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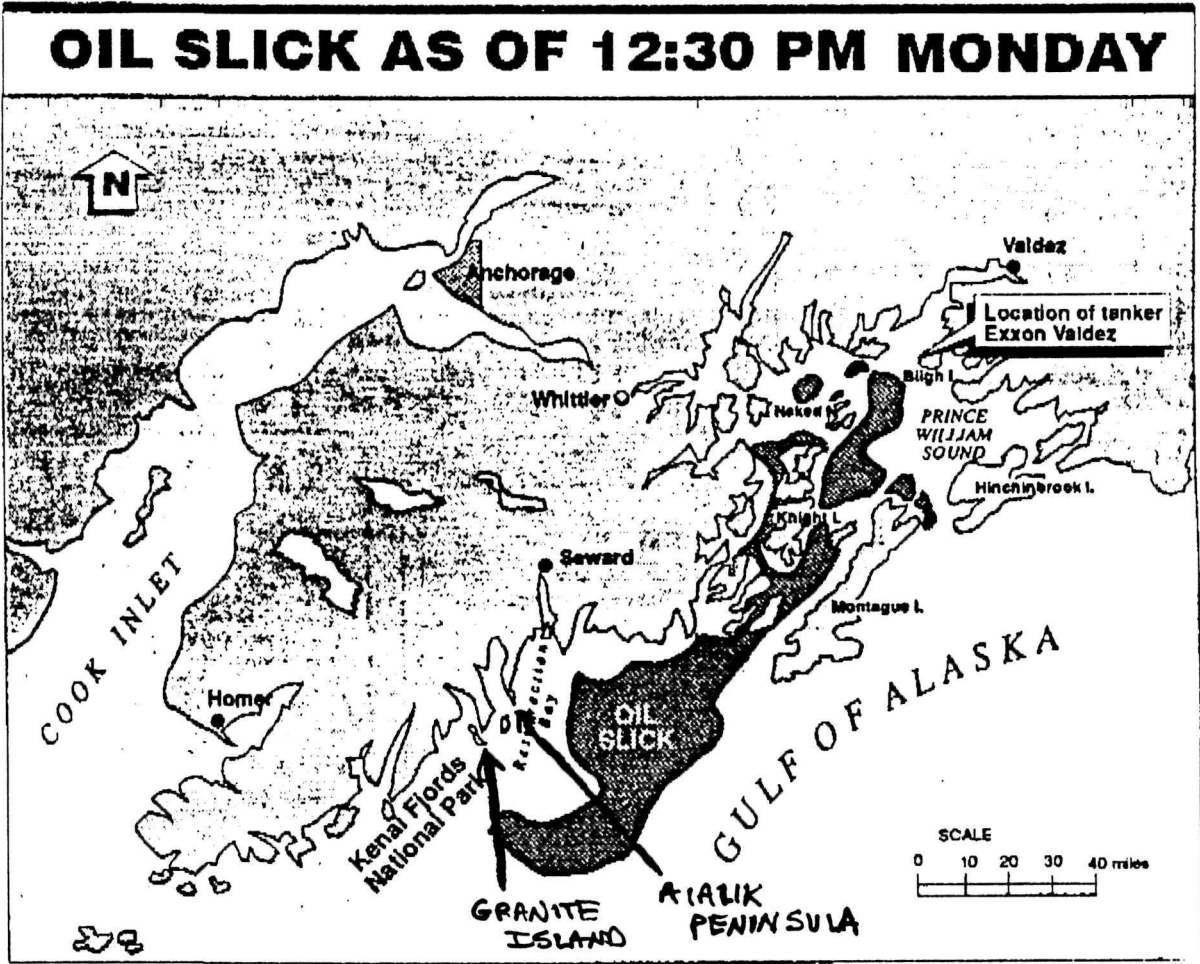
g season dollars

shrimp season to and to cancel the black is scheduled to open h smaller fisheries. not expect returning s much as the herring. far out in the North r quality should im- and when the salmon e said. Also, salmon e time in contaminat- g do. ement plan allows a rcent of the herring, could not be figured amage enough of the eed the effect of a 20 id. ur rring schooled ac d. There is a ym, in the shallows and group and other spill. us" scientific studies ae exposed to North die or have develop-

William Sound harvest ons. arvest in the Sound is it is fast and furious. the fishing grounds e signal to drop nets n the quota is filled in

ken from the herring d to overseas buyers. ural as the harvest. ere paid \$700 to \$800 a as about 7,900 tons, artment of Fish and

fishery is more mea-



sured. "Pounders," as they are called, import kelp from Sitka, anchor it in ocean pens and wait for the herring to deposit eggs on the kelp. The kelp with eggs attached is harvested and sold for a price fishermen said ranges from \$15 to \$25 a pound.

There is also a small herring gillnet fishery in the Sound. And a varying number of individual divers harvest eggs from wild kelp.

"This was going to be probably 99 percent

of my income this year," said pounder Jeannie Buller.

The processing industry will also feel the pinch, said Ken Roemhildt, superintendent of North Pacific Processors in Cordova. "It's not going to break you, but it's not something you want to see," he said.

The herring season at his plant usually lasts four or five days and means jobs for 20 to 30 people, Roemhildt said. During the salmon season the plant employs about 250, he said.

tight for better air could be a losing battle

Endangered ozone layer



Pollution: Chlorofluorocarbons, which come from refrigerants, spray can accelerants and plastics manufacturing, and halons, which come from firefighting chemicals, gradually drift upward to the stratosphere.

Americans would be willing to change some of their habits and some of the products they use in order to breathe cleaner air. "Is it really true that we care so much about oil-based paints or the stuff under our sinks in pressurized cans? Is that important enough to us to threaten

would make these changes voluntarily.

Milton Russell, an economist at the University of Tennessee who has studied the ozone problem, agreed that the cost of reducing ozone pollution may not be worth the benefits. "What does this tell you about the