



International

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

LATIN AMERICAN FISHERIES MEETING SCHEDULED: The Latin American Fisheries meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was scheduled to convene at Lima, Peru, September 17-22, 1951. The meeting was called to consider the desirability of establishing a Fisheries Council for the Latin American area, and, if favorably received, to adopt a form of agreement for submission to the Sixth Session of the FAO Conference to be convened at Rome in November 1951, a U.S. Department of State News release announced on September 17. If approved by the Conference, it will be forwarded to interested member governments for action.

The particular object of the Council is stated to be the promotion and improvement of fisheries by increasing knowledge of aquatic resources in order to make possible maximum use in perpetuity and to use the Council's good offices to promote and secure action in this field. This is in line with the general objectives of the FAO of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of peoples by contributing to improvements in efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products.



Principal agenda items include consideration of the functions of the Council, i.e., its objects, its fields of interest, and the means of achieving its objectives, and a draft instrument for establishment of the Council.

The United States Delegation for the meeting follows:

CHAIRMAN:

WILLIAM C. HERRINGTON,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

ADVISERS:

MILTON LINDNER,
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
FISHERY MISSION TO MEXICO,
MEXICO, D.F., MEXICO.

HAROLD CARY,
MANAGER,
AMERICAN TUNA BOAT ASSOCIATION,
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: Projects for fishery development are forming an important part of the Expanded Technical Assistance Program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Governments of the Far East, Latin America, and the West Indies, are receiving advice on the expansion and improvement of their fishery industries, according to the FAO procedure by which

an expert is attached to a Government, by request, for a stated period, and for a particular assignment, according to an August press release from FAO in Rome.

The projects under way include general appraisal surveys of fishery resources such as is at present being carried out by an FAO fishery biologist in Ecuador. A preliminary survey of a less detailed nature is to be made in Brazil by an FAO fishery specialist in order to determine which types of technical assistance will be needed to improve fishing methods and increase domestic consumption. Two Netherlands experts have been sent to Pakistan to advise on the development of a fish harbor at Karachi, in order to relieve the congestion of the present port, and provide for a larger mechanized fishing fleet, which the Pakistan Government intends to develop. Ceylon is receiving assistance in the mechanization of its fishing fleet and gear, to increase production for local consumption.

Other specialized projects aim at spreading the Far Eastern techniques for the growing of fish in ponds to furnish a convenient source of protein. A technical assistance project of this nature has been under way in Haiti. Artificial ponds have been constructed and these have been stocked with carp from the United States and a fast-growing fish called Tilapia from Jamaica. Experiments are also being carried out in the rearing of indigneous fish in the ponds. In Thailand, existing fish ponds are operated mainly by residents around Bangkok, but the Government is anxious to increase fish production for consumption among peoples living in the hinterland where animal proteins are scarce and expensive. Accordingly, the Government of Thailand has requested the services of an FAO expert to develop an extension service among inland fish farmers on fresh-water fish culture methods.

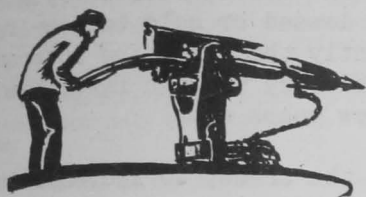
The extensive hake fishery off the Chilean coast is being organized in a program of conservation and development, which includes methods for increasing domestic consumption of hake. The biological aspects will be studied by an FAO expert who has been loaned by the Danish Government from his position as Chief of the Saltwater Section of the Danish Biological Station. Another Danish expert is advising on the consumption and the marketing of hake.

Fishery educational work is also in progress. Under the sponsorship of the Government of Chile, a Fisheries Training Center will be conducted for ten weeks beginning in January 1952. The center will draw some fifty students from South American countries. They will receive intensified instruction in fishery biology, technology, economics, administration, and related subjects. Instructors will be drawn from among fishery specialists in North and South America and Europe.

Additional technical assistance agreements between FAO and governments are being negotiated. Among these is an agreement with the Government of Turkey covering technical assistance in fishery biology and surveys to explore latent fishery resources, in improving fishing and processing methods, and in expanding local markets for domestic catches of fish. Another agreement being negotiated provides for expert assistance in developing fisheries in the fresh and brackish waters of the State of West Bengal, India, to assist in relieving the food shortage.

FAO welcomes communications regarding its technical assistance program in fishery development and as to the specific types of experts needed. Generally the tenure of positions is one year, although it may be as short as three months. Persons interested in positions with the program are urged to write the Fisheries Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

WHALING



LATER OPENING OF ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON APPROVED: The International Whaling Conference, held in Capetown in July, approved a Norwegian proposal that the start of the Antarctic whaling season shall be postponed until January 2, in view of the fact that the whales are richer in oil later in the season. The new date is subject to approval by the 12 member nations, reports an August 9 news release from the Norwegian Information Service.

A communique issued at the end of this third annual meeting in Capetown stated that no change would be made in present provisions limiting the total catch in each season to 16,000 blue whale units.

Norwegian whaling circles have expressed regret that European and other interests are building new floating whale factories which inevitably will cut the quota allotted each participating country to the point that whaling operations become uneconomical.



Argentine Republic



FISH- AND WHALE-OIL SITUATION: The Argentine whale catch during the 1950-51 season apparently was about the same as it was last year, close to 7,000 metric tons in oil equivalent. Shark fishing was inactive, and the liver-oil output was estimated at only 25 tons. Production of other fish oils for industrial use was relatively small for the second consecutive year. The limited yield was attributed to small catches of sabalo in the river near Buenos Aires, an American Embassy dispatch reports.

In addition to the 7,000 tons of whale oil, about 2,000 tons of seal oil reportedly were taken in each of the last two seasons. Production of whale guano was reported to be about 4,000 tons and whale-meat meal about 200 tons. The principal market for the latter is as a protein feed in the United Kingdom.

It is understood that the entire production of whale and seal oil for the 1950-51 season, which recently came to a close, has been sold to the Netherlands, leaving no stocks on hand. In the 1949-50 season, the principal recipients were the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Germany.

For several years, the Argentine whaling industry has been planning to expand, but so far nothing has materialized. The new whale factory ship Juan Peron has been launched in England and reportedly was to be fitted out for operations by August, but according to informed sources the vessel may be leased or sold to non-Argentine interests for operation under another flag. Apparently the Argentine Government is not prepared at present to encourage the domestic industry through favorable exchange rates or credit terms, as was the policy a few years ago.

Plans are being made, according to a member of the trade, to increase the production of shark-liver oil and other fish oils during the next season. Some plant equipment has already been imported for this purpose.



Canada

REGULATIONS FOR TRAWLER LICENSES AMENDED: The licensing of fishing vessels that use an otter or other trawl of a similar nature in Atlantic waters has been divided into three categories under Canada's recently amended regulations, the May-June 1951 Canadian Trade News announces.

Trawlers, defined under the regulations as vessels over 100 feet in length, will pay a license fee of C\$25.00. Draggers up to 65 feet in length will continue to pay a license fee of C\$5.00, and on those over 65 feet the license fee will be C\$15.00.

The most important condition listed for the granting of the license is that the operation of the trawler or dragger will not interfere with other methods of fishing.

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SALMON EXPORT REGULATIONS: The Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia dealing with the export of salmon were amended by an order in Council, P. C. 1995 dated April 20, 1951, according to the American Consulate's July 3 report from Vancouver. This amendment continues in effect for 1951 the identical 1950 regulations, which are as follows:

"NO ONE SHALL EXPORT FROM CANADA ANY SALMON OF THE SOCKEYE OR PINK VARIETIES EXCEPT IN A CANNED, SALTED, SMOKED, OR CURED CONDITION. ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1951, NO ONE SHALL EXPORT FROM CANADA COHO SALMON EXCEPT IN CANNED, SMOKED, OR FROZEN CONDITION."

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WHITEFISH EXPORT INSPECTION REGULATIONS: Canadian legislation on March 8 established inspection regulations for the export of whitefish to any destination outside of Canada. According to the Canadian law (P. C. 1065), which became effective on May 16, 1951, the following are some of the main provisions:

1. No person shall export any whitefish unless the whitefish is inspected and the container thereof stamped and a certificate of inspection issued in accordance with the regulations.
2. Every container in which whitefish are packed for export shall be marked by an inspecting officer with an inspection stamp, if he is satisfied after inspection that the whitefish are in good merchantable condition and that the provisions of the regulations have been complied with.
3. Every container in which whitefish are packed for export shall be clearly marked on one end by the exporter or shipper with:
 - (a) The name and address of the exporter,
 - (b) The lake of origin of the whitefish,
 - (c) The words "Product of Canada," and
 - (d) The words "Dressed whitefish," "Round Whitefish," or "Whitefish Fillets," as the case may be.
4. Where containers of whitefish packed for export are marked to indicate the size of the whitefish in the container they shall be marked "Small," "Medium," "Large," or "Jumbo," according to the following sizes:

Small.. up to 1½ lbs.	Medium ... over 1½ lbs. to 3 lbs.
Jumbo.. over 4 lbs.	Large over 3 lbs. to 4 lbs.

5. All fillets of whitefish packed in wrappers shall be marked by an inscription on each individual wrapper, indicating clearly that the contents are fillets of whitefish and showing the name and address of the packer or the dealer for whom the fillets were packed.

Transparent wrappers without an inscription may be used if a paper insert, containing the inscription described immediately above is enclosed within each wrapper.

6. When wrapped fillets are packed in cartons, the net

weight of the fillets packed in each carton shall be indicated thereon.

7. All fillets of whitefish produced from defrosted whitefish shall have the words "Fillets of Defrosted Whitefish" marked on the individual carton containers and on the master carton container.

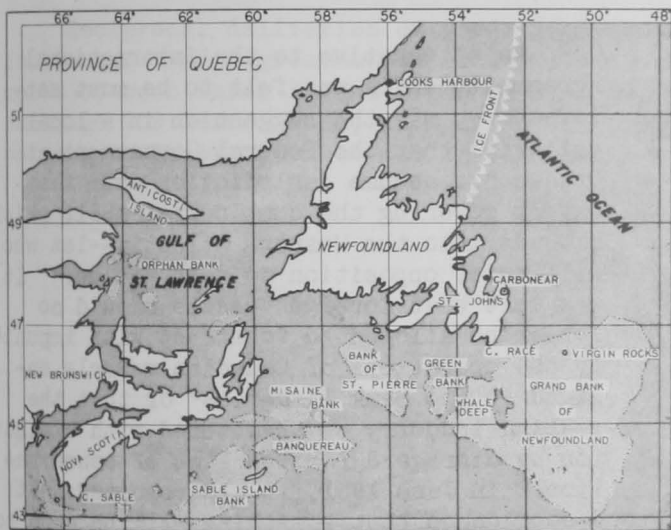
8. Only new wooden boxes or cardboard cartons or fibre cartons shall be used for exporting whitefish.

9. Whitefish packed for export in any container shall conform to the marks appearing on the container.

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NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING FLEET HAS SUCCESSFUL SEASON: Favorable weather and the plentifulness of seals made this season's seal hunting by Newfoundlanders one of the most successful in a number of years, a July 25 dispatch from the American Con-

sulate at St. John's points out. The abundance of seal on the Ice Front and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is undoubtedly due to the reduced scale of slaughter in the past few years. For the 1951 season, a total of 180,164 seals (6,965,986 lbs. gross weight) were taken, compared with 62,965 seals (2,571,344 lbs. gross weight) taken in 1950. The net value of the 1951 season's catch, based on the weight of the skins and fat, is computed to be C\$385,403.



APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF ICE FRONT AS OF APRIL 1 IS INDICATED BY JAGGED LINE IN UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER.

Increased market demand for seal oil and the higher prices offered last winter and this spring as a result of the war in Korea, brought about a notable expansion of Newfoundland seal-

ing operations this spring. During the 1950 season, three vessels of Newfoundland registry took part in the sealing hunt; this year 12 ships were sent out by firms in this Province to the Northern Front sealing grounds. Approximately 15 other vessels of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Norwegian registry were reported on their way to participate in the hunts at the beginning of the season. Newfoundland vessels were assisted by a spotter plane based at C-ander Airport, Newfoundland, which searched out the sizable seal patches when weather permitted. The ships, in daily radio contact with the shore, were able to more effectively locate their quarry through this liaison.

The practice followed by the sealers of stacking the gutted seals on the ice floes or "pans" until the ship to which the men are attached is able to reach that vicinity to load them on board resulted in losses estimated at between 5,000 and 8,000

Newfoundland's Seal Production, By Species and Value to Sealers, 1951 Season

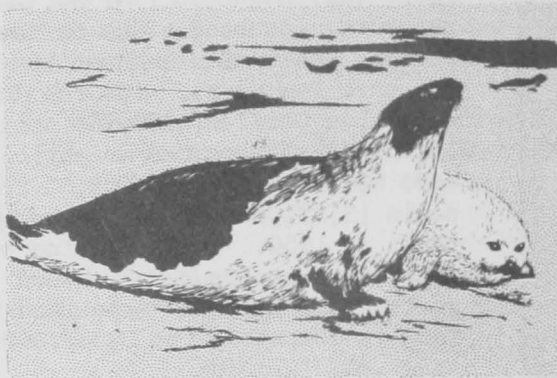
Species	Quantity	Value
	No.	C\$ per cwt
Harps, young	132,626	9.00
" , old	17,315	4.50
Bedlamers	26,400	5.50
Hoods, young	2,856	10.00
" , old	967	4.50
Total	180,164	-

1/GROSS WEIGHT (SKIN AND FAT, INCLUDING UNTRIMMED MEAT) EQUALS 3,109 LONG TONS; NET WEIGHT (INCLUDING SKINS AND FAT ONLY) 2,867 LONG TONS.

pelts. The reason for this is that the pans drift out of reach of the vessels. Usually, they are recovered by other ships or by residents known as "landsmen" on the northern shores of Newfoundland.

In addition to the sealing-vessel catches, it has been reported that the "landsmen" had a particularly successful season. During April, residents of Cook Harbour at the northern tip of the Island, reported a catch of 13,000 pelts from ice floes driven close to shore by an easterly wind. The total landsmen catch is estimated at approximately 48,000 pelts, valued at about C\$155,000.

Members of the local sealing industry are unanimous in the opinion that an international agreement, applicable at least to Norwegian and Canadian operations, should be brought about to prohibit the taking of young harp seals before March 13. The urgency of dealing with this matter, as well as the use of unskilled gunners to kill the seals, the method of "panning" which results in sizable losses annually, and other practices which are in opposition to the elementary laws of conservation and humanity, were emphasized.



HARP SEAL

the Canadian Fisheries Minister expressed confidence that something will be done to halt the killing of young seals off the coast of Newfoundland during the spring.

Prices currently being offered for seal oil are relatively favorable. Prospects for next season's sealing operations are considered more promising than they have been for some years. It is probable that a heavier demand for seal skins will be evident next season, by reason of the contemplated establishment of a tannery in Carbonear on the Avalon Peninsula and a fur-dressing and dying plant in the vicinity of St. John's. Negotiations were concluded recently with foreign interests for the construction of seal processing plants. These new factories, coupled with more intensive prosecution of the seal fisheries, may well prove to be a sound economic combination for the Province of Newfoundland.



Denmark

EXPORTER CLAIMS U. S. MARKET CAN ABSORB MORE FROZEN TROUT: Much more Danish frozen brook trout can be sold in the United States than has been exported heretofore, according to a Danish exporter recently returned to Denmark from a visit to the United States. According to his report in the July 13 issue of Dansk Fiskeritidende, the value of Danish fish exported to the United States in the first five months of 1951 was about US\$290,000. Fresh-water frozen brook trout accounted for one-half of this total.

Most of the Danish fish goes to hotels and restaurants where they are served as specialties. However, they are also beginning to be sold at retail, this exporter claims.

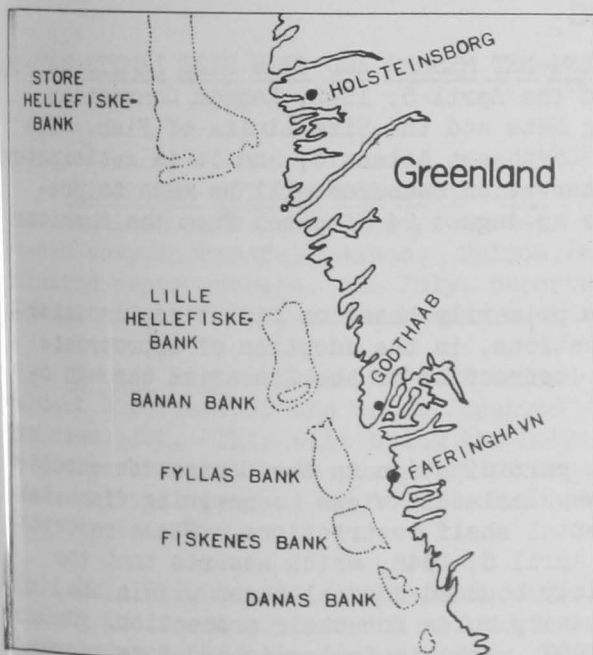
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1950 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY EXTENDED: A mixed Danish-German committee met in Bonn, Germany, from June 6 to 18 for the purpose of reviewing the trade agreement of October 16, 1950, according to a July 5 American Embassy dispatch from Copenhagen. From this meeting, it was decided to extend the agreement, with appended commodity lists, through December 31, 1951, two months beyond the expiration date. Some of the German imports will be governed by OEEC decisions with respect to the value of these imports. Established German quotas will amount to US\$7.8 million per month after June 1, 1951. The contracting parties also reserved the right to alter the agreement by September 1, 1951, within the framework of an anticipated revision of the OEEC decision.

Reciprocal deliveries of goods regarded as supplementary to the current Danish-German trade agreement commodity lists will include 1,040,000 DM (US\$247,520) worth of such Faroe Island products as fish, whale oil, and fish oil and meal in exchange for German coal, iron and steel products, and finished materials and machinery to be exported to the Faroe Islands.



Greenland



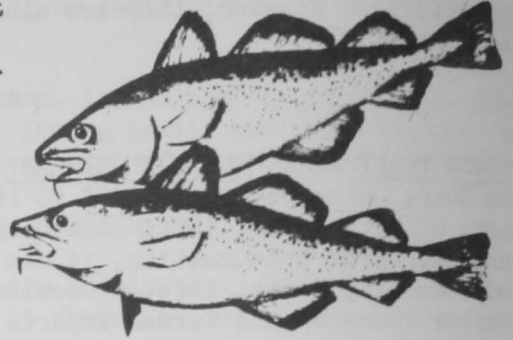
GROUND FISH BANKS OFF OF WEST GREENLAND.

COD STUDIES OFF WEST GREENLAND: Cod fishing off west Greenland has been under way for several weeks and the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries in that area reports it to be very good. Cod is reported to be present in even greater quantities than in previous years, according to an article in the July 7 issue of the Norwegian Bergens Arbeiderblad cited in a July 20 American consular dispatch from Bergen. Fishermen have been heard to say that their vessels sail for hours through unbelievably large schools of fish.

The Norwegian scientific group will continue the work started in 1948, concentrating on water temperatures and its influence on cod. Cod will also be tagged this year. This work is to be carried on in cooperation with the fishermen present in the area.

The director of the group claims that the amount of cod present on the banks off Greenland has increased to such an extent during the past 30 years that these banks are actually the richest and most important source of supply in the world. It is also believed that this condition will continue during the coming years.

The article reports that cod formerly migrated between Iceland and Greenland, but it now remains in Greenland waters throughout the entire year. In other words, a separate Greenland cod species has come into being. The opinion has been expressed that this change in the cod's habits is due to the rise in water temperatures off the coast of Greenland.



COD

Another important fact established through scientific work carried on in the area is that cold water from the East Greenland Polar Current infiltrates the west coast banks about the middle of July, disappearing again in the fall. The fish are said to avoid this cold water by approaching the surface. After the disappearance of the cold stream, the fish resume their normal deep-water habits.

The cod catch made by the natives of Greenland in 1911 resulted in 18 metric tons of salted cod. By 1930 the amount had increased to 8,000 metric tons and the annual production now amounts to some 15,000 metric tons. Fishing by Greenlanders has increased a great deal since the end of World War II. Most of their fishing is done in the skerries and fjords. Few Greenlanders venture as far as the offshore banks.



Iceland

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF FISHING-NET MESHES AND FISH SIZE LIMITS RATIFIED: On August 5, 1951, Iceland ratified the April 5, 1946, London Convention for the Regulation of the Meshes of Fishing Nets and the Size Limits of Fish. The provisions of this Convention apply to the Northeast Atlantic, and it is anticipated that under the terms of the Convention conservation measures will be made to prevent overfishing in that area, according to an August 24 dispatch from the American Legation at Reykjavik.

The Icelandic nation, whose economy is primarily based on fisheries, is interested, along with the other participating nations, in the adoption of appropriate measures which are designed to prevent the destruction of the fisheries through overfishing.

Iceland gave notice, however, that its participation in the Convention should not be so interpreted as to affect in any way Icelandic views concerning fisheries jurisdiction and enforcement of the continental shelf restrictions. These restrictions are provided for by Iceland's law of April 5, 1948, which asserts that the Ministry of Fisheries may determine explicitly bounded coastal zones within the limits of the continental shelf and issue necessary rules for their protection. Under this law, regulations issued on April 22, 1950, prohibit Icelandic and foreign trawling within a distance of four miles off the North Coast of Iceland.

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THREE RESEARCH VESSELS OPERATING IN ICELANDIC WATERS: Two Icelandic and one Norwegian research vessels are engaged in herring research work during the present summer herring fishing season in Icelandic waters, according to an August 14 report

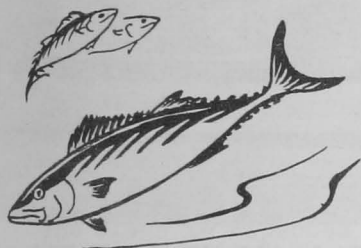
from the American Legation at Reykjavik. Iceland's Maria Julia, which was originally fitted out as a fisheries research vessel, has searched for herring and conducted scientific research work under the supervision of the Fisheries Department of Iceland's University Research Institute. A smaller vessel, Faxaborg, which has in the past conducted some research work off Jan Mayen Island and the north and northeast coasts of Iceland, is now operating off the southwest coast. The Faxaborg is under the general supervision of Iceland's Herring Research Board.

Iceland's Ministry of Fisheries has also sought the cooperation of Norway and Denmark in herring research. At the present time, this consists almost entirely of an exchange of information, and there is no collaboration in actual field work with the other countries. The Norwegian research vessel, G. O. Sars, is now in Icelandic waters conducting herring research work and guiding the 200 members of the Norwegian herring fleet engaged in the current summer herring fishery.



Italy

TUNA PLENTIFUL IN NORTHERN ADRIATIC SEA: A report from Northern Italy states that large quantities of tuna are present in Northern Adriatic waters, according to the August 11 edition of The Fishing News, an English fishery periodical. Local fishermen cannot remember any tuna being taken in quantity in these waters over the past thirty years. During one week in August, fishermen in this area landed 150 tons of tuna.



Japan

FISHERIES OUTLOOK FOR 1951: Salt-Water Fisheries: A favorable herring catch has resulted in a good 1951 production of dried herring. Squid fishermen have also had a very successful season. Salmon, mackerel, and trout production are also estimated above average. In July, reports indicated large catches of salmon and trout from the East Coast, and a bumper mackerel catch.

Canned Fish: Hokkaido's 12 salmon and trout canning factories which will can almost 9 percent of the total Japanese catch, will pack about 160,000 cases of 8 dozen cans each. This will bring the Hokkaido pack to almost three times that of 1950. A poor crab catch this year will probably reduce the predicted production of 80,000 cases of this product to 15,000 cases, an August 17 American economic dispatch from Tokyo points out.

Only ¥20,000,000 (US\$55,556) worth of canned seafoods were exported from Japan during the first six months of 1951 because of the poor crab catches, and high international prices and operating costs. On July 17, however, 32,000 cases of canned salmon with a value of ¥260,000,000 (US\$722,222) were shipped to Dublin. Exports of canned trout are expected to be about 100,000 cases during 1951.

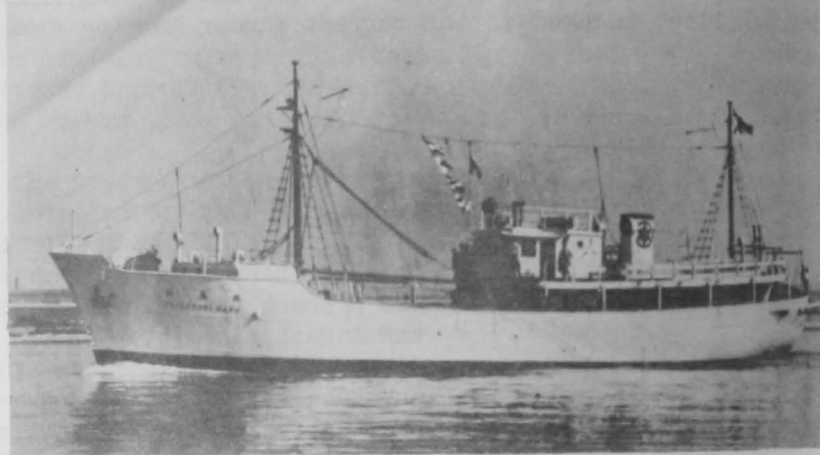
FISHERMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE REDUCED: Refrigerator ships have reduced spoilage and have helped Japanese fishermen maintain prices. However, reports indicate that large fishing companies now guarantee fishermen a minimum monthly wage of only ¥5,000 to ¥6,000 (US\$13.90-16.70). Fishermen averaged well over ¥10,000 (US\$27.78) per month

in 1947 even though the company received 60 percent of the value of the catch and the fishermen 40 percent.

LARGEST WHALING FACTORY-TANKER COMPLETED: The largest whaling factory-tanker vessel ever built in Japan has recently been completed at the Kawasaki Dockyard in Kobe. The new 17,000 gross metric ton ship is reported to have facilities for processing 37 whales daily.

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PRODUCTION OF FOURTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION: The fourth Japanese mothership-type tuna expedition consisted of two motherships, Tenryu Maru (577 gross metric tons) and Tosui Maru (362 tons); and 11 catcher boats, ranging from 100 tons to 200 tons. In addition, two dory-type catcher boats of five tons each were carried on board the Tenryu Maru. The fleet operated during February 1-24, 1951, in the vicinity of 3° N. latitude and 157° E. longitude.



TYPICAL JAPANESE CATCHER BOAT USED BY MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITIONS.

The total catch was 1,285,305 pounds, including 936,730

pounds of tuna and 308,216 pounds of spearfish. The two motherships brought 400,911 pounds back to Japan in frozen condition, and the remaining 884,387 pounds were transported in ice in the holds of the catcher boats. All of the catch was sold for domestic consumption in Japan.

Production of Fourth Mothership-Type Tuna Expedition by Species	
Species	Catch Pounds
Tuna:	
Yellowfin	790,112
Big-eyed	136,304
Albacore	9,822
Skipjack	492
Total	936,730
Spearfish:	
Black marlin	289,419
White-striped marlin	7,813
Striped marlin	228
Sailfish	8,439
Broadbill swordfish	2,317
Total	308,216
Sharks	28,361
Others	11,998
Grand total	1,285,305

Average catch per catcher day was 6,500 pounds by the large catchers and 1,430 pounds by the dory boats. Yellowfin tuna dominated the catch as it did in the third expedition, representing 84 percent of all tuna and 61 percent of the total catch. Black marlin represented 93 percent of the spearfish and 22 percent of the total. Big-eyed tuna was 11 percent of the total, and other species were 6 percent.

The fish were classified into four grades according to the prices at which they were sold. Although the grades do not necessarily indicate the quality of fish because of price conditions in the market, at least 78 percent of the catch was in edible condition. The Japanese fisheries Agency maintains records of performance of the various catcher boats as well as grades of quality of landed fish for the purpose of eliminating less efficient boats from participation in future expeditions.

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PRELIMINARY CATCH STATISTICS OF SIXTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION: Japan's sixth mothership-type tuna expedition consisted of the mothership, the Tenryu Maru (577 gross metric tons), an auxiliary carrier, the Tosui Maru (362 tons), and eight catcher boats ranging from 100 to 200 gross tons. In addition, two dory-type catchers of five tons each were carried on board the Tenryu Maru. The fleet operated in the vicinity of 3° N. latitude and 160° E. longitude from April 20 to May 23, 1951.

Total catch was estimated at 992,000 pounds, including 607,500 pounds of yellowfin tuna, 136,000 pounds of other tuna, 178,500 pounds of spearfish (mostly marlin swordfish), 52,000 pounds of sharks, and 18,000 pounds of other fish. The mothership and carrier brought about 479,000 pounds of the catch back to Japan frozen, and the remaining 513,000 pounds was brought back in ice in the holds of the catcher boats. The catch was intended for domestic consumption, but owing to heavy landings of other species of fish and a depressed price condition, the best-quality frozen yellowfin tuna may be stored for export, the June 16 Weekly Summary of SCAP's Natural Resources Section points out.

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EIGHTH MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TUNA EXPEDITION PLANNED: Fourteen catcher boats of the eighth Japanese mothership-type tuna expedition were scheduled to leave Japan on or about July 21. The main element of the expedition, including the mothership (Tenyo Maru No. 2) of 10,600 gross metric tons, was scheduled to leave on or about July 30. The remaining 11 catcher boats were to leave over a two-week period extending up to August 10.

The fleet is expected to operate in the vicinity of 123° N. and from 150°-165° E. in the area authorized for mothership-type tuna expeditions, the July 14 issue of the Weekly Summary issued by SCAP's Natural Resources Section states. Four inspection vessels will be assigned to act as patrol ships, and two will operate on station at all times. The fleet is expected to engage in fishing operations from about August 1 to October 18.

Production by the expedition is expected to be about 3,000 metric tons of fish. Probably about 90 percent of the catch will be yellowfin tuna, about one-half of which may be suitable to be offered for export. The remainder of the production will be used for local distribution.

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DIET MEMBERS IN U. S. FOR ORIENTATION ON FISHERIES PROGRAMS AND POLICIES: Funds from the United States appropriation for Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) are being used to finance the travel of four fisheries leaders of the Japanese Diet to the United States for the purpose of obtaining information on national fisheries programs and policies. This trip is for a 90-day period, beginning August 13, 1951, reports the August 11 Weekly Summary of SCAP's Natural Resources Section.

These members of the Fisheries Committees of the Japanese Diet will become acquainted with the importance and authority of the legislative branch of government in the United States in the formulation of national fisheries policy and international fisheries agreements, including the significant role of public hearings in the preparation of legislation. Direct contact with members of the legislative bodies in Washington and with various government agencies concerned with the development of fisheries policies and programs will demonstrate the manner by which representatives of the people interested in fisheries take action to establish policies, and

the obligations of the executive branch of the government which administers these policies and programs.

In addition to observing the formulating of laws and policies at the national level, the group will visit regional offices of various international fisheries commissions and interstate fisheries commissions. In each locality, the party is expected to have an opportunity to learn the reaction of American fishermen and officials to Japan and its place in the world's fisheries.



Mexico

INTERNATIONAL SHRIMP ASSOCIATION FORMED: Representatives of the Texas Shrimp Association and the Mexican National Chamber of Fisheries met in Galveston on August 22, 1951, and formulated plans for an international organization of shrimp producers to be known as the Shrimp Association of the Americas. The purpose of the organization is to make a cooperative drive to increase shrimp consumption through advertising quality control, improved merchandising methods, and research, an August 28 dispatch from the American Consulate at Matamoros points out. The Texas Shrimp Association no longer advocates quotas or import duties on Mexican shrimp.



The Shrimp Association of the Americas will be incorporated in Delaware, with head offices in Brownsville. The board of directors will consist of six Mexicans and the six Americans now board directors of the Texas Shrimp Association. The only salaried official will be the executive secretary. Meetings will probably be held as required rather than at stipulated intervals.

The Texas and Mexican shrimp associations will collect from their members $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound on the catch to be marketed in the United States and remit 75 percent of the amount so collected to the U. S. depository, a Brownsville State Bank, for financing the operations of the international organization.

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GOVERNMENT QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CANNED SHRIMP: An official standard of quality for canned shrimp (D.G.N. F-19-1951) was approved in March this year by the Mexican Ministry of Economy for the use of official agencies in making their purchases of this product.

The full text of the standard of quality for shrimp as it appeared in the June 12 issue of the Diario Oficial follows:

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR CANNED SHRIMP,
D.G.N. F-19-1951

I. DEFINITION AND GENERALITIES.

A. Definition. For purposes of this standard, canned shrimp is the edible crustacean (*Penaeus stylirostris*, *P. vannamei*, and *P. californiensis*), subjected to a sterilization process in containers hermetically sealed.

SECONDS. Seconds are the shrimp which have suffered physical deteriorations from having been left on the bot-

tom of the load during their transportation, but which show no signs of decomposition.

B. Generalities. The shrimp which are canned shall be wholesome, worked with and prepared according to the best industrial technique, satisfying the strictest sanitary demands, according to current regulations of the Ministry of Health and Assistance. There shall not be excluded from this standard the shrimp designated as seconds which are canned, provided that they are in good condition for canning and are classified as pieces without blemishes or bruises.

III. CLASSIFICATION AND SPECIFICATIONS.

AA. Classification. Canned shrimp shall be comprised of two types of packing, A and B, with four grades of size for each.

Type A - Packed in Liquid

- Size A1 - Extra large
- Size A2 - Large
- Size A3 - Medium
- Size A4 - Small
- Size A5 - Pieces

Type B - Packed Dry

- Size B1 - Extra large
- Size B2 - Large
- Size B3 - Medium
- Size B4 - Small
- Size B5 - In pieces

BB. Specifications. The shrimp, in its two types and four sizes, must meet the following specifications:

1. The shrimp must be prepared without head, legs, viscera or carapace. They shall be classified by size and shall be well washed; the finished product must be of firm consistency, of uniform size and in whole pieces; discolored or mutilated shrimp or those with irregular indentations along the longitudinal surface shall not be accepted ...
3. Tin containers. There shall be used new containers, varnished, which shall meet the specifications of the Official Standard of Quality for sanitary tin containers, D.G.N. B36-1949.
In the case of the packing of dry shrimp, wax paper shall be used.
4. Labels. Each can shall carry on the label the name of the manufacturer or his firm name, address, type of product packed, quality, number of pieces and weight in grams, of the dry or drained product ...

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AD-VALOREM EXPORT TAX EXEMPTIONS EXTENDED: Certain Mexican exemptions to ad-valorem export taxes, which apply also to certain fishery products, were extended for six months. Mexico's 80 percent exemption from the 15 percent ad-valorem export tax, which among other products applies to frozen shrimp and canned shrimp, was extended for a period of six months, according to a decree published in the July 23 Diario Oficial, the official publication of the Mexican Government. The 80-percent exemption was scheduled to elapse in July, but this recent extension will carry it through December of this year.

The decree also provides for the continuation of the 80 percent exemption on exports of the category "fresh and frozen fish, not specified," and applies the exemption to exports of "fillet of fish wrapped in sanitary paper." Wrapped fillets were not previously covered by the exemption.

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OFFICIAL PRICES OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR DUTY PURPOSES: A circular modifying the official prices of certain imported items for the purpose of assessing the ad-valorem tax was issued by the Mexican Ministry of Treasury and Public Credit and published in the Diario Oficial on June 11. Certain fishery products were listed among the items included in the circular (Price List Number 8). The circular became effective five days after its publication in the Diario Oficial.

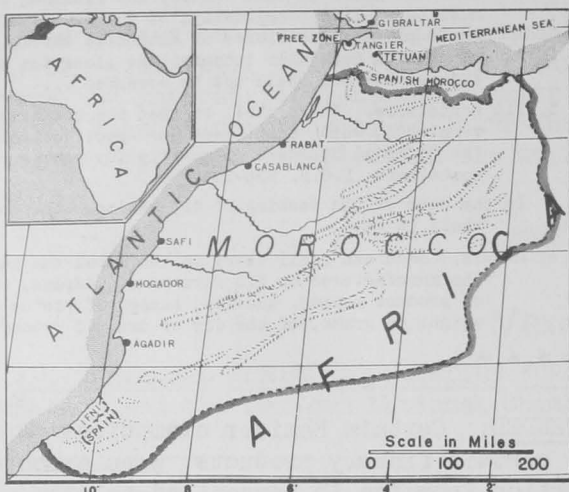
The following are the fishery products included in the circular:

Paragraph		Mexican Currency	U.S. Currency
		Pesos per	Cents
		Legal Kilogram	per lb. (approx.)
1.21.09	Salted, smoked, brined, or preserved fish, n.s.:		
	Preserved sardines with weight including immediate container not more than 5 kilos (11 lbs.), providing contents are labeled on container:		
	When each container holds more than 10 sardines and does not exceed 160 grams (about 3.5 ounces) in weight	3.00	15
	Sardines without specification of number or weight per container	6.30	33
	Salted, smoked, or brined fish, n.s.	2.30	12
	Preserved fish, n.s.	8.80	46

NOTE: THE ASSESSMENT OF THE AD-VALOREM TAX ON THE ITEMS MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WITHOUT OFFICIAL PRICE SHALL BE GOVERNED BY ARTICLE 2 OF THE GENERAL IMPORT TAX TARIFF. TO MERCHANDISE LOCATED WITHIN FISCAL PREMISES PENDING DISPATCH, THERE SHALL BE APPLIED THE PRICES APPEARING IN THIS LIST OR THE INVOICE PRICE, IF IT IS GREATER.

VALUES CONVERTED ON THE BASIS OF ONE MEXICAN PESO EQUALS 11.5707 U.S. CENTS.

French Morocco



SARDINE CANNERS PROFIT BY SALE OF SOYBEAN OIL: Profits from the sales of United States low-cost soybean oil sold to the consuming public in French Morocco will be turned over to firms in the sardine canning industry in that country, according to the August 27 Foreign Crops and Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The sardine firms, because they had purchased substantial quantities of high-cost oil early in 1951 prior to the sharp decline in world prices for oils and oilseeds, are having financial difficulties.

The purchase of American soybean oil by Moroccan dealers was made possible when a credit of US\$1.5 million was made available to the Protectorate by metropolitan France.



Spanish Morocco

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, 1950: Fishery products landed in the Spanish Zone of Morocco during 1950 totaled 5,074 metric tons, valued at 12,553,473 pesetas (US\$1,146,436) as compared with the 1949 production of 7,384 metric tons worth 13,705,000 paper pesetas (US\$1,251,598), according to two dispatches from the American Legation at Tangier.

Consumption: Consumption of fish in the Spanish Zone of Morocco during 1950 was about 9,500 metric tons. Part of the difference between the production and consumption figures was offset by 1,500 metric tons of fresh fish imported into the Zone during 1950, and the balance must have been made up by stocks on hand and imports of other than fresh fish.

Canning: No new fish-canning companies were established in the Zone during 1950. The industry is believed to have produced at least 1,700 metric tons of canned fish. A rather large part of this production (about 1,500 metric tons) was exported to Italy. Canneries continued to search for purchasers in hard-currency countries.

Whaling: A whaling firm located in Benzú Bay is reported to have produced 1,500 metric tons of whale oil, valued at £120,000 during the past three years. All of this oil was exported to Spain. During the first 8 months of 1950, a total of 93 whales (4,829 metric tons) were caught. It is believed that the value of the 1950 production of whale oil was somewhat greater than the 5 million pesetas (US\$456,622) for 1949. The 1948 value was estimated at 4 million pesetas (US\$365,297).

NOTE: MONETARY CONVERSION FACTOR: 10.95 SPANISH PESETAS EQUAL US\$1.00.

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POOR TUNA FISHERY SEASON PREDICTED: The Spanish Moroccan tuna catch along the Atlantic Coast, where the season has just closed, has been reported as the poorest in seven years, a July 25 dispatch from the American Legation at Tangier states. Poor results are also predicted for the Mediterranean fishing industry where the tuna season is still on.

In addition to adverse natural conditions, canneries have encountered difficulties procuring adequate supplies of refined olive oil from Spain. Had the catch of tuna been up to previous years, trade circles believe the shortage of olive oil would have been far more critical. Zone authorities have made representations to the government in Madrid on behalf of canners for larger supplies of olive oil, but little improvement in the situation is reported. However, most canners have been able to continue in operation. One factory in Villa Sanjurjo was compelled to close down for several weeks during June pending receipt of olive oil stocks. Future tinsplate supplies have become a matter of concern, and canners fear that world shortages will undoubtedly curtail their supplies.



Norway

BLUEFIN TUNA PRICE ESTABLISHED: The price for bluefin tuna in Norway delivered to freezers, canners, or railway stations has been established at 1.45 kroner per kilo (about 9 cents per pound) for dressed fish with the head and fins removed. Local buyers pay 1.30 kroner per kilo (about 8 cents per pound). The price for round fish has not yet been established. Export possibilities for bluefin are good, according to the July 18 issue of Fiskaren, a Norwegian trade paper.

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TUNA ABUNDANT OFF NORTHERN NORWAY: Fishermen are taking huge catches of tuna in the waters off the Lofoten and Vesteraalen Islands in northern Norway, according to an article in Lofotposten cited by the Norwegian Information Service on August 23. The waters are teeming with tuna and sales have been going very well in view of the poor tuna fishing season in the Mediterranean. Prospects for substantial Norwegian exports of tuna are very good.

It is reported that one Helgeland fisherman caught so many fish in one catch that the net was torn and two-thirds of the catch escaped. The tuna landed from this haul weighed about 73,000 pounds, valued at 56,000 kroner (US\$7,849).

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COD FISHERIES, 1951 SEASON: Cod fishing in Norwegian coastal waters concluded on June 30, 1951, since all catches made after that date are relatively insignificant and no effort is made to keep an accurate record of the production, a July 17 American consular dispatch from Bergen reports.

Fishing during 1951 has been characterized by a much greater use of purse-seine nets than ever before. Objection to their use in Norwegian territorial waters has been opposed by the majority of fishermen because of their reluctance to adopt new methods. As a result, the Norwegian Department of Fisheries has exhibited considerable restraint in its sponsorship of purse seines. Approximately 80 licenses for purse seining were issued last year for use in the Lofoten Islands area. Prior to the 1951 season, it was decided by the Department of Fisheries, after consulting with the various fishermen's organizations, that approximately 400 purse seines should be licensed for this year's fishing. Used in conjunction with depth recorders, purse-seine fishing was so much better than the old methods even the most conserva-

tive fishermen were said to be convinced of its advantage. Shortly after the start of the season, the issuance of licenses became almost a routine procedure. Over 500 purse seines were in use at the height of the season.

Norwegian Cod Fishery Production,
Jan.1-June 24, 1951, with Comparative Data

Year	Finmark Winter and Spring Cod Fisheries	Total Norwegian
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
1951	33,171	169,342
1950	34,682	128,983
1949	30,452	112,995
1948	35,342	135,791
1947	34,439	229,117

The total 1951 cod catch amounted to 169,342 metric tons, 40,359 more than the 1950 total of 128,983 metric tons (see table). According to one large Norwegian cod-liver oil firm, the increase was due in its entirety to the use of purse seines.

Greenland cod livers are so small that the oil yield is very low. This oil, however, has a very high vitamin content.

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COD-LIVER OIL INDUSTRY, 1951: Production: The 1951 production of steam-refined cod-liver oil up to June 24 this year amounted to 3,173,561 U. S. gallons, a 58 percent increase over the 1950 production for the same period of 2,006,753 gallons, according to a July 17 American consular dispatch from Bergen. Other cod-liver oils produced as of June 23, 1951, totaled 28,082 gallons, 3,699 gallons more than in 1950 (see table).

Marketing: The shortage of fats in Europe during the past several months has resulted in large sales of partially-refined or rendered cod-liver oil to foreign hardening industries. It is for this reason that there are no reasonable estimates of the cod-liver oil stocks on hand. It is reported, however, that existing stocks will be able to meet all of the usual requirements.

Production of Cod-Liver Oil by Larger Norwegian Steaming Plants,
January 1-June 24, 1951, with Comparative Data^{1/}

Product	Period January 1 to June 24				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
 (In Gallons)				
Steam--refined cod-liver oil ..	3,173,561	2,006,753	1,544,024	1,467,624	2,948,853
Livers to other oils	28,082	24,383	29,482	109,606	129,684
Total	3,201,643	2,031,136	1,573,506	1,577,230	3,078,537

^{1/}DATA IS NOT AN INDICATION OF ACTUAL TOTAL PRODUCTION, BUT GIVES AN ACCURATE INDICATION OF RELATIVE INCREASES OR DECREASES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

Cod-liver oil markets are said to be unstable at the present time because of uncertain international conditions. Demand in the United States for Norwegian cod-liver oil has averaged only 50 percent of prewar imports because of the increased American production of both cod-liver and synthetic vitamin products.

Export Values: As of March 30, 1951, Government price fixing has been abolished and prices are now governed solely by the market conditions. The United States, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Great Britain have been the most important importers of Norwegian cod-liver oil. The present value of a 30-gallon drum of U.S.P. quality oil is approximately \$56 c.i.f., New York, practically unchanged from the price three months ago.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1949, PP. 53-6.

RECORD HERRING OIL PRODUCTION IN 1951: Norway's 1951 herring oil production has been estimated at a record high of 66,200 short tons, the July 23 Foreign Crops and Markets issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture states. The 1950 production totaled 59,000 short tons, and in 1949, only 29,400 short tons were produced--less than one half of the 1951 production.

Herring have been abundant on Norwegian fishing grounds in recent years, and the capacity and efficiency of the herring fleet have increased rapidly and greater catches have been obtained. The capacity of the herring oil industry has been expanded, but not rapidly enough to handle the greater peak loads during successful herring seasons. Fishing had to be called off for an entire week at the height of the 1950 winter herring season to enable shore facilities to catch up with the record quantities of fish which were being landed by the fishing fleet.

Two new large processing plants came into operation in the spring of 1950, one at Egersund and one at Moltustranda, and also a floating factory, the Clupea. However, these facilities were not operating at full capacity until 1951.

Crude herring oil is exported in only negligible quantities (580 tons in 1950) from Norway. Production normally is refined and polymerized before being exported as edible oils. It is believed that the entire 1950 production of herring oil is being used largely by Norwegian margarine producers.

Commercial fats products usually are a mixture of various fats and oils such as whale, herring, and seal oil. Norwegian margarine, as a rule, contains about 12 percent herring oil, but the percentage varies with the availability of other raw materials commonly utilized in manufacturing margarine.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1950, P. 48.

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WHALE AND SPERM OIL PRODUCTION, 1950-51: Norway's production of whale and sperm oil, including the output from both the Antarctic and Norwegian waters, is estimated at 210,570 short tons for the 1950-51 season, according to the July 23 Foreign Crops and Markets issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was slightly higher than the 1949-50 total of 209,510 short tons.

Table 1 - Norwegian Whale and Sperm Oil Production, 1947-48 through 1950-51 Seasons

Place	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Antarctic, pelagic:				
Whale	173,950	184,440	174,710	175,430
Sperm	23,530	11,260	21,310	10,320
Total	1/197,480	195,700	196,020	185,750
South Georgia, shore station:				
Whale	9,510	10,280	10,320	10,170
Sperm	590	560	490	230
Total	10,100	10,840	10,810	10,400
Norway, shore station:				
Whale	-	2,250	1,940	1,580
Sperm	-	720	200	520
Total	2/2,990	2,970	2,140	2,100
Grand total	210,570	209,510	208,970	3/198,660

1/ PRELIMINARY.

2/ ESTIMATE.

3/ INCLUDES 1948 PRODUCTION (410 TONS) OF A/S HEKTOR OFF SPANISH MOROCCO.

Almost 99 percent of the total 1950-51 output was from the Antarctic (see table 1). The whale oil production of 183,460 tons was down about 6 percent from the 1949-50 season, but the sperm oil production of 24,120 tons increased more than 100 percent. Ten floating factories, one shore station (Husvik Harbor, South Georgia), and 132 catcher boats were in operation.

Production in Norwegian waters is insignificant compared with Antarctic whaling, but the output at shore stations in Norway in 1950, however, regained the 1945 level after four years of rather low production. For the current 1951 season, prospects are that production will be about equal to that of last year, or about 3,000 tons of oil.

In the last two seasons roughly three-fourths of the total output has been exported in crude form or processed for export (see table 2).

Item	1950-51	1949-50
	... (In 1,000 Short Tons) ...	
Exported directly to:		
United Kingdom	34.2	56.7
Sweden	8.4	4.5
Western Germany	14.0	15.7
Denmark	3.4	6.8
Belgium	-	3.7
Netherlands	5.6	-
Total	65.6	87.4
For processing and subsequent export	1/56.0	66.4
For processing and domestic consumption	3/46.3	2/48.2
Grand total	167.9	202.0

1/PRELIMINARY, INCLUDING SALES MADE BY MAY 20. THE REMAINDER OF WHALE OIL AVAILABLE FROM THE 1950-51 SEASON WILL BE USED FOR PROCESSING AND SUBSEQUENT EXPORT.
2/PRELIMINARY.
3/BUDGET.

Prior to 1951, whaling companies operating in Norwegian coastal waters have not been permitted to market their catch outside of Norway. This limitation now has been removed, but the Government has imposed a levy on all sales proceeds obtained by companies engaged in domestic whaling in order that these companies should not enjoy an undue advantage over companies engaged in pelagic (open sea) operations. Sperm and bottlenose oil are exempted from these regulations.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MAY 1951, PP. 54-5.

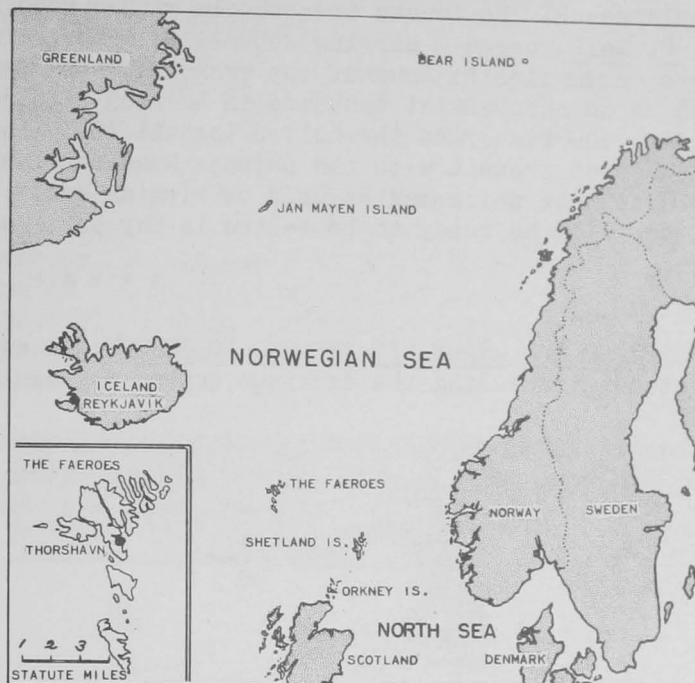
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LARGE HERRING SEARCH IN THE NORWEGIAN SEA: "In search of Large Herring in the Norwegian Sea," is the title of an article by Finn Devold, a Norwegian fishery scientist, which reviews the cruises of the Norwegian research vessel, G. O. Sars in the summer of 1950 and the following winter. This article appeared in the May 17 issue of Fiskets Gang, a Norwegian periodical published by the Director of Fisheries in Bergen. He points out that the Russian research scientist Glebov, who studied small herring and fat herring on the Murmansk Coast in 1938, concluded that in the summer, when there is an abundance of food, the herring feed in relatively warm water where digestion of the food and its conversion to greater weight, fat reserves, etc., can occur relatively quick. In the winter, however, the herring undergo a long fast period and stay in cold water where the stored fat reserves are utilized as slowly as possible. The latter was also pointed out by Dr. Thor Lexow, a Norwegian, in 1924.

If these conclusions were correct, Devold stated that the sexually mature herring such as, "storsild" or large herring should act in a similar manner. The cruises of the G. O. Sars tested this hypothesis.

The article concludes as follows:

Already we know so much about the migrations in the open ocean of the sexually mature part of our herring stock that in a short space of time, we probably can locate these herring from May until they again make their appearance in our coastal waters in January to spawn. It has been noted that the herring during their feeding and spawning migrations appear in schools of such size that they probably can be the object of a profitable fishery. The picture we can develop today of their migrations is, in its broad features, as follows:



After spawning, a substantial part of the herring proceed west, and in May and June may be found north-east of the Faroe Islands. In July, they move northward. Then they run against the cold water which moves southward between Jan Mayen and Iceland. By determining if the greater part of the schools of herring have ended up on the west side or the east side of the cold water, we probably should be able, in the latter half of June, to form an opinion of the occurrence of herring off North Iceland later in the summer. If most of the herring are on the east side of the cold water, they will be cut off from North Iceland that summer. On the contrary, if significant numbers of herring end up on the west side, their natural path further northward would carry them into the Icelandic coastal waters, and the opportunities for a good Icelandic herring fishery would be at hand.

The herring which migrate northward on the east side of the cold water will proceed northward to the Jan Mayen area, and from there in an easterly direction south of the arctic water one usually finds there. Probably late in September, the herring resort to the cold water and begin the long spawning migration back to the Norwegian coast. The general direction will be southward to about 50 miles north of the Faroe Islands, and from there the main migration goes east. The location and area of the cold water varies from year to year, but can be determined quickly and, it now appears, one can thereby determine in which area the herring should be sought.

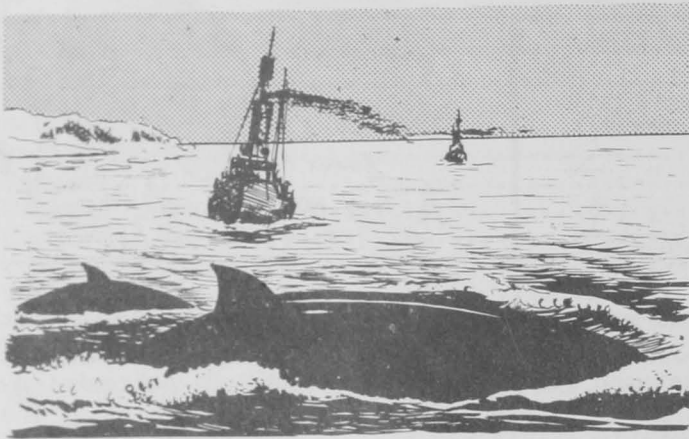
The practical utilization of the above information is still in a preliminary stage. Probably valuable experience will be gained from this summer's cruise. We should consider if we should not, in November and December, attempt a trial fishery with a couple purse seiners and drift gill-netters. They would fish according to instructions from the G. O. Sars in order to obtain experience in practical fishing for the herring schools during their spawning migration.

The article also stated that trials with purse seines and gill nets in mid-January when the G. O. Sars and the herring schools were well off the Norwegian coast showed that it was possible to make catches. It appeared, however, that when a number of fishing craft were above schools which were some fathoms under the vessels, the herring were easily frightened and sank below the depth to which the purse seines

could reach. To locate the schools with an echo sounder alone was difficult. The G. O. Sars passed 42 herring schools in a period of one-half hour. Only two of these were on the direct course of the vessel and were registered by the echo sounder. There can be no substantial increase in herring fishing in the open ocean in the winter before the fishermen themselves install ASDIC in their vessels. Work is being carried on at present with the Defense Research Institute in Horten on a combined ASDIC-echo sounder which may be used on fishing craft. It is believed that an experimental set will be ready to be tested in May this year.

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FISH AND WHALE OIL EXPORTS TO SWEDEN: A supplementary Swedish-Norwegian trade protocol increasing the exchange quotas for certain commodities, including fish and



whale oil to be imported by Sweden, was signed in Stockholm on June 19, 1951, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The new agreement became effective from the date of signature and will continue in effect through the end of 1951. The basic protocol was signed in Stockholm on December 19, 1950.

Swedish import quotas for the above specified commodities as now established for 1951 are as follows: stearin waste and refined fish oil--4,000 metric tons; hermetic fish oil for canning industry--500 tons; fish oil for industrial uses--1,500 tons; and whale oil, hardened--10,500 tons. In 1950, Swedish imports of fats and oils from Norway totaled 15,834 metric tons, including 4,000 tons of raw whale oil. Swedish exports to Norway in 1951 are to include industrial and electrical machinery, and various other commodities.

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SUPPLEMENTARY COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH WESTERN GERMANY ANNOUNCED: Norway concluded a supplementary commodity exchange agreement with Western Germany on July 20, 1951, at Bonn, Germany, a July 20 dispatch from the American Embassy at Oslo states. The agreement became effective upon the date of signature, and became part of the current trade agreement concluded between the two countries on November 1, 1950. Germany agreed to an expansion of Norwegian fishery products imports in exchange for certain industrial chemicals and iron and steel products. The agreement will terminate on December 31, 1951.

Supplementary German Imports of Norwegian Fishery Products		
Product	Amount	
	Metric Tons	U.S. \$
<u>Trade List I:</u>		
Canned fish (incl. shellfish and shrimp)	-	70,000
Whale oil, hardened	500	-
Pearl essence	-	10,000
Fatty acids	2,000	-
Alginates	-	25,000
Sperm oil fatty alcohols, etc.	-	25,000
<u>Trade List III:</u>		
Fish oil, refined	1,000	-

Republic of the Philippines

IMPORT LICENSES FOR ECA-FINANCED COMMODITIES ELIMINATED: The need for securing import licenses for ECA-financed commodities were eliminated by the following proclamation recently issued by the President of the Philippines:

"Goods to be imported under ECA Procurement Authorizations shall not be licensed by the Import Control Commission. Applicants for such goods, however, should apply to any authorized agent of the Central Bank of the Philippines for the necessary letters of credit, the authorized agent concerned to apply in turn to the Central Bank of the Philippines for the covering Procurement Sub-Authorizations."

Among the ECA procurement authorizations issued and for which dollar credits have been made available to the Central Bank is the sum of \$260,000 to be used by the Philippines for the purchase of fish hooks and fish nets (suitable only for commercial purposes).



Portugal

FISHERMEN SIGN RADIO CONTRACT FOR NEWS SERVICE: Portugal's Gremios of Sardine Fishers and Trawl Fishers signed a contract on August 15 with Radio Marconi for the operation of a network of radio stations to keep the fishing fleet informed of the latest fishing conditions, an August 14 American Embassy dispatch from Lisbon points out. The fishing boats will be informed of weather conditions, best fishing locations, and market conditions at various ports. New radio stations are to be installed at Matosinhos, Peniche, Portimao, and Olhao, and provision has been made for the future installation of additional stations in other areas. The Gremios plan to make loans to equip fishing boats with two-way radios.

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PORTUGUESE-DANISH COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT EXTENDED: The June 20, 1950, commercial agreement between Portugal and Denmark has been revised and extended for a period of one year, commencing April 1, 1951, a June 20 report from the American Embassy at Lisbon states. Signed in Lisbon on June 5, 1951, the commodity lists of the extended agreement have been revised to include one category of products in which the two countries will attempt to develop trade for their respective products beyond the designated quotas. Under this category, Portugal is to export 500,000 Danish kroner (US\$72,400)¹ worth of canned sardines among other products, while Denmark's exports will be comprised mainly of agricultural and finished goods.

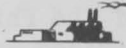
Another category of the revised commodity lists pertains to those products for which each country wishes to be assured of an adequate source of supply. This includes the Portuguese assurance of 1,000 metric tons of fish meal and other unfinished colonial and agricultural exports, and in return, Denmark has agreed to furnish certain medicines and products for the dairy industry.

¹/CONVERSION FACTOR--1 DANISH KRONE EQUALS .1448 U.S. CENTS.



Sweden

CANNING FIRM TO BUILD FREEZER IN ICELAND: A Swedish canning firm plans to build a freezing plant in Reykjavik, Iceland, with the object of exporting frozen fish, according to the August 25 issue of The Fishing News, a British fishery periodical. The new freezer is to be worked by a joint stock company with a capital of not less than £36,000 (US\$100,000). Operation of the new plant is to start this year.



Tunisia

FISHING RIGHTS AND TERRITORIAL WATERS DEFINED: Tunisian maritime fishing rights have been codified and enlarged under a Beylical decree of July 26, 1951, which appeared in the July 31 edition of the Journal Officiel Tunisien, an August 13 dispatch from the American Consul at Tunis points out. This decree was designed to bring previously existing fishing rights into line with the increased importance of the Tunisian fishing industry.



As defined by the new decree, maritime fishing includes salt-water fishing in the open sea, in bays and harbors, or in the tide-waters of rivers. Boats only of French or Tunisian registry may fish in a reserved zone along the Tunisian coast. The reserved zone fixed by the decree is as follows:

1. From the Algerian-Tunisian frontier to Ras Kapoudia and around the adjacent islands, including that part of the sea between the low-water line and a parallel line three miles offshore, except that the Gulf of Tunis, within a line extending from Cape Farina-Place Island-Zembra Island-Cape Bon is entirely within the zone.
2. From Ras Kapoudia to the Tunis-Algerian frontier, the zone also includes that part of the sea less than 50 meters (164 feet) deep.

Fishing boats not of French or Tunisian registry found in this reserved zone will be taken into a Tunisian port for investigation. The decree also provides that all maritime fishing is subject to specific license and provides penalties for violators. It should further be noted that the reserved zone refers only to Tunisian coastal fishing rights and not to customs jurisdiction or to general Tunisian territorial waters.



United Kingdom

INTERNATIONAL WHITE FISH CONFERENCE: Great Britain has invited the Governments of countries exporting to and landing white fish in the United Kingdom to attend a conference to discuss the problem of market instability in the event of a serious oversupply of white fish in the future. This conference was foreshadowed by a July 4, 1950, government statement concerning the effects on the United Kingdom market of the then excessive supplies of cod and other "coarse" fish. The conference will open in London on September 17, according to an August 22 report from the American Embassy in London.

NOTE: WHITE FISH MEANS FISH (FRESH OR PRESERVED) OF ANY KIND FOUND IN THE SEA, EXCEPT HERRING, ANY OF THE SALMON SPECIES, AND ANY SPECIES OF TROUT WHICH MIGRATE TO AND FROM THE SEA.

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1951 HERRING INDUSTRY SCHEME: Great Britain's Herring Industry Scheme 1951 made on August 10, 1951, will become effective on August 24, 1951. This Scheme is made with a view to better reorganize, develop, and regulate the herring industry. The new plan replaces the Scheme in force under the Herring Industry Act, 1935, from which the Herring Industry Board derive their present powers.

The new Scheme will not alter the existing constitution of the Board nor will it affect the provisions governing financial assistance from the Treasury to the industry, an August 21 report from the American Embassy at London points out.

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WHITE-FISH SUBSIDY PERIOD EXTENDED AGAIN: The subsidy granted by the British Government to catchers of white fish in the inshore, near, and middle waters (inaugurated in July 1950 for six months, ending January 30, 1951, and extended for another six months to July 30 early in 1951) is to be continued until March 31, 1952. The British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries announced this extension on July 26. Attached to the payment of the subsidy is a condition that statements of account for the year 1951 will be submitted on similar lines to those required for 1950. There were also some minor changes in the scales of payment for vessels over 70 feet but under 140 feet in length, but as before there will not be a subsidy paid to vessels of 140 feet and over.

The maximum subsidy payment varies from £10 (about US\$28) to £12 (US\$33.60) per day at sea or from £100 (US\$280) to £180 (US\$504) for the voyage, and also varying according to the gross earnings of each voyage, the type and size of the vessel, and the fishing grounds. No subsidy is payable if gross earnings (including subsidy) reach or exceed either £45-95 (US\$126-266) per day at sea or £450-1,710 (US\$1,260-4,788) for the voyage, depending on the type and size of the vessel and the fishing grounds.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MARCH 1951, P. 45; AUGUST 1950, PP. 59-60.



Union of South Africa

WHALING INDUSTRY WORTH NEARLY US\$11,000,000: The value of the whaling industry to the Union of South Africa is more than £3,900,000 (US\$10,920,000), declared South Africa's Minister of Economic Affairs at the conference of the International Whaling Commission in Cape Town on July 23, 1951, according to an August 8 American Consular dispatch from that city.

It was pointed out that value of South Africa's production exceeded £3,600,000 (US\$10,080,000) and that in addition, the catcher repair industry in Cape Town yielded £300,000 (US\$840,000) yearly in harbor charges, repair costs, and sales of supply and equipment.

South Africa's whale-factory ship, the Abraham Larsen, is reported to have produced 162,000 barrels of whale oil, valued at £2,717,000 (US\$7,607,600), while shore stations accounted for an additional 55,000 barrels.

NOTE: CONVERSION RATE: 1 SOUTH AFRICAN POUND EQUALS US\$2.80.



U.S.S.R.

ORDERS 45 TRAWLERS FROM SWEDEN: The Soviet Government has recently ordered from Sweden 45 steel trawlers of 500 metric tons gross weight, according to the July 6 edition of Le Marin, a French marine weekly. The first 30 of the new trawlers are to be delivered during 1951.



Yugoslavia

EXTENSION OF ITALO-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT ON FISHING IN YUGOSLAV WATERS BY ITALIAN FISHERMEN: The Agreement of April 13, 1949, permitting Italian fishermen to fish in Yugoslav waters (Adriatic Sea) was extended for one year when the Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia met and signed the extension in Belgrade on February 26, 1951. The extension will expire on April 30, 1952, according to a State Department translation of the protocol consummated by these two countries.

In exchange for these fishing rights, Italy will place at the disposal of the Yugoslav Government 600 million lire (about US\$960,288).

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1949, P. 38.

