



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

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

- | Number | Title |
|--------------|---|
| CFS-1085 | - Frozen Fish Report, Annual 1954, 14 pp. |
| CFS-1091 | - Florida Landings, December 1954, 6 pp. |
| CFS-1107 | - Massachusetts Landings, December 1954, 8 pp. |
| CFS-1110 | - Rhode Island Landings, November 1954, 4 pp. |
| CFS-1111 | - Rhode Island Landings, December 1954, 4 pp. |
| CFS-1115 | - Frozen Fish Report, February 1955, 8 pp. |
| CFS-1120 | - Rhode Island Landings, January 1955, 4 pp. |
| CFS-1121 | - Fish Meal and Oil, February 1955, 2 pp. |
| CFS-1123 | - Texas Landings, February 1955, 3 pp. |
| CFS-1124 | - Mississippi Landings, December 1954, 2 pp. |
| CFS-1125 | - Mississippi Landings, January 1955, 2 pp. |
| CFS-1127 | - Canned Fish & Byproducts, 1954 Annual Summary, 20 pp. |
| CFS-1129 | - Packaged Fish, 1954 Annual Summary, 4 pp. |
| CFS-1130 | - Rhode Island Landings, February 1955, 4 pp. |
| CFS-1131 | - Maine Landings, February 1955, 4 pp. |
| FL -336x | - Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, April-June 1955, 32 pp. |
| FL -190 | - Turtle Trapping, by Branch of Gamefish and Hatcheries, 8 pp., illus., processed, August 1951. |
| Sep. No. 400 | - The Pound-Net Fishery in Virginia--Part 1 - History, Gear Description, and Catch. |
| Sep. No. 401 | - Determination of Oil in Fish Meal. |

THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SPECIFIC OFFICE MENTIONED:

Production of Fishery Products in Selected Areas of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina (As Reported to Hampton Fishery Market News Office), 1953, by Lester A. Keilman, 18 pp.,

processed, April 1955. (Available free from the Market News Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 18 South King St., Hampton, Va.) An analysis of the production of fish and shellfish in selected areas of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina during 1953 is presented in the first part of this report. The author discusses landings in the areas covered, production of the principal species: scup or porgy, sea bass, croaker, sea trout, spot, shad, oysters, crab meat, and shrimp. Information on the menhaden fishery is also presented--includes receipts reported by Virginia and North Carolina fish meal and oil plants by months for 1953 and 1952. Statistical tables make up the second part of the report--show production of fish and shellfish species for each area by months, shrimp landings in selected North Carolina ports by months, and total production by species for all areas covered. The areas covered in this report include: Atlantic, Beaufort, and Morehead City, N. C.; Norfolk, Portsmouth, Messick, Poquoson, Seaford, Yorktown, Newport News, Hampton, Lancaster County, Cape Charles, Oyster, Willis Wharf, and Wachapreue, Va.; Ocean City, Cambridge, and Crisfield, Md. In addition, shrimp landings are reported for Beaufort, Morehead City, Pamlico County, Atlantic, and Southport, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE ORGANIZATION ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATION OR PUBLISHER MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

Arsberetning fra Fiskeriministeriets Forsogslaboratorium for 1954 (Annual Report to the Danish Fishing Industry), 32 pp., illus., printed, in Danish with English translation of the main experimental results. Fiskeriministeriets Forsogslaboratorium, Kobenhavn, Denmark, 1955. Describes the results of the following experiments: fat determination in herring and sand eels; determination of the nutritional value of fish for fur-animal feed; chilling of fish; cooling rate during icing; icing with "sea water" ice; combination of icing and chemical preservation of fish; smoked salmon substitutes; freezing shrimp; freezing gar-pike; frozen fish fillets; packaging frozen fillets; bacteriological investigations; keeping quality of gaffelbidder and other similar products; effect of various acids in sauces; new recipes for gaffelbidder sauce; cav-

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iar; calculation of autoclave timing; research on cans; and fish silage.

(Canada) Fisheries Statistics of British Columbia, 1954, 10 pp., illus., processed. Canadian Department of Fisheries, Vancouver, B. C., April 7, 1955. A summary of fisheries statistics of British Columbia containing graphs and tables covering quantities and value of the most important species of fish for 1954; landed and marketed value of fish and fishery products for 1940-54; landings and manufactured products marketed in British Columbia for 1954; salmon pack; inventory of boats (10 tons and over) 1954; inventory of boats (less than 10 tons) 1954; quantity and value of gear used in the primary fisheries, 1954.

Canada's Atlantic Salmon, by F. H. Wooding, 23 pp., illus., printed, 25 Canadian cents. (Also in Canadian Geographical Journal, October 1954.) Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, November 1954. The purpose of this booklet is to tell as clearly as possible as much of the Atlantic salmon story as is known so that the public will understand and support the conservation measures for the protection of this valuable resource. This beautifully illustrated booklet describes the early history of the Atlantic salmon, its life cycle, the commercial fishery, the sports fishery, and the future of the resource.

Farm Fish Ponds in West Virginia, by R. Franklin Dugan, Circular 84, 35 pp., illus., printed. West Virginia University, Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, Morgantown, W. Va., April 1952. Farm fish ponds have found a permanent place in the agriculture of West Virginia. There are now about 3,000 farm ponds in the State. They make up about 1,200 acres of water surface. Most of them have been built during the last 10 years and new ones are being constructed each year. Nearly all of these ponds are suited to the production of fish. Since impounded water can be made far more productive than natural streams, the ponds represent a significant addition to both food and sport in West Virginia. A poorly-managed pond, however, will yield only a small fraction of the fish that can be produced under proper management. The purpose of this circular is to aid present and future pond owners increase the value and productivity of their ponds by use of a few simple techniques that have been tested under West Virginia conditions and found to give good results.

Fishing Boats of the World, edited by Jan-Olof Traug, 579 pp., illus., printed, \$12.50. Published by The Fishing News, Arthur J. Heighway Publications Ltd., Ludgate House, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England, 1955. This comprehensive volume, published in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, contains material from 70 papers which were presented at the FAO International Fishing Boat Congress held in Paris and Miami in 1953. In addition to the papers, which are amply illustrated, there is included a discussion

of each section by the experts who attended one or both sessions of the Congress. A table of contents and subject index adds to the reference value. Subjects cover the entire field of fishing-vessel design, construction, outfitting, operation and maintenance, divided into four main parts (1) Boat Types, (2) Naval Architecture, (3) Engineering, and (4) Factoryships. Over 600 illustrations of vessels from Norway to Bombay and ranging in size from small beach landing craft to large factoryships and whale catchers are included. Research vessels, trawlers, tank-testing techniques, safety at sea, Diesel versus semi-Diesel or steam engines, propellers, deck gear, freezing-fish-at-sea, floating canneries, and numerous other aspects of vessel construction and operation are discussed. The book contains a wealth of data in tabular and illustrative form on nearly every major type of fishing craft. Papers present the viewpoints of owners, operators, designers, engineers, and fishery researchers. In the discussions the reader will find many conflicting statements and opinions, reflecting the controversial and stimulating nature of meetings which bring together experts from all parts of the globe. Of unquestionable value is the fact that the book presents up-to-date material. It is not all-inclusive in its coverage of the subject and is not intended as a textbook on naval architecture. Probably its greatest value will be as a ready reference source for almost any phase of fishing vessel construction and operation. The list of contributors and the references cited will be especially useful to students and researchers.

--D. E. Powell

Food and Game Fishes of the Texas Coast, by Patricia Pew and the Staff of the Marine Laboratory, Bulletin No. 33, Series No. IV, Marine Laboratory, 68 pp., illus., printed. Texas Game and Fish Commission, Austin, Texas, November 1954. This bulletin, the fourth of an educational series, makes available information on the marine food and game fishes of Texas. In general, Texas marine fishes may be divided into three groups. The first is the littoral fishes such as trout, red drum (redfish), and drum which inhabit the bays and near-shore waters of the Gulf. The second group is made up of fish inhabiting the open waters of the Gulf, and includes Spanish mackerel, cero, sailfish, and other similar fishes. These are known as pelagic fishes. The third is composed of reef fishes, like red snapper, the groupers, and jewfishes. This bulletin describes the food of animals in the sea and illustrates a typical food cycle. It describes methods of identifying a fish and shows a diagram with terms used to designate the anatomical parts of a fish. In the descriptions of the various fish are listed both the scientific and some of the common names of each fish, together with the range, size, habits and food, color, and uses.

(India) Annual Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries, Bombay State, for the Year 1953-54, 64 pp., illus., printed. Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay 4,

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India, 1954. Reports on the marine fisheries, fish-curing yards, fisheries schools, socio-economic work, fresh-water fisheries, and technological studies. Statistics are also included on the different varieties and quantities of fish landed in 1953/54.

"Man and the Columbia's Salmon," by Anthony Netboy, article, Nature Magazine, vol. 48, no. 1, January 1955, pp. 34-37, 52, illus., printed. The American Nature Association, 1214 16th St. NW., Washington 6, D. C.

(New York) Forty-Third Annual Report of the Conservation Department of the State of New York for the Year 1953, Legislative Document (1954) No. 47, 382 pp., illus., printed. New York State Conservation Department, Albany, N. Y. This report gives details of the accomplishments of all branches of the Conservation Department during 1953, which includes the Division of Fish and Game. This Division manages the wildlife resources of the State. It includes a discussion of pollution investigations, and a section on fish culture. A section on inland fisheries includes discussions of the commercial fisheries for 1952 in the Hudson River, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario; and carp and other coarse fish. A section on marine fisheries gives statistics of shellfish lands and various licenses, and statistics of unlicensed fishing vessels by gear for the year 1952. The Division of Fish and Game enforces all laws relating to fish and game through a game protective force of 189 men in the field; it issues all hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses, including those for commercial fisheries and shellfisheries; it operates 23 game management areas; manages 811 miles of public fishing streams in addition to the waters on State-owned lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves; operates 20 fish hatcheries and 6 game farms for the production of fish and game for stocking in the State; carries on necessary fish and wildlife research; and conducts an expanding habitat and stream improvement program. The Division also administers cooperative Federal Aid programs for wildlife under the Pittman-Robertson Act, and for fisheries under the Dingell-Johnson Act.

Notices Regarding Negotiations with Switzerland (Supplemental Notices Regarding Negotiations Involving Japan Initially Announced in November 1954), 22 pp., processed. Interdepartmental Trade Agreements Organization, U. S. Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C.

"Observations on the Incidence of Dermocystidium marinum Infection in Oysters of Apalachicola Bay, Florida," by C. E. Dawson, article, The Texas Journal of Science, vol. VII, no. 1, March 1955, pp. 47-56, illus., printed, single copies \$1.25. Texas Academy of Science, University Station, Austin, Tex.

The Occurrence of Oily Pilchards in New South Wales Waters, by M. Blackburn and R. Downie, Division of Fisheries Technical Paper No. 3, 11 pp., illus., printed. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Mel-

bourne, Australia, 1955. Efforts were made to check a hypothesis that pilchards are abundant below the surface and sufficiently fat to be profitably reduced into oil and fish meal in the summer months on the coast of New South Wales. Results obtained in January 1954 in the Port Stephens-Newcastle area were highly satisfactory. Although shoals were not seen at the surface they were readily detected in abundance by echo-sounding, and all samples taken by drift net consisted of fat fish. Oil content ranged from 11 to 17 percent by weight of raw fish (compared with 5 percent or less in the same region in winter), which would permit profitable reduction if sufficiently large and regular catches could be made.

(Ohio) Report of the Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953), 261 pp., illus., printed. Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Departments Building, Columbus 15, Ohio. This publication contains the annual reports of the various divisions of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources for 1952/53. The Division of Wildlife report discusses, among other items, the work of the Fish Management Section which is divided into four phases: (1) improvements for better fishing; (2) management; (3) inventories to keep abreast of current conditions; and (4) fact finding. It also contains a brief discussion of commercial fishing in Ohio waters of Lake Erie.

Public Notice of Investigations and Hearings, under Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1951, as Amended, and Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as follows: Investigation No. 2--Supplement A - Proposed Trade Agreement Negotiations with Japan and Other Countries; and Investigation No. 3--Proposed Trade Agreement Negotiations with Switzerland; 15 pp., processed. United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C., February 21, 1955.

Records of Fishes in the John N. Lowe Collection from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, by William Ralph Taylor, Miscellaneous Publications No. 87, 52 pp., illus., printed. Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 9, 1954.

Report on Preliminary Studies of Pollution in Biscayne Bay to Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Institute of Health (Under Grant E-510), by Hilary B. Moore, Ilmo Hela, Ernest S. Reynolds, J. Kneeland McNulty, Sigmund Miller, and Clarence A. Carpenter, Jr., Progress Report 55-3, 81 pp., illus., processed. The Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., January 1955.

Tariff Simplification Study (Interim Report To The President And To The Chairmen Of The Committee On Finance Of The Senate And Of The Committee On Ways And Means Of The House Pursuant To Section 101(d) Of The Customs Simplification Act Of 1954), 74 pp., processed. U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C. March 15, 1955.

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Immediately after the approval of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954, the Tariff Commission initiated the study provided for in section 101 thereof and gave wide distribution to a release inviting importers, domestic producers, customs brokers, and other interested parties to submit any suggestions which in their opinion were pertinent to the purposes of the study. The suggestions which have been received are being analyzed, but treatment at length with specific suggestions is not undertaken in the interim report. The report is confined to a treatment of the more fundamental problems underlying a simplification of the tariff schedules, the principles to be followed by the Commission in formulating the proposed revision of the tariff schedules, and methods for putting the proposed revision into force and effect.

Ten Years of United Nations Publications, 1945 to 1955, issued by the United Nations Department of Public Information, 271 pp., printed. Obtainable from all UN sales agents at 50 U. S. cents a copy (2s. sterling, 1.20 Swiss francs) or equivalent in other currency. United States agents: International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. This is a special reference volume describing all United Nations publications which have appeared since 1945 to help mark the tenth anniversary of the opening of the San Francisco conference which drafted the UN Charter. It catalogues and briefly describes all UN publications and official records made available to the public over the last ten years. Its 2,252 publications range in price from the 10-cent (U.S) pocket edition of the United Nations Charter to the Yearbook of the United Nations at US\$12.50. These are among the 108 general publications issued by the Department of Public Information to report the work of the United Nations.

Sixteen other categories of specialized studies and reports describe 232 titles in the field of economics, trade, finance, and statistics (including economy of Europe, Latin America, Asia and the Far East, and technical assistance); 97 titles dealing with social questions; 136 in the international law and treaty series; 33 demograph-

ic studies; and 27 studies on trusteeship and non-self-governing territories. Other categories include transportation.

Also included are all official records of the United Nations which can be purchased in final printed form by the public; information concerning League of Nations publications; documents of the San Francisco Conference and the London meetings of the UN Preparatory Commission; mimeographed documents; visual material; and special information services relating to films, radio, and television. The publications of the specialized agencies are not included.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, Part I, 72 pp., illus., processed, limited distribution. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Part I presents the minutes of three general sessions; joint meeting of the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Sections; section meetings of the North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, Chesapeake Bay, and South Atlantic Sections; report of the Secretary-Treasurer; and report of the Auditor. Part II, 146 pp., is bound separately and contains legal, biological, and technological appendices.

Tide Tables, East Coast, North and South America (including Greenland) for the Year 1956, Serial No. 780, 276 pp., illus., printed, 50 cents. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

(Union of South Africa) Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Division of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Industries (For the Period 1st January, 1952--31st March, 1953), by Dr. J. M. Marchand, 199 pp., printed. (Reprint from Commerce & Industry, September 1954.) The Government Printer, Pretoria, South Africa, 1954. A review of the deep-sea and inshore fisheries of South Africa, with special reference to trawling; whaling; and the pilchard, rock lobster, and line fisheries. Contains also chapters on research at sea and ashore, fishing harbors, and the pilchard research program.

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United States Clarifies "Fair Value"

New regulations recently issued by the U.S. Treasury define more carefully "fair value" as applied to imported merchandise when the question of dumping is at stake.

R. G. C. SMITH, *Commercial Counsellor, Washington.*

FOR SOME TIME uncertainty has prevailed over the correct definition of "fair value" when it is used to ascertain whether or not the price at which goods are offered for sale in the United States is below the value of the goods in the country of origin—and therefore constitutes dumping. In general, the tendency has been to accept the value used for customs appraisal, although this value might be considerably higher than the actual sale price to the United States, and to consider that this does not constitute dumping in the usually accepted definition of that term. Furthermore, it had become apparent that the existing regulations were intricate, time-consuming, and often gave a misleading price comparison.

To clarify this issue, the Treasury first took administrative action in June of 1954 and published proposed amendments to the regulations, inviting comments and suggestions for improvements from industry and from traders. As a result of the replies received, the Treasury last November issued proposed amendments. But before adopting the changes, it again invited comment. Regulations have now been issued that are substantially the same as those published in November.

Methods of Determining Values

The new regulations are important because they clarify the methods of establishing whether or not dumping is taking place and also remove some of the anomalies of the previous methods of assessing values when considering anti-dumping action. The amendment clearly defines fair value as applied to imported merchandise and goes on to illustrate the application of the definition by giving a number of examples.

The usual test for determining dumping will be whether or not imported goods are sold at prices less than the fair value. The fair value is defined as the price at which the goods are sold for consumption in the country of origin on or about the time of purchase. Where this cannot be established, or if the sales in the home market are of little significance, other criteria are used. These are, in order of consideration:

- Prices charged on exports to other countries.
- Prices of other foreign producers or sellers in the same country.

● Cost of production.

What is particularly significant about the new regulations is that in calculating fair value various considerations may be taken into account. Reasonable allowance, for instance, may be made for differences in quantities and circumstances of sale. Furthermore, if no actual sales take place in the home market, offering prices may be accepted. Should sales prices otherwise vary, the established fair value will take into account the price at which the preponderance of the merchandise is sold, weighted average of prices, or other reasonable criteria.

Some Examples

This means that, should a foreign firm have a domestic price structure that provides for prices that differ according to the class of customer, it may apply the same pricing policy to its exports to the United States without danger of running foul of the anti-dumping laws. In general, the amendments make it possible for foreign firms to deal in the United States market using the same pricing policies as they use on the home market. Or they may even offer lower prices for export if there are conventional and satisfactory reasons for doing so—such as greater volume per individual sale than is customary on the home market. The amendments also make it possible to apply export prices (without danger of anti-dumping action) to their sales in the United States, even if these prices are lower than the domestic price—as long as sales in the domestic market are relatively small in relation to total sales (i.e., domestic plus all exports).

It should be emphasized that these important changes and clarification of valuation for anti-dumping purposes in no way alter or affect the valuation for duty purposes. The procedure for calculating values for assessment of duties remains unchanged and there may be wide divergence between the values used for each purpose. As the Treasury forecast on several occasions, a bill was introduced into Congress on May 6, 1955, designed to amend the methods of arriving at value for duty purposes. It remains to be seen, however, whether this bill will pass both Houses of Congress. In the past, similar bills have been introduced and have failed to pass the Senate.●

JUNE 11, 1955

--(Canada) Foreign Trade, June 11, 1955.