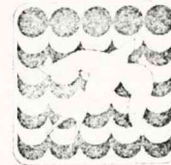


Please reply to:

Box 4716

Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

January 25, 1977.

Mr. J.M. Lindbergh
Dømsea Farms, Inc.
Bremerton, Washington, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lindbergh:

I am presently preparing a book on sea farming and aquaculture which will be published by Harry Abrams next year. The book will be addressed to a broad, nonspecialized international audience and will be illustrated with over a hundred beautiful color photographs.

During my research I came across the paper you presented at the Kyoto conference last year, on the development of a commercial pacific salmon culture business. I noted the picture, reproduced as Figure 5, of the Dømsea Farms floating net pen facility in Puget Sound (photo by U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service).

Is this originally a color picture? Could I use it for the book? Do you have any other suitable pictures? Also of the fish, and the people involved in the work? Of course you would be given full credit in the book, and if there are any charges for the pictures, we shall be glad to comply.

I would be grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council.

DØmsea FARMS, INC.

A SUBSIDIARY OF UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
6720 OLD BELFAIR HIGHWAY, BREMERTON, WA. 98310

(206) 373-9522

February 15, 1977

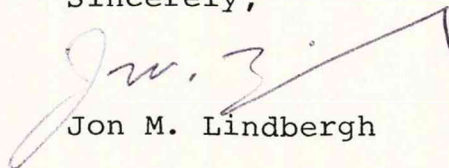
Ms. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council
International Ocean Institute
Box 4716
Santa Barbara, CA 93103

Dear Ms. Borgese:

Thank you for your letter of January 25. We are certainly pleased to hear of your plans to publish a book on aquaculture and your interest in photographs of Dømsea Farms. You are welcome to use the photograph from the Kyoto paper or others which are enclosed and there would be no charge. Please give credit to: Dømsea Farms, Inc., a subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation.

I am looking forward to your book.

Sincerely,



Jon M. Lindbergh

JML:ce

Enclosures

cc: E. J. Young

1. View of a "mussel rafts polygon" special places in the "rias" where the mussel rafts are located.
2. A very economical and practical mussel raft utilizing an old hull of a wooden ship.
3. A specially made wooden mussel raft with a single big floating case in the center.
4. Attaching mussel seed (or medium size mussel when the "thining" operation is made) to the rope. Observe the transversal sticks every 40 centimeters that prevents the mussel cluster to slide along the rope.
5. One way to attach the mussel to the rope is following the worker to the rope (fig.4); in the other (fig.5) the operator is still. Nowadays this second way is the more usually practiced.
6. Aspect of a 8-10 meters mussel rope.
7. The boat with the winch and the capstan, working to the side of a mussel raft.
8. Hauling the commercial size mussel rope. At the bottom is placed a special basket (fig. 9) that prevents the mussel falling down to the bottom when the whole rope is in the air, and doing easier to handle the 200 kg. that the wet and dirty rope weights.
9. The basket, either has its bottom that can be open, or is titly like in this instance.
10. Purification tanks. Because a great amount of the Spanish mussel yield is consumed alive, it is necessary to eliminate pathogens, leaving mussels stay during 36 hours in a piscine with, previously sterilized by chlorine, running water.