

# Coast Guard 'eye' looks for illegal fishing boats

**United Press International**  
SOMEWHERE OVER THE BERING SEA, Alaska — Nosing the C-130 below clouds, Lt. Frank Tabata leveled out on a patrol for foreign vessels suspected of overharvesting fish worth millions of dollars.

For the next 960 miles, the prop plane pitched and rolled over the slate gray Bering Sea, dropping at times to 400 feet above wind-whipped 20-foot swells.

Green blips on a radar screen located nine foreign fishing vessels. Each time one was spotted, the C-130 dipped through the cloud bank to report the vessel's location and fishing activity to a nearby Coast Guard cutter.

"Basically, the job is to spot and report what they're doing," said Tabata. "The report goes into the computer and if any discrepancies pop out, the cutter is called in."

While the Coast Guard looks down with electronic equipment, many of the boats look up with their own gear. Since the United States invoked its 200-mile fishing limit in 1976, the patrols have monitored foreign fishing vessels' compliance with limits and fishing grounds.

"It's a catch-up game," said John Strahle, a National Marine Fisheries Service agent. "They devise new ways to cheat and we devise new ways to catch them." At stake is a multimillion-dollar haul dominated by foreign fleets which have traditionally been ahead of U.S. fishermen in large-scale bottom fishing.

The creation of the 200-mile limit gave the U.S. commercial fishing interests an opportunity to build vessels that could compete with foreign fleets and develop a domestic large-scale fishing industry.

It also created an enforcement problem. Just how much overcatching goes on inside the 200-mile limit off Alaska is not known.

The area is huge — about the size of Mexico — and patrolled by only a handful of Coast Guard cutters.

Most of the foreign fleet, which fluctuates between 280 and 600 vessels off Alaska, is thought to comply with the quotas and restrictions in certain waters, officials said.

That assumption is backed up by the relatively small number of vessels (43) seized since the 200-mile limit went into effect. But it's also assumed that some violations go undetected because of the limited patrols.

"I think it's much bigger than the statistics indicate," said Bill Phillips, a fisheries expert on the staff of Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska. "You're looking at maybe 10 to 15 percent of the fishery as a whole at a minimum."

In dollars, the figure ranges from a high of \$40 million to a low of \$10 million, he added. Stiffer sanctions in recent years against those caught overharvesting have lessened the violations, Phillips said.

Prosecutors have sought higher penalties to more accurately reflect the value of the fish taken, said Greg Taylor, an assistant U.S. attorney for Alaska.

Most of the seizures made under the act have been of Japanese vessels, which also dominate the foreign fleet and make up for nearly 1 million metric tons of the 1.3 billion metric tons of ground fish taken by foreign vessels off Alaska.

Japanese officials maintain the violations are due to individual skippers and are not reflective of the industry as a whole.

"We have strict guidelines logging (catches accurate) we remind the crew of Japanese vessels every time they take out to sea," said Mas Okamoto, deputy administrator of the Japanese government agency that oversees fishing.

"We (also) have still penalties for those who are found violating U.S. laws," he added, "several" boats have permits suspended this year.

## Poet says that his art should create unrest

**United Press International**  
ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. — People who learn to read and find a love for words at a young age have often turned to writing careers as adults.

Robert Kelly, author of two dozen books of poems, said he suddenly found he knew how to read at the age of five.

Kelly, 49, is credited with developing a unique voice that blends classical poetic styles with modern Americana.

Kelly was born in New York

City in the middle of the Great Depression. Both of his parents worked to earn money and, left alone in the house, Kelly remembers the silence of his emptiness as his first love.

His delight in reading and being alone did not keep him from being a high school dropout. But, even during that period he read, Kelly said, and the man who excited him the most was Ezra Pound, the American free-verse poet.

Eventually, Kelly moved from Brooklyn to Manhattan's Green-

wich Village, went back to attend City College and quipped the White House a famed watering spot of a from New York and about including Dylan Thomas.

During the day, Kelly was as a translator. At night, he died literature at Columbia university.

In 1958, Kelly realized a strong, personal need to writing poetry. He credits things with helping him to success in the field.

With the help of his Joan, Kelly was able to take year off to do nothing but write. The other step up the ladder came when he more Annandale-on-Hudson, in a teaching position at Barre, where he has held ever since.

Kelly doesn't write about Mid-Hudson area, but his has consistently resounded its echoes. He is firm in his that a poet is married to place of his work and transmits its energies into language.

"I live in a world in which everything seems substantial with a kind of life," he says.

He vehemently disagrees the many people through-

"The poem provides technology for adventure. It challenges the reader to bring all of himself to market," poet Robert Kelly

... who have felt that poetry has no role to play in a technological society.

"The poem provides technology for adventure," he says. "It challenges the reader to bring all of himself to market."

In an age that stresses sports, Kelly has found poetry is a way of provoking the reader to act. Unlike the box blurb, a poem forces the son to struggle after its meaning, he says, and the reader must be involved.

In his 1974 book-length poem, "The Loom," he wrote:

*"O Body  
stronger than time,  
stronger than all the nations  
I know you by,  
defend my ground.  
Only the place I stand  
to know her  
& to talk  
a little lifted  
from the ordinary."*

Has there been a social role for poetry? Kelly has taken the view that poetry should provide enjoyment. "Only makes people restless to transform society," he says.

Kelly attributes his enormous productivity to what he does for writing. He imagines small amphitheater filled with the great poets of all time: Dante, William Blake, Aeschylus, Rilke. They are all listening to him.

Kelly has had time for other interests. Classical music and learning new languages have been favorite pursuits — there also is a baseball.

The American public has grown. His 1981 book "The Messenger" won The Angeles Times book award.

Kelly believes his rising popularity is due to the fact that more and more Americans are realizing the need to listen.

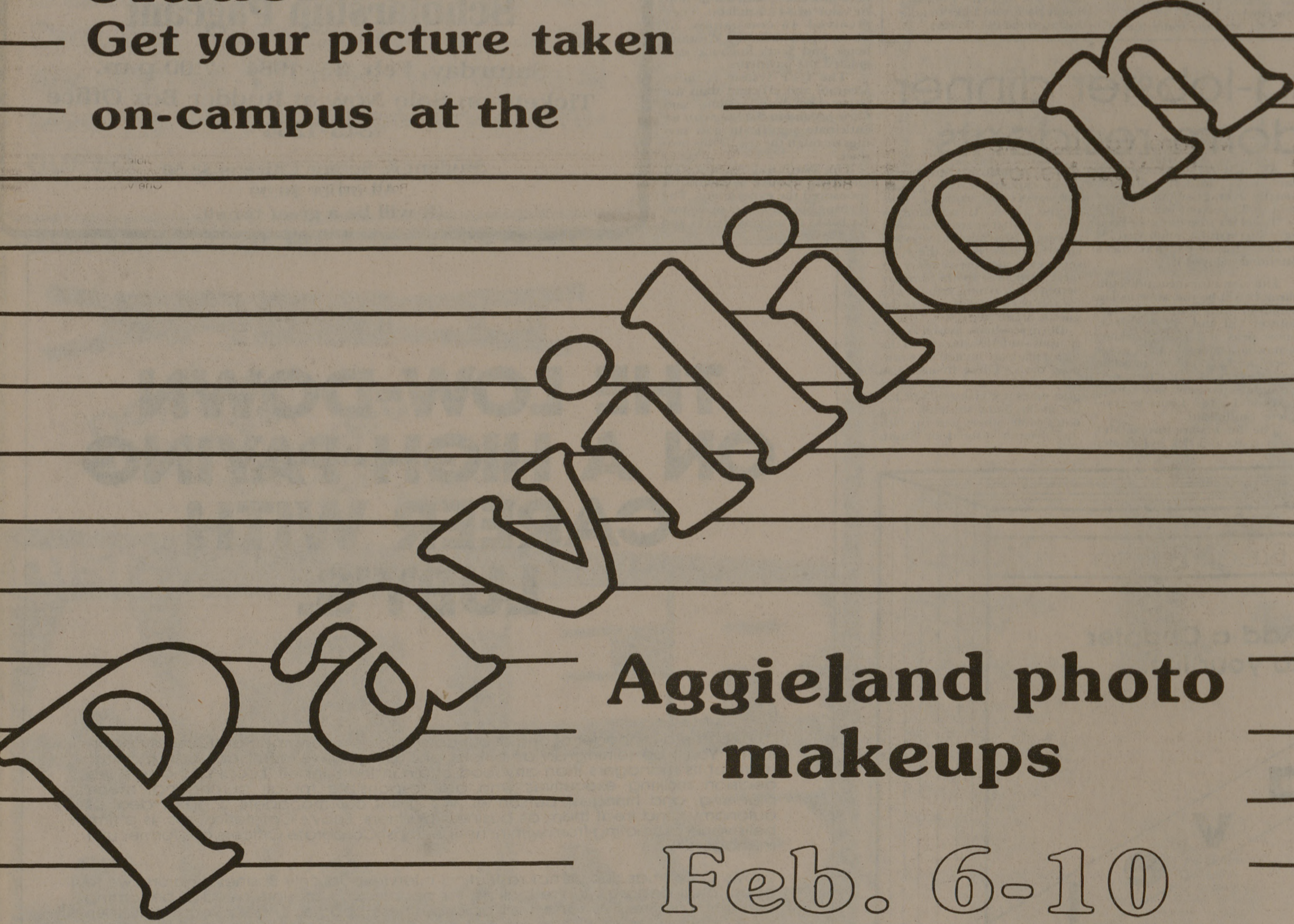
"Listening is the ultimate name for reading and writing poetry," he says. "Poetry is an act of listening to a place."

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