



International

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL MEETS IN ROME HEADQUARTERS: The Twelfth Session of the FAO Council, the first to assemble in FAO's new headquarters in Rome, met June 11-23 to review FAO's progress and problems since the last Council session. The representatives of 17 member governments who attended the session found the FAO staff well established in Rome. All members of the Council were represented, with the exception of Venezuela. Twelve governments which are not members of the Council also had observers at the meeting, and international nongovernmental organizations were well represented.

The recommendations of the Working Party on the Program of Work and Long-Term Problems were presented to the Council. Included among the recommendations was a conclusion that the Conference should consider ways to provide the Organization with adequate funds to take care of the activities for which FAO is constitutionally responsible. In addition, the Working Party's recommendations set out general principles for guiding the direction of FAO's work and covered a number of other points including the need for public information on FAO's work.

A paper giving the United States' views on the FAO's Expanded Technical Assistance Program points out that in the brief period the program has been in operation, 46 countries and territories had already signed or were negotiating agreements; some 226 experts from 28 countries are already in the field or are being recruited; and provision has already been made for 136 scholarships. The U. S. statement suggests several lines of improvement and mentions the importance of coordination of technical assistance programs by countries which are receiving the assistance.

The Council reviewed the world food and agriculture situation (including fisheries), finding that production was higher in 1950-51 than in 1949-50, but that food supplies were not satisfactorily distributed.

It agreed on arrangements for the next session of the FAO Conference, suggesting how the Conference might be organized and some of the subjects that should be discussed. It decided that the date for the Conference should be November 19 instead of November 5, because the building that is being constructed in Rome for the Conference most likely will not be ready by the former date.

The Council learned that the FAO finished 1950 with a surplus of about \$300,000 and contributions from member governments for 1951 were coming in better than they had in 1950. The question of how large the budget should be for 1952-53 was discussed, but the decision is up to the Conference. The Council agreed in principle with the recommendation of the Committee on Financial Control that the Working Capital Fund should ultimately be \$2,500,000, but thought that the goal should be reached in stages.

WHALING

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION: With preliminary meetings commencing on July 19, the Third Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission convened at Capetown, South Africa, on July 23, 1951. This Meeting was to consider such matters as possible amendments of the Schedule of the Convention; action taken by the member governments to promulgate certain laws and regulations concerning whaling in conformity with the provisions of the Convention; the method of reporting infractions of the regulations and the penalties for infractions; the status of ratification and adherence of several countries to the Convention; possible amendments to the rules or procedure; and administrative and budgetary matters, a July 19 U. S. Department of State press release announces.

The United States Delegation is as follows:

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER;

DR. A. REMINGTON KELLOGG
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

DEPUTY UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER:

DR. HILARY J. DEASON
CHIEF, OFFICE OF FOREIGN ACTIVITIES
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADVISORS:

JOHN F. STONE
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
CAPETOWN

FRED B. TAYLOR
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
UNDER SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The International Whaling Commission was established pursuant to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which was signed at Washington on December 2, 1946, and entered into force on November 10, 1948. The United States is one of seventeen Contracting Governments comprising the membership of this Commission. The Commission is charged with responsibility within the framework of the Convention for safeguarding the whale stocks of the world. Within strictly defined limits, the Commission may amend the Schedule, an integral part of the Convention, by adopting regulations designating protected species, fixing closed seasons and waters, limiting total catches and the sizes of whales taken, defining standards for measurement of whales, and establishing requirements for statistical and other records.

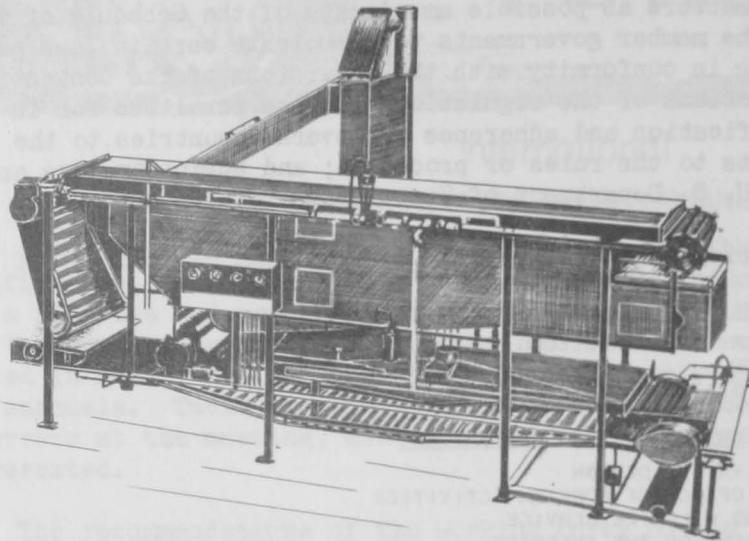
The Second Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission was held at Oslo, Norway, July 17-21, 1950.

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WHALE OIL PRODUCTION ALMOST SOLD OUT: Very little whale oil is being offered as the entire Antarctic production has now been disposed of and the only quantities for sale are for delivery in the last three months of the year, which is too far forward for most buyers to consider making commitments, according to the June 1951 issue of Norsk Avalfangst-Tidende (The Norwegian Whaling Gazette). This is based on a British market report dated June 20, 1951.

Belgium

NEW AUTOMATIC SARDINE COOKER DEVELOPED: An automatic cooker for sardines, brisling, and other fish has recently been developed by the International Machinery Corporation S. A. in Belgium, a March 1951 article in the Danish periodical Konserves reports.



SKETCH OF NEW AUTOMATIC SARDINE COOKER DEVELOPED IN BELGIUM. COMES IN TWO SIZES, AND THE ABOVE SKETCH SHOWS THE SMALLER OF THE TWO. THESE MACHINES ARE REPORTED IN OPERATION IN BELGIUM, FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TUNIS, MOROCCO, AND NORWAY.

By this new method, cans are automatically filled with raw fish and cooked in steam or hot air. All fats and fish oil are extracted from the fish during the process. Next, oil or tomato sauce is added to the cans and the machine completes the process by sealing the cans at a temperature of 85° to 90° C. (185° to 194° F.).

The new method reduces the handling of the fish from 20-60 percent. Oil savings are claimed to be 15 percent higher than by former methods.



Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1951 SALMON PACK TRENDS: The British Columbia 1951 pack of pink salmon is expected to be good. Even though this is an off-cycle year for sock-eye salmon, the over-all salmon pack is expected to be good. Packers anticipate that higher production costs will probably increase the canned salmon prices, and in that event the manufactured value of the fish for the current season will probably exceed C\$50,000,000, in spite of the fact that the pack will undoubtedly be less than that of last year, according to a July 19 bulletin from the American Consulate at Vancouver.

On July 18, 1951, the receipt of an order for salmon from the British Ministry of Food amounting to C\$6,000,000 was announced. It is believed that the bulk of the shipments to the United Kingdom will consist of pink, chum, and coho salmon.

The 1950 market value of the salmon catch was approximately C\$48,700,000. Of this amount C\$15,500,000 represented sales of fresh and frozen fish mostly to the State of Washington. The balance of C\$33,200,000 represented the value of 1,482,560 cases of the 1950 salmon pack.

Last year British Columbia packers exported 980,000 cases of canned salmon to 40 countries, and of this amount 427,000 cases were shipped to Great Britain.

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NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES, 1950: Introduction: Newfoundland's fisheries during 1950, in spite of increased catches in several instances, passed through an uncertain and unusually difficult period of changing world conditions, resulting in the future of this major industry becoming increasingly a concern of both the Provincial and the Dominion Governments, an American consular dispatch from St. John's dated April 2 reports. At the year's close, considerable widespread discontent among fishermen became manifest with the result that early in 1951 the Provincial Government suddenly took the initiative in proposing the formation of a Newfoundland Fisheries Development Committee and other steps looking to the betterment of fishermen as a class.

Production of fishery products by Newfoundland fishermen in 1950 was somewhat below 1949 due to decreased herring landings (table 1). Actual data on 1950 landings are not available, but production of Newfoundland's fisheries (excluding Labrador) in 1949 was estimated at 585,320,300 pounds (landed weight).

Table 1 - Selected Products of the Fisheries of Newfoundland, 1949-50

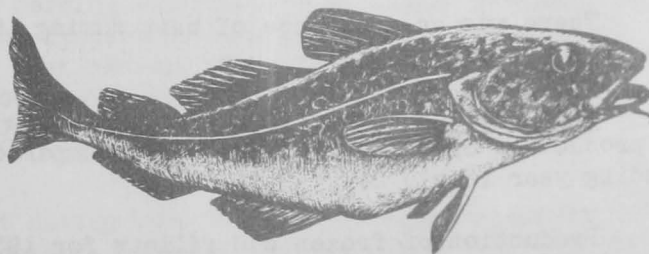
Item	1950	1949
	lbs. 2/	lbs. 2/
Salmon, dressed	2,900,000	3,388,000
Filletts and other dressed fish	34,367,520	24,663,195
Pickled herring	9,000,000	14,625,000
Salted cod	95,200,000	117,600,000
Live lobster exports	4,400,000	4,150,000
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Herring meal	1,455	1,104
Whale meat	1,510	1,676
White fish and bream meal	2,440	1,778

1/NO DATA AVAILABLE ON ACTUAL LANDINGS.
2/PRODUCT WEIGHT.

Government Administration of Fisheries: The assimilation and integration of Newfoundland's fisheries with those of Canada by virtue of the 1949 Confederation were not readily realized, but reasonably good progress was reported in spite of substantial differences in outlook and procedure. The effort made to meet difficulties which attended the marketing of salted cod was a primary issue during all of 1950. In addition, local fishermen say that the devaluation of the pound sterling in September 1949 was the worst single adverse blow ever suffered by the Newfoundland industry, with the result that in the spring of 1950 exporters of cod were faced with an apparent "carry over" of about a quarter of their salt cod production (30,240,000 to 31,360,000 pounds).

Salted Cod: The greater part of the salted cod on hand early in 1950 was moved to markets, but financial sacrifices were not avoided. To move the fish, "dumping" of some fish (where large quantities were involved) and "holding" of a part of the 1950 catch for several months were necessary.

Production of salt cod was expected to be below average at the beginning of 1950 because of the poor marketing outlook and the low morale among fishermen and merchants. However, the morale of the fishermen was raised somewhat by the Canadian Government's announcement that dollars would be provided (up to 4,480,000 pounds) to countries able to provide sterling currency only. This included Portugal, Greece, Italy, and Spain, important export markets which normally take about 50 percent of Newfoundland's annual production. These countries have been unable to make dollar purchases during recent years. Contracts were also made for substantial shipments of salted cod to Jamaica and Puerto Rico. The result was an estimated 1950 catch of 95.2 million pounds, 22.4 million pounds below the preceding year (table 1).



With respect to 1950 fish, a "floor" price placed on Labrador catches (C\$7.00 per 112 pounds) hastened the desired exchange of fish locally. However, as Canada is a dollar country, the exchange problem has not been solved with "soft" currency countries where controls prevent currency exports. Among the cod-consuming nations dealing in devaluated currencies, an increasingly strong incentive has been given to build up domestic fishing fleets in order to cope with local demand for cod.

The Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, Ltd., a cooperative export marketing group, continued to handle the export marketing of salt cod during 1950.

Inshore cod fishing for 1950 in Newfoundland was described as "very successful" in some sections of the Northeast Coast, but below average in others, particularly in White and Green Bays.

Deep-sea fishing was even worse than during 1949, again due to the hesitancy of fishermen to follow the sea, by reason of the clouded domestic and international situation. Only 40 deep-sea vessels operated in 1950 as compared to 88 in 1949, and the total catch of these for 1950 was estimated at 5,600,000 pounds as compared to 134,400,000 pounds, the year before.

Product	Production		Stocks on Hand at End of Year	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Filleted and dressed:				
Cod	17,410,210	10,264,256	1,782,309	461,313
Catfish (wolffish)	112,920	55,305	370	200
Flounder	2,292,501	1,340,250	95,560	56,725
Gray sole	571,855	377,306	73,490	108,250
Haddock	7,162,181	8,089,735	3,240	138,670
Hake	4,240	6,330	-	-
Halibut	243,735	98,528	872	4,625
Rosefish	6,569,878	4,431,485	372,080	770,984
Total	34,367,520	24,663,195	2,327,921	1,540,767

The Government discouraged fishermen from prosecuting fisheries in Labrador, due to the difficulty in marketing "Labrador cure." The Labrador catch for 1950 was estimated at 6,720,000 pounds as compared to 12,320,000 pounds in 1949 when 144 "floaters" (fishing vessels which move from one fishing area to another and store fish aboard) operated as compared to but 65 during 1950.

There was an abundance of bait during 1950, mostly due to the appearance of large schools of squid.

Frozen Fish: Production of frozen fish continued to expand during 1950 with a production of 34.4 million pounds, compared with 24.7 million pounds for the preceding year (table 2).

Production of frozen cod fillets for 1950 was reported at almost 16,650,000 pounds, an increase of some 6,385,000 pounds as compared with 1949's production.

Production of other processed frozen fish, such as ocean perch (rosefish), flounder, sole, and halibut, was also above that for the preceding year. The United States was the principal market for this type of product and little difficulty was reported in marketing.

A total of 17 draggers operated during 1950 in this type of fishery as compared with 13 for 1949.

Frozen fish continues to play an increasingly important role in the Newfoundland industry with all indications pointing to its further expansion.



FILLETING OPERATION AT A LARGE FISH PLANT IN ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Herring: Fishing for herring during 1950 showed a considerable decrease in catches as compared with recent years. Whereas 65,000 barrels of pickled herring (14.6 million pounds) were prepared during 1949, not over an estimated 40,000 barrels (9 million pounds) were packed during 1950 (table 1). The Fisheries Board has been in the habit of negotiating contracts each season on behalf of packers. During the 1949-50 season a contract for 16,000 barrels (3.6 million pounds) was concluded at "very satisfactory prices," but of the total quantity covered by contract only 5,667 barrels (1.3 million pounds) were actually packed.

In the belief that Scotch-Cured herring controls are no longer necessary and frequently not to the advantage of the fishermen, they will now be discontinued, particularly since it has been shown that packers often fail to produce even half of the quantities contracted for. Scotch-Cured herring were, by law, to be packed only during the period October 1 to January 31, with extension permissible in certain cases.

It is of interest to recall that during 1950 the Newfoundland Government attempted to bring Icelandic herring boats to Newfoundland, believing that methods of curing herring as practiced by Icelanders would better meet marketing needs. The experiment was a decided failure, however, with more than C\$250,000 reported to have been lost to the Provincial treasury.

Lobster Fishery: The 1950 lobster catch was reported to have established a record in both volume and value. The season is only about two months. As fishermen now receive higher proceeds for live lobster, the canning of lobster in Newfoundland has been sharply reduced in all areas. The lobster season is only about two months in duration and calls for long hours and hard work. A well-enforced law protects "short" lobsters from being sold as well as female lobsters in spawning condition. In eastern Newfoundland, the principal production area, reports indicate that lobsters are not decreasing in numbers.

Returns to fishermen were higher than in previous years, the average price paid being 18 cents per pound as compared with 15 cents during 1949. During 1950, about 4,400,000 pounds of live lobster were exported as against 4,150,000 pounds for 1949. Lobster fishing on the West Coast of the island, however, was not as successful as elsewhere.

Salmon: Scarcity of salmon limited the production of this species to 2.9 million pounds, almost a half million pounds less than in 1949; however, salmon fishing was described as "generally good" and highly remunerative to the fishermen. About 4,000 cases of canned salmon were packed, of which 1,000 cases were exported and the balance sold locally.

Mackerel and Squid: Mackerel and squid fishing was good, although the squid pack was small, due to a lessening demand for this product.

Meal: A new record was established for the production of fish meal, and several new processing plants were set up in various parts of the Island. Production of herring meal was 1,455 metric tons (table 1), substantially above the 1949 total of 1,104 tons. There was also a considerable increase in production of white fish and



HANDLING FISH OFFAL FOR REDUCTION AT A LARGE FISH PLANT IN ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

bream meal (2,440 tons in 1950, compared with 1,778 tons in 1949). Reduction of caplin was undertaken on a fairly large scale during the year, with preparations made to handle up to 112,000 barrels. Delays in the delivery of pressing machinery hampered output, but a total of 91,692 barrels were processed during the year.

The reduction plants are situated at Bay of Islands, Williamsport, and Corner Brook. Caplin was processed into meal and oil at the latter plant.

A slight reduction in the amount of whale meal produced during 1950 (1,510 tons) as compared with 1949 (1,676 tons) was noted.

Vessels and Fishermen: A general decrease was noted during 1950 in the number of vessels and fishermen (table 3). The explanation given for this is that the

Table 3 - Number of Vessels and Fishermen Engaged in Newfoundland's Fisheries, 1949-50

Item	1950	1949
	No.	No.
Vessels:		
Deep-sea	40	88
Floaters ^{1/}	65	144
Trawlers (cod fishery)	17	13
Total vessels	122	245
Fishermen in cod fisheries ...	22,550	28,000

^{1/}"FLOATERS" - FISHING VESSELS WHICH MOVE FROM ONE FISHING AREA TO ANOTHER AND STORE FISH ABOARD.

Government discouraged fishing operations in the Labrador area because of difficulty in marketing species taken in that area, and the uncertainty of the international situation. The Provincial Government estimates that between 27 and 28 thousand Newfoundlanders earn their livelihood as fishermen. Of this total, 22,500 were engaged in cod fishing during 1950--a decrease of 5,450, compared with 1949.

Sealing: Due mainly to the poor market demand for marine oils, only four vessels took part in seal fishing with a catch of 81,908 seals as compared with 135,446 for 1949 (table 4).

Table 4 - Newfoundland's Seal and Whale Catch, 1949-50

Item	1950	1949
	No.	No.
Seals	81,908	135,446
Whales	485	546

Considerable serious and intensive study of seal fisheries in Newfoundland has been made by the Government with the result that 1951 should be more active. In 1949, one steamer and 14 motor vessels hunted seals. The number of men engaged in sealing in 1950 totaled 250, while 670 men took part in 1949.

Whaling: Two whale processing plants (as during 1949) were in operation during 1950--one at Hawkes Harbor and the other at Williamsport. A total of 485 whales were caught as compared to 542 in 1949 (table 4). The season runs from June to October, or early November. Close supervision was maintained by the Government over both plants during the entire season and similar inspection work will be continued in 1951.

Exports: Newfoundland's exports of dry-salted cod were 99,060,304 pounds in 1950, an increase over the 1949 exports of 75,557,552 pounds (table 5). Important markets for these products were Portugal, Italy, Brazil, and countries in the Caribbean area. While the exports of dried cod destined for the United States decreased in 1950 by 142,684 pounds, the export of wet-salted cod more than doubled.

Outlook for 1951: The outlook for Newfoundland fisheries is encouraging, particularly now that Newfoundland, as the youngest Province in the Dominion of Canada, will regularly receive financial and technical assistance from the Federal Government.

Table 5 - Newfoundland's Exports of Salted Cod (Quantity and Value), 1949-50

Item	Q U A N T I T Y				V A L U E			
	Dry-Salted			Wet-Salted	Dry-Salted			Wet-Salted
	Bank & Shore	Labrador	Total		Bank & Shore	Labrador	Total	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	C\$	C\$	C\$	C\$
Total Exports:								
1950	73,557,232	25,503,072	99,060,304	6,671,168	10,993,244	3,154,948	14,148,192	509,780
1949	57,208,928	18,348,624	75,557,552	8,214,192	9,821,345	2,644,846	12,466,191	740,051
Exports to United States:								
1950	153,104	45,024	198,128	4,178,496	27,460	8,047	35,507	323,472
1949	214,816	126,000	340,816	1,873,200	42,220	20,526	62,746	163,516

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NEWFOUNDLAND CONVERTING TWO LABRADOR SCHOONERS FOR LONG-LINING: The Government of Newfoundland is planning to convert two Labrador schooners for long-lining, according to St. John's Daily News of July 10. The news item continues: "The vessels are to be organized as training ships under a joint agreement with the Government of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada for a period of five months. They are expected to operate in long-lining for cod, turbot, and halibut on the North East Coast (Newfoundland) and to concentrate off the Labrador Coast in late September until weather conditions preclude operation."



Costa Rica

EXCHANGE CONTROL LAW COVERING RE-EXPORTS AND TRANSHIPMENTS OF FISH AMENDED: Costa Rica has passed a new law which will amend Law No. 1304 which was promulgated primarily to exempt from certain provisions of the current exchange laws tuna caught beyond the territorial waters of Coast Rica, and then transshipped in her harbors or frozen in Puntarenas for shipment to the United States.^{1/} The amendment, Law No. 1310 dated June 28, 1951, and promulgated on July 1, 1951, changes the former law (Law No. 1304) only to the extent that the phrase "in extraterritorial waters" now reads "in waters outside of the gulfs of the Republic," the American Embassy at San Jose states in its July 5 report.

In proposing the adoption of Law No. 1310 to the Assembly, the Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture pointed out that it was not feasible to determine whether or not fish were caught in extraterritorial waters. Therefore, it would be preferable to have the pertinent legislation specify those waters whose geographical limits indicate the possibility of State control. It was his Ministry's intention, he went on to say, that it proposed Law No. 1304 to reserve insofar as possible fishing in the waters of the Costa Rican gulfs for domestic purposes inasmuch as local fishermen are not economically enabled to fish outside of the gulfs. A third reason was advanced in support of the language now adopted... "Also it is known that many other fishing zones exist outside of the gulfs which are unexplored and whose wealth, available for the greatest benefit of the country, will remain unexplored if national or foreign initiative and sufficient capital do not develop them."

^{1/}SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1951, P. 35.



Eritrea

FISHERIES REPORT, 1950: Of the 4,200 metric tons of fish produced in Eritrea during 1950, about 4,000 metric tons were manufactured into fish meal and exported, reports a June 26 American consular dispatch from Asmara. The remainder of the production was consumed as food locally.

In addition, some 400 metric tons of sea shells (mother-of-pearl, trocas) were produced and used by the local button factories.

A Fisheries Inspector at Massawa has been appointed by the Administration to control and organize the fishing industry.



Gambia (British West Africa)

FISHERY RESEARCH VESSEL TO OPERATE OFF THE GAMBIAN COAST: A fishery research vessel, Cape St. Mary, is being fitted out for the West African Fisheries Research Institute, according to an article which appeared in the June 1951 African World and reported by the American consulate at Dakar.

The vessel has been built with funds supplied by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. In addition to normal trawler equipment, it has a laboratory, an electrohydraulic trawl winch, hydrographic winch, and liver-oil extractors. Next to the refrigerated fish room, which has a capacity of 3,000 cubic feet, there will be an ice-making plant capable of producing 28-lb. blocks at the rate of one ton every 24 hours. The liver-oil plant is on the main deck and will be able to produce three tons of oil in ten days.

The ship's complement will include two scientific officers whose initial aim will be to investigate any species of fish in the area, and to study seasonal migration. Experiments will be made to determine the methods best suited to surface, mid-water, and deep-sea fishing. The Cape St. Mary will carry two motorboats, one of which will be equipped with an echo sounder.

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FLOATING FACTORY SHIP TO DEVELOP WEST AFRICAN FISHERIES: A special floating fish factory ship has been fitted out by the British Colonial Development Corporation and sent to the Colony of Gambia to develop its fisheries, according to The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review of June 1951.

Vessel Specifications: The factory ship, African Queen, is a twin-screw re-fitted British Navy supply ship of 2,000 tons B.R.T. powered by two internal combustion four-stroke vertical single-acting direct-drive engines, each developing 20 h.p. The vessel is equipped with a quick-freezing and a canning plant, and also cold-storage facilities. Cans delivered in bulk and flat will be assembled board the vessel, filled with fish, sterilized and sealed, labeled, and stored on board until they can be unloaded.

This ship will perform all of the functions of a parent ship, having ten small motor boats which will do the actual fishing and bring the catch to the factory ship for processing. The crew will number about 20 European technicians and 40 Africans to handle the fishing, canning, and processing of the fish.

Fishery Products to be Produced: The African Queen will catch, skin, carve, cook, can, and freeze tunny (tuna) and other edible fish; catch sharks, cure and dry the skin, extract and process the oil from the liver, fillet and dry the flesh for African and European markets, as well as process the other parts into fish meal for poultry and other animal feeding. Tunny will be fished by methods found successful in the Canary Islands, and other methods used on the Pacific Coast of North America will be employed. The fish vary in weight from 30 to 60 pounds and are of the albacore, yellowfin, skipjack, and bluefin varieties. Some of the tuna will be processed into steaks in the hope of finding markets for this product in Britain as well as Africa.

Sharks will be taken by means of bottom-set gill nets and long lines similar to those employed to catch halibut in Northern fisheries. These hempen lines carry chain snoods with large shark hooks at 4-ft. intervals. The sharks most likely to be caught will be the tiger, hammerhead, nurse, and pequin. There is also the screwfish (a shark species) which weighs from 700-1,000 pounds. Nearly 8 percent of the shark's weight is made up of liver which is particularly rich in vitamin A.

Fishing Operations: Spiny lobster (crawfish) occur locally in considerable quantities in West African waters. South Africa does a large trade in canned rock lobster meat, most of which is exported to America and bring in dollars. Spiny lobsters, like the sharks, are bottom feeders and will be caught by means of tangle nets and seines set in deep water.

Because of the practice of fishing only certain areas where the fish congregate during specific seasons, fishing is normally a seasonal occupation in West Africa. The rest of the year fishermen suffer a loss of income and the country a loss of food.

The African Queen, however, will follow the fish wherever they are to be found along the west coast of Africa, landing its finished products at the nearest convenient port along the coast where they can be sold locally or transshipped to other markets without any delay or wastage. The headquarters of the undertaking will be at Bathurst, Gambia.



German Federal Republic

NEW ELECTROSTATIC SMOKER DEVELOPED: A factory in the German Federal Republic has recently developed a new electrostatic smoker which will process fish in twenty seconds instead of the usual 1 to 2 hours, a June 18 American consular dispatch from Hamburg announces.

The fish are carried on a conveyor belt through a smoke chamber located in a high tension field. Small nozzels conduct the smoke to the copper wire negative which has the effect of instantly charging the smoke particles. The particles thus charged penetrate the fish at high speed. The fish are located on metal plates which function as the opposite pole. After this process, the fish are exposed to infra-red radiation which completes the curing process.



Greece

GREEK-NORWEGIAN TRADE AGREEMENT EXTENDED: Two protocols were signed on May 19, 1951, at Athens to renew the Greek and Norwegian trade and payments agreement concluded in February 1950. While the 1950 agreement expired by limitation on December 31, 1951, it was prolonged pending negotiations for its renewal. The renewed agreement was made retroactive to January 1, 1951, and will remain in force until December 31, 1951, a July 11 dispatch from the American Embassy at Athens reports.

The only modifications in the renewed agreement were the application of the EPU agreement which obviates the necessity of a credit margin and simplified the accounting procedure of the clearing arrangement.

The 1950 Greek exports to Norway totaled 4,166,735 kroner (about US\$583,000) with sponges accounting for only 39,033 kroner of the total. Norway's 1950 exports to Greece totaled 24,540,046 kroner (about US\$2,850,000) and included such fishery items as cod-liver oil medicinal preparations (10,506,051 kroner), preserved fish and fishery products (2,500,000 kroner), and fish oils and fats (1,668,661 kroner). The net deficit in this year's trade relations, as in 1950, will again be met by EPU credits.



Greenland

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT IN 1950: Denmark's Greenland Administration and Det Grønlandske Fiskeri-Kompagni report that during 1950 experiments were conducted with fillet freezing in Sukkertoppen, and a shrimp processing plant was operated at Christianshaab for the production of frozen, non-boiled headless shrimp, and boiled and peeled shrimp. Almost all of these frozen products were exported with the greatest share going to the United States, the April 12 Danish publication Konserves reports.

A proposal in the 1950 report of the Greenland Commission would permit Danish citizens and companies, under Government control, to enter Greenland's fishing industry. The Government as a shareholder in the Det Grønlandske Fiskeri-Kompagni has plans to expand the company's facilities by building fillet and freezing plants (including quick-freezing installations) in the colonies of Godthaab, Sukkertoppen, and Egedesminde. Christianshaab's shrimp-processing plant is to be expanded to include shrimp canning. A fish-meal factory is to be constructed at Tovkussak as an addition to the present salt-fish processing facilities at that station.

The Greenland Administration is building a large shrimp cannery in Narssak, South Greenland, which will produce canned shrimp and quick-frozen cod fillets.

As a result of the successful 1950 operations, the Greenland Administration and Det Grønlandske Fiskeri-Kompagni are now planning to increase their production for export, concentrating on the American market.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1950, PP. 44-6.

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NEW FISHING, TRAPPING, AND HUNTING REGULATIONS: The Danish Government passed Decree No. 246 on June 7, 1951, concerning "Trapping, Fishing, and Hunting in Greenland Waters, and Exportation from Greenland," the American Embassy reports in its

July 16 dispatch from Copenhagen. The new regulations are issued in pursuance of the authority of the Prime Minister under Act No. 277 of May 27, 1950, relating to the "Conduct of Trade in Greenland," which came into force on April 15, 1951.

Act No. 277 applies to the entire territory of Greenland, including its maritime territory. The Decree applies to Greenland's inner waters which include harbors, harbor entrances, roadstead, bays (including Disko Bay), and the waters between and within the islands, islets, rocks, and reefs (Stenrøser) which are not permanently inundated by the sea. The maritime territory covered by the Decree pertains to those waters within a line drawn outside of the islands, islets, rocks and reefs (Stenrøser) at a distance of three nautical miles from the outermost boundary of the dry land at lowest ebb. In the bays and fjords the three nautical miles shall be measured from a straight line drawn across the bay or fjord at the places nearest to the entrance where the width does not exceed 10 nautical miles.

The Decree grants that the exclusive rights of Danish nationals, residents of Greenland and those licensed by the Prime Minister, are extended to apply also to the use of Danish vessels. Restrictions on foreign flag vessels are eased somewhat by permitting them to make arrangements ashore for the provisional storage of catch taken outside the waters of Greenland.

A provision of the Decree regarding the hiring of natives of Greenland as a condition for licensing is new and undoubtedly has been adopted by a desire to encourage the native population to become more sea conscious and better experienced in ocean fishing.

The Decree gives to the Prime Minister all-inclusive authority for establishing without specification additional conditions for licensing trade. While such a wide authority might have the effect of arbitrarily limiting a greater freedom for trade in Greenland, there has been no indication up to the present time of any such use thereof.

Regulations for exportation from Greenland adhere primarily to the provisions of Act No. 277. However, with regard to export licensing they are not explicit and continue to follow characteristic modern Greenland legislation of leaving it up to the administrative province of the Prime Minister for establishing detailed conditions.

Under Section 11 of the Decree, certain goods shall be sold directly, or through a licensed export enterprise, to the Central Greenland Sales Organization (provisionally the Royal Greenland Commerce). These goods are listed in Annex I to the Decree and include most fish, shellfish, seal, and whale products.



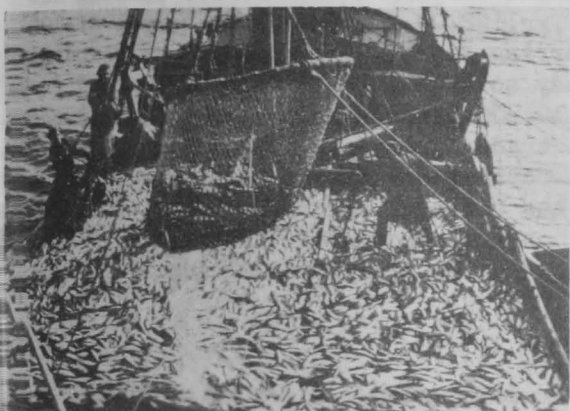
Iceland

SUMMER HERRING FISHERY PROSPECTS: After a very unsatisfactory 1950 summer herring season in which only 32,000 metric tons were landed, southwestern Icelandic fishermen this year are reluctant to commit themselves to participation in the North Coast herring fishery. The last six seasons have been very poor. While initial preparations have been made to get purse nets and boats in shape, many of the fishermen have apparently decided not to leave their home ports until they receive definite word that the herring are running in that area. It is already certain that the number of vessels, both domestic and foreign, which will participate

in the North Coast herring fishery will be lower than in any recent previous year, according to a June 27 dispatch from the American Embassy at Reykjavik.

The Swedish fleet operating in this area during the 1950 summer season was composed of 52 vessels, but early reports indicate that only about one-half of this number will be present this summer. Norwegian fishing vessels, which totaled 211 in 1950, are expected to be less than 200. A few Russian boats have been sighted fishing 50-70 miles off the North Coast, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of boats or the production of these vessels.

Official Government prices have already been set for herring to be delivered to Government-owned factories¹ on the North Coast for processing into oil and meal. If the average annual catch per boat is below 6,000 "mal" (810 metric tons), the Government factories will pay the fishermen I.kr.110.16 per "mal" (US\$6.76 per 300-lb. barrel). If the average catch per boat is over 6,000 "mal," the fixed price to the fishermen will be I.kr.102.00 per "mal," (US\$6.26 per 300-lb. barrel). The figure of 6,000 "mal" includes herring delivered for salting, freezing, and canning as well as for reduction. It has been decided that the lower price will be sufficient to provide a reasonable profit to fishermen if the catch is favorable. In that event, the difference of I.kr.8.16 per "mal" (US\$0.50 per 300-lb. barrel) would be paid by the factories to the Herring Catch Division of the Catch Guarantee Fund established by the Government to assist the domestic small-boat fishing fleet. This sum would correspond to a tax of 8 percent on the value of the raw herring delivered by the boats if the average catch of the boats participating in the summer herring fisheries is over 6,000 "mal."



ICELANDIC FISHING VESSEL BRAILING HERRING.

Fishermen will be given the option of delivering their catch to the Government factories at the official prices quoted above, in which case they are relieved of risks involved in market fluctuations, or of delivering their herring to the factories for a price to be determined by the actual market price of the herring oil and meal ultimately produced. In the latter case, they would receive as an initial payment 85 percent of the official price of I.kr.102.00 per "mal" (US\$6.76 per 300-lb. barrel), or I.kr.86.70 (US\$5.32 per 300-lb. barrel), upon delivering the fish to the factories, and the balance when the factories' accounts are closed. Those fishermen would share the risks involved in market fluctuations, and stand to receive either more or less than fishermen delivering at fixed prices, depending on market conditions. It is expected that most fishermen will prefer to accept the fixed prices, which are considered rather favorable.

The official prices set by the Government factories are based on anticipated deliveries of 400,000 "mal" (54,000 metric tons) for processing during the summer, which is close to the average received by them during the past 10 years. In 1950, the pre-season estimate of the quantity to be delivered to the Government factories was 500,000 "mal," which was more than 4 times as high as the amount actually received. The average catch per fishing boat participating in the summer herring fishery in the past 6 years, all of which were failures, was 2,446 "mal" (300 metric tons) annually.

¹THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED FACTORIES ARE COLLECTIVELY KNOWN AS THE STATE HERRING FACTORIES. IN 1950, THE STATE HERRING FACTORIES PROCESSED ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE HERRING REDUCED ON THE NORTH COAST, AND THE REMAINDER WAS PROCESSED BY PRIVATELY-OWNED FACTORIES. THE PRIVATELY-OWNED FACTORIES FOLLOW THE PRICES PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

The average annual catch per boat in 1944, the last good year, was 12,030 "ma" (1,624 tons).

The price of I.kr.110.16 per "mal" for herring delivered by fishermen for reduction is about 27 percent higher than the price paid in 1950, and 55 percent higher than the price paid in 1949. The great increase over last year results from the increase in world prices for herring oil. The price for much of the herring oil produced in 1950 was £80 (US\$224) per metric ton, about 70 percent of the current year's production has already been sold in advance at £139:5:0 (US\$390) per metric ton, f.o.b. As in recent years, most of the present year's production will go to the United Kingdom. None of the current year's expected production of herring meal has been sold in advance, in view of unfavorable world prices. Prices being offered for Icelandic herring meal at the present time are approximately 25 percent lower than those offered at the same time last year.

The price to be paid to fishermen for fresh herring delivered for salting has not been established. The 1950 price was I.kr.122.00 (US\$7.49) per barrel of 300 pounds of fresh whole herring. The State herring Board, which handles all exports of salted herring, reports that it has already sold 200,000 barrels of herring for the coming summer fishery. Of this total, 110,000 barrels have been sold to Sweden. Smaller quantities are included in bilateral trade agreements with Denmark, Finland and Poland. The State Herring Board reports that it expects to sell some herring to the United States, but that no agreement has yet been reached. Actual deliveries under "future" sales will depend, of course, on the outcome of the fishery. Only 55,600 barrels of salted herring were produced in the disappointing summer of 1950.

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TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL: A trade agreement under which Iceland will export codfish to Brazil in exchange for coffee was signed in Rio de Janeiro on May 5, 1951, states a dispatch of June 11 from the U. S. Ministry in Reykjavik. The agreement, which is in the form of letters exchanged by representatives of the two countries, will have a duration of 1 year. Under its terms codfish up to a maximum limit of £300,000 (US\$840,000) will be exported by Iceland to Brazil, and coffee up to a like value will be exported by Brazil in return. It is understood, although not so stated in the agreement, that the codfish will be salted and cured.

Trade between Iceland and Brazil is to be conducted by traditional exporters and importers in each country, at prices not higher than those in world markets.



Israel

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES, 1950: Requirements: Israel's Ministry of Agriculture estimates the annual requirements of fish at 50.6 pounds per capita. Fish occupies an important place in Israel's "austerity" diet as a substitute for meat. Since the local catch in 1950 was only 7,000 metric tons and 17,000 metric tons were imported, the remaining 10 percent of the requirements must have been filled by stocks on hand at the close of 1949 (assuming that an estimated 27,600 metric tons of fish are needed to meet the requirements of 1.2 million people). The supply of fish, other than the unpopular frozen fillets, was irregular varying between surplus and shortages throughout 1950, according to a July 16 report from the American Embassy at Tel Aviv.

Production and Fisheries: Recent ventures at shallow water fishing and long-distance (North Sea) fishing¹ have not been thus far too successful, although much capital and effort have been invested in this undertaking. The results of a joint Belgian-Israeli enterprise, created in 1950 to promote North Sea fishing, have not been satisfactory, and this company now devotes more attention to importing than to actual fishing.

Israel's shallow-water fishing fleet of 15 vessels caught only 44 metric tons in 1950 (see table). In spite of intensive training of fishermen in modern methods of coastal fishing, results of this fishery were equally disappointing. The 1950 coastal or inshore fisheries catches were only 90 metric tons more than in 1949. With relatively primitive methods, coastal fishing by the Arabs during the British Mandate resulted in catches of 2,000 metric tons annually. Lake fishing catches of 600 metric tons in 1946 increased to 700 metric tons in 1950.

Pond fishing results have been more gratifying to Israeli producers. Some 3,190 acres of fish ponds yielded 2,400 metric tons in 1948; and during 1950, 4,000 metric tons were taken

from 5,500 acres of ponds--a 72 percent increase in the acreage of fish ponds has produced 65 percent more during this two-year period.

The Israel Government in 1950 constructed a fishing harbor near

Caesarea to encourage trawling, but this harbor is used now principally by the communal fishing settlement of Sdot Yam.

For its fresh-water fish, Israel relies primarily on Lake Tiberias and on ponds developed by communal settlements (kibbutzim). Further expansion of pond fishing, however, is not encouraged by the Government because of high production costs and the lack of foreign exchange to buy feedstuffs.

Kosher Restrictions on Fish: Much of the marine life in Mediterranean and Gulf-Aqaba waters are unsuitable for consumption in Israel due to Jewish dietary laws (Kashrut). A fish, in order to be kosher, must have both fins and scales. One of these characteristics alone is not sufficient. Catfish, eel, and shark are consequently forbidden. Lobsters, shrimp, and other crustaceans, as well as clams and oysters, are proscribed under other dietary laws.

Fisheries Outlook: The current crisis in the production of other protein food products puts increasing demands on the supply of fish. On the basis of the existing annual requirements of 50.6 pounds per capita, Israel will need over 36,000 metric tons of fish in 1952 for an estimated population of 1.6 million. Thus, it appears that Israeli's 1951 import requirements will be over 25,000 metric tons of fish and close to 28,000 metric tons in 1952.

Fishing ventures undertaken within the past three years indicate that Israel is unable to produce more than 25 percent of her requirements. The further expansion of pond fishing is apparently limited by the lack of foreign exchange to be used to buy feed. To appreciate a greater exploitation of the coastal waters, the Government

¹SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1951, P. 40; NOVEMBER 1950, P. 61.

Israeli Fisheries Production, 1949-50		
Type of Fishery	1950	1949
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Deep-sea fishing	1,091.9	646.3
Inshore fishing	344.1	252.4
Shallow-water fishing	444.1	-
Lake fishing	707.0	396.7
Long-distance fishing (North Sea)	486.5	-
Fish ponds	4,013.5	2,938.2
Total	7,087.1	4,233.6

Fishing Fund has ordered ten 50-ton, Diesel-powered fishing vessels from the United Kingdom for which £80,000 (US\$224,000) have been allocated by the Comptroller of Foreign Exchange. Government assistance has been promised to men now undergoing training to establish themselves in trade. Fishery training is one of the principal subjects of an academic institution located near Kfar Vitkin.

NOTE: FOR OTHER INFORMATION ON ISRAELI FISHERIES SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, APRIL 1951, PP. 66-69; JULY 1951, P. 40.



Japan

AVAILABILITY OF FISHING CRAFT FOR KOREAN FISHING INDUSTRY: Approximately 64 Japanese fishing craft are available for the fishing industry in Korea, according to information furnished the Korean Economic Aid agency of the Far East Command by SCAP's Natural Resources Section, the latter agency's June 2 Weekly Summary states. Consisting mostly of trawlers, these boats are being offered for sale, although admittedly many of these boats are old and not in first-class condition. These craft are surplus to Japanese needs mainly as a result of reduction of the East China Sea fleet which took place by action of the Japanese Government in its effort to reduce overfishing in the important trawl areas of the East China Sea within the SCAP-authorized fishing area.

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FISHING GROUNDS PLANNING NEARS COMPLETION: The "Fishing Grounds Planning" phase of the Fisheries Rights Reform in Japan is nearing completion, asserts the June 23 Weekly Summary of SCAP's Natural Resources Section. This planning for the maximum utilization of the coastal waters is an important part of the over-all reform program. It is designed to promote the maximum sustained production of aquatic products and to encourage the widest possible distribution of ownership of Japan's limited resources. Such large-scale planning of water area use is a new development in the field of fisheries. Future food production in the coastal waters can be increased through the employment of planned utilization of the waters. This concept of fisheries management will become increasingly important as the world's population increases and places additional pressure upon the sea as a source of food.

For centuries limited land resources have forced the Japanese to rely on the sea for a substantial portion of their food requirements. As the population has increased, more and more people have turned to the sea for additional sources of food and employment. At present, approximately 85 percent of the animal protein consumed in Japan is of aquatic origin. Currently, more than 1½ million persons are engaged directly in fisheries, and about one-tenth of the total population depend on fisheries for their livelihood. Japan's total aquatic production of 3,654,812 metric tons in 1950 far surpassed that of any other nation. The coastal waters account for the bulk of this production, and 90 percent of it is produced within sight of the shore. An even greater proportion of the people employed in fisheries work within sight of the coast. Japan's coastal waters are undoubtedly the most intensively fished waters in the world. Practically all of the close inshore areas are utilized for some type of aquatic production.

The Fisheries Law enacted November 29, 1949, embodied a fisheries rights reform designed to eliminate abuses which had developed in the rights system and yet retained the desirable features of property rights in fisheries management.

The cancellation of the old rights and the establishment of new rights and licenses has provided an opportunity for the Japanese Government and fishermen to plan systematically the future use of the coastal fishing grounds. This planning of water area use and development of management plans has been established as a definite phase of the Fisheries Rights Reform program and has been designated "Fishing Grounds Planning." The planning is being done by the Sea Area Commissions. After the plans are fully developed for the Sea Area they are presented to the respective prefectural governor for approval. If approved by the governor the plan becomes official, and the rights and licenses issued in the future must conform to the plan.

This is the first attempt at large-scale organized planning for the utilization of a nation's coastal waters. "Fishing Ground Planning" is to fisheries what Land Use Planning is to agriculture. The ultimate aim of the planning is to obtain the maximum sustained benefits from the available water areas. Two major factors are involved in the accomplishment of this objective; the employment of the most efficient fisheries from a practical standpoint in the particular water area, and the operation of these fisheries at the optimum fishing intensity the water will sustain on a permanent basis.

In determining the most efficient fisheries for a specific water area, consideration must be given social and economic factors as well as the physical and biological characteristics of the area. This is especially true in Japan where the coastal waters supply a substantial amount of badly needed food, employment, and foreign exchange. Japan must have foreign exchange as well as food to exist; therefore, although sea cucumbers may be the most prolific marine life in an area, pearl oyster culture may be the more efficient use of the water. But, in such an area, if the local residents are not familiar with pearl oyster culture or sea cucumber production, but are experienced in seaweed culture, the latter may well be the most efficient use of the water.

Some fisheries such as fixed nets can be operated only in certain locations. The physical characteristics of the shore line and bottom and the normal routes of migrating fish limit the areas where these fisheries can be operated. Under the old system of fisheries rights many such locations were monopolized by other types of fisheries that did not require these exact locations. Consequently, many fixed nets were placed in undesirable locations, and considerable loss of gear through storm and tide damage was experienced. Other factors influencing the selection of fisheries for efficient utilization of water areas include transportation, shore handling facilities, experience of resident fishermen, number of fishermen in the Sea Area, type and amount of fishing gear available, and the financing available to local fishermen.

To achieve maximum sustained yield from water areas on a longtime basis each of the fisheries conducted must be operated at the optimum fishing intensity. Excessive fishing intensity will give maximum yield for a short time but will deplete the parent stock, thus reducing future yields or even destroying the fisheries. This has happened to several of the coastal fisheries in Japan under the old rights system. On the other hand, if a fishery is operated at less than optimum intensity, maximum production cannot be achieved and the production potential of other fisheries may be reduced. In this respect fisheries conservation differs somewhat from the conservation of most natural resources. Accurate determination of optimum fishing intensity requires a great deal of scientific research and accurate statistical data. Neither of these have been maintained in Japan. In establishing the fishing intensity for any given fishery, the commissions must for the most part rely on the past experience and observations of the Commission members and other fisher-

men, supplemented by the advice of central and prefectural government technicians. This technical advice is proving to be of limited value owing to the lack of background and accurate data.

The fishing intensity can be regulated by limiting the total catch, limiting the length of season, restricting the area of operations, restricting the type and size of gear, limiting the number of operating units, or a combination of these methods. Owing to the characteristics of Japan's coastal fisheries, the only method so far used in Japan with any degree of success is the limiting of the number of units. The practice of using everything taken regardless of species, the use of more than 3,000 coastal fishing ports as landing places, the lack of an effective system for the immediate reporting and compiling of catch data, and the almost total absence of an enforcement agency make any other system extremely difficult to operate. The future regulation of the intensity will continue to be built around unit limitations; however, some season, area, and gear restrictions will be employed as supplemental means of regulation for many fisheries. A few specialized fisheries, such as the pike mackerel, which are landed at relatively few places will be regulated by total catch regulations in the future.

The second objective of the Fishing Grounds Planning is to promote the widest possible distribution of fishing rights ownership. Establishment of rights which are compatible with individual ownership is the major means of achieving this objective. The larger rights such as large fixed nets, and community-operated fisheries such as beach seines are being arranged to encourage cooperative ownership where individual ownership is not feasible.

When completed the Fishing Grounds Plan will define the types and kinds of fisheries to be conducted in each Sea Area, the seasons when the various fisheries are to be operated, the number and location of rights, the conditions of the rights such as the size of net and species included in the right, the number of licenses to be issued for each licensed fishery, the free fisheries permitted in the area, and any other stipulation considered necessary for the proper over-all management of the fisheries within the Sea Area. The Plan will include only coastal waters and will not affect deep-sea fisheries.

The success of the planning will depend to a large degree upon how well the planners can integrate the multitude of fisheries in each Sea Area into an over-all program. The same water area is used for numerous fisheries in nearly all of Japan's coastal waters. Sea cucumbers frequently are collected from the same area used to grow oysters, while the water over the oyster beds may also be utilized for hook-and-line fisheries, and dip-net fisheries conducted for several species of fish. Seaweed beds are frequently spawning grounds, and the operation of the beds must mesh properly with the spawning seasons or future production will be seriously affected. This problem is extremely complex but must be solved if production is to be maximized. Under the old system disputes were continually occurring and handicapped production.

The sea area boundaries were designated in May 1950 by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. This designation was made according to the recommendations of central and prefectural government technicians and divides the coast line of Japan into 79 Sea Areas. In August of 1950 the commission elections were held, and the commissions started preliminary work on the fishing grounds planning in September of 1950. The fishermen in each fishing community were asked to submit proposed plans for the waters adjacent to their respective communities. This request was made through the fisheries cooperatives in the villages. The plans were drawn up

by the cooperatives and submitted to the Adjustment Commissions. While these plans were being compiled the commissioners visited the communities in the sea area and obtained all available information on the productive capacity of the waters. Government technicians were consulted concerning any data that they could supply on the fisheries in the area. Such information included charts, chemical properties of the water, past production records, and similar material.

After reviewing the plans proposed for each locality the commissions began the task of dovetailing the various plans into one over-all plan for each sea area. Next the commissions held a series of public hearings in centrally located places throughout the sea areas to give fishermen a chance to voice their opinion concerning the over-all plan for that area. In many instances two or more commissions had to meet as a unit to plan for fisheries extending over the boundaries of two or more areas. Many of the commissions have maintained a roster of all resident fishermen, checking the names off as each fisherman voiced his opinion on the proposed plan. When the final plan was completed the commissions presented it to the respective prefectural governments for approval. After the prefectural government technicians reviewed the plans, they were approved by the governor if acceptable. Those not considered sound were returned to the commissions with recommended changes and after consideration by the commissions were resubmitted to the prefectural government for approval. Upon approval by the governor plans are published in order that all fishermen may know what rights are to be available in the future.

The Fisheries Law of 1949 stipulated that the reform measures of the Law must be put into effect by March 15, 1951. The original schedule drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for implementing the reform established January 1, 1951, as the completion date of the Fishing Grounds Planning. The work involved in this planning was of such magnitude that compliance with this schedule proved impossible. The license fisheries proved to be the most difficult part of the planning program. The schedule of implementation was revised in January 1951 and established March 15, 1952, as the completion date for the license fisheries planning, and instructions were given the commissions to complete the rights fisheries plan as soon as possible. The planning of the rights fisheries is now expected to be completed in July 1951. Three prefectures announced the completion of plans for their rights fisheries before April 30, 1951, and additional prefectures are publishing their completed plans each week.

The results of the work done to date indicate that the planning program will bring about significant changes in Japan's coastal fisheries. In general, the commissions show a marked tendency to reduce the fishing intensity. In a considerable number of sea areas the number of fixed nets established under the old system has been reduced by at least one-third in the new plan; this has permitted the establishment of additional smaller nets near the shore and at the same time is opening the way for establishment of additional trawling grounds in the bay. The new plans also show a tendency to consider larger areas as common fishing grounds, thus permitting fishermen of several villages to operate common fisheries anywhere in the water areas adjacent to any of the villages. The old system restricted the area of operations to the waters adjacent to the fisherman's own village.

Numerous problems have arisen in the development of the fishing grounds plans. The commissions report that a great many fishermen are deeply concerned over how they can justify to their ancestors the changes being made. This resistance to change has been strong enough in some areas to cause modifications of the plans. Sectionalism has complicated the planning to some extent. Some commissioners have refused to consider the welfare of the entire sea area and have insisted on furthering the interest of their own community at the expense of other communities. How-

ever, these instances have been fewer than might have been expected and have not had an appreciable effect on the program. Of course, the major problem in the planning is the one basic to all of Japan's economy--more fishermen than the resources can support. The planning in itself cannot remedy this situation.

While large-scale planned utilization of water areas is new and still in the experimental stage, it shows promise of increasing food production in coastal waters. The commissions have already shown that fishermen are more aware of their problems and more capable of meeting them than was formerly believed. Much of the future success of the planning will depend on how well the government can enforce the program and regulations now being established by the commissions.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, APRIL 1950, PP. 71-2; MAY 1951, PP. 52-3.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT



Mexico

FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SHRIMP ASSOCIATION: An announcement that an agreement has been reached between the Mexican National Chamber of the Fishery Industry and the Texas Shrimp Dealers Association for formation of a Shrimp Association of the Americas appeared in the July 27 issue of Excelsior, a Mexican newspaper. According to the article, the Texas delegation agreed at a three-day meeting in Mexico City to stop pressing for quotas or import duties on Mexican shrimp, a July 27 American consular dispatch from Mexico City reports.

The major purpose of the International Shrimp Association is to advertise in order to increase the shrimp market in the United States and to improve the quality of the product.

The article states: "A recent meeting held in Mexico City in which industry members of both the American and Mexican shrimp industry participated may in all probability lay the foundation for the creation of a Joint Shrimp Industry Commission of the Americas.

"Due to what the American industry had considered as an alarming increase in imports of shrimp from Mexico and other countries, there has been recent agitation by the American industry in the Congress of the United States for either a tariff or a quota as a protective measure for the industry. Conferences held between the Mexican-American producers developed the thought that if the American market could be sufficiently expanded through a joint advertising campaign, financed by both segments of the industry, the need for a restrictive tariff or quota would not be necessary. A series of meetings started in Boston, Massachusetts, in May and recently concluded in Mexico City give hope that the industry, as represented on both sides of the border, can and will work out their own problems without need of Government aid..."

At the conclusion of the three-day meeting all parties concerned were in accord that an International Joint Association should be formed to handle advertising quality-control programs, and such other programs as might be beneficial to the shrimp industry and to the consumer. It was agreed by the North American Delegation and stated by the President of the Texas Shrimp Dealers Association "that no pro-tariff legislation would be attempted pending the necessary time to form and put into action the joint policies agreed on at the Mexico City meeting."

"These men, as representatives of the industry, firmly believe that they themselves can handle their own program of market expansion and exploitation to a point

where neither tariff nor quota need become necessary. The actions of these men will set a precedent for closer good relationships and harmony in the fisheries in which they are engaged since it is the first time that any joint action has ever been attempted," the article concluded.

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SHRIMP SEASON OPENING ON WEST COAST MAY BE ADVANCED BY ONE MONTH: An order which will advance approximately by one month the opening date of the shrimp season on Mexico's west coast was carried in the Diario Oficial of July 28. Previously, the outside waters (mostly in the Gulf of California) along the coasts of Nayarit, Sinaloa, Sonora, and the two Territories of Lower California were closed for the months of August and September, a July 31 American consular dispatch from Mexico City points out.

The present law now establishes a closed season for the month of August only, but provides that the Directorate General of Fisheries and Allied Industries should conduct studies and sampling procedures throughout August to determine whether the opening date should be the first of September or some time later during the month.

* * * * *

WORK ON MAZATLAN FREEZERS GOES FORWARD: New and reconditioned freezing plants are expected to be ready for the opening of the shrimp fishing season on October 1, 1951, at Mazatlan, Mexico, a July 7 American consular report from that city states. One firm is now installing contact-type freezing units. Shrimp can be frozen with this system in three hours instead of 9 hours by the old system. Instead of freezing 12 tons of shrimp a day, 15 tons can be frozen under the new method. The plant will be ready for operation when the season begins.

The construction of a new freezing plant by another firm is under way. An investment of 1,500,000 pesos (US\$173,400) is being made on the project. The company is formed by 15 members, who own 24 boats which will be placed in operation upon completion of the plant. The plant will be able to freeze 15,000 pounds of shrimp and make 22 metric tons of ice daily. Storage capacity will be available for 60 tons of fresh shrimp. It is planned to be ready for operation by October 1, 1951. This plant is being constructed by boat owners as a protection to their interests, and to avoid being forced to sell their shrimp at the convenience of the freezing plants.

Another firm, also constructing a freezer which is about to be completed, is experimenting with methods used in the Mediterranean Sea for deep-sea shrimp fishing.

Total shrimp exports from Mazatlan for this season were estimated at 6,552,770 pounds as against 2,200,112 pounds exported last year.



French Morocco

French Morocco's Annual Production of Fishery Products by Species, 1950	
Species	Production Metric Tons
Fish:	
Anchovies	10
Bonito	240
Spanish mackerel ...	161
Skates	296
Pilchards	110,618
Tuna	1,978
Other	9,052
Shellfish:	
Lobsters	14
Spiny lobsters	20
Shrimp	752
Other	43
Total	123,184

PRODUCTION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1950: Production of fishery products in the French Zone of Morocco during 1950 totaled 123,184 metric tons, valued at 400,512,081 francs (US\$1,144,320).^{1/} Of this total, pilchard landings accounted for more than 110,000 metric tons (see table), while shellfish landings were less than .7 percent of the total.

The leading ports were Safi, Agadir, and Mogador, according to an article in the May 1951 issue of the French publication, La Pêche Maritime, La Pêche Fluviale, & La Pisciculture.

^{1/}CONVERSION: 350 METROPOLITAN FRENCH FRANCS EQUAL US\$1.00.



Morocco

SARDINE CANNING SEASON TRENDS PESSIMISTIC: Predictions regarding the French Morocco sardine canning season from Casablanca continue to be pessimistic, a June 29 report from the American Legation at Tangier states. The present cost of 41-43 francs (about 12 U.S. cents) for canned sardines has increased 24 percent within the past year. Most canners are selling at a loss in foreign markets in the hope of recouping their losses on sales made to France under a contingent system. In anticipation of marketing difficulties, local banks are said to be tightening the canners' credit. The canners hope, however, to obtain some relief through a government action to reduce prices on oil used in canning fish.

The Spanish Zone's important fish canning industry is also experiencing a difficult year. Spain's poor olive oil harvest in 1950 has not permitted the canners to obtain sufficient quantities of this oil to meet their needs. In addition to this uncertainty, a particularly poor tuna catch and the future supply and price of tinplate contribute toward the canners' gloomy outlook.



Norway

HUGE SCHOOLS OF OCEAN PERCH REPORTED OFF NORTHERN NORWAY: Huge schools of ocean perch (rosefish) were reported off northern Norway by trawlers from West Germany during the first week in June, according to the June 20 Fiskaren, a Norwegian fishery periodical. The ocean perch were said to be so thick that the trawlers operated almost as dredges. Many of the trawlers were headed for the Barents Sea, but went no further than the coast off Finnmark.

Trawlers were reported to have filled their holds (of 200- and 250-metric-ton capacity) with fine, fat ocean perch in only ten hours. All the trawlers used a bottom trawl.

German biologists ascribe the abundance of ocean perch to the meeting of a warm current with the much colder Arctic water. The fish, turned back by the latter, piled up by the millions, according to reports.

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SUPPLEMENTARY COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA: In an exchange of notes, Norway and Yugoslavia on June 8, 1951, at Oslo concluded a supplementary commodity exchange agreement and also extended the existing payments agreement between the two countries. Signature by each country on that date made the agreement effective, but its provisions were made retroactive to May 1, 1951, and will remain in effect until April 30, 1952, according to a July 12 report from the American Embassy at Oslo.

Norwegian Fishery Exports to Yugoslavia Under the 1951
Supplementary Commodity Exchange Agreement

Product	Quantity	Value
	Metric Tons	U.S.\$
Salted or dried herring and fish	150	-
Medicinal cod-liver oil	200	-
Industrial fish and seal oil	600	-
Fatty acids, alcohols, and other sperm oil products	-	50,000
Fishing vessel engines	-	50,000
Fishing tackle	-	10,000

Yugoslavian exports to Norway will comprise mainly minerals, woods, and certain unfinished agricultural products, while several fishery items are included in Yugoslavia's imports of Norwegian products (see table).

Following the conditions of the August 30, 1946, trade and payments agreement, the provisions of the supplementary commodity exchange agreement will terminate on the same day as the payments agreement, which may be cancelled upon a three months' notice.



Peru

NEW FISH MEAL BASE-COST PRICE ESTABLISHED FOR EXPORT-DUTY ASSESSMENT: In a supreme resolution of May 7, 1951, Peru established a new base-cost price for fish meal, a May 10 American consular report from Lima states. Formally, base-cost prices on fish meal were fixed by Supreme Resolution No. 635, August 19, 1948, as 155.00 soles (US\$10.34) per short ton for fish meal from fish residues, and 230.00 soles (US\$15.34) per short ton for fish meal from whole fish. The new base-cost price for fish meal is 813.00 soles (US\$53.66) per short ton (907 kilos and 184 grams), net weight.

The assessment of the export tax on fishery products prescribed by Peruvian Law No. 10545, April 16, 1946, asserts that a 10 percent export duty on fish and fishery products is to be assessed on the difference between the fixed base-cost prices at Peruvian ports and the declared f.o.b. export value. Exports of fish and fishery products are subject also to the payment of the additional 10 percent ad-valorem export tax, which is payable when the export quotation exceeds by 25 percent the base-cost price fixed for the assessment of export duties.

NOTE: VALUES CONVERTED ON THE BASIS OF 1 PERUVIAN SOL EQUALS 6.67 U.S. CENTS IN 1948, AND 6.60 U.S. CENTS IN 1951.

Portugal

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PORTUGAL: While no formal commercial agreement has been signed, Portuguese and Austrian negotiators have submitted lists of commodities to be exchanged by the two countries, a July 27 report from the American Embassy at Lisbon points out. Approval of the agreement by the Austrian Cabinet is still pending. The lists are separated into two categories: those commodities whose exchange the two countries wish to develop; and products for which each country wishes to be assured of an adequate source of supply.

Austria's exports to Portugal will consist mostly of finished products and minerals, while the Austrian imports of Portuguese products will include several fishery products--fish meal (US\$60,000), fish oil (150 metric tons), canned sardine (US\$150,000), and other canned fish products (US\$30,000).

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PORTUGUESE-ITALIAN TRADE AGREEMENT EXTENDED: The Portuguese-Italian commercial trade agreement, initialed in Rome on February 18, 1950, has been extended with certain modifications until February 18, 1952, according to a June 19 report from the American Embassy at Lisbon. The changing of Article 4 of the original agreement was the main modification.

Under the new terms of Article 4, the two Governments undertake to authorize the importation and exportation of those products regulated by the granting of import licenses to the limit of the quantities and values agreed upon. Portuguese imports of Italian commodities agreed upon under these terms are primarily finished and manufactured goods, while several of the Italian imports will include Portuguese fishery products (see table).

Italian Imports of Portuguese Fishery Products Under Revised Trade Agreement Extending Until February 18, 1952		
Product	Annual Quota	
	Metric Tons	U.S.\$
Agar agar	-	10,000
Fresh and frozen fish	500	-
Tuna in oil	2,000	-
Tuna-like fishes in oil	500	-
Sardines in oil	1,500	-
Fillets of mackerel in oil	500	-
Salted anchovies	500	-
Salted, pressed, & pickled pilchards	1,500	-
Fish meal	-	10,000

A secondary category of commodities for which the importing country wishes to be assured of an adequate source of supply and the exporting country will grant licenses up to the specific amounts, entails the importation and exportation by the respective governments up to the limit of quantities and values agreed upon. The only fishery item included in this category is an Italian import of US\$200,000 worth of fish and other marine-animal oil from Portugal.

Both Portugal and Italy will apply to the goods originating and proceeding from each country all the measures taken or to be taken in accordance with decisions of the OEEC.

El Salvador

U. S. TO SUPPLY FISHERY SPECIALIST: Under a Point IV fisheries agreement, the United States will assign a technician to survey the fisheries and advise the El Salvadoran Government on developing its fishing industry. This agreement was accomplished in an exchange of notes on July 19 between the Foreign Office of that country and the American Embassy, according to a July 20 dispatch from San Salvador. The U. S. fishery specialist is L. S. Christey, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who is planning to leave for El Salvador on August 17 for a period of a year. Mr. Christey has been deputy Program Director of the U. S. Defense Fisheries Administration since the establishment of that agency.



Sweden

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1949-50: Sweden during 1950 imported 28,200 metric tons of edible fishery products as compared with 24,300 tons in 1949 (table 1), according to a May 28 American consular dispatch from Gothenburg. The value of these imports rose from US\$5,400,000 in 1949 to US\$6,900,000 in 1950.

Table 1 - Swedish Imports of Fishery Products, 1949-50

Type	Quantity		Value	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
	(Thousands of Metric Tons)		(Millions of U.S.\$)	
Fresh and frozen fish	7.1	6.5	1.6	1.6
Salted, spiced and sugar-salted herring	15.2	13.0	2.5	2.1
Other salted or dried smoked fish (except fresh dried)	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
Fresh dried fish	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Fish roe	1.7	2.1	1/	0.3
Oysters, shellfish, mussels	0.8	0.4	1/	0.3
Canned fish, shellfish	1.5	0.8	1/	0.6
Total	28.2	24.3	6.9	5.4

1/SEPARATE INDIVIDUAL VALUES FOR THESE ITEMS NOT AVAILABLE.

Swedish exports of edible fishery products dropped from 68,200 metric tons in 1949 to 63,200 metric tons in 1950, and the value from US\$7,900,000 to US\$7,300,000, respectively, (table 2). Exports to the United States were valued at US\$600,000 in 1950, twice as much as the previous year (US\$300,000).

Table 2 - Swedish Exports of Fishery Products, 1949-50

Type	Quantity		Value	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
	(Thousands of Metric Tons)		(Millions of U.S.\$)	
Fresh and frozen fish	52.1	50.1	4.6	4.5
Salted, spiced and sugar-salted herring	7.7	14.9	0.9	1.8
Other salted or dried smoked fish (except fresh dried)	-	0.3	-	0.1
Fish roe	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Canned fish, shellfish	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.1
Total	63.2	68.2	7.3	7.9

Thailand

FISHING INDUSTRY SECOND ONLY TO AGRICULTURE: Fishing is one of the main occupations of the more than 17 million Siamese people, particularly those dwelling in the 23 provinces bordering on the Gulf of Siam and the Indian Ocean. Second in importance only to agriculture, fisheries production is reported to be far in excess of the local needs, according to a July 10 dispatch from the American Embassy at Bangkok. This city's 750,000 inhabitants are unable to consume the large quantities of fish landed locally during the peak of the production season. Consequent part of this production is salted and exported to such foreign markets as Hong Kong, Singapore, and Indonesia.

Production: Thailand's 1949 fisheries catch totaled 195,840 metric tons with the ocean supplying about 77 percent of the total production (see table). The trend is toward an expansion of fishery production--the 1949 production being nearly 30,000 tons greater than the previous year. This was due to increased landings of all species (salt- and fresh-water fish and shellfish) except shrimp and prawn.

Species	1949	1948
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Salt-water:		
Platoo (<i>Rastrelliger</i>)	43,750	29,055
Sharks	2,630	1,850
Prawn & shrimp	8,750	8,801
Molluscs	67,050	58,400
Crabs	1,650	1,373
Others	27,550	20,694
Fresh-water:		
Air breathers	20,470	17,883
Crabs	3,850	2,656
Prawn	2,030	2,912
Others	18,110	17,400
Total	195,840	161,024

The Platoo (*Rastrelliger*) is the most important fish in Siamese trade and it is found in abundance in the Gulf of Siam. This species is taken off the West Coast from May to August, and during the fall off the east coast of the Malayan peninsula. The fish are taken in tangle nets and bamboo stake trap

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the most popular methods of fishing in Siam.

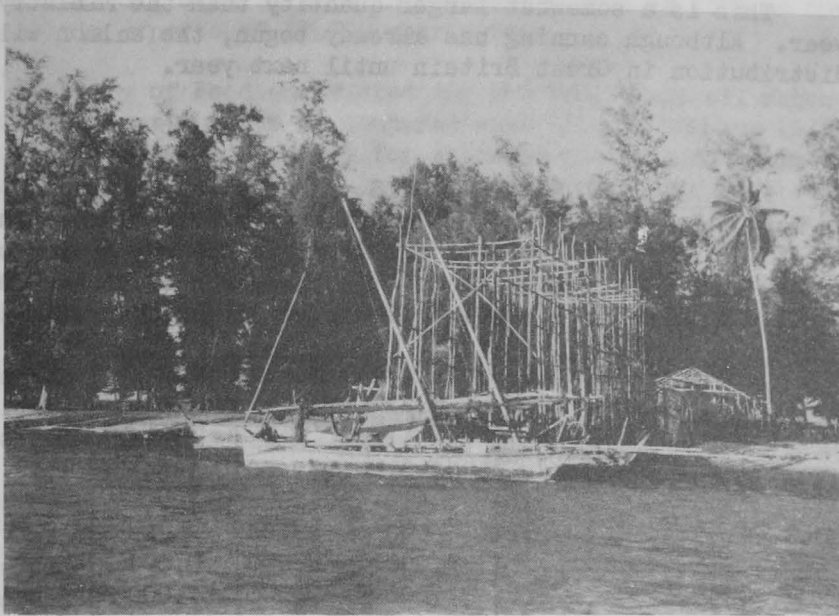
Herring species are reported to be plentiful off both coasts, but as yet there are no fish canning or reduction plants. Production of fresh-water fish and shellfish is less than 25 percent of the total production.

Shellfish account for approximately one half of the total salt-water production-- the leading species being molluscs, prawns, shrimps, and crabs.

Marketing: The catch is generally delivered to fish pier owners who act as fish commission agents or dealers in Thailand. Charges for watchmen, duty stamps, coolie services, and other expenses, plus a 10 percent commission for fresh fish and 8 percent commission for salted fish are deducted from the dealers' returns to the fishermen. Many of these dealers have adopted the practice of selling the fishermen fishing supplies on account and the cost of supplies is also deducted from the returns.



Fishery products are generally marketed fresh in Bangkok, although some of the production during peak periods can be stored in cold-storage plants for later marketing. Cold-storage lockers are also available for rental by the fishermen. At a new fish market now under construction, there will be sufficient space for a new cold storage plant with a capacity of 1,000 metric tons and an ice plant.



DRYING RACKS FOR FISHING NETS AT SINGORA, THAILAND.

Fresh salt-water fish are practically unknown in the upper inland regions of Thailand. Inadequate transportation facilities permit only the marketing of smoked and salted fish in these areas.

Vessels: Some of the vessels are equipped with 40-60 h.p. motors. These are 52-56 feet long, and from 25-30 gross metric tons. From 15,000-16,500 pounds of ice are carried by these boats for preserving 300-350 baskets of fresh fish in their fish holds.



Turkey

NEW GOVERNMENT FISH AGENCY ESTABLISHED: The Turkish Government has set up a Directorate of Water Products and Fishing within the past year, according to a July 21 report from the American Consulate at Istanbul. The new central organization is confining its activities for the moment to a study of problems relating to the conservation of maritime resources. It is also studying the development of the fishing industry, including canning and exportation of sea products and the securing of foreign loans. Various fishery functions coming within the province of this agency are the operation of hydrobiological stations, sponsorship and establishment of cooperative organizations, and proposals regarding tax amendments and regulations relating to the fisheries.



United Kingdom

CANADIAN CANNED SALMON PURCHASES: Negotiations for the purchase of about 6,000 tons of Canadian canned salmon from this year's catch have been concluded by the British Ministry of Food, the July 21 issue of The Fishing News, a British fishery periodical, announces.

This is a somewhat larger quantity than the Ministry bought from Canada last year. Although canning has already begun, the salmon will not be available for distribution in Great Britain until next year.

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FISH AND MARINE ANIMAL OILS, 1950-51: Production: Whale and sperm oils made up more than half of the United Kingdom's 1950-51 fats and oil production, according to an April report from the American Embassy at London. The principal domestic source of this oil continued to be the catch of the United Kingdom whaling ships in foreign waters. While there is only a slight change in the total production of all oils and fats (vegetable, animal and marine), there have been significant changes in the output of the different oils (table 1).

Type	1950-51	1949-50	Average 1934-38
.. (in metric tons) ..			
Herring oil	3,000	2,000	2/3/
Sperm oil ^{1/}	9,000	8,000	8,000 ^{3/}
Whale oil ^{1/}	77,000	80,000	157,000 ^{3/}
Other fats & oils ^{4/}	79,000	75,000	102,000
Total	168,000	165,000	267,000

1/ INCLUDES CATCHES BY BRITISH-OWNED VESSELS AND LAND STATIONS FLYING BRITISH FLAG.
2/ 100-200 TONS.
3/ 1936-38 AVERAGE.
4/ INCLUDES BUTTER, LINSEED OIL, AND SLAUGHTER FATS AND LARD.

The total 1950-51 domestic production of all fats and oil was estimated at 168,000 tons. Of this total, fish and whale oils accounted for 89,000 tons, a 1 percent decrease from the 1949-50 whale and fish oil production.

Whale oil production on March 3, 1951, was reported to be around 3,000 metric tons less than the previous year. On the other hand, sperm oil as of the same date was almost 1,000 tons greater than the previous year. There was also an increase of over 1,000 tons in the production of herring oil. A reduced demand for the 1950 herring catch diverted more of this species of fish to oil and meal factories.

Imports: Actual imports (excluding production of United Kingdom whaling ships and land stations) of whale oil increased from almost 17,000 metric tons in 1949, to 46,000 tons in 1950 (table 2).

Type and Origin	1950	1949
(in metric tons)		
<u>Whale oil, unrefined:</u>		
British whale fisheries ^{1/}	110,281	106,181
Falkland Isles ^{1/}	5,337	17,086
Foreign whale fisheries	45,800	15,026
Other foreign countries	300	1,566
Total unrefined	161,718	139,860
<u>Other fish and animal oils, (including fish-liver oils):</u>		
Union of South Africa	2,553	1,516
British whale fisheries ^{1/}	3,283	11,966
Other British countries	2,888	686
Iceland	2,974	6,560
Other foreign countries	2,955	931
Total	14,653	21,660
Total fish and marine animal oils	176,371	161,520
Total animal, fish, and marine oils	235,301	219,220

1/ NOT CONSIDERED AS AN IMPORT IN TABLE 1.

Exports: Animal and marine oil exports were 15,000 metric tons in 1950 as compared with the previous season's exports of 10,000 metric tons.

Prices: The British Ministry of Food contracted for the 1951 whale oil catch by British ships at £100 (US\$280) per long ton as compared with £80 (US\$224) for 1949. Imports of Norwegian oil have also been contracted for at these quotations, an increase of 25 percent over the previous year. The bulk of the whale oil supplies will be marketed at these prices since the contracts were established before some of the recent sharp price increases. Small supplies are now being sold at much higher prices. Contracts have recently been made as high as £170 (US\$476) per long ton for shipment to Belgium, Denmark, and Germany. Prices during 1949 on the open market did not exceed £100 (US\$280). Sperm oil prices are now about £110 (US\$308) per long ton ex-ship, almost double the sperm oil prices of £50-68 (US\$140.00-190.40) in 1949-50.

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SEA FISH INDUSTRY BILL ENACTED INTO LAW: The Sea Fish Industry Bill was enacted into law on May 10 this year, states a June 8 American Embassy report from London. Known as the "Sea Fish Industry Act, 1951," this new law sets up and gives statutory powers to a White Fish Authority to reorganize, develop, and regulate the white fish industry in Great Britain.

The powers which the law proposes to give the Authority include among others the right to carry on research and experiments, to encourage cooperation in the industry, to promote exports, to provide processing plants, and to give assistance for the provision of fishing vessels or processing plants. This assistance may take the form of purchase of shares. The Authority may make regulations dealing with the handling of white fish, subject to ministerial confirmation and annulment by Parliament. Provision is also made for conferring additional powers on the Authority by means of statutory schemes.

In addition, the Authority is enabled to license fishing vessels engaged in catching white fish. Licenses granted may be revoked only by the Court, and the Authority will not be able to refuse a license unless the applicant has already proved himself unsuitable.

Although time must be given to the Authority to investigate and acquaint itself not only with the technical aspects of the industry but with those people actually engaged in the industry, it is the belief of many that in due course there will be a gradual and real improvement both in the status of fishermen and the industry as a whole.

The introduction of the Act states: "...to make provision for the reorganization, development, and regulation of the white fish industry; to amend the law relating to fishery harbors, the catching and landing of sea fish and other matters affecting or connected with the sea fishing and whaling industry; to abolish the Scottish Fisheries Advisory Council; and for purposes connected therewith."

According to this act, "whitefish" means fish (whether fresh or preserved) of any kind found in the sea, except (a) herring; (b) any of the salmon species; or (c) any species of trout which migrate to and from the sea.



Union of South Africa

NEW WHALING COMPANY ESTABLISHED: A new whaling company has been established in Johannesburg with an authorized capital of £1,000,000 (US\$2,231,570), to build and operate a whaling station at Salamander Bay, on the south shore of Saldanha Bay. The factory plant, unobtainable in South Africa, will be purchased in the United States, according to the June 1951 Fisheries Newsletter of the Australian Director of Fisheries. The new company is partly financed by British and United States interests. American plant and equipment suppliers will take shares in the new company in payment.

Gunners and other key personnel for the company will be provided by the Antarctic pelagic whaling fleet, whose off-season coincides with the six months shore whaling season in South Africa.

This new company will make the third South African whaling company now operating in that country. One of the two others operates a pelagic Antarctic expedition and two shore stations at Durban, and the second company operates a shore station at Saldanha Bay.



Zanzibar

FISHERIES RESEARCH ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST: The Inter-Territorial Marine Fisheries Research Organization of the East African High Commission has started operations with headquarters in Zanzibar, a June 15 American consular report from Mombasa, Kenya, points out.

A deep-water survey is to be conducted to discover the potentialities of the oceanic waters outside the range of local fishermen and to investigate oceanic problems of the East Coast of Africa. The project hopes to discover the quantity of a particular species that might be of commercial value not only for food but also for byproducts, such as air bladders used for making isinglass, glandular extracts, etc.

The Research, a 70-foot vessel, used on previous expeditions will be used in these operations. The vessel has just been refitted and now carries two 60-foot tangons for towing six fishing lines.

