



International

INTERNATIONAL SEAWEED SYMPOSIUM ANNOUNCED: An International Seaweed Symposium, sponsored by the Institute of Seaweed Research, Inveresk, Midlothian, Scotland, is to be held in Edinburgh from July 14-17, 1952. The Organizing Committee has the cooperation of corresponding delegates in the following countries: Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

Sessions will be held in the Department of Zoology, Edinburgh University, and will deal with the following major topics: phycology; algal chemistry; harvesting technology; utilization in industry, medicine and agriculture; and world seaweed resources--survey and conservation.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

LATIN AMERICAN FISHERIES COUNCIL DRAFT AGREEMENT SENT TO INTERESTED MEMBER GOVERNMENTS: A draft agreement for establishment of a Latin American Fisheries Council has been mailed to 16 interested member governments of the Food and Agriculture Organization, according to an April 22 news release from the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. The FAO Acting Director-General recommended favorable consideration of the draft agreement to the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, France, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Some months ago, these governments unanimously agreed that it would be desirable to form a council for the development and proper utilization of the living aquatic resources of the Latin American region, and that these ends should be attained through international cooperation. Now, with the mailing out of the draft copies of agreement, such a Council will come into being as soon as five notifications of acceptance have reached FAO headquarters in Rome.

The functions of the Council will be as follows:

1. TO FORMULATE THE OCEANOGRAPHICAL, LIMNOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PROPER UTILIZATION OF LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES;
2. TO ENCOURAGE AND COORDINATE RESEARCH AND THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF IMPROVED METHODS EMPLOYED IN FISHERIES RESEARCH AND IN OTHER FIELDS OF FISHERIES;
3. TO ASSEMBLE, PUBLISH, AND DISSEMINATE OCEANOGRAPHICAL, LIMNOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO LIVING AQUATIC RESOURCES;
4. TO RECOMMEND TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS SUCH NATIONAL OR COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS MAY APPEAR NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO FILL GAPS IN SUCH KNOWLEDGE;
5. TO UNDERTAKE, WHERE APPROPRIATE, COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DIRECTED TO THIS END;

6. TO ELABORATE PLANS FOR THE TRAINING OF PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES RESEARCH, IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY OR FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION, AND TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES EXTENSION SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE REGION;
7. TO PROPOSE, AND WHERE NECESSARY TO ADOPT, MEASURES TO BRING ABOUT THE STANDARDIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT, TECHNIQUES, AND NOMENCLATURES;
8. TO REPORT UPON SUCH QUESTIONS RELATING TO OCEANOGRAPHICAL, LIMNOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING FISHERIES AS MAY BE RECOMMENDED TO IT BY MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OR BY THE ORGANIZATION AND, WHEN IT IS THOUGHT DESIRABLE, BY OTHER INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH RELATED INTERESTS;
9. TO REPORT AFTER EACH MEETING UPON ITS ACTIVITIES AND ON MATTERS FALLING WITHIN ITS COMPETENCE AS MAY SEEM TO IT DESIRABLE.

The agreement directs governments adhering to the Council to cooperate closely with other international and/or national bodies in matters of mutual interest, and particularly those concerned directly with Latin America.



Brazil

EXPANDS FISHERY INDUSTRIES: A broad program to expand and modernize Brazil's fishery industries has been inaugurated, according to an April 4 American consular dispatch from Rio de Janeiro.

Financial assistance has been extended to fishermen for improvement of equipment. Refrigeration plants and warehouses are to be built in the Federal District. A large warehouse is being constructed in Santos for the storage of fishery products. In Rio Grande do Sul, work has been done in a program for supplying frozen fish regularly to the Federal District.

Steps have been also taken for the creation of a large national fishing fleet. Six modern vessels were purchased in Europe for use along the southern coast of Brazil.



British West Indies

FISH-OIL INDUSTRY PLANNED: A pilot plant to be constructed in St. Vincent will extract oil from the blackfish--a species of small whale, according to the April 5 issue of Foreign Trade. Cost of the development will be partly met by a grant from the Colonial Development Company. Plans are to increase the present blackfish catch of about 60 tons (yielding 2,650 gallons of oil) to more than 100 tons (yielding 4,000 gallons). The potential value of the meat, either canned or dried, production of bone meal, and reduction of waste and flesh to meal are also being studied. Eventually this may become a permanent industry.



Canada

ATLANTIC COAST FILLET PRODUCTION GREATER IN 1951: An expansion of fresh and frozen fillet production on the Canadian Atlantic Coast (including Newfoundland) has taken place the past few years (table 1), reports the Canadian Department of Fisheries. This development was accomplished by a diversion from the salted-cod production and also by a heavier catch of rosefish (ocean perch), plaice, and other flatfish which are marketed in filleted form. The growth in the catch of these fish contributed significantly to the increase in fillet production in the past two years.

The output of rosefish (ocean perch) fillets has increased from year to year in Newfoundland. It was 1.6 million pounds in 1947 and reached 9.5 million pounds in 1951. In Nova Scotia this production also increased by one million pounds for the same period.

In the past three years, the catch of Canadian plaice has grown significantly. It was 3.8 million pounds in 1949, 9.9 million pounds in 1950, and 20.8 million pounds in the past year. Offshore fishing units operating from Nova Scotia ports are mainly responsible for this increase. Plaice landings at Halifax in 1951 were above those of 1950 by 258 percent. The growth of the fillet industry, in the last five years, from cod and allied species, rosefish, and flatfish is illustrated in table.

The increase in the production of fresh and frozen fillets has been made possible by a steady modernization of plant facilities for the filleting, freezing, and storage of fishery products. Fresh-fish processing, freezing and cold-storage plants presently under construction or proposed in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland will further augment production capacity.

Type	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
	(million pounds)				
Maritimes & Quebec:					
Cod & allied species ..	46.7	44.7	36.1	46.3	30.6
Rosefish (ocean perch).	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.4
Flatfish	8.7	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.1
TOTAL	56.8	48.5	39.3	48.5	32.1
Newfoundland:					
Cod & haddock	20.5	25.6	19.2	23.4	13.0
Rosefish (ocean perch).	9.5	6.6	4.5	2.1	1.6
Flatfish	3.8	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.1
TOTAL	33.8	34.9	25.4	26.1	14.7
GRAND TOTAL	90.6	83.4	64.7	74.6	46.8

Some additional facilities and new plants have come into operation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There has been a notable development in northeastern New Brunswick

at Caraquet where filleting and freezing facilities--served by a growing fleet of small druggers--have been modernized; an increase in fresh fillet production has taken place in the Shippegan area; and a new filleting and freezing plant has come into operation at Dingwall, Cape Breton Island. In Prince Edward Island a filleting plant has been in operation for over a year at Souris.

A more substantial increase in plant capacity and in production of frozen fillets can be expected as a result of the developments currently under way at Louisburg and Petit de Grat, Cape Breton Island, where three large filleting and two freezing and cold-storage plants are under construction.

While the number of frozen fillet-processing plants in Newfoundland has remained fairly constant in recent years, there has been some expansion by way of additions and modernization in existing plant facilities at St. John's and at

Bonavista. Productive capacity will be increased significantly when four proposed new filleting and freezing plants are in operation. A new plant has been constructed at Fermeuse on the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula, and plans are under way for similar plants proposed for Placentia, Placentia Bay; Grand Bank, Fortune Bay; and Gaultois, Hermitage Bay.

The Canadian housewife has been more and more receptive to fresh and frozen fillets in late years and sales to the United States have also grown.

In 1951 exports of fillets originating from the Atlantic Coast were 69 million pounds, valued at C\$15 million, against 54 million pounds and C\$11 million during the preceding year.

Sales of all fresh and frozen products to the United States were valued at C\$53.3 million in 1951, compared with C\$49.7 million in 1950. All of this increase is attributable to the increased Atlantic Coast production of fillets and, in fact, mainly to the increased production of fillets in the Maritime Provinces. In Newfoundland the output of fillets was slightly less than in 1950, due to the failure of the haddock fishery.

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GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT PURCHASE CANADIAN CANNED SALMON IN 1952: Great Britain this year will not purchase any canned salmon from Canada, according to an announcement by the British Ministry of Food at Ottawa. About C\$6 million worth of canned salmon were purchased from Canada by Great Britain in 1950, and C\$6.7 million in 1951. These sales were vital to the British Columbia fishing industry, being the only significant purchases by the sterling market and the largest foreign contracts for the product.

The announcement by the British Ministry of Food that Britain's current cut back on dollar imports will include canned salmon is reported to be a heavy blow to the British Columbia salmon-canning industry. Proposals have been put forward whereby Canada would help Britain finance food purchases, but so far no such policy has been officially adopted.

An indication of the importance of the canned salmon industry to Canada is shown by the fact that the marketed value of British Columbia canned salmon was last reported at C\$63 million--over 70 percent of the value of all fisheries production in British Columbia.

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NOVA SCOTIA HALIBUT CATCH DROPPED IN 1951: The halibut catch in Nova Scotia dropped from 11.2 million pounds in 1950 to 7.6 million pounds in 1951. Inventories of frozen halibut were high at the outset of the fishing season and the price was less attractive than a year ago, reports the Canadian Department of Fisheries. In fact, over-all results for 1951 indicate that compared with the previous year the price to fishermen was down by 6 percent and the export price of the fresh product was down by 10 percent.

Sales of Atlantic halibut to the United States at \$1.4 million were about 50 percent less than in 1950.

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NEWFOUNDLAND INTERESTED IN SWEDISH FISHING VESSELS AND METHODS: Representatives from Newfoundland's fishing industry visited Sweden recently to study Swedish fishing vessels and fishing methods, a February 28 American consular dispatch from Goteborg reports.

The visit is part of an investigation being made by Newfoundland to improve its high-seas fishing methods. Norwegian vessels and fishing methods have been tried, but it appears that the Newfoundland experts are more in favor of the Swedish type of high-seas fishing vessels and the methods used by Swedish fishermen.

Interest shown by the Newfoundland representatives is so great that there is now under discussion a proposal to dispatch a modern Swedish high-seas fishing vessel, with a complete Swedish crew, to Newfoundland, to demonstrate Swedish fishing methods on the large cod banks. Newfoundland will pay half the costs of such an expedition.

An order for Swedish fishing vessels from Newfoundland is now very welcome, as the smaller yards will soon have completed the Russian contract for fishing vessels.

Should the negotiations with Newfoundland be successful, the smaller West Coast yards will be fully occupied for several years, as the Newfoundland order is expected to comprise vessels and equipment to a value of about ten million U. S. dollars.



Costa Rica

INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING FISHING INDUSTRY: Costa Rica has no fishing industry as such. The very small amount of fish required for the local market is caught by a few small boats off Puntarenas and Limon, states an April 8 American consular report from San Jose.

National interest in the fishing industry is centered on development of Puntarenas as a base for foreign-owned tuna boats, rehabilitation of the bait supply in local waters for tuna fishermen, development of the small tuna-packing plant there, and possible development of shrimp fishing in local waters.

The total 1951 tuna pack in Costa Rica's one plant amounted to 7,110 cases (about 178 metric tons, net weight). Exports of canned tuna in 1951, according to preliminary statistics, amounted to just over 9 tons gross weight (about 360 cases), valued at US\$11,677, and shipped chiefly to Venezuela, compared to 64 tons (about 2,560 cases), valued at US\$88,000, shipped chiefly to Venezuela and the Canal Zone in 1950.

Shipments of fresh-frozen tuna in 1951 (all to the United States) amounted to about 1,364 tons as compared to 4,486 tons in 1950. These shipments are re-exports of tuna frozen and trans-shipped at Puntarenas. The volume decrease reflects the decrease during the year in American tuna-fishing activities.



Ecuador

SHRIMP FISHERY TO BE DEVELOPED: In order to engage in shrimp fishing near the mouth of the Guayas River, an Ecuadoran company has been formed with private capital from the United States. A contract-concession was signed between the Ecuadoran Government and this firm on February 8, 1952.

The firm plans to supply the local demand for shrimp and to reduce the price of this item for the consumer, and will then freeze any excess supply for shipment to the United States. The firm has calculated that the minimum investment required will be approximately US\$5,000,000.



Iceland

TRAWLER SEAMEN'S LABOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: Crews manning 35 out of Iceland's operational fleet of 42 trawlers struck for higher pay and better working conditions from February 21 to March 7, 1952. The settlement which ended the dispute was considered to be a victory for the trawler seamen, since their most important demands were met fully or more than halfway, states a March 27 American consular dispatch from Reykjavik, Iceland. The major issues in the dispute, and the provisions of the settlement on each issue, are as follows:

1. Twelve-hour work day. Seamen were granted 12 hours off-duty daily when the trawlers are engaged in fishing for fresh fish for delivery iced to foreign markets. The seamen had gained the 12-hour day for other fishing operations as the result of a previous dispute in 1950, but had continued on a 16-hour work day when fishing for fish to be delivered fresh. Therefore, a 12-hour day applies to all fishing operations now.

2. Cost-of-living payment on minimum guaranteed wages. Cost-of-living compensation was granted in accordance with the current official "wage index," such as is received by other workers in Iceland. This brought an immediate increase of about 20 percent in guaranteed wages.

3. Bonus on salted-fish production. The bonus paid to each member of the crew for each metric ton of salted fish produced on board the trawlers was increased from I.kr.4.75 to 6.00 (29 to 37 U.S. cents). This is somewhat less than demanded by the seamen, but nevertheless represents a substantial raise.

4. Special bonus on salted-fish production outside Icelandic fishing grounds. A special 15 percent bonus on the new bonus of I.kr.6.00 (37 U.S.

cents) per ton will be paid to each man when the trawlers fish in distant waters. The special bonus was previously 10 percent of the salted-fish bonus of I.kr.4.75 (29 U.S. cents). However, as a concession to the trawler operators, the special bonus will no longer be paid if the fish is landed near the distant grounds instead of being landed in Iceland.

5. Bonus for quick-frozen fish and fish meal. Establishment of bonuses for quick-frozen fish and fish meal produced on board the trawlers was demanded. The new agreement provides for a bonus of I. kr.0.30 (2 U.S. cents) per man for each case (50-56 lbs.) of quick-frozen cod, and comparable bonuses for other types of quick-frozen fish. The bonus for fish meal will be I.kr.11.25 (69 U.S. cents) per man per metric ton when "iced-fishing" or fishing for ocean perch for reduction plants, and I.kr.5.00 (31 U.S. cents) per ton when "salted-fishing."

6. Bonus for cargo carried. A new bonus will be paid to each man when the trawlers carry cargoes on their return trips from foreign markets to Iceland. The bonus will be a share of the freight tariff received, amounting to 17 percent of the tariff after "iced-fishing" and 19 percent after "salted-fishing."

The agreement between seamen and operators also provides that the total catch bonus now allotted to a crew from sale of fresh fish on ice in foreign markets will be divided into 33 shares, instead of 31 as previously. There will thus be a slight reduction in the share for each man. The increase in shares is necessary because the trawlers are expected to require two additional seamen because of reduction in working hours. In addition, the special catch bonus for fish on ice will henceforth be paid only when the sales value of the catch exceeds £9,000 (U.S. \$25,000) rather than £8,000 (U.S. \$22,250) as previously.

Of the 35 trawlers involved in the strike, only 6 were actually laid up before the strike ended. The other trawlers were to be laid up as they returned to an Icelandic port but had not yet returned from abroad by the time the strike ended. It had been feared that a protracted trawler strike would have a very grave effect on Iceland's economy, since the trawlers constitute a major part of the nation's capital equipment. However, in view of the duration of the strike, the country's total fish catch was not appreciably affected.

There are indications that changes may take place in the near future in the disposition and marketing of the Icelandic trawler catch. These changes, however, would result from other considerations than those directly involved in the recent strike. In view of growing unemployment, Icelandic business and labor circles have been calling for greater landings by Icelandic trawlers in domestic ports for processing by local plants. In past years, a large part of the trawler catch has been delivered fresh on ice in the United Kingdom and, to a much smaller degree, in West Germany. Many people feel that it would be desirable to divert as much of the catch as possible to local quick-freezing, salting, and reduction plants, in order to afford greater employment to local labor and to make it possible to market the fish in the most highly processed state feasible under current market conditions. It has been pointed out, for example, that the average annual production of local freezing plants is only a small fraction of their total capacity. It is possible that Icelandic trawlers will be used to deliver new species and greater quantities of fish to the freezing plants, but local producers will insist on precautions to preserve the high reputation which Icelandic frozen fish now enjoys. In the past, fish landed by trawlers for quick-freezing in domestic plants has been limited largely to ocean perch and cod.



Iran

CASPIAN FISHERIES CONCESSION TO RUSSIA EXPIRES THIS YEAR: Several news reports have appeared recently in various foreign publications regarding the Caspian Fisheries Concession granted to the U.S.S.R. by the Government of Iran. This agreement is scheduled to expire the latter part of this year. An influential Iranian weekly (Tehran-Mossavar) recently had an article on the renewal of this concession. According to the article Mosadeq originally opposed concession in Majlis and now believes time is opportune to "systematically overthrow foreign imperialist influence." The paper accuses Russians of fabricating data and never furnishing a true statement of sales proceeds. However, reports indicate that there is no indication that the Russians intend to leave when the concession expires and Soviet sources maintain Iran has no right to deprive the U.S.S.R. of the fisheries when the agreement is terminated. Iranian Government sources refute this and state that the U.S.S.R. cannot prevent Iran from exercising sovereign rights.

Sturgeon and caviar are the main products of this Caspian fisheries concession. However, it seems that should the concession not be renewed, U.S.S.R. may still be considered as the principal buyer provided sales are at international rates of exchange, which is not the case now under the present concession agreement.

Japan

CANNED AND FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES RESTRICTED: A quota restriction on exports of canned and frozen tuna to the United States has been put into effect by the Japanese Government, states an April 14 dispatch from the U.S. Political Advisor in Tokyo. The quota year runs from April 1, 1952, through March 31, 1953.

The quota plan follows:

Canned Tuna:

Annual quota for April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953--1,000,000 cases to be allocated as follows:

- a. 80 percent of this quantity to packers on the basis of each packer's average of exports for the past three years.
- b. 10 percent to be allocated equally to all packers.
- c. 10 percent to be allocated to packers when they have completed shipment of quantities allocated in accordance with a and b.

Frozen Tuna:

Annual quota for April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953--12,000 metric tons to be allocated as follows:

- a. 50 percent of this total to be allocated to exporters on the basis of each exporter's average over the past three years.
- b. 50 percent to be allocated to exporters with priority to:

Plan 1:

- (a) Exporters who have completed contracts but who have not shipped goods but who have tuna to their account in storage and ready for delivery.
- (b) Exporters who have contracts but who have no fish to their own account in storage but who have contracts with cold-storage warehouses to supply fish.

Plan 2:

- (a) Allocation to exporters whose terms of contract may not require fish to be in storage.
- (b) Where only letter of credit has been established and no specific agreements of contract for delivery.

Fifty percent of the 12,000 tons of frozen tuna will be allocated on an annual basis. The remaining 50 percent will be allocated on a quarterly basis. The Government has not fixed the quota amounts by quarters but is expected to do so in the near future.

Shipments which have been made during the month of April 1952 will be credited against the allocations for the year.

Allocation will be authorized by export permits in accordance with the export permit system stipulated in the existing Export Trade Control Ordinance.

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OCEAN FISHERY COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST IN RESTRICTING JAPANESE FISHING OPERATIONS: A Commission composed of representatives of government and industry, whose duty it will be to assist the Government in carrying out temporary restrictions on Japanese fishing operations, has been set up through action of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Japanese Fisheries Agency informed the United States Mission in Tokyo of this action on March 27.

The Commission has been formed to aid in carrying out the provisions of Prime Minister Yoshida's letter of February 7, 1951, to United States Ambassador Dulles, regarding temporary restrictions on Japanese fishing operations. The Commission will act as advisers to the Government in applying restrictions to the fisheries for salmon, halibut, herring, sardines, and tuna, in the waters of the Eastern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. In addition, the Commission will assist in an advisory capacity in negotiations of fisheries treaties or agreements between the Japanese Government and other countries.



Mexico

MAZATLAN SHRIMP FISHERIES ACTIVITIES DECREASE: Mazatlan freezing plant activities decreased considerably during March this year as a result of the closing of the fishing season for that month, states an April 7 American consular report from that area. Shrimp boats have returned from Salina Cruz after having had fair success in their shrimp fishing out of the latter port. Some shrimp was exported directly to the United States from Salina Cruz. One plant transported the equivalent of five cars of shrimp to Mazatlan by plane for processing.

The Banco Comercial del Pacifico, S. A., is making arrangements with headquarters in Mexico City to make new loans to independent boat owners, who have been fortunate in not losing their boats to their creditors. Fishing in northwestern waters was resumed on April 7, and freezing-plant owners and fishermen are again optimistic regarding shrimp-fishing prospects.

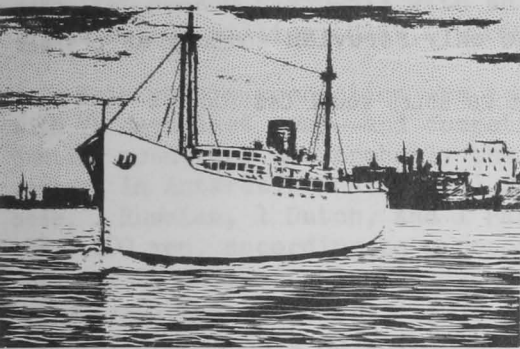


Norway

LOFOTEN COD FISHERIES YIELD BELOW AVERAGE: Notwithstanding record high participation and modern gear, the annual cod fisheries in the Lofoten waters of North Norway yielded below average results, according to the Norwegian Information Service in an April 24 news release. By the time the season closed (just before Easter) fishermen had landed a total of 78,589 metric tons of cod, as against 108,000 tons last year. Main reasons for the disappointing catch were rough weather and the fact that the cod this year stayed deeper in the water than usual.

Purse-seiners accounted for 37,800 tons, or nearly half of the total catch, though they were on the fishing grounds only about a month. Jiggers had a very good season, but long-liners did poorly. Many of the fishing boats are towards the latter part of April headed for Finnmark province, where fishing was scheduled to start.

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CANNED FISH EXPORT DRIVE ON U. S. MARKET PLANNED: There is increasing concern among Norwegian canned-fish producers and exporters over British and Australian import restrictions, states an American Embassy dispatch from Oslo dated April 25. The most positive attack on the slump in Norwegian canned fish exports appears to be in the form of an intensified export drive on the United States market. Plans for the drive are in process and it will be officially opened in the United States on May 17 (Norway's National Day).

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WHALE OIL PRICES: The Norwegian whaling companies have sold 6,000 tons of whale oil to Denmark at 2,400 Norwegian kroner a ton, and 9,000 tons to Sweden at 1,740 Swedish kroner a ton, according to The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review of February 1952.

The price in both cases corresponds to £120 (US\$333.60) a long ton. Last year the British Ministry of Food paid £100 (US\$280) a ton for British and Norwegian whale oil, and in 1949 £80 (US\$224) per ton. This winter the Ministry has paid £110 (US\$305.80) a ton for the British Antarctic expedition's whale oil, but no sales agreement has yet been concluded with Norwegian expeditions.

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WHALE MEAT WIDELY ACCEPTED IN UNITED STATES: Introduced in the United States only last year, Norwegian whale meat has already met with wide acceptance by some of the Nation's finest restaurants, states the Norwegian Information Service in an April 24 news release.

Surveys indicate that there is a potential market for about 10 million pounds of whale meat in the United States. So far the main problem has been supply rather than demand. However, one of the main exporters hopes to increase his exports to the U. S. to about 5 million pounds in 1952.

The whale meat exported to the United States is deep-frozen and distributed in handy cartons. A good whale steak, enough for three persons, retails at 85 to 90 cents. It compares favorably with beef tenderloin.



Peru

PERUVIAN WHALING INTERESTS RECEIVE GOVERNMENT AID: A governmental credit of 1,000,000 soles (about US\$65,400) is to be extended to Peruvian whaling interests over a period of four years, reports the April 5 issue of The Fishing News, a British fishery periodical. The Peruvian public has come to accept whale meat, and the credit is considered, therefore, to come within the framework of the national plan for increasing food production.

The entire amount has been allocated to the only Peruvian company at present engaged in whaling activities.

NOTE: CONVERTED ON BASIS OF FREE RATE OF EXCHANGE: 15.28 SOLES EQUAL US\$1.00.



Tanganyika

FISHERIES WORTH DEVELOPING: The fishing possibilities of Tanganyika's inland and coastal fisheries are worth developing according to a statement issued by Dr. C. F. Hickling, Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the colonies, reports the American Consulate at Dar es Salaam. The statement was made after a tour of the Territory's fisheries.

Fishing prospects for the coast of Tanganyika were reasonably good but they needed fostering, continues the statement. It was pointed out that the necessary advice and example was being given by the Government. As an example of the Government's cooperation, it was pointed out that a sea fishing vessel had started a trial fishing program which would extend along the entire Tanganyika coast. The Department of Agriculture was planning to start a similar experiment on Lake Tanganyika in a few months time. These vessels will explore the possibilities and make biological research into the habits, migration, and distribution of the sea fish, leading to an estimate of the possible production of fish from the sea.

An aspect of the Department of Agriculture's work which was beginning to pass the experimental stage was the fish farm, and it was expected that there would be further developments in this line in the next year or so in several localities.

The possibility of several large estates producing fish for their workers on their own fish farm is seen by the Fisheries Advisor. He stressed, however, that a fish farm had its limitations and usually cannot compete where there was an abundant natural supply of fish. In addition, there had to be an adequate supply of food for fish farms.

A discussion of fish farming with a representative of one of the leading commercial firms at Dar es Salaam, which was interested in promoting this type of business, brought out the fact that a very large demand for fish exists among employers of large groups of people. It was also learned that the initial investment was relatively low, the turn-over large, and the profit quite high.

Fish stocked are the native Tilapia, which though they have many advantages also have some disadvantages in that they tend to breed prematurely in the ponds and seldom grow to a large size. It was learned that the fish pounds can be fished at three- or four-month intervals.



Union of South Africa

WHALING FLEET OUTPRODUCES OTHER FLEETS: For the second season (1951-52) running, the South African whaling fleet has captured the "blue riband" of the Antarctic whaling season with a total production of more than 30,000 metric tons of whale and sperm oil, valued at more than £3 million (US\$8,310,000). Only one South African firm engages in Antarctic whaling. The entire output has been bought by the British Ministry of Food. This same company's fleet held the record last season (1950-51) with an output of 27,000 tons of whale and sperm oil, valued at £27 million (US\$7,479,000).

This year's production was completed in a short season--64 days as compared with 78 days last year--and competition among the expeditions of the seven whale-hunting countries was probably the strongest ever. A total of 19 factoryships engaged in Antarctic whaling: 1 South African, 3 British, 10 Norwegian, 2 Japanese, 1 Russian, 1 Dutch, and 1 Panamanian. With these there were 280 catchers and 9,000 men, according to a report from Johannesburg published in the April 19 issue of Canadian Foreign Trade.



United Kingdom

NEW "FISH FINDERS" TO BE USED BY BRITISH TRAWLERS: A new type fish-indicating sounder (a German developed "fish lens") will shortly be used by British fishing trawlers, states the March 8 issue of Fish Trades Gazette, a British periodical. An international marine communication company has announced that they have acquired sole rights for the new device in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries.

The new type of "fish finder" employs a cathode-ray tube, similar to those used in radar and television, and records the presence of fish in the form of a light on the face of the tube. Once the presence of fish beneath a vessel has been established, the "fish lens" can be focused on a horizontal stratum of water 45 feet in depth, ignoring the empty water above and below the fish. The instrument has a maximum indicating depth of 1,800 feet.

"With a little experience in interpreting the scan, the size of an impending haul can be estimated, as well as the direction of the center of the shoal, where fish are usually the thickest," says the company.

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KIPPER EXPORT PROJECT LOSES MONEY IN FIRST YEAR: The plan to export quick-frozen Scottish kippers to the United States cost the British taxpayer £32,000 (US\$88,960) in the first year, according to The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review of February 1952. This is the amount of loans granted by the Herring Marketing Fund to British Kipper Exporters Ltd., to meet losses on the first year's work. Accounts of the Herring Marketing Fund express the view that despite this loss valuable experience has been gained in investigating the market.

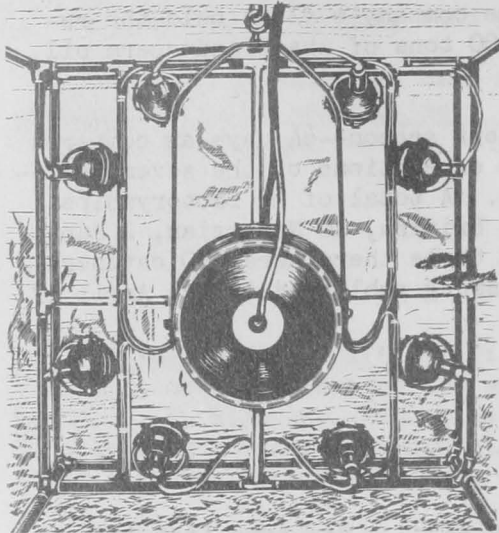
More than £297,000 (US\$825,660) of the £1,820,178 (US\$5,060,095) granted to the Marketing Fund went to provide working capital for the extension of the Herring Board's meal and oil schemes.

The total figure included amounts spent on new freezing experiments, kippering, and canning.

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SUBMARINE CAMERA DEVELOPED: The development of a new submarine camera which will be useful in locating good commercial fishing grounds was announced in the February 16 issue of the London Manchester Guardian.

The problem of finding out what constitutes a good commercial fishing ground has been simplified, in shallow water, by the invention of a new type of submarine camera by a member of the Plymouth Marine Biology staff, Dr. H. G. Vevers. The camera takes a series of photographs of meter-square areas of the sea floor from which it is possible to discover the tracts and burrows and sometimes the actual invertebrate creatures themselves which live on the sea bed.



ALTHOUGH DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE DESCRIBED IN THIS ARTICLE, THE SKETCH SHOWS A TYPE OF UNDERWATER CAMERA DEVELOPED BY AN OUTSTANDING EUROPEAN COMPANY. THIS IS A REAR VIEW OF THE DEVICE, WHICH IS REMOTELY CONTROLLED. CAMERA IS ENCLOSED BY A SPECIAL PRESSURE CASE. THE LIGHTING GANTRY IS ADJUSTABLE. FOR DOWNWARD VERTICAL SHOTS, THE GANTRY AND CAMERA CASE CAN BE SWUNG THROUGH 90° ON THE TRUNNION.

sea bed a switch is driven upwards and the camera takes the first picture on a roll of 35mm. high-speed film. When this happens a buzzer rings in the control box on the ship and the crew haul the apparatus a few feet off the bottom and drop it again for the next picture as the ship drifts down wind. The result is a strip similar in principle to the sampling methods used by botanists in the survey of land vegetation.

The apparatus has been used at depths of from fifty to eighty meters (164-262 feet) in inshore waters and offshore trawling grounds.

