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Exploration which is international in scope cannot be accomplished without the closest cooperation of the various agencies of the countries visited. This is particularly true in the field of marine biology and ornithology, where valuable commercial species are protected by national and sometimes by international law. In all cases the work of the Velero III was welcomed by the Latin-American governments, who saw in it an opportunity to gain important information upon their flora and fauna (and to aid international scientific research). The government of Mexico, through its Department of Fish and Game, not only generously issued permits for exploration at Guadalupe Island and in the Gulf of California but made available the services of a staff member, well acquainted with local conditions, to accompany these cruises. The Ecuadorian government, through its Minister of Foreign Relations, not only issued the desired permits allowing the Velero III to visit the Galapagos Islands but generously waived the customary fees levied against both private and commercial vessels visiting Ecuadorian waters. The Peruvian Compañía Administradora del Guano, which controls valuable guano concessions, twice issued permits for the Velero III to conduct exploration in the vicinity of the Bird Islands of Peru. To these governments and their agencies in particular, as well as to those of other countries at which Allan Hancock Expeditions stopped for less extensive operations, acknowledgment is gratefully tendered.

Before the permits mentioned above could be issued, certain diplomatic representations had to be made. On cruises in which the U.S. National Museum participated, these were made through the U.S. Department of State; on other cruises, through the office of the Director-General of the Pan American Union. The personal interest taken by United States Minister Dawson in Ecuador and by Ambassador Lawrence Steinhardt in Peru, and the services rendered by the United States consulates at Guayaquil and Callao greatly facilitated the work of the expeditions in South America. The same is true of representatives of the State Department at Central American ports of call of the Velero III.

The Department of Commerce issues, through the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the navigational charts used in plotting Velero III station locations, and the U. S. Coast Pilot, excerpts from which are freely quoted in the geographical section of this account. The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries (now the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the
Interior) was responsible for the loan of valuable oceanographic equipment used in surveying the Humboldt Current in 1934.

Again it is desired to call attention to the valuable assistance of the San Diego Zoological Society under the late Dr. Harry W. Wegeforth and the valuable assistance of the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco, for doing so much to initiate the scientific work of the Velero III in the Eastern Pacific.

Under ordinary circumstances personal acknowledgments would loom large in a publication such as this; but, as all the obligations that there may be depend upon the good will of those directly associated with the Allan Hancock Foundation, it may be well to call this an All-Foundation product rather than to credit individually the workers who have made it possible.