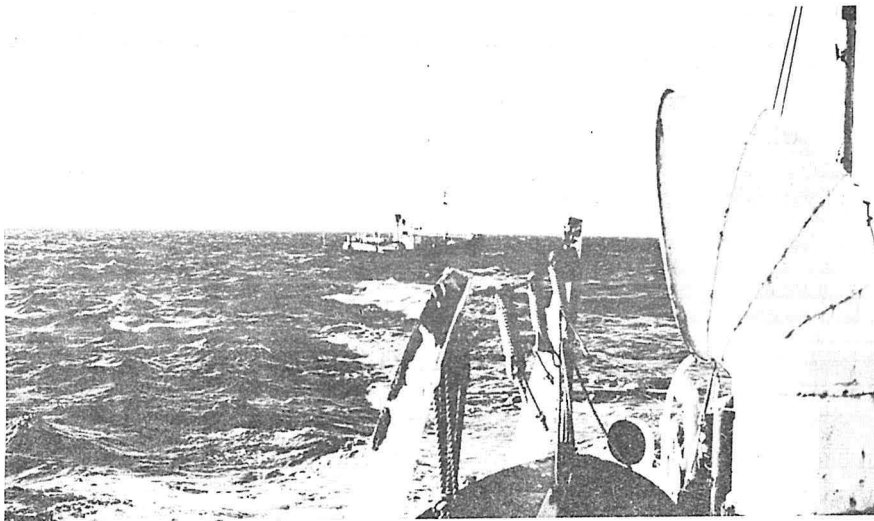
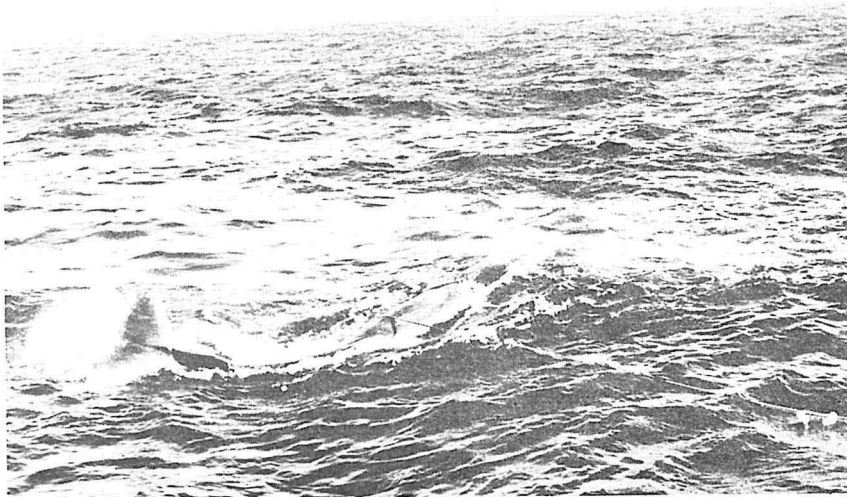


WHALING OFF ALBANY

Inspector R. Green has supplied a number of photos illustrating whaling operations as carried out by the company operating at Frenchman's Bay, Albany.



The whale chaser "Gascoyne" seen from the deck of the whale chaser "Cheyne II".



The harpoon has found its target



Flensing  
commences....  
Whaling Inspector  
J. Williams is  
seen at right  
foreground

\* \* \* \* \*

#### WHAT IS BIOLUMINESCENCE?

Bioluminescence is light produced by living organisms, both animals and plants. In contrast to incandescent light, high temperatures are not necessary; oxygen, however, appears to be essential to the light-producing process.

Thousands of species of marine animals produce bioluminescence; most of them are animals of the lower orders. In addition to single-celled animals, various jellyfish and related animals produce displays. Among vertebrates, luminescence is found only in certain fishes and sharks.

Displays are seen most commonly in warm surface waters. Although most of the organisms are small, there are such immense numbers present that brilliant displays occur when the waters are disturbed by the passage of a ship at night.

Luminescent bacteria are present in sea water, but not in fresh water and can cause decaying fish to glow in the dark.

At ocean depths where light does not penetrate, there are strange-looking luminescent fishes. Beebe estimated that 96 percent of all the creatures brought up by nets were luminescent. There is controversy among biologists concerning the purpose of lights on marine animals. Some creatures have well-developed eyes but no light to enable them to see in the dark; others have brilliant light organs but are too blind to see. The property of luminescence is perhaps used as a defense against predators or as a means of hunting food or finding members of the opposite sex in the dark. ("Questions About The Oceans," U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.)