



## Argentine Republic

**ARGENTINA PELAGIC WHALING:** Argentina has extensive plans for pelagic whaling, according to the Royal Norwegian Information Service. A representative of an Argentine company is visiting Norway to hire 400 whalers for the factory ship Juan Peron. The company has leased the South Georgia Islands for 20 years.

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**EXPANSION OF FISHERIES PLANNED:** Plans for the expansion of Argentina's relatively minor fishing industry will be formulated soon, Dr. Carlos Gonzalez, of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, stated in Washington on July 14.

The expansion will be the result of a year's study of United States fishery economics, just completed here by Dr. Gonzalez. On the request of the Argentine Government, he had been awarded a training grant by Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, under the United States program for cooperation with the American republics. Dr. Gonzalez will return to his country on August 5.

His study emphasized the fishery problem from the Government's point of view, rather than private industry's. It included:

1. Fish inspection techniques,
2. Preparation and distribution of fishery statistics and market news,
3. Sanitation methods in commercial fisheries,
4. Government conservation of fishery resources.

The knowledge that he has acquired in the United States will be applied to Government operations in the Argentine fishery industry, Dr. Gonzalez explained. He hopes to see the Ministry of Agriculture's Division of Commercial Fisheries, of which he is a member, develop into an organization similar to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Because Argentina produces so much meat so cheaply, it has never developed its vast fishery resources fully; but it plans to double its annual fish production of 130,000,000 pounds. The expanded fishery industry will then be able to supplement the Argentine diet, Dr. Gonzalez said. In line with this, his country is now also encouraging fishermen-immigrants all over the world to come to Argentina.



## Canada

**EMBARGO ON EXPORTS OF SALMON:** An earlier order placing an embargo on raw salmon (Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1948, page 31) was supplemented on June 17, 1948, by an order placing an embargo on the exportation of frozen sockeye

(red), chum (fall), and pink salmon. The fish must be retained in Canada for processing in order not to deprive the British Columbia canning industry of considerable quantities of raw materials, resulting in curtailed operations and loss of direct employment in the canneries, according to the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries in Vancouver and as reported by the American Consulate General at Vancouver.

Another order on June 26, 1948, supplementing the two previous orders, placed an embargo on the exportation of frozen chum (fall) salmon only until September 1, 1948, but excepted frozen chum salmon from the 1947 catch.

Therefore, the three orders placed a complete embargo on exports from Canada of fresh sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, and on fresh coho (silver) salmon after September 1, 1948; a complete embargo on frozen sockeye and pink salmon, and on frozen chum salmon until September 1, 1948, except frozen chum salmon from the 1947 catch. Still permitted is the export from Canada of fresh and frozen spring (chinook or king) salmon; frozen coho salmon; and fresh coho salmon until September 1, 1948. There are no restrictions on exports of any species of canned, salted, smoked, and cured salmon, and on fresh and frozen spring salmon.

**SALMON PACK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:** The salmon pack in British Columbia as of July 3, 1948, amounted to 36,122 cases, compared with a pack of 24,297 cases at this time last year and a pack of 17,575 cases for the corresponding period of 1944.

The pack by species as of July 3, 1948, is shown below with comparative figures for 1947 and 1944:

Species	1948: to July 3	1947: to July 5	1944: to July 1
	Std. cases <sup>1/</sup>	Std. cases <sup>1/</sup>	Std. cases <sup>1/</sup>
Sockeye .....	12,597	16,431 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,819
Springs .....	1,370	510	548
Steelhead .....	231	95	66
Bluebacks .....	8,726	2,919	5,504
Coho .....	12,460	3,829	470
Pinks .....	250	31	21
Chums .....	488	482	147
Totals .....	36,122	24,297 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,575

<sup>1/</sup> 48 - 1 pound cans.

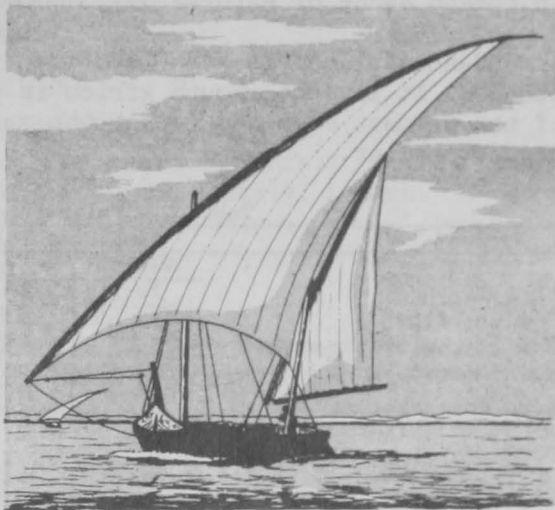
It appears that there will be no tie-up of salmon fishing vessels in British Columbia this season as all indications are that fishermen will accept the canners' offer of 18 cents a pound for sockeye, 14 cents for coho,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents for pink, and 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents for chum, depending on area in the latter two cases. The prices offered the fishermen are substantially higher than those in effect last year.

It appears probable that the United Kingdom will not be in a position to purchase canned salmon from British Columbia in 1949 and, consequently, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the successful marketing of this season's pack.



## Egypt and Middle East

**MARKETS FOR PRESERVED FISH: Introduction:** Although supplies of fresh fish are available to Egypt and Middle East countries from the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea, distribution is hampered by the lack of modern refrigeration facilities, and methods of preserving and canning the fish are utilized to only a limited extent. Consumers depend considerably on imported supplies of preserved fish, according to an article appearing in the July 3 issue of Canadian Foreign Trade.



CARGO BOAT ON THE NILE

In prewar years, Canada was an important participant in these markets, but, due to the current acute shortage of dollar exchange and the fact that preserved fish is regarded as a food requirement of lesser essentiality procurable for sterling, permits would not be granted for the importation of preserved fish into any of these countries with the exception of Iran and some of the states in the Arabian Peninsula. Moreover, in Iran, where dollar exchange is more readily available, the fish industry is a government monopoly, and fish imports are not encouraged. In the Arabian Peninsula, the population is small and consumption is accordingly low.

**United Kingdom Supplies Smoked Fish:** The only smoked fish known to enter into Middle Eastern markets in any quantity is herring, of which the United Kingdom is, at present, the main supplier. Before the war, Holland was the principal supplier of this item, and while Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Canada are now all offering the product, the United Kingdom dominates the market, chiefly because at least one British firm is willing to ship on consignment and is able to make deliveries in shipload quantities. The Alexandria agent of such a British firm maintains stocks as large as 80,000 boxes, held at shipper's risk. As far as is known, this particular trade in smoked herring is confined to Egypt.

Table 1 - Egypt--Imports of Preserved Fish

Product	1947		1946		1945	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)
Fish, fresh, salted, dried or smoked	8,686,982 <sup>1/</sup>	1,333,779	6,811,347 <sup>1/</sup>	1,194,016	734,309 <sup>1/</sup>	167,938
Fish, tinned, etc.	3,595,088	996,714	1,715,476	631,650	2,049,472	641,682
Total .....	12,282,070	2,330,493	8,526,823	1,825,666	2,783,781	809,620

<sup>1/</sup> Gross weight--includes weight of packing.

Another smoked fish which is popular when available (chiefly during the winter) is smoked lacarda from Turkey.

Of salt fish, cod is the only one of importance. With Moslems, it is a popular item of food during Ramadan, the month of fasting, which is observed every year. The requirement is for very dry, hard fish (25 percent moisture content) that will keep in hot climates. Currently, imports are from Norway, which are able to meet local requirements as to dryness.

Low-priced Canned Fish Favored: In canned fish, the greatest volume of business is done in low-priced varieties that can be retailed at a figure low enough to cater for the masses of the population. Canned herring, pilchard, and some sardines are in this low-priced group. Main supplies of canned herring come from the United Kingdom and Norway. This fish is sold in flat oval tins of 14 ounces, in tomato sauce or natural oil, and retails at slightly less than 30 cents per tin.

Canned pilchards were imported in prewar years from Canada and the United States. At present, South Africa is participating in this trade, but the flavor of the product supplied is not the same as that of the American, and it has not become popular.

Table 2 - Palestine--Imports of Preserved Fish

Product	Jan.-Oct. 1947		1946		1945	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)
Fish in brine	2,832,140	406,450	7,440,704	1,061,562	6,843,420	1,119,272
Fish, dry, salted or smoked	3,329,735	338,528	5,704,618	722,269	849,765	121,432
Fish, tinned, in oil	4,439,327	1,228,038	3,684,881	1,241,264	2,075,799	883,328
Total .....	10,601,202	1,973,016	16,830,203	3,025,095	9,768,984	2,124,032

Portugal, Spain, and Norway Supply Sardines: Sardines may be divided into two classes: luxury and popular. Sources of supply are Portugal, Spain, France, North Africa, Norway, Canada, and the United States. Portugal, Spain, and Norway are the only countries active in the market at present. Portuguese sardines are packed in olive oil of the best quality, in 4½-ounce tins, which retail at about 40 cents. Norwegian sardines are packed in natural oils, or occasionally, in poor-grade olive oil, and in 3¼-ounce tins, retailing just under 20 cents. This price is not low enough to appeal to the bulk of the consuming population.

Canned mackerel is purchased as a substitute for canned salmon and is of little interest when salmon is available.

Table 3 - Sudan--Imports of Preserved Fish

Product	Jan.-Nov. 1947		1946		1945	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)
Salted fish	4,064,176	465,752	4,273,556	600,188	3,568,276	449,356

United States Canned Salmon Popular: Of prewar supplies of canned salmon, 80 percent came from Japan, the United States and Canada providing the remainder. During the war, when salmon was under allocation, the United States supplied the largest part of requirements, and well-known American brands became popular. The favorite pack is the 1-pound tall tin, and fish with a red color is greatly preferred. When Japanese salmon was available and at low prices, it was used by all classes of the population but, at current prices, salmon consumption is very much restricted.

Table 4 - Cyprus--Imports of Preserved Fish

Product	Jan.-Nov. 1947		1946		1945	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)	lbs.	\$(U.S.)
Dried, salted or pickled fish	-	-	1,175,664	338,617	282,688	102,882
Tinned fish	-	-	1/	100,544	1/	21,927
Fish	2,293,648	692,378	-	-	-	-
Total	2,293,648	692,378	1,175,664	439,161	282,688	124,809

1/ Quantity not available.

The extent of the potential market for preserved fish in the various countries of the Middle East is indicated in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 showing imports for the most recent periods for which statistics are available.



## Great Britain

**WHITE FISH AND HERRING INDUSTRIES BILL PASSED:** On June 18, 1948, the "White Fish and Herring Industries Bill" was given its third and final reading in the House of Commons and passed, according to the American Embassy, London. A resume of the bill, and comments on the bill, appeared in the July issue of Commercial Fisheries Review, pages 29-31. Very few changes, except of very minor importance, were made in the third reading of the bill.

Reference was made in the debate on this bill to the herring oil experiments being carried on at Lerwick, and one suggestion, which was not incorporated in the bill, was that fish other than herring should be included in the oil and other experiments authorized.



## Iceland

**FISH SALES AGREEMENT WITH UNITED KINGDOM:** The Icelandic Foreign Office announced on June 10 the conclusion of a fish-sales agreement with the United Kingdom, resulting from negotiations begun in February, according to the American Legation at Reykjavik.



The British will purchase:

1. 13,000 tons of herring oil, 4,500 from the winter production at \$391 per ton (f.o.b.), and the remainder from the anticipated summer catch at \$383;
2. 8,000 tons of frozen fillets at the Icelandic "Government guaranteed price," which is equivalent to \$452 per ton for cod, and varies in proportion for other white fish;
3. 5,000 tons of herring meal from the winter production at \$141 per ton (f.o.b.) with an option on 40 percent of the summer production at \$129 per ton.

Prices are approximately the same as those paid by the United Kingdom in 1947, except for herring meal, which is about 10 percent higher. In the case of herring oil, prices are somewhat below Icelandic estimates of production costs, but in the case of fillets, they are above open market prices in Great Britain.

In addition, Iceland may sell up to 12,000 tons of herring oil at \$403 per ton (f.o.b.), if the summer catch proves sufficient, and the intention to deliver is declared before the end of October.

**FOREIGN TRADE POSITION:** Iceland's foreign trade position is more favorable at present than at any time since the close of the war.

A good share of the imports represent purchases abroad of goods essential to the operation of the fishing industry and for materials for the construction of new fish factories, some of which have already been started. Among the more important items appearing on this year's import list through May is an expenditure of \$3,690,000 for fishing vessels, including large trawlers, and additional purchases in this category are scheduled to be made within the next few months. Such imports, which are readily licensed by the Import Board, reflect the Government's policy of stressing the need for procurement of goods of a productive character.



## Japan

**HERRING PRODUCTION:** Herring catches account for approximately 31 percent of the total fish production in Hokkaido Prefecture and 14 percent in Japan Proper, according to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

This year, abnormally high water temperatures along the northwestern coast of Hokkaido apparently have driven the seasonal herring run off its normal migratory path into offshore waters. In April 1948, the herring catch, most of which is produced by Hokkaido, totaled 130,935 metric tons, as compared with 183,655 metric tons in April 1947. Further decreases in the course of the season were anticipated.

**SANITARY INSPECTION LAW:** The Japanese Public Health and Welfare Section is supporting the training of a large group of sanitary inspectors to enforce the sanitary inspection law. This law permits establishment of standards for raw fish inspection as well as standards for sanitary conditions in fish ports, distributing points, and processing plants. A budget of 24,000,000 yen has been provided to conduct the program, which will employ at least 2,000 inspectors. Natural Resources Section will work closely with the Public Health and Welfare Section in training inspectors and in establishing standards for fish inspection and sanitation.

**TRENDS IN FISHERIES PRODUCTION:** The following information on current trends in Japanese fisheries production was submitted to the Food and Agricultural Organization for its 1948 annual report.

During the peak period of fish production before World War II, the Japanese empire annually produced about 11,600,000,000 pounds of aquatic products. Of this, 8,500,000,000 pounds were from fisheries based on Japan Proper. The balance of 3,100,000,000 pounds was produced in Japanese colonies. All of the Japanese colonial fisheries and a small part of the fisheries based on Japan Proper were lost as a result of World War II. Average production from the area now authorized for Japanese fishing during the peak years of 1930-34 was about 7,260,000,000 pounds.

Production during the latter part of the war was greatly reduced by loss of boats and manpower to the armed forces, disruption of transportation, and shortage of supplies. Following the Japanese surrender, production was rapidly restored, and in 1946, the catch in the authorized area approximated the prewar level. This was accomplished by restoration of transportation facilities, an extensive boat building program, return of fishermen from the armed forces and colonies, dis-

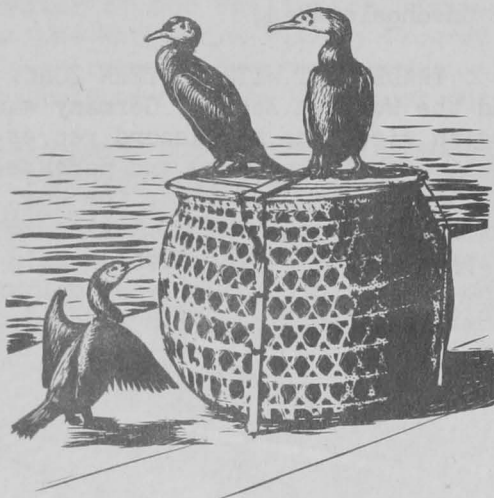
tribution of cotton and other fibers released from Japanese army and navy supplies, and the importation of fuel oil and a small amount of fishing materials by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. As a result of these developments and high postsurrender prices for aquatic products, fishing activities became intensive, and production rapidly rose to more than 7,000,000,000 pounds.

By the latter part of 1947, the stockpiles of materials left by the Japanese armed forces were nearly exhausted. Although imports of fishing materials by the United States Army were increased considerably, they were not sufficient to meet requirements. As a result, production in the last six months of 1947 declined to a level below that for the same months of 1946. Total production in 1947 was about 6,800,000,000 pounds.

Production in 1948 will depend primarily upon the amount of cotton, hard fibers, and fuel oil which can be imported for the Japanese fisheries. If such supplies are adequate, production of approximately 7,250,000,000 pounds can be expected. Achievement of this goal will also depend, to a considerable extent, upon the success of the herring and sardine fisheries which are notoriously variable and which supply a large proportion of the Japanese catch. Greater production is not expected, as virtually all Japanese fisheries are now intensively exploited and the possibility of materially improving their yield through increased exploitation is slight. The declines in some, such as the East China Sea trawl fisheries, are expected to compensate for any small increases in other fisheries. Any considerable increase in Japanese production is dependent primarily upon successful development of a long-range program for increasing the productivity of coastal and inland resources through aquiculture and better management of these resources.

**TUNA FACTORY SHIP PLANNED:** A Japanese company has submitted for approval of the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries, a plan for outfitting a 990-ton factory ship to be used in an experimental project for freezing of whole tuna and fillets of tuna.

This project is being designed to maintain a high standard of fish for export through improved handling and processing at sea. The vessel is expected to operate with seven catcher boats within the southeast corner of the authorized fishing area.



FISHING CORMORANTS, JAPAN



## Norway

**NEW HERRING PRODUCT:** "Silver herring," a new fish product developed after 6 years of research, was recently announced by Norwegian fish exporters, according to the Royal Norwegian Information Service.

The new product is actually a development of the salt herring of old--utilizing a patented preserving agent which, unlike salt brine, conserves herring, mack-

erel, or whale beef, without any loss of their nutritive value or their original appearance. Another advantage of the new "silver herring" method is that the contents of a barrel or container may be served immediately without any preliminary soaking. Several thousand barrels of the new product have already been exported to Czechoslovakia.

**TRADE PACT WITH WESTERN ZONE:** A new goods exchange agreement between Norway and the Western Zone of Germany was announced in Oslo on July 8. From the Norwegian view, the new accord represents a decided improvement over the earlier pact, as both sales to and purchases from the Western Zone will be cleared in the same exchange. Under the earlier agreement, Norway was placed in the disadvantageous position of having to accept payment in pounds sterling for wares shipped to the Western Zone, while having to pay for imports from the same area from her dwindling supply of dollars. The new agreement calls for Norwegian deliveries of herring, fish products, and whale oil, and purchases of machines, metals, etc.



### Poland

**FISHERIES TO BE EXPANDED:** Reviewing Polish maritime achievements during 1947, the Minister of Navigation stated that deep-sea fishing will be facilitated by the acquisition of new vessels and the construction of a fishing base at Swinoujscie, according to the American Embassy at Warsaw. The number of cold storage plants is being increased to enable the working class to obtain cheap fish throughout the year.



### Puerto Rico

**PROVIDES FAVORABLE SALTED COD MARKET:** The foreign trade of Puerto Rico reached new high levels during 1947, characterized by a large import surplus, according to an article appearing in the July 10 issue of the Canadian review, Foreign Trade. There is a demand for salted cod in this Island, which is a part of the United States, and as such, goods shipped from the continental United States do not pass through the customs in Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico is one of the largest consumers of salted cod in the Caribbean area and merits close attention by shippers of fishery products. In recent years, most salted cod has been supplied by Newfoundland at low prices, which has enabled the Puerto Rican Government to maintain the low ceiling price of 23 cents retail, as against a minimum of 30 cents in the Dominican Republic and from 38-45 cents in Cuba. While the present price range is not attractive, there are persistent demands for more of this product, provided it can be supplied within the wholesale ceiling of 19 cents. Contact should not be lost with this important fish market, whose consumption is some 35,000,000 pounds per year.





## Republic of the Philippines

**DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES: Ocean Fisheries:** Plans for an intensive program of experimental and exploratory fishing in the Bicol provinces have been announced jointly by Dr. Deogracias V. Villadolid, Director of the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries, and H. W. Terhune, Administrator of the Philippine Fishery Program of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in response to requests by private and government entities in the area, according to a press release from the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

According to the announcement, both agencies will concentrate on a cooperative program of assistance in the fishing activities of the provinces involved. Already, experts from the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Philippine Fishery Program, have visited Albay, Camarines Sur, and Camarines Norte and laid the groundwork with officials and interested individuals for the program now partly being undertaken. Work has been started in the construction of fishponds and the procurement of gear for inshore fishing.



DRIED FISH (PHILIPPINE)

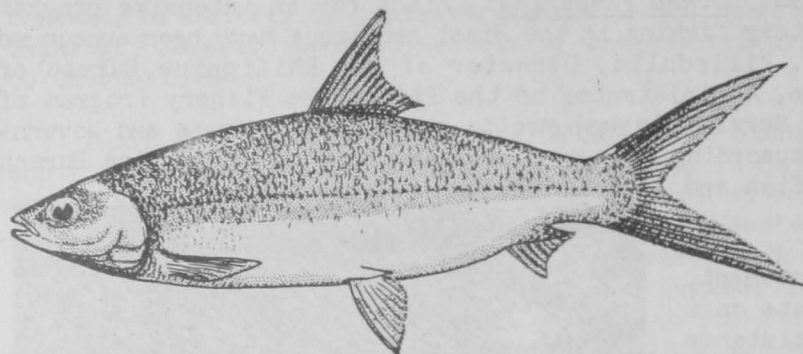
It is to meet the challenge of a stringent food situation in the Bicol provinces. Both the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Philippine Fishery Program, are attempting a threefold fisheries development program, as follows:

1. Efforts are being made to develop certain unused areas for pond fish in both inland and salt water. This is being done by private interests with the advice of the two cooperating agencies.
2. In-shore fishing is being inaugurated through the activities of labor groups and the International Chamber of Commerce of Legaspi under the supervision of representatives of the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and the Philippine Fishery Program of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
3. The Theodore N. Gill, experimental fishing vessel of the Philippine Fishery Program will inaugurate exploratory work in the Legaspi and Tobaco region about June 15.

Elaborating on the fisheries development program, Dr. Villadolid declared:

"It is believed that a worthwhile fishing industry of great potential value can be established in the waters of the Philippine sea once this is known and understood. The development of the fisheries resources of the Bicol provinces will mean much toward a balanced economy for the people who reside there. We hope to be able to point the way toward this development within the next few months."

Fishponds: A great opportunity to assure a continuing and always available supply of fish to the people of the Philippines, in the opinion of Hugh W. Terhune,



MILKFISH OR BANGOS (CHANOS CHANOS)

is to be found in the bangos industry. The bangos is a small fresh-water food fish raised extensively in ponds. The raising of fish under controlled conditions, he said, minimizes the risks experienced in other fisheries of the world due to the vagaries of the weather, ocean conditions, and the unexplainable behavior of fish.

Mr. Terhune declared that the recent passage of the bill authorizing the sale of swamplands to promote and develop the fishpond industry of the Philippines constitutes one of the most encouraging steps that have been taken lately in the whole fishery industry of the Republic.

According to authorities of the Philippine Fishery Program of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, there are approximately 1,082,000 acres of nipa and mangrove swampland awaiting development. This land, as it now stands, produces some firewood, some nipa shingles, tuba, vinegar and alcohol in very limited quantities. However, it is believed that the returns from the swamplands are only a fraction of what can be realized if the areas were converted into fishponds.

In contrast to the areas awaiting development, only 160,550 acres are under fish production at present. These areas are the basis of a \$37,500,000 bangos industry. If one-fourth of the undeveloped land were converted into fishponds, 100,000,000 bangos could be produced annually. And at the present price of 50 cents per fish, the Republic would add \$50,000,000 annually to its national income.

In addition, at least 10,000 men would find permanent employment on the ponds themselves, and marketing, fry-catching, transportation, and other aspects of the industry would, in all likelihood, swell the employment total, seasonal or otherwise, to around 100,000 people.

**FISHERIES TRENDS:** The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, working closely with the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries, has been conducting research and training local experts as a foundation for expanding the country's production of sea products. However, the analyses of characteristics of the coastal waters, and of fishing methods have barely begun to show their effects on actual production. Government projects for development of fishponds have not yet materialized, but private ponds show constant improvement. The Government has plotted the locations topographically suitable for additional fishponds, but study of their productive possibilities has not yet started. It is planned to conduct, on Panay Island, experiments on methods of increasing the fertility of ponds.

The activity and production of private fishing enterprises has been stimulated by the high prices for fish that have prevailed since liberation. The number of craft engaged in fishing operations increased from 504 at the end of 1946 to 612 at the end of 1947 and probably continued to increase in 1948 although registrations

have been slow. The increase in production is greater than the numbers of craft suggest, because provisions and capital for the repair and maintenance of fishing craft have become increasingly available. Further increase in efficiency has resulted from the adoption of otter trawls in place of the traditional beam trawling, which was wasteful of manpower. The Government has not enforced the prohibition against dynamiting, partly because it is too widespread to be policed, but also because of a conviction that enforcement would lessen the still inadequate supply.

The fish traps distributed throughout the Islands represent an important native investment that did not suffer serious damage during the war. The Japanese encouraged fish trapping, with the result that these private enterprises were reasonably maintained, and with postwar improvements, are considered to have a much greater capacity than before the war.

The supply of imported nets does not meet the demand. Inefficient nets of native fibers are substituted.

The continuing imports (\$16,000,000 in 1947) and the sustained high prices for local fish prove the need of greatly increasing production. Imports, particularly of the popular canned herring, pilchards, and sardines from the United States will probably continue high for a considerable time. The export markets for Philippine sea products were weakened recently by action of the Chinese Government in prohibiting importation of beche de mar (sea cucumber) and shark's fins (used for gelatin in soups) because they are considered luxury products. There appears to be a reliable, although limited, market for typical Philippine fish products among the Philippine colony in Hawaii. Little, if anything, has been done in the post-war period to develop the potentially good export trade in sponges.

**SCIENTIFIC FISHING DEMONSTRATOR APPOINTED:** As a fishing demonstrator, Porfirio R. Manacop, Filipino fisheries expert, will go to the Bicol regions in the Philippines where he will illustrate, by practical examples, various methods of fishing to public and private entities interested in the fishing industry. On board a demonstration vessel of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Philippine Fishery Program, he will assist in the demonstration of, among other progressive American fishing techniques, the otter trawl.

Mr. Manacop went to Stanford University, U. S. A., as a fellow of the Philippine Government. His studies at Stanford earned him the degree of Master of Arts in biology.



## Union of South Africa

**DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES:** The development of canning and processing plants along South Africa's West Coast has raised capital investment in the Union's fishing industry to more than \$40,000,000, representing a threefold increase in three years, according to a South African Government report. There are now 5,000 fishermen engaged in the Union's fishing industry, with another 4,000 persons employed in the various processing and canning plants. Altogether, between 40,000 and 50,000 men, women, and children are dependent on the industry for their livelihood. At the beginning of this year, there were 2,219 fishing craft in use, valued

at \$8,000,000. Included among these are 30 steam and 7 motor trawlers. The Union's fishing waters are now 150,000 square miles in extent, and more than four-fifths of the industry is based on the West Coast between Cape Town and Walvis Bay. Much of the trawling grounds along this coast is still unexploited. Cape Town is by far the most important of the Union's fishing centers. Of the 60,000,000 pounds of trawled fish caught annually, about 50,000,000 pounds is landed at this port.



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