

DEPARTMENT  
AUSTRALIA

MONTHLY SERVICE BULLETIN



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Vol. XI, No. 1

January/February, 1962.

STAFF NOTES

The Director, Mr A.J. Fraser, returned to duty on January 30 after annual leave. On February 1 he will accompany the Minister for Fisheries, Mr Hutchinson, on an inspection of proposed national parklands between Mandurah and Bunbury. They will be accompanied by Mr H.B. Shugg, of Head Office, and the Minister's private secretary, Mr J.R. Driscoll. Later, on February 15, Mr Fraser and Mr Shugg will visit Wellington Weir in connection with a proposal to establish a native fauna showplace there as a tourist attraction.

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Mr Shugg also returned to duty on January 30 after annual leave which he had interrupted to attend a meeting of the Australian Waterfowl Advisory Committee held in Sydney from January 16 to 18. He also spent two days in Melbourne during which he had further discussions with Mr M.C. Downes (the secretary of the committee and Victorian delegate to the meeting) on waterfowl management, and inspected management work in the field.

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The Supervising Inspector, Mr J.E. Bramley, will visit the Bunbury district about the middle of February on a routine inspection.

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We welcome to the staff Mr Peter George Yewers, who commenced at Head Office on January 23, vice P.J. Williams, resigned. We also welcome Mr Eneas Alan Mackenzie,

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who has been appointed Engineer, r.v. "Peron", vice D. Kennedy.

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Inspector H.D. Kavanagh, of Shark Bay, will commence three weeks' annual leave on February 1.

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Assistant Inspector D.P. Gordon, who had acted as Fleet Maintenance Officer during Mr Bateman's absence on long service leave, has been assigned to the p.v. "Kooruldhoo" to assist the skipper, Inspector F.J. Campbell. Assistant Inspector N.K. Henry has been temporarily assigned to the Perth District Office.

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The officers to be stationed at Houtman Abrolhos for two weeks prior to the opening day will be Assistant Inspectors E.H. Barker and G.J. Hanley and Cadet Inspector P.A. Smith.

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Miss M.A. Bartlett, of Head Office, will be on leave for a week from February 5. During her absence, Mrs R. Walker will be employed, temporarily, in her stead.

#### PERSONAL PARS

Dr K. Sheard, formerly Senior Research Officer, Division of Fisheries and Oceanography, C.S.I.R.O., retired from the Organisation on December 31. Dr Sheard for many years was in charge of the Division's crayfish investigations in this State.

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Dr J.M. Thomson, Principal Research Officer, Dr R.G. Chittleborough, Senior Research Officer, and Mr A. Stark, a biometrician, of the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography C.S.I.R.O., will spend some days in this State during February. Dr Thomson, who has been appointed project leader by the Western Fisheries Research Committee, and Mr Stark will confer with Research Officers B.K. Bowen and R.J. Slack-Smith in relation to the committee's programme of crayfish and prawn research.

While in Perth Dr Thomson and Dr Chittleborough will attend a conference of representatives of local whaling companies on sperm whale research. The Director will also be present with Mr Saville, and Mr D.J. Gates, of the Fisheries Division, Department of Primary Industry, Canberra, will represent that Division.

During their 10 days' stay in the State, Dr Thomson and Mr Stark will visit Bunbury and Albany in connection with the Australian salmon research programme now in train.

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Congratulations are extended to Dr G.F. Mees, Curator of Vertebrates in the Western Australian Museum, who has been awarded an \$1800 U.S. study tour grant. Dr Mees will leave in February for museum and field studies in ornithology in Malaya, Europe and the United States.

#### PROFESSIONAL CADETSHIPS

We are very happy to announce that approval has been signified to the creation of two professional cadetships in the Department. The selected applicants, who must have matriculated in science, will be given three years' training, leading to a B.Sc. degree, in the University of Western Australia. While both cadets will major in Zoology, one will be trained for research work in fisheries and the other in fauna conservation and wildlife management.

#### THE NOISY SCRUB-BIRD

For many years now, the epitome of wishful thinking in ornithological circles has been to dream of finding the Noisy Scrub-bird. The scattered reports of sightings of this elusive will-o'-the-wisp over the years have never failed to bring forth the sceptically ironic grimaces which the expert reserves for the wilder "boners" of the hopeful amateur. A report that this species had been seen was ipso facto proof of the mental aberration of the claimant. And probably rightly so in many cases, but some now seem likely to have been factual.

On Christmas morning ornithologists were given the nicest present most could imagine. It was the authentic-sounding report by Harley Webster, of Albany, a well-known and respected worker, that he had cracked one of

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the biggest wildlife jackpots of recent times in re-discovering the Noisy Scrub-bird, previously lost to science for more than sixty years.

This shattering news whisked Dr D.L. Serventy from his home, despite the family-importance of the season, and in short time he had joined Mr Webster and had confirmed beyond doubt that the truant had been found. Since then a number of ornithologists have made the pilgrimage to Two People Bay and have been rewarded with sightings of the bird. They include honorary warden Julian Ford and Advisory Committee member J.B. Higham. Mr Ford must be acknowledged as unlucky to have missed making the discovery for he revealed to the Department many months ago his belief that the bird existed in the area and he had spent some time searching for it.

Serventy and Whittell, in their "Handbook of the Birds of Western Australia", recorded that the Noisy Scrub-bird had been collected by only four naturalists - John Gilbert, the noted collector who obtained the type specimen, George Masters, William Webb and A.J. Campbell. It was the latter who collected at Torbay in 1899 the last specimen known to science. As Dr Serventy has written since the re-discovery, Webster's find completed a remarkable year in the restoration to the living of species of Australian fauna previously considered to be extinct. In the one year, 1961, the Night Parrot and Goyder's Grass-Wren were found in central Australia, Leadbeater's Possum in Victoria and finally the Noisy Scrub-bird in this State.

The area where Mr Webster has found the bird includes land already reserved and it is expected that a special reservation will be made, either as a national park or as a sanctuary. Other precautionary protective measures, including a complete ban on the taking of specimens, will be imposed. Arrangements for the close study of the creature in its environment are being made.

#### EMPIRE GAMES - LEAVE CONDITIONS

In a circular instruction to permanent heads, the Public Service Commissioner, Mr R.J. Bond, has set down the conditions under which leave may be granted to competitors, officials and honorary personnel participating in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games to be held in Perth later this year. The conditions include special leave on full pay for persons selected in the official team and,

subject to departmental convenience, for officials and others on the days when their services are required.

All applications for special leave must be submitted to the Director for approval and must be supported by an official notification from the Organising Council.

#### HEAVY FINES FOR ILLEGAL BIRD EXPORTS

In the first action of its kind in this State, the Commonwealth Customs Department recently successfully prosecuted two South Australians who were charged with having attempted, on October 11, 1961, to export birds contrary to the provisions of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. The two men, Robert George Bray and Charles Harold Weeks, were convicted and each fined £100. They were also ordered to pay costs amounting to £4.12.0. each. The case was heard in the Fremantle Police Court on December 18. This Department co-operated with the Customs Department but did not launch a separate prosecution. The birds concerned in the offence were seized by the Commonwealth and sold by public tender.

#### TAKING TURKEY BRINGS FIRST FINE

History was made in the Broome court on October 6, when Frank Graham Evans pleaded guilty to having committed a breach of the Fauna Protection Act by taking protected fauna, to wit, a wild turkey or Australian Bustard. The case was prosecuted by Inspector R.J. Baird who received our congratulations. Long held in contempt, particularly by visitors to the north, the legal protection afforded these economically valuable birds might well receive general recognition if this case is not allowed to remain a single isolated instance.

#### A GOOD SNAPPER CATCH

Reporting last December, Senior Inspector J.E. Munro gave details of some profitable fishing by a local professional. Operating on well-known grounds south of Fremantle, the fishermen - who for obvious reasons remains anonymous - took 104 snapper of an average weight of 18 lb. in one night's hooking.

POOR START TO DUCK SEASON

Shooters largely had themselves to blame last December when some of the poorest ever wild duck opening shoots took place. With a lot of ducks concentrated on favoured shooting sites, such as Gundaring Lake in the Wagin district, trigger-happy types opened up well before the official opening time of 5 a.m. This resulted in great masses of ducks rising and escaping in the darkness to nearby sanctuaries. This was, of course, fine for the ducks but we have still not convinced many late sleepers among the shooters that the ducks were there in the first place! This sort of thing occurred at Benger Swamp in the Harvey district (for the first time for many years) and at Nonalling and Whitewater Lakes in the Yealering district as well as at Gundaring. Shooters also "beat the gun" at Wannamal Lake between Chittering and Moora.

Inspections of refuge lakes since then have revealed high concentrations of ducks, grey teal predominating, and have offset to some extent shooters' fears that something cataclysmic had happened to our duck population. Subsequent reports from out-of-the-way areas (including the sandplain lakes north of Eneabba and inland from Jurien Bay, and some of the south coast estuaries) mention large to extremely massive concentrations of ducks. These sightings draw attention to the great need for detailed information on waterfowl distribution in times such as these of high aridity in large sections of the coastal plain and wheatbelt. Attention will be given to this work when a full-time research programme is developed, but interim reports are badly needed to pinpoint the areas important as drought refuges. Eventually, regular surveys will be made from the air for this has been shown to be the most economical and the most efficient method of assessing major waterfowl distribution patterns, but, in the meantime, reports of any large concentrations of ducks would be invaluable.

COOT AT SEA!

Assistant Inspector L.R. Frizzell, whom we all remember for his competent report given at the last departmental conference on fauna observations at Houtman Abrolhos, has sent in another noteworthy comment. This time he records his observation of a Coot (Fulica atra) approximately 2 miles offshore near Freshwater Point between Jurien Bay and Dongara, on November 11, 1961.

LEAVE FOR JURY SERVICE

Since the appropriate legislation was amended some time ago, public servants have become liable for jury service and the Public Service Commissioner has laid down the conditions under which leave of absence may be granted.

Special leave on full pay will be granted to any officer required to serve on a jury during normal working hours. However, once the officer is released from jury service he must return to duty immediately and continue to work until again required to actually perform jury service. No officer who performs jury service on leave of this nature will be paid juror's fees, but he will be issued with a certificate of attendance which he must submit to his officer-in-charge.

If an officer required to perform jury service so elects, he may, instead of applying for special leave on full pay, apply for accrued annual leave or leave without pay. If granted either of the latter he may then absent himself for the full period of the leave and receive juror's fees. Similarly, an officer who performs jury service during his long service leave may accept juror's fees.

Unless otherwise directed by the Court, an officer who has been granted special leave on full pay for jury service shall report to his Department for work at the normal commencing time each day of jury service.

CONVICTIONS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1961

Date	Defendant	Court	Charge	Result
			<u>FISHERIES ACT</u>	
28.11.61	GARBIN, Peter	Carnarvon	Dynamiting	Fined £25
"	BAVBEVIC, Robert	"	fish	" £15
"	" "	"	U/s Mullet & Whiting	" £10
"	YELASH, Nedelko	"	Dynamiting	" £25
"	YAKOVICH, Frank	"	fish	" £10
30.10.61	BOWERS, Wallace H.	Fremantle	U/s crayfish	" £10
"	PHANOS, James G.	"	" "	" £7.10.
"	KENTROS, James	"	" "	" £7.10.
"	SIGNORILE, Michele	"	" "	" £10

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CONVICTIONS  
(continued)

Date	Defendant	Court	Charge	Result
30.10.61	LO PRESTI, Ronald	Fremantle	U/s crayfish	Fined £10
"	RICCIARDI, Natole	"	" "	" £13.16.
"	BREGLIA, Cosmo	"	" "	" £10
"	NARDI, Michele	"	Illegal netting	" £5
17.10.61	GLASS, William A.	Geraldton	U/s crayfish	" £26.13.
"	PLUG, (Jnr) Dirk	"	" "	" £16.18.
26.10.61	ROGERS, Donald G.	Mandurah	Illegal netting	" £5
"	" "	"	Obstruction	" £10
6.10.61	RULY, Nicholas	Perth	U/s crayfish	" £16
19.10.61	MANNO, Vince	"	U/s Sea Mullet	" £10

FAUNA PROTECTION ACT

6.10.61	EVANS, Frank G.	Broome	Shooting protected fauna	Fined £2
19.10.61	DUPEROUZEL, Colin	Perth	Keeping protected fauna	" £2
27.11.61	CRAIG, Raymond C.	"	Shooting protected fauna	" £5
12.12.61	SOJAN, Doris E.	"	Unlicensed keeping	" £2



## CLEARING HOUSE

### All About the Haddock

By Eric Hardy FZS

The wanderings of haddock are interesting fishery scientists on both sides of the Atlantic. The joint Danish-Scottish tagging of 1,100 off the east coast of the Faroes in July, and the recent request for reports of the recovery of any of these fish with yellow plastic tags bearing the Aberdeen laboratory's name is part of a widespread study of northern stocks of these fish, their growth, populations and movements.

Haddock are most abundant in the North and Barents Seas and off Norwegian, Scottish and Faroe coasts. They occur again off Canada, West Greenland and eastern U.S.A. The haddock of the north-western and north-eastern Atlantic have each been separated into five major stocks differing in the average number of vertebrae or backbone joints and temperature of spawning grounds. The number tends to increase with the temperature.

The haddock catch depends upon the number of fish in their different year-classes, as well as on the amount of fishing. Thus it has been shown that a 10 per cent change in the amount of fishing may result in only about 5 per cent change in total catch. It is curious that haddock occur only on the continental shelves of the North Atlantic and that their distribution here is not continuous, though usually it is less than 110 fathoms deep. They extend as far south as Biscay and New England.

Furthermore, growth-rate, age-composition and other characteristics may vary from one haddock population to another, and this information is one of the most interesting results of fish-tagging. Migrations to and from their winter or spring spawning grounds are short and may follow rather definite routes, but only seldom do they cross deep-water channels which divide the different stocks. Haddock eggs are known to develop in water as cold as 30 deg. F. and as warm as 60 deg.F., and though the adult fish has a very similar distribution to cod, it generally tolerates a slightly warmer water, its maximum numbers favouring 40-45 deg. F.

The currents around the islands off north Scotland sometimes bring young haddock from spawning grounds off north Scotland and the Hebrides into the North Sea, but they do not migrate inshore like cod and whiting, and their main spawning ground is the northern North Sea and the "Gut". Most of them mature at the end of their second or third years, males rather earlier than females. They are much more bottom-feeders than cod, taking far less fish (excepting for sand-eels) and far more worms, shellfish, crustaceans, etc., in their prey. They also tend to start spawning a little earlier.

The bulk of the haddock catch seems to be of three-year-old fish, though specimens are found more than 10-years-old. Work on fish scales by J.P. Wise in the north-west Atlantic shows that haddock will grow faster on some banks and slower on others, and dealers can sometimes recognise haddock from different banks, or they claim to.

(Fishing News

London

November, 1961)

#### Stocking the Disobedient River Swampland

The young German biologist, working in the intense Syrian summer heat, was trying to find a way to bring more food to a semi-desert land barely touched by water.

Bits of previous generations were about him. Water for his experimental station came from a spring still held in check by a dam built by Romans to form the water supply for nearby Aphamia, then a bustling Roman city of a million persons.

On a hill stood the fading ruins of a castle built by another invader - the Crusaders. Roman and Byzantine coins were scuffed up when one walked in the dusty fields, or ploughed up from the bottom of the station's experimental ponds.

The castle is now inhabited by farmers, who built their houses on top of the ruins. The huge city of Aphamia, its ruins on land deforested a hundred centuries ago, is deserted.

Stationed in the northernmost part of the El Ghab valley, 300 Kilometres from Damascus, Dr. Dietmer R. Riedel was experimenting to find what fish could be cultivated in Syrian waters and what could be the most effective and economical way of raising them in ponds.

The El Ghab had been turned into a huge swampland by the Orontes river, known to Syrians as the "disobedient river," for unlike other Syrian waters it flows south to north. Now an obstruction had been removed, so that the Orontes no longer overflowed its banks and the El Ghab had been drained. Springs bordering the former swamp area were to provide the water for fish ponds that should yield more fish than the former swamp when all proposed ponds are completed.

The problem was, what fish to use.

Carp was supposed to be the best for the type of warm water found in Syria, and since carp was found in the most southern part of Syria bordering Lake Tiberias, Dr. Riedel started with carp. Then he added catfish, for the rural population liked catfish, which was once found in the swamp area before drainage.

The experimental ponds at the station yielded 1,500 kilos of carp per hectare of fish pond in five months--with the possibility of a second rearing period. This is quite successful in view of the fact that commercial fish farms in Europe average a 400-600 kilo yield of carp per year.

Dr. Riedel's experiments showed that carp and catfish could live well together in Syrian ponds, and so could ducks and carp, with the ducks fertilising the pond where the carp lived. And tilapia could be used, for this fish ate vegetable and other matter that the carp normally did not.

While trying to decide what fish to raise and the best way to do it, Dr. Riedel divided his time between his experimental field station with its rudimentary laboratory, and the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture. Now ground has been broken adjacent to the field station for a fisheries training centre, valued at 150,000 Syrian pounds. The centre's future plans call for 500 hectares of fish ponds to be established on waste land that remained after the El Ghab swamp had been drained.

(Fishing News

London

November, 1961)

(One hectare is roughly the equivalent of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; a kilo - kilogramme, 2.2 lb; a kilometre,  $\frac{6}{10}$ ths of a mile; and a Syrian pound of 2/-.)

Flotsam and Jetsam

Fishermen who live on coasts where tuna come close inshore at certain times of the year are likely to find of unusual interest a new booklet published by the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (Secretariat), FAO, Rome.

It is by Vito Fodera, Director of the Experimental Fishing Centre at Palermo, and describes the construction, erection and operation of Sicilian madragues or tuna traps.

Such traps are erected all round the Sicilian coast and huge catches of tuna and other migratory fish are made with them from time to time.

The booklet is exceptionally well illustrated, and anyone perusing it thoroughly will be in possession of all the information necessary to erect and work traps of this kind, but it seems from the photographs, that hordes of enthusiastic helpers are required when any great weight of fish is captured. And the lack of such a labour force might prohibit the profitable operation of traps in sparsely populated fishing centres.

If man power could be replaced by machine power, though, it might be possible to operate them profitably in places like Twofold Bay, New South Wales, when bluefin tuna or Australian salmon swarm into it.

(Fishing News

London

November, 1961)

It's Chaputa in Portugal and Ideal for Canning

Off the south coast of Portugal there is a sizable fishery for Rays bream, known locally as chaputa. In the sardine port of Olhao there is a fleet of possibly 50 boats employed catching chaputa and selling it to local canneries and cold store. Much of the produce is sent to markets in France, Italy and Greece.

The boats vary in size from 25ft. to 35ft. and fish with very light nylon floating lines with hooks (No.8 and No. 10) often 100 fathoms deep in a vertical zig-zag set achieved by using weights. Hooks are baited with salted sardine, salt being an important factor. Fishing is done from dawn until the sun begins to heat up. The rest of the

fishermen's day is spent sorting out lines which become very tangled (a disadvantage of the springy nylon).

Catches are good, especially in the autumn. A 25ft. boat with 28 lines, 100 metres long and with 70 hooks on each, can expect to take about 56 dozen fish, with an average weight per fish of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in four hours.

Rays bream is a very palatable fish but all carry a parasitic worm in the flesh. When the fish is skinned the worms are ejected by pressure of the thumb and the operation is quick and effective.

When cooked the flesh is pure white, very firm and not unlike salmon in texture, and is ideal for canning.

(Fishing News

London

November, 1961)

### Russian Fishing--The REAL Story

The Russian home market for fish is possibly the most rapidly expanding in the world, and the Government is faced with the problem of finding more and more supplies. Ivan has acquired a taste for sardines and tunny. The decision has been made to satisfy this demand by fishing new waters, especially the Pacific and South Atlantic. The existing fleet is even now overworked, and can only meet its present commitments by mechanisation, and by the more economical use of craft. This economy includes a movement away from fleet fishing, which has proved wasteful.

#### Vast expansion planned

Consequently a vast expansion is planned in the fishing fleet, and at least 15 new or modified types are now on the drawing board or under construction. The largest of these will be a perfected refrigerated factory stern trawler using diesel-electric propulsion with a.c. current, designed for bottom and herring trawling, sardine fishing and canning, herring canning, and fitted with equipment for catching and converting non-edible fish into fish meal and commercial oil.

Perhaps the most interesting will be the modernised Mayakovskii type stern trawler, intended for catching and freezing demersal fish and herrings, with complex mechanisation and automation of the catching and processing operations, of the liver-oil and fish meal plants, and of the overall control of the vessel. This type comes closest so far to the Russian Ministry of Fisheries dream of an automatic trawler

handled by a minimum crew whose sole function will be to press buttons and watch dials.

The remarkable results obtained in 1958 and 1959 off Takoradi by the Chernishevskii and Mayakovskii, which sparked off the "sardine craze", have caused the construction of the Tropik class of stern trawler to be given priority. These vessels, being built in East Germany, are designed solely for sardine and tunny fishing.

Herring also plays a major role in the Soviet economy, and more of the standard Atlantik type of middle water-trawlers are to be built, fitted with refrigeration plants and weak pickling apparatus.

#### More inshore fishing

Inshore fishing is to receive more attention, and small trawlers and drifter trawlers are to be built to a basic design, with modified lay-outs suitable for the various regions of the Soviet Union.

Tunny is also coming within the embrace of the Russian fishing fleet. Several tunny boats for independent operation using lines and fitted with refrigerated holds, together with tunny mother ships for canning and freezing tunny are to be built.

Inland fisheries on the lakes and inland seas which dot the Russian land mass are to be investigated, and a new type of small fishing craft is to be developed.

To the Russian planner, throwing non-edible fish overboard has always been a nightmare, and floating fishmeal factory ships are to be built to utilise this wastage. These will also produce commercial fish oil.

The crab-cannery barges of the Far East are to be augmented by large crab factory ships, which are also capable of processing fish, while fish factory mother ships with stern slips are to be built for pickling, freezing, fish-meal production and liver-oil processing. A new smaller type of whale mother ship is to appear for use in the Pacific which, out of the whaling season, can turn to fish freezing, and fish-meal and oil production.

#### Refrigerator ships

Two types of refrigerator ship are to be developed. One will remain on the fishing grounds, freezing catches brought to it by trawlers working the shoals, and having a throughput of from 15 to 100 tons per day. The other, of which at least one, the Tavriya, of 7,000 tons, is already at sea, will carry frozen, chilled, and weakly

pickled fish home to the ports.

Several fishery research vessels capable of carrying out complex investigations on the grounds will be built, and this will release the "conventional" deep-sea trawlers which have so far been used for this for fishing duty.

In addition to these 15 types, other craft are to be developed for shrimping, lobster fishing, etc.

The present 7-year plan for ship-building has not allocated sufficient home berths to allow this building programme to be carried out in full, and several of the stern trawlers are being built in Poland and East Germany.

A new yard, however, called the "Leninskaya Kuznitsa" has been built solely for fishing vessels, and the first gas-turbine driven middle-water trawler will shortly be launched here. This is an experimental craft intended for investigating the possibility of using gas turbines throughout the fishing fleet.

All the new craft will be highly mechanised and automation will be used wherever possible in catching, processing, and canning. "No waste" will be the motto, with an upsurge in meal and oil production. Distant water vessels will be deep-freezers, and middle-water and inshore craft will have chilled holds.

The fleet eventually will be equipped throughout with the most modern fish-finding instruments. More accurate radar and radio-navigational devices are to be fitted to enable ships to fix their positions accurately in the worst possible weather, since trawlers homing on the first skipper to find a shoal must know his exact position.

More and more catches and crews are to be transferred at sea, and considerable attention is being paid to crew safety and comfort.

In the engine room, the trend in general will be towards slow speed vessels with considerable power reserve, and variable pitch propellers for the smaller deep-sea vessels, and towards diesel-electric a.c. giving a wide propeller revolution range for the factory trawlers, while, to simplify spares and also crew training, the number of types of main engine and auxiliaries is to be cut to a minimum.

Parallel to the new building programme the older vessels in the fleet will be modernised gradually to keep pace with progress, and everything possible will be done to keep the trawlers and drifters of this vast and confident

organisation at sea and on the grounds for longer periods by cutting down turn-round time, repair time and catch-transfer-at-sea time.

Crews are to be better selected, despite the overall labour shortage, and training is to be improved, especially in the technical field, since the new "push-button" fleet with its mechanisation and automation will need very intelligent trawler hands.

(World Fishing

London

December, 1961)

Skippers in the Surtax Class

"Young trawler skippers in the surtax class earn their money and good luck to them. They earn it the hard way. Everyone would admit that."

Mr. Ian Macleod, Leader of the House, said this in his reply to the Debate on the Address.

He quoted from an article in "The Times" which said :

"To be paying surtax at the age of 22 is an achievement (or fate) rare even in the affluent Britain of to-day."

Mr. Macleod added, "The truth is that £2,000 today, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, is worth no more than £700- before the war."

(Fishing News

London

November, 1961)