market. Also included is a table giving the names, classifications, and approximate weights of certain fishery products as sold in the Chicago wholesale market. The data are also tabulated by method of transportation (truck, express, and freight).

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

Growth of Pacific Coast Pilchard Fishery to 1942, by Milner B. Schaefer, Oscar E. Sette, and John C. Marr, Research Report 29, 31 p., printed, 20 cents, 1951. Drawing from all official records of the States and the Federal Governments of Canada and the United States, the authors have documented in this booklet the growth of the Pacific-coast pilchard or sardine fishery up to the beginning of World War II, that is, through the 1941-42 fishing season. In discussing the development of the fish-

ery, the authors report on the early fishery, growth of the fishery, growth curve of the fishery, and fluctuations related to the economic cycle. The last part of the booklet gives information on the legal regulations relating to the pilchard fishing and processing industry promulgated by British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, and California. The pilchard fishery of the west coast of North America was a minor one until stimulated by the war-born food demand of 1914-18, according

to the authors. "Annual landings increased to 600,000 tons by the 1934-35 season and fluctuated about this level until the 1944-45 season. The

year 1942 marks approximately the end of the period of growth of the fishery."

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILD-LIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES OR PUBLISHERS MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

"Better Utilization of Fisheries Resources in Latin America," by F. B. Osorio-Tafall, article, FAO Fisheries Bulletin, vol. 4, no. 3 (May/June 1951), pp. 3-25, illus., printed; annual subscription US\$1.50, single copy 30 cents. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. Fisheries resources in Latin America, despite their high nutritional value and relative abundance, remain underdeveloped. This article, which is a revision of the paper presented at FAO's Second Latin-American Regional Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programs and Outlook, Montevideo, Uruguay, December 1950, discusses the various possibilities of developing the fisheries resources of Latin America. Known resources, Latin America's share in world production, recent developments, imports and exports from the Latin-American region, latent possibilities, development problems, action taken by certain countries, fishermen, fish consumption, fishermen's associations, education, special problems in financing fisheries enterprises, credit problems, markets, and the future of Latin-American fisheries are some of the subjects discussed by the author.

Biennial Report Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, 1949-50, 145 p., illus., printed. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida, 1950. This is the report of the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the biennium ending December 31, 1950. Included is the report on the activities of the Fish Management Division, and among the activities covered are the St. Johns River and Lake Okeechobee fisheries surveys. These surveys include a study of the types of gear which could be used to harvest catfish and other species, in order to determine the effect of certain commercial fishing devices upon fish populations. Results of some of these studies are presented. The types of gear covered are wire traps, pound nets, hoop nets, shad and herring seines, gill and trammel nets, haul seines, and slat baskets. In addition, this report contains the monthly catch of catfish by months as reported by licensed wholesale fresh-water fish dealers for 1950.

"Fishing Craft and Gear," article, FAO Fisheries Bulletin, vol. 4, no. 3 (May/June 1951) pp. 25-32, printed; annual subscription US\$1.50, single copy 30 cents. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. This article presents a summary of information on fishing craft and gear reported to FAO in 1950 from various countries. The emphasis is on the efforts being

made to improve fishing methods in order to increase the yield of fish. The countries and areas covered are: British East and Central Africa, British West Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Seychelles, Union of South Africa, British West Indies, Venezuela, Aden, British Colonial Territories in the Far East, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Turkey, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Formulation and Economic Appraisal of Development Projects, Book II--Lectures on Special Problems Delivered at the Asian Centre on Agricultural and Allied Projects, Lahore, Pakistan, Oct.-Dec. 1950, 307 p., printed, US\$2.50. (Book I--Major Course Lectures Delivered at the Asian Centre on Agricultural and Allied Projects, \$3.00, does not contain any lectures specifically dealing with fisheries.) United Nations, New York, N. Y., March 1951. Included among the lectures presented in this book are a series on "Planning the Development of Asian Fishing Industries," by G. L. Kesteven (pp. 641-67). The author discusses the present status of the industry and principal prospective lines of development; handling of fish from the producer to the consumer; projects for general development of the industry; formulation and management of projects; determination of best avenue of development; costs and returns; and equipment, personnel, and finance.

(Hawaii) Report of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of the Territory of Hawaii (Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1950), 79 p., illus., printed. Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, Hawaii, January 1951. Covering the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1950, this booklet includes the report of the Division of Fish and Game. Research on tuna and marlin, food habits of some important Hawaiian fish, improvements in trolling and flag-line (long-line) fishing, effect of pollution on live-bait fish, and fresh-water fisheries are discussed in this report. In addition, commercial fish landings by months and by species for 1948-49 and 1949-50, and a key to the fish of Hawaii are presented.

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council Proceedings (2nd meeting, 17th-28th April, 1950, Cronulla, N.S.W., Australia), Section I, 47 p., printed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy (Printed in Bangkok, November 1950). This is only the first of three sections. This

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section deals with a report of the proceedings, giving the reports of the various committees, a summary account of the proceedings, agenda and program of the meeting, a list of technical papers presented at the meeting, and the list of delegates, alternates, experts, and observers. To be issued later will be Section II which presents the technical papers given at the meeting and Section III which contains the symposium papers read in the evening Symposium Sessions.

Japanese Offshore Trawling by Francois Bourgois, Report No. 138, 60 p., illus., processed. Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan, December 1950. (Reports may be purchased only in photostat or microfilm from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Also available free as Fishery Leaflet 389 from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.) Modern offshore Japanese vessels use mainly two types of trawls: the otter trawl and the bull trawl. Another net, the Danish trawl, is also used in some offshore waters. Prior to World War II, trawling was carried on the continental shelf of southeast Asia, in the northwestern portion of the Japan Sea, in Bering Sea, and by Japanese companies off Mexico and Argentina. Since the war, trawling has been restricted to the authorized area in the East China Sea. As the present fishing effort cannot be maintained in this area with the present large fleet, a certain number of the trawlers are being withdrawn and the total number of vessels reduced. This report discusses fishing gear of offshore trawlers, Japanese regulations on trawling, normal operations of trawlers before World War II, combined operations of trawlers and factory ships, Japanese trawling under foreign flags, reconnaissance expeditions by Japanese trawlers, and Japanese trawling after the Surrender.

"North Atlantic Seal Hunt," by G. M. Drover, article, Trade News, October 1951, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 3-5, illus., processed. Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. The 1951 sealing operations off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador are presented in this article. Number of vessels engaged, catch, and nations participating in this fishery are included. The author points out that "the seal fishery has for centuries been of considerable economic importance to Newfoundland and Labrador." Characteristics of harp seals, selective killing, and other phases of the fishery are discussed.

Nutritive Value of Fish from Michigan Waters, by Ruth L. Ingalls et al, Technical Bulletin 219, 24 p., printed. Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., May 1950. Nine species of fresh-water fish from the lakes of Michigan were analyzed for three vitamins, (thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin), seven amino acids, (isolesscine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, and valine), nitrogen,

total ash, solids, and phosphorus. The effects of preservation methods, cooking procedures, environment, and season on the vitamin and amino acid content of the fish were studied. As compared with beef muscle, the fish examined, in general, had a similar amount of the three vitamins and most of the amino acids. Frozen storage did not alter the nutritive value of the fish significantly. The amount of the three vitamins destroyed when the fish was cooked appeared to depend on the temperature used and on the thickness of the flesh of the fish sample. More of these vitamins was retained in the baked fish than in the pan-fried fish. Only 50 percent of each vitamin was retained in the fish fried in deep fat.

(Pennsylvania) Combined Biennial Report (For the Period Ending May 31, 1950), 163 p., illus., printed. Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Harrisburg, Pa., 1950. The operations of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission are presented in this report for the last biennium ending May 31, 1950. Included is a report on commercial hatcheries and commercial fishing in Pennsylvania. Annual statistics on the Lake Erie fish catch (quantity and value) for the years 1946 through 1949 are given. Discussions of the use of nylon netting and the sea lamprey in the waters of Lake Erie are also to be found in this report. The last part of the report consists of tables giving the statistics (pounds and value) of the Lake Fisheries of the United States and Canada for 1946 through 1948 taken from U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service publications.

Point Four in Action—Department of Interior's Role, 38 p., illus., printed, free. U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. Information concerning the Department of the Interior's role in the President's Point Four Program of technical cooperation with peoples of underdeveloped areas of the world is presented in this booklet. One of the sections appearing in this booklet is entitled: "Expanding the Fishing Industry in Underdeveloped Countries," by Stillman Wright, Assistant Chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Foreign Activities. In this section the role of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in developing the fisheries of underdeveloped areas of the world is described. According to this article, the Service is cooperating under Point Four through two types of activities—by sending scientific and technical missions to countries needing and requesting assistance, and by giving in-service training in the United States to foreign technicians needing knowledge of modern fishery methods to apply to development projects in their own countries. "More food for the hungry and new wealth from the sea and from inland lakes and ponds will result from these activities," states the author. At the present time, the Fish and Wildlife Service has technicians in two foreign countries—Mexico and Peru—on Point Four fishery development projects. Other requests for assistance have come from Latin American countries and from Asia, including El Salvador, Venezuela, Liberia, and Lebanon, and as rapidly as project agreements

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can be negotiated and missions organized, the fishery phase of the technical cooperation program will be expanded, depending on funds the Congress makes available.

The Preservation and Utilization of Marine Fish in the United Kingdom, by G. A. Reay, Food Investigation Memoir No. 675, 16 p., illus., printed. Torry Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Aberdeen, Scotland, 1950. The report is divided into three parts: pelagic fish (mainly herring), demersal fish ("white" fish, including cod, haddock, and related species), and mechanization. A brief description is given of the various methods used at present to utilize the herring, and of the production goals for 1951 and 1952. Since the fishing fleet has had to go farther away in order to obtain the amount of "white" fish needed, the problem of landing good-quality fish has increased. Investigations have and are being carried out to maintain the quality of fish from distant banks. The use of machines in the cleaning, filleting, and freezing of fish ashore and at sea is discussed, and what research is needed for improvement on the present machines.

Primer Congreso Nacional de Pesquerías Marítimas e Industrias Derivadas (First National Congress on Maritime Fisheries and Industries): Tomo 1 (Book 1) - Recomendaciones (Recommendations), 102 p. and Tomo II - Trabajos Presentados (Papers), 323 p., illus.; printed in Spanish. Imprenta Y Casa Editora (Coni), 684 Calle Peru, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1950. The First National Congress on Maritime Fisheries and Industries was held at Mar Del Plata October 24-29, 1949. These books represent the published proceedings of that meeting. Book 1 contains the recommendations of the Congress on various aspects of the fisheries and Book 2 presents the papers which were delivered at the meeting on various fisheries subjects.

Salary Stabilization—What It Is and How It Works, 8 p., processed. Office of Salary Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., 1951, October 4, 1951. Salary stabilization is explained in this bulletin. Included are discussions on why it is necessary, who is affected, why it was created, regulations that have been issued to date, increases permissible without prior approval, and when prior approval is needed for increases. Salary stabilization affects people employed in executive, administrative, and professional positions, as well as outside sales personnel, who receive salaries or other compensation.

(South Africa) Fishing Industry Research Institute (Third Annual Report of the Director, Cape Town, Union of South Africa for 1st April 1949-31st March 1950), 7 p., printed. This is a summary of the investigations of the Institute on the canning of pilchards, spiny lobsters, snoek; and research on fresh stockfish, salted and dried fish, and fish and spiny lobster meal. The inspection of spiny lobsters for export is under the jurisdiction of the Institute, which also makes analyses of and inspects the fish meals and oils and of the salted fish produced in the Union.

The State of Food and Agriculture—Review and Outlook, 1951, C51/20, 90 p., printed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, 1951. Reviews the past and also appraises the outlook for the immediate future of food and agriculture in the world. A review of the status and outlook for the fisheries of the world are also included in the various sections which make up this report. The booklet is divided into six main sections: World Review and Outlook; Review and Outlook by Regions; Review and Outlook by Commodities (includes fisheries products and fats and oils); Tools of Production (includes fisheries equipment); Appendix; and Charts.

Statistic Tables of Fishing Vessels, 1950, General Report No. 3, 247 p., graphs, printed, in Japanese and English (not available for general distribution. Japanese Fisheries Agency, Tokyo, Japan. This is the third annual report which lists data on the various types of Japanese fishing craft as obtained by a fishing-vessel registration system. Statistics cover types of gear, fishery, craft, and principal perfections, together with comparisons for former years.

(Sweden) Annual Report for the Year 1949 and Short Papers, Report No. 31, 162 p., printed. Institute of Freshwater Research Fishery Board of Sweden, Drottningholm, 1950. Included in this book are two papers on fishing gear. The first ("The Fitness of Nylon Thread for the Manufacture of Fishing Tackle") is on the suitability of nylon for fish nets. In some test gill-net fishing, the nylon nets caught over twice the number of fish as compared with cotton nets of the same mesh. The second report ("Result of Impregnation Experiments") is on net preservation investigations. Many different chemicals and materials were tested and the irrelative merits analyzed. Tests were also made on the effect of different types of water in various inland lakes on the deterioration of the nets. Nets rot much faster in lakes rich in food than in lakes poor in food. The other papers deal with various phases of lake fisheries in Sweden.

