



FOREIGN

Belgium

INTERNATIONAL FISH EXHIBIT: An international conference and exposition of the fishing industry was held June 21-30, 1952, at Heist-aan-Zee, Belgium. The main purpose of the conference was to formulate plans to improve the fisheries industry in Belgium and to encourage greater consumption of fish. The past three years the fishermen of Belgium have had extremely difficult times due to the relatively small catch and to low prices which the fishermen have received for their fish, reports a July 25 American Embassy report from Brussels.

IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY PLANNED: Fishing grounds are long distances away from Belgium, frequently requiring around 15 days for the trip. By the time the fish reach the markets, especially those away from the seashore, the fish are of inferior quality. Therefore, an organization was founded to assist the fishermen in improving their equipment and modernizing their fishing fleet. Special emphasis will be given to refrigeration of the ships and modernizing equipment of the ships' holds so that the fish will be in better condition when they are landed.

The organization will also aim at assisting to modernize the transportation, handling, and distribution of the fish in Belgium. It is intended that nine modern shops will be installed for selling fish in each of the provinces. These will be demonstration shops to encourage larger distribution of fish by providing better quality at lower prices to the consumers. At the present time there are said to be about 17,000 fish peddlers, most of whom operate with carts. The fish shops are mainly in the large cities but even these are seldom equipped with proper refrigeration and modern equipment.

As a result of the poor equipment of the fishermen, the long distances to the fishing grounds, and the old-fashioned means of distribution, the quality of the fish is poor and fish consumption in Belgium is very low. Another factor which discourages consumption is the high prices which the consumers must pay. In this respect, the Belgium Director of the Bureaux Techniques de Documentation de la Pêche du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Poisson pointed out that the spread between the price received by the fishermen and the price paid by the consumer is far too large. One example mentioned was the price of 4 francs per kilogram (about $\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. cent per pound) for whiting which the fishermen received as against 20 francs per kilogram (little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. cents per pound) paid by the consumer. This could be reduced considerably by eliminating the small peddlers and modernizing the shops.

As one of the first steps in the program of improving the fishing industry, it is planned that a request will be made to the Government for a grant of 150 million francs (about US\$429,000) to modernize the fishing fleet and for 15 million francs (US\$42,900) for refrigeration for a fish auction market. Also committees have been established to provide free technical advice to the fishermen and distributors.



Canada

FILLETING PLANTS PROJECTED FOR NEWFOUNDLAND: The construction of a new filleting and fish-meal plant is planned for Placentia, a June 25 American consular dispatch from St. John's reports. Initial construction is expected to begin within the next two months. When fully completed, the plant will have cost in the neighborhood of C\$700,000, of which C\$350,000 will represent a loan from the Provincial Government. One dragger will be operated at the outset, with additions to the fleet planned later. Long-line fishing, it is expected, will be developed along with other fishing methods. Production is expected to start early in 1953. Between 75 and 100 employees, both men and women, will be on the payroll at wages and salaries "in line with whatever recognized scale may be in effect." United States capital (amount not revealed) will be invested in this plant by a Boston fishery firm which will become shareholders and act as a marketing outlet in the United States.

Another filleting plant is also planned for Placentia. According to best sources of information, another Boston fishery firm is beginning negotiations for a filleting and fish-freezing plant at Marystown (Placentia Bay), but little or no construction work on this plant has been started to date. Balanced operations are envisaged, handling many types of fish, with catches to be supplied by fishermen-owned fishing craft. The plant does not now intend to operate its own vessels, according to reports, and would appear to be the only large firm in the province to operate wholly on fish purchased from independent fishermen.

A leading businessman of Marystown, recently returned from the United States, told the press that he had found in that country widespread interest in the development of Newfoundland's fresh-frozen fish industry, and that American investors were "anxious and willing" to make investments in Newfoundland filleting plants but were presently reluctant to do so because of the severity of Canadian federal fishery regulations. The businessman "hoped that federal officials would take appropriate steps to enable United States financiers to pour their capital into the development of the Province's fisheries.

Work has just begun on a filleting and fish-meal plant to be erected and operated at Grand Bank by a St. John's fishery firm. Grand Bank is the center and largest outfitting port for Newfoundland's deep-sea fishing fleet. A member of the firm advises that the plant should be in operation in a year's time; approximately 150 men and women will be employed. It cannot be learned that any United States capital is involved.



Colombia

TUNA-FISHING VENTURE NOT SUCCESSFUL: A firm, founded by Colombia's semi-official Industrial Development Corporation for the purpose of exploiting the fishery resources of Colombia's Caribbean and Pacific coasts, purchased three 100-foot tuna-fishing boats in order to go into the tuna-fishing business on a comparatively large scale. However, the firm has consistently shown losses since its foundation in 1946, and the Industrial Development Corporation now thinks that it might have been a bit over-enthusiastic in its plans for the firm's expansion, an April 21 American consular dispatch from Bogota reports.

The company now wishes to sell one of the tuna boats and to enter into an agreement with an American firm to come into the company on a partnership basis

or to charter the boats outright and possibly to operate a fish-canning factory, the machinery for which is now arriving in Buenaventura for installation in that city.



German Federal Republic

AMERICAN TRAWLERS TO BE RETURNED TO U. S.: The remaining 11 of 12 United States fishing trawlers furnished to the Federal Republic of Germany on a charter basis under the authority of the Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill of 1949 are scheduled to be returned by the German fishing industry to the United States Government for final disposition. The decision to return these vessels to the Department of the Army via HICOG was made after it was determined that the German fishing industry had reached a position whereby these trawlers were no longer required.

Present arrangements call for the withdrawal of these fishing vessels from the German fleet and return to United States Government control in three transfers. The first transfer of four vessels was expected to take place on August 15, 1952; four more on September 1, 1952; and the remaining three trawlers on September 20, 1952.

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EXPLORATORY TRAWLER FISHING OFF GREENLAND SUCCESSFUL: After 23 days of exploratory fishing off Greenland's west coast and in Davis Strait, two German trawlers returned to Germany with full loads and much valuable data, according to Fiskaren (July 16), a Norwegian trade paper.

Despite the limited time devoted to fishing because of the other technical objectives, the vessels filled their holds with over 250 metric tons of cod and a large quantity of ocean perch (rosefish).

The exploratory fishing was successful in all respects. The material and information collected will be analyzed and upon the results will depend eventual further German participation in the trawl fishery off West Greenland.

The German vessels reported meeting many English, Icelandic, Norwegian, Faroese, Danish, and Portuguese fishing craft. The Portuguese had three large vessels with crews of 82 men each. A total of 62 cutters and schooners were reported based on Greenland.

The scientific head of the expedition expressed surprise at finding individual haddock and pollock in the trawl. He was of the opinion that trawlers would be able to fish in Greenland waters with ordinary trawl gear until late in the year. Only drift ice would be a problem. Radar contributed to the good results of the present expedition. Without radar it would have been difficult to trawl because of the numerous drifting icebergs.

A German trawler, which originally intended to fish outside the four-mile boundary off southern Iceland, has gone to Greenland instead.

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TRAWLER FLEET DECREASES: During the first quarter of 1952, the Western German trawler fleet decreased from 216 to 206, according to a June 6 American con-

lar report from Bremerhaven. Nine trawlers were scrapped, three were sold abroad, and one (the 443-ton Bremerhaven trawler Thor) sank in a storm in the North Sea. The newly-built trawler Bonn was put into operation, one trawler was bought from Belgium, and one former German trawler was bought back from France.



Germany (Russian Zone)

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY: The economic plan formulated by the East German authorities calls for an 84.9 percent increase in fish production for East Germany during 1952. Representatives of the West German fishing industry were skeptical of the ability of the East German fishing industry to meet this goal but considered the pronouncement significant as an indication of state interest in the development of the East German fishing industry, states a June 6 American consular dispatch from Bremerhaven.

The new East German 1,050-ton trawler ROS-202 went out on its first fishing voyage in the latter part of March, fishing in the North Sea and Barents Sea. The Soviet Zone state fishing industry continued its shipbuilding program with plans for 36 luggers and 15 trawlers to be built during 1952. The trawlers were all to be of 1,000 gross tons or more in size. Four high-sea luggers were completed during the first quarter of 1952; and the first fish-meal and fish-oil factory in the Soviet Zone began operations.



Hong Kong

OPERATION OF A WHOLESALE FISH MARKET: A wholesale market in Kowloon handles both fish and vegetables. This is representative of the Government fish and vegetable wholesale markets developed in the Colony. The products handled are collected from the fishermen and farmers by the market's vessels and trucks. They are brought to the market where they are unloaded, sorted, weighed, sold by a market auctioneer to local buyers, and distributed by market trucks to local hawkers and stores. For these services a commission of 6 percent of the sales price is charged the fishermen and 15 percent to the farmers.

The fish are brought in by both junk and truck and unloaded on the dock where the market's staff sorts them by type and size into baskets up to 29 catties in weight (47 pounds). A triplicate receipt is made out which indicates seller, type of fish, weight, sales prices, and buyer. This is sent to the accounting office where records are kept for the buyers and sellers registered with the market. Buyers are required to keep a certain deposit with the market, and when this runs out during the selling, the buyer is notified so that he may renew his credit. Likewise, a quick accounting is made of the day's sales, so that the fisherman may get his money the same day that his boat is unloaded. The market also advances loans to the fishermen at low rates of interest which are promptly repaid.

The officials are constantly seeking out new means of improving the service and technique of the market. A fence has now been erected to separate the buyers from the fish while they are being sorted and a system of pens is being extended through which the baskets of fish will be passed to keep the fishermen on the sides during the auctioneering. Some sort of conveyor belt will be introduced

later which would convey the fish from the hold, past the graders, and to the auctioneering space.

Two important advantages have been derived from this cooperative market arrangement. One is that the farmer and the fisherman get a fair price for their produce and the middleman's profit is eliminated. The farmer and the fisherman are able to watch the price by maintaining an agent among the buyers who can bid and can authorize the withdrawal of the produce if the price falls too low. The market officials state that in the second place this is one of the only markets in the world where there has been no appreciable rise in prices in the last five years. The additional cost which the consumer has to pay is added by the retailer to meet his increasing expenses.

The market also handles fish and vegetables which are imported from Kwangtung in China. It is stated that the rural banks keep an up-to-date list of the prices being charged in these markets and require the exporters to deposit about 80 percent of the expected proceeds before being given permission to export their products, which are principally fresh-water fish, and certain vegetables. The local fishermen sometimes find it worth while to take their lower-grade fish to China where they get higher prices and better rice, but to bring their higher grades of fish to Hong Kong where they can buy other commodities. The South China authorities have also borrowed the idea of the fish and vegetable market and have set up a similar organization in South China. The manager is a former manager of one of the local cooperative markets and he has introduced the entire procedure down to the same receipt form.

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FISHERIES RESEARCH UNIT AT HONG KONG UNIVERSITY: Under the terms of the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, the British Colonial Office made loans and grants to British territories in Southeast Asia during April 1951-March 1952, according to the Singapore Standard (July 6) and as reported by the American consulate at Singapore. Among the grants was one for £38,000 (US\$106,000) to Hong Kong for establishing a fisheries research unit at the Hong Kong University.



Iceland

BRITISH PROTEST ICELANDIC TERRITORIAL WATERS REGULATIONS: The United Kingdom has lodged several protests against the Icelandic territorial waters regulations promulgated by the latter country on March 19, 1952.

On June 18, the British Charge d'Affaires in Reykjavik presented a note to the Icelandic Foreign Minister, in reply to the Icelandic note of May 12, which was itself in reply to a British note of May 2, 1952, protesting against the Icelandic territorial waters regulations.

The British note of June 18 rejected the Icelandic claim that there had been prior consultation with the British before the regulations of March 19, 1952, were promulgated; rejected the Icelandic claim of the validity of the new base line closing off Faxa Bay; and rejected the Icelandic claim on the invalidity of the 3-mile rule in International Law. The British reserved "the right to claim compensation from the Icelandic Government for any interference with British fishing vessels in waters which in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government are high seas" a June 19 American Consular dispatch from Reykjavik reports.

There is an inference in the clause quoted above that British fishing vessels may be advised by the British Government to ignore that part of the new Icelandic prohibited fishing zone which is not recognized by the United Kingdom. This would include the zone between the new Icelandic 4-mile limit and the 3-mile limit accepted by the British around the entire coast of Iceland; also an area at the opening of Faxa Bay, where the British do not accept the new Icelandic base line.

There have thus far been no instances of any fishing vessels, Icelandic or foreign, caught in violation of the new Icelandic regulations, which became effective on May 15, 1952.

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BRITISH TRAWLER ARRESTED IN NEW RESTRICTED ZONE: A British trawler was arrested off the northwest coast of Iceland by that country's coast guard cutter on July 16, reports the July 19 issue of The Fishing News, a British fishery periodical. The trawler was accused of fishing inside Iceland's new fishing zone demarcation line.

This was the first arrest of a British trawler within the territorial waters boundary established for fishing recently by Iceland. It was reported that the case went before a court at Reykjavik for immediate hearing and the skipper of the vessel was fined £1,970 (about US\$5,500).

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GROUND FISH OFFAL MARKET DEVELOPED IN U. S.: The Icelandic fishing industry, according to local newspaper reports, has begun to utilize groundfish offal as an export article. The offal brings a good price in the United States where it is used in the manufacture of glue. The groundfish offal to be exported is separated by special machinery and salted. The skins are packed separately and exported in 110-pound sacks, according to the April 24 issue of Fiskets Gang.



India

TRANSPLANTING OF PEARL OYSTERS UNSUCCESSFUL: Live pearl oysters were flown from the Persian Gulf to Madras in October 1950 by the Assistant Director of Madras Fisheries for use in research and experimental work and in an effort to revive pearl fishing in Madras State. These 800 live pearl oysters were placed in the Gulf of Mannar, between continental India and Ceylon, reports a January 3 American consular dispatch from Madras. All of these oysters died due to their inability to adjust to conditions prevailing in the Gulf of Mannar.

Pearl oysters thrive in the Persian Gulf, but have been rare in the Gulf of Mannar in recent years, states the Deputy Director of Madras Fisheries.



Irish Free State

NEW FISHERIES LEGISLATION: Sea Fisheries Bill Passed: The Sea Fisheries Bill, 1952 has been enacted by both houses of the Oireachtas (Irish Parliament), states an April 30 American Embassy report from Dublin. The Sea Fisheries Bill, 1952, introduced into the Irish Parliament on February 13, reiterated with but few minor changes the terms of the Sea Fisheries Bill, 1950. The earlier bill did not pass. The new bill aims at the reorganization of existing sea fishery associations in order to protect small fishermen working close to shore. It retails considerable official control over the industry, by establishing a new Board (An Bord Iascaigh Mhara) with members to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture (who is also Minister of Fisheries).

Fishermen themselves will be organized in a new association (An Comhlachas Iascaigh Mhara), replacing the Irish Sea Fisheries Association which has existed since 1931. Membership in the second new organization will also be open to the fish distributors. The bill makes financial provision for the new bodies and allows for interest-bearing loans from the Central Fund, up to £500,000 (US\$1,400,000), to be administered by the Government-appointed control body (An Bord Iascaigh Mhara).

The new 6-man Board (An Bord Iascaigh Mhara), set up under the act as a new controlling part-time body with greater powers than the former Association which it replaces, was recently appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. The membership consists of a member of the Fisheries Branch, Department of Agriculture, as chairman, and representatives of provincial fisheries interests. Through the Board, official controls will be exercised over fisheries. It will operate large boats in areas where small inshore boats cannot go, and will regulate the landing and sale of fish.

Salmon Fisheries in Lough Foyle Under Government Control: The Foyle Fisheries (No. 2) Bill, 1951, recently passed by both houses of the Oireachtas (Irish Parliament) provides for the joint acquisition by the Governments of Ireland and Northern Ireland of the valuable salmon fisheries in Lough Foyle. This new bill, which parallels similar legislation introduced into the Northern Ireland Parliament, supersedes a bill introduced by the former. This legislation is expected to eliminate rather extensive poaching activities, which were made possible through divided responsibility in those waters. Fishing rights are to be purchased for £100,000 (US\$280,000), in equal shares, by both Governments from a body known as the "Irish Society" which held them for centuries, and following acquisition, will be administered by a joint board representing both parts of Ireland.

The concluding ceremony attending the joint purchase of the Foyle fisheries took place in Dublin on April 8.

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NEW COLD-STORAGE AND FISH-MEAL PLANT: A cold-storage and fish-meal factory, established by the former Sea Fisheries Association at Killybegs, Donegal, is expected to be in production in a few months, according to an April 30 report. Machinery for making fish meal has reached Ireland from Germany, while the cold-storage equipment has already been installed. Cheap grades of fish (in combination with sprats and other fish to insure that the oil content of the meal will not exceed 8 percent) will be converted into animal feedstuffs. This factory is being established as a pilot plant at one of the leading Irish fishing centers.



Japan

CANNED CRAB MEAT CHECK PRICES: On exports of canned crab meat to the United States and Canada, the Japanese Government recently announced the following check prices. These prices are for meat packed in crab no. 2 can (7 oz.), 4 dozen cans to the case, f.o.b., and are in effect July 1-December 31, 1952, reports an American Embassy report from Tokyo dated July 14.

Kind	Grade	Price Per Case ^{3/}	Kind	Grade	Price Per Case ^{3/}
King Crab ^{1/}	Fancy	US\$ 24.00	King Crab ^{2/}	Choice	US\$ 18.00
King Crab ^{1/}	Fair	22.50	Hair Crab	Choice	15.00
King Crab ^{1/}	Passed	19.50			

^{1/} PARALITHODES TILESIIUS.

^{2/} PARALITHODES BREVIPIES, BRANDT.

^{3/} A) 25 CENTS HIGHER PER 2 DOZEN IF PACKED IN PAPER BOX.

B) IF CANS ARE TO BE LABELED, AN EXTRA CHARGE OF 15 CENTS PER 4 DOZEN WILL BE MADE.

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MEETING ON JAPANESE FISHERIES POLICIES AND PROGRAMS: A meeting between a top-ranking official of the Japanese Government and leaders of the Japanese fishing industry was held on July 23 in Tokyo to discuss Japanese Post-Treaty fisheries policies and programs. As reported in the Japanese press (Nihon Keizai, July 24), Minister Kozen Hirokawa, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (which includes the Fisheries Agency), met with about 40 leaders "representing financial and marine industrial circles, in addition to scholars, experts, and governors of prefectures where the aquatic industry is thriving," an American Embassy dispatch from Tokyo points out.

Minister Hirokawa's speech was summed up as follows:

"1. Although our aquatic industry has been restored to some 80 to 90 percent of the prewar level, there is as yet considerable room for development of our ocean fishery which, in prewar years, accounted for one-third of world-wide marine production. In this respect, I am glad to say that with the abolition of the MacArthur Line, our fishermen started salmon and trout fishing operations in the Northern Pacific Ocean, bonito and tuna in the Southern Pacific Ocean, trawling in the South China Sea, etc. From next year, we would like to start crab fishing under the motherboat system and drag-net fishing in the Northern Pacific Ocean.

"2. As measures for small and medium-scale fishing industrialists and other minor fishermen, we deem it essential to carry out further rationalization of their enterprises. The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry is now contemplating to adopt a system of credit funds for the fishery industry.

"3. To preserve natural resources of marine products, it is necessary for the Government to take such measures as reduction or reconditioning of fishing craft. In addition, it is of high importance to conduct positive surveys of natural marine resources."

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FISHERY CIRCLES CONCERNED OVER TUNA EXPORT SITUATION: "Fishery circles are growing anxious over the anticipated lull in tuna export to the United States in the next six months, reports Nihon Keizai," according to an item in the Japanese press (Kyodo, July 31) as reported by an American Embassy dispatch from Tokyo.

"Japan has already exported more than 11,000 tons of the 12,000-ton frozen tuna export goal for the United States. The speedy export has been due to the favorable albacore catch in June.

"Fishery circles, therefore, fear that spearfish catches (which include tuna) to be brought back soon from equatorial waters and albacore to be taken after November will not find their way abroad. These fish do not sell well in domestic markets.

"The only ray of hope is for the United States to increase Japanese tuna import, with spearfish catch in the United States this year expected to reach only half the usual amount.

"Japanese frozen tuna exports to the United States aggregated 16,000 tons last year. The export volume this year, however, was kept down to 12,000 tons because of the United States' plan for higher tariff on imported tuna," the news report says.

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THREE-WAY TRADING IN TUNA EXPORTS BEING INVESTIGATED: The Japanese Government is investigating whether frozen tuna is being shipped from Japan to the United States via Canada to by-pass the Japanese limitation on tuna exports to the United States. This investigation was reported in the Japanese press (Suisan Tsushin, July 28) and confirmed by an official of the Government, a July 31 American Embassy dispatch from Tokyo states.

Japanese regulations specify quotas and check prices on exports of fresh and frozen tuna to the United States. Regulations on frozen tuna do not presently apply to Canada. Check prices on canned tunado apply both to the United States and Canada. The Government (Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry--the latter includes the Fisheries Agency) and the tuna industry have been aroused over recent reports that shipments of tuna were being earmarked for the United States by three-way trading; Japanese firm to Canadian firm, hence to an American firm.

The newspaper report states in part: "At the time when we are particularly concerned about the disposition of the balance of 12,000 tons, the maximum export quantity on frozen tuna, and 10,900 tons already shipped, a Canadian company is reported to have contracted for 1,000 to 2,000 tons of frozen tuna to be shipped to Vancouver and the company applied for a license to ship 500 tons. MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry) did not accept it, but referred the matter to the Canadian Embassy and is investigating the actual status."

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EXPORT PERMITS REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS: Canned crab, salmon, salmon trout, and oysters have been designated by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry as items requiring permission to export. Controls have been imposed on these products in order to prevent possible dumping on certain markets, according to a June 25 Tokyo report quoted by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in its publication Foreign Trade (July 19, 1952).

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NORTH PACIFIC MOTHERSHIP WHALING OPERATIONS: The licensing of North Pacific mothership whaling operations were announced by the Japanese Fisheries Agency on July 8, according to an American Embassy dispatch of that date from Tokyo. The

operations will consist of one mothership (Baikal Maru, 4,744 gross tons), 4 catcher boats, and 8 carriers. The goal is 350 baleen whales. The area of operations will be the high seas north of 46° N. latitude in the North Pacific, including the Bering Sea. The period of operations will be July 15-September 30.

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ALBACORE TUNA LANDINGS AND EX-VESSEL PRICES: Approximately 26,063 metric tons of "summer" albacore tuna were landed in Japan in May and June this year

(May 3,883 tons, June 22,180 tons), according to a special survey of the leading tuna ports (Yaizu, Shimizu, Misaki, and Tok) by the Japanese Fisheries Agency. Albacore landings have dropped with the end of the season and fishermen have shifted to skipjack tuna fishing, reports an American Embassy dispatch from Tokyo.

The approximate maximum cold-storage capacity available during the "summer" albacore season (May through July) is 15,790 metric tons. Cold-storage holdings of albacore on July 1 totaled 11,900 tons.



CUTTING TABLE IN A TUNA CANNERY IN HIROSHIMA, JAPAN.

JAPANESE ALBACORE TUNA EX-VESSEL PRICES						
Date	Yen per Kan			U. S. \$ per Short Ton		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
May 1	445	435	440	299	293	296
May 15	450	350	400	303	235	269
June 1	315	170	190	212	114	128
June 15	285	105	195	192	71	131
July 1	200	90	145	135	61	98

NOTE: 360 JAPANESE YEN EQUAL US\$1.00; 1 KAN EQUALS 8.26 POUNDS.

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TRAWLERS TO RESUME OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CHINA SEAS: The Japanese Fisheries Agency has approved an application for Japanese trawlers to resume operations in some prewar areas of the South China Sea. On July 24, the Agency approved the application of a Japanese company to send 3 pairs of 2-boat trawlers and 2 otter trawlers to the South China Sea. The Agency issued special licenses for the fishing in this region, states a July 20 American Embassy dispatch from Tokyo.

The license requires that:

1. Fishing be confined within the area south of 25° N. latitude, north of 15° N. latitude, and west of 121° E. longitude (temporarily west of 118° N. longitude).

2. No operations will be conducted in territorial waters (3 miles) of foreign countries.

3. The fishing boats will not put into any foreign ports for supplies, fuel, etc.

4. The catch cannot be transferred at sea. The catch must be brought to Japan by the fishing vessels engaged in the operations.

The license expires June 30, 1953.

Each pair of 2-boat trawlers is expected to make 3 trips by October 24, 1952. A catch of 3,000 boxes (1 box = 57.8 pounds of fish) per trip is anticipated for each pair of 2-boat trawlers. The 2 otter trawlers are expected to make a combined total of 5 trips by October 1953. The catch per trip for each otter trawler is expected to be 7,000 boxes.

Units of this fishing fleet were expected to sail about July 27.

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GREAT PEARL OYSTER REGULATIONS: The Japanese Government has applied regulations to fishing operations for the black lip pearl oyster and certain other mollusks. On July 8 the Japanese Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, announced the Ministry will require licenses for the collection of the great pearl oyster (black lip), silver lip (gold lip), brown top-shell, striped top-shell, great winged Avicula, and the green snail. The regulations apply to boats over 20 gross tons and will include restrictions on size limits, catch limits, and fishing season, states a July 14 American Embassy report from Tokyo.

In prewar years, much of the Japanese fishing for these species was in the equatorial waters, including the Arafura Sea.

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PLANNED REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SMALL TRAWLERS: The Japanese Fisheries Agency plans to continue reducing the number of small trawlers. As reported in the Japanese press (Suisan Tsushin, July 5) and confirmed by the Fisheries Agency, 1,687 boats will be eliminated from the trawling fisheries during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953. A total of 233 small trawlers were removed last year. These reductions are part of a program to reduce the small trawler fleet from the total of 36,644 boats in 1951 to 27,830 boats (67,774 gross tons) within the 5-year period ending April 1, 1956. The program is aimed at correcting **overfishing** and improving the economic condition of fishermen, declares a July 14 American Embassy dispatch from Tokyo.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency originally planned to reduce this fleet to 20,000 boats. This plan has been modified to permit the retention of small hand- or sail-powered boats dragging for shellfish. Owners of boats deleted from the trawl fisheries receive compensation in accordance with a fixed standard of eval-



DIVING FOR PEARL OYSTERS

uation of boats. Crew members also receive a form of unemployment compensation if loss of work results from this reduction in the number of boats. Boats subject to removal from the trawl fisheries are either sunk, converted to other types of fishing, or other non-fishing operations. The reduction will be widespread throughout Japan.

The Agency recognizes the need for effective policing of the small trawler fleet to insure that boats earmarked for removal are actually deleted from the fleet and that they or other replacements do not re-enter the trawling fisheries to necessitate a repetition of the reduction in the future.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT



Norway

DEVELOPMENT OF FROZEN FISH INDUSTRY: When modern deep-freezing of fish began to gain ground some years ago, it was clear at once that this was the solution to the problem of how to send Norwegian fish to consumers in all parts of the world, according to an article which appeared in a special 1952 Norway Edition of World Fish Trade.

The modern deep-freezing technique is a comparatively new conserving method in Norway. In the 1930's there were few who carried on the freezing of fish fillets. But the expansion of freezing installations was speeded up just before and in the first two years after World War II.

The modern deep-freezing industry is now very well developed in Norway. The freezing plants are established in favorable positions in relation to the fishing areas along the Norwegian coast, and new plants are under construction. Various kinds of freezing equipment are used.

Today almost all the usual types of fish caught along the coast are used for producing frozen fish fillets. As the markets have developed, it has become clear that it is possible to sell most types of fish.

Frozen fish fillets are packed in the following three types of cartons:

1. 1 lb. carton with guaranteed net weight; 24 cartons to an export carton.
2. Inner carton containing 5 lbs. net with 6 cello-wrapped pieces in each box; 8 of these 5-lb. cartons to an export carton containing 40 lbs. net.
3. Inner carton of 10 lbs. with 10 to 12 cello-wrapped pieces; 4 cartons to an export carton.

During and particularly since the war, a considerable number of small specialized vessels with freezing machinery have been built for the transport of frozen fish fillets. A number of liner companies have also installed freezing rooms in their ships. For overland shipment, specially constructed railway cars are used. The frozen fillets are thus transported either by ship or rail from the stores in Norway to the stores abroad.

The world market has so far shown a constantly increasing interest in frozen foodstuffs, so that the development of the "freezing-chain" in the various markets has proceeded at great speed. In certain markets Norway has taken the initiative in this development.

To solve the various distribution problems and secure utmost efficiency, the Norwegian fish freezers decided in 1947 to form their own export organization. All the producers of frozen fish and fillets in Norway are now members of this cooperative organization. It was formed on a voluntary basis and the capital is contributed by the individual freezing plants and some banks and insurance companies.

Since it started, the organization has exported frozen fillets to a number of European and overseas markets and sales have been secured for all kinds of fish. Experience so far shows that the sale of Norwegian frozen fillets is developing very satisfactorily.

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NORTH NORWAY'S FISHING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROGRESSES: As part of the program for the economic development of North Norway, plans are being made to increase the facilities for fish drying and processing, to increase repair facilities for smaller ships, and possibly to build small plants to make fishing boat engines, states a July 7 American consular report from Oslo. Three million kroner (about US\$420,000) have been allotted for experimental fishing boats; the same amount for water works to provide fresh running water in homes and fish-packing plants; and two and one half million kroner (about \$350,000) to establish service stations for fishermen in Finmark.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MARCH 1952, P. 47.

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BLUEFIN-TUNA FISHERY HAS PROMISING BEGINNING: The bluefin-tuna fishery off Norway has had a promising beginning, according to Fiskaren (July 16), a Norwegian trade paper. One purse seiner took 213 large tuna in a single set. Tuna prices have been fixed at 1.42 kroner per kilo (9 U.S. cents per pound) on the grounds, and 1.57 kroner (10 U.S. cents per pound) delivered to the freezers.

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LOWER 1952 OUTPUT OF MARINE OILS FORECAST: Norway's production of marine oils in 1952 is expected to be somewhat below the 1951 volume of around 320,000 short tons, reports the American Embassy, Oslo. The decrease in 1952 is expected to occur principally in herring-oil production which is estimated at about 77,000 tons, as compared with the all-time record output of 88,200 tons (revised) in 1951. Cod-liver oil output is expected to be the same as in 1951 when some 12,300 tons were produced. Total production of all fish-liver oils in 1951 reached the all-time high of 16,400 tons as compared with 10,200 tons in 1950.

Norwegian whale and sperm oil production during the 1951-52 Antarctic season and from the Norwegian shore station at Husvik Harbor, South Georgia, totaled 211,400 tons. This is slightly more than the 208,400 tons produced during the preceding season. Production of whale and sperm oil from shore-based operations in Norway probably will approximate the 2,760 tons produced in 1951. It is not known whether Norway will again engage in sperm whaling off the coast of Peru. Some 3,670 tons of sperm oil was produced from whales caught in those waters by Norway in 1951.

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FISHING VESSEL ON DEMONSTRATION TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA: A Norwegian cutter-type fishing vessel (60 feet long, 18½ feet wide, and with a cargo capacity of

72 tons) is ready to start a demonstration tour to South Africa, according to the April 16 issue of Fiskaren, Norwegian trade paper. It is equipped with a 150 hp. motor, and has a hydraulic winch, radiotelephone, and echo sounder. Among its fishing gear are purse seines for herring and small tuna. The crew numbers 10.

The vessel will fish along the African coast with its primary purpose being to demonstrate and increase the export of Norwegian fishing craft and equipment. It will visit Lisbon, Dakar, Freetown, and Angola on the projected 9-month tour.



Seychelles Islands

FISHERIES SCHEME FAILS: The Colonial Development Corporation has given notice that two fishing vessels of 300 gross tons each utilized in the Seychelles fishing scheme are for sale, according to a July 7 American consular dispatch from Mombasa, Kenya. The Isle of Saint Anne and the Isle of Silhouette have been brought to Mombasa to be sold; the third ship engaged in the fishing scheme, the Isle of Maho, will be used as a freighter on the Mogadishu-Beira run, with occasional trips to the Seychelles.

Although officials of the Corporation have made no definite statements as to the future of the fishing scheme, they have declared that the Corporation lost £28,000 (US\$78,610) during the first six months of operations. Bad weather which interfered with fishing, the high cost of manning the vessels with European officers, and repairs to the ships were mainly responsible for this loss. These officials also stated that the Corporation has been unable to find a market sufficient to support the operating expenses of the fleet. There is a considerable demand for dried fish in the Seychelles, but because of competition from small local suppliers prices are low and the corporation income from this source proved too small to meet expenses. One Corporation official said that, largely because of high fuel prices, the cost of getting to the fishing grounds and returning was "prohibitive for the type of markets we were serving," and admitted that "the whole scheme was uneconomical."

It is reported that the drying sheds on the Isle of Saint Anne, which can process 20 metric tons of fish at a time, are now operating at less than 10 percent of their capacity and are entirely dependent upon fish caught near the Islands from canoes and small dhows.

The Corporation may carry on some fishing in the future using small Seychelles craft to supply fresh fish to the islands of that group.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1951, PP. 75-6.



Union of South Africa

U. S. IMPORTANT MARKET FOR SPINY LOBSTERS: The spiny lobster industry in the Union of South Africa has made substantial progress in marketing its products in the United States despite restrictions since 1947 by the South African Government on exports of canned and frozen spiny lobster for conservation purposes.

United States imports of spiny lobster from South Africa in 1951 totaled 6,836,000 pounds (including 5,444,000 pounds of frozen and 1,392,000 pounds of

canned), according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Imports in 1946 amounted to only 2,564,000 pounds (all frozen).

The Union of South Africa in the year ended October 31, 1951, produced approximately 6,300,000 pounds of canned spiny lobster tails.

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NEW FISHERY BYPRODUCTS DEVELOPED: Waste-water residue or stickwater of the whale-rendering industry can be spray-dried into a powder rich in proteins and containing B-group vitamins, the South African Council for Industrial and Scientific Research announced early this year, the March 1952 World Fish Trade reports

The Council has also established that whale liver provides the same liver extract that is obtained from the livers of domestic and other animals. Whale-liver extract contains vitamin B₁₂, which is most valuable for combating pernicious anaemia.

Since South Africa has an annual catch of about 1,000 whales, it is reported that the raw material for these new byproducts is readily available.

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FISH OIL OUTPUT SHOWS RAPID EXPANSION: Production of crude fish-body oil in the Union of South Africa and in South West Africa is expected to reach 22,400 short tons during the 1952 season now in progress as compared with 17,420 tons in 1951 and 11,340 tons in 1950, according to an American consular dispatch from Capetown.

Based on returns during the 1951 season and taking into consideration projected plant expansion (particularly in the Walvis Bay area, South-West Africa), combined production in 1953 may approach 28,000 tons.

Most important among the factors responsible for the sharp rise in production in 1951 were an expanded fishing fleet manned by more experienced crews, an exceptionally good season at Walvis Bay, improved fishing techniques, and the increased use of more modern equipment, including ship-to-shore radio and echosounding gear. The reduction plant capacity also was increased during the year to reach 200 tons of raw fish per hour in the Union of South Africa and 65 tons per hour at Walvis Bay.

The export of crude fish-body oil from the Union was under embargo in 1951 because demand exceeded supply. Exports (subject to permit) of refined oil amounted to approximately 1,620 tons in 1951, the bulk of which was destined to Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Australia, and Germany.

The shortage of fish oils in the Union in 1951 was due, in part, to the comparatively high prices of vegetable oils, fats, and tallow on the world market. Priced at £70 per long ton (US\$175 per short ton) f.o.r. Vrendenberg (iodine content 180 units), fish-body oil became a popular substitute for the foregoing commodities. Wholesale prices are fixed yearly by the Fish Body Oil Producers' Association, subject to Government approval. No change in crude oil prices from 1951 is anticipated during the current year.

Prices of marine drying oils are substantially higher this year than in 1951 ranging from £103-5-0 to £150-10-0 (US\$289-\$421) per short ton, f.o.r. Simonstow for the local market and from £123-5-0 to £170-10-0 (US\$345-\$477) c.i.f. European ports on the export market.

United Kingdom

CANNED TUNA PURCHASES: Canned tuna purchases by the United Kingdom from South America were reported in the June 28, 1952, issue of the British periodical, The Grocer, according to an American Embassy dispatch from London.

When the Reina del Pacifico arrived in the Mersey on June 20, it brought 25,000 cases (1,250,000 cans) of canned tuna (probably bonito) from Peru and Chile--a food item destined to fill the gap caused by the great decline in canned red salmon deliveries.

Before World War II, the people of the United Kingdom were the world's biggest consumer of red salmon accounting for 43,000 tons a year, but since then only about 3,700 tons a year have been imported.

Canned tuna has been given a trial in Scotland, Ulster, and Wales, and the present consignment--the largest shipment of the kind to the United Kingdom--will, it is hoped, eventually lead to the replacement of a lost Liverpool industry.

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BRITISH TO INVESTIGATE FISHERIES OFF GREENLAND: A series of investigations to determine the possibilities of waters off the east coast of Greenland as fishing grounds is to be made by the Scottish fisheries research vessel Scotia, which is being sent out by the Scottish Home Department in September this year. The findings of this cruise will be considered together with those of the English research vessel Ernest Holt, which is also to make a survey voyage, states the April 19 issue of The Fishing News, a British fishery periodical.

The Scotia will take echo soundings of the sea bed to determine its suitability for trawling and will record the temperature structure of the water, which has an important influence on the distribution of fish. The voyage is expected to last several weeks, and will be the longest ever undertaken by a Scottish research vessel.

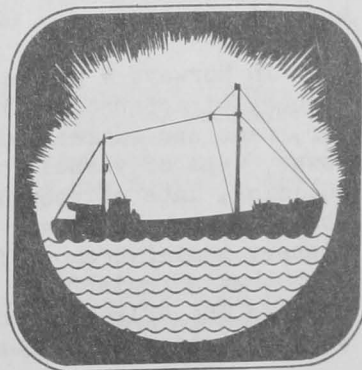


International

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PANEL 1 MEETING: A meeting of the panel for Subarea 1 will be held at Copenhagen immediately following the 50th anniversary meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Panel 1 one-day meeting will be held at Charlottenlund Slot, Copenhagen, October 8, 1952.

The Contracting Governments participating in the Panel will be represented at the meeting by Commissioners, who may be assisted by experts or advisers. The Contracting Governments, as of August 8, 1952, are Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, and United States. Of these, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom are members of the Panel for Subarea 1 (Greenland).



Included in the agenda is consideration of a long-term research program and cooperation in carrying through the 1953 program in Subarea 1; review of fisheries statistics for Subarea 1 and a consideration of ways and means of improving them for the purposes of the Commission; and formulation and adoption of recommendations to the Commission.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

FISHERIES STATISTICS MEETING: The first meeting of its kind on the subject "Purposes and Methods of "Fishery Statistics" convened in Copenhagen, Denmark, on May 26. It was called by the Food and Agriculture Organization for the purpose of discussing statistical problems of the various member countries as well as those of the FAO in the international field.

Delegates from 15 countries and observers from 2 international organizations attended: Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America; and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.



The fishing industry of the United States should be particularly interested in the results of this meeting as the information obtained through the FAO from foreign countries is one of the few direct benefits received by it from this organization. With present conditions in the industry throughout the world, everyone connected with the production or distribution of fishery products should be interested in obtaining as much current data on both the domestic and foreign fisheries.

During the discussion, particular emphasis was placed on the need for appraising the data in the light of its intended use. It was felt that wider use of the data now available could profitably be made and that additional information should be obtained on some subjects.

A number of delegates described the collection of statistics in their respective countries with emphasis on the more unique aspects.

Several delegates noted that the only country in which daily market data are furnished by the Government is the United States. Everyone felt that this type of information was extremely valuable, but there was considerable doubt whether available funds would permit its use in other countries.

In France, a Central Committee on Maritime Fisheries represents the industry in dealing with the Governmental agencies. In order to speed up the publication of fishery statistics this committee handles part of the compilation and publication of the data.

In Norway, a permanent fishing vessel register is maintained by the Norwegian Fishery Directorate. This register contains information on the registration number, name and address of owner, size of vessel, type and make of engine, horsepower, type of vessel, auxiliary equipment (depth recorders, radar, etc.), date of building, date of rebuilding, and similar data. The original information and changes, when necessary must be furnished to the local or district supervisor. Fishery administrators from continental European nations were generally in agreement that a registry of all fishing vessels was of vital interest, particularly in showing the "fleet potential" of both the vessels actually fishing and those which were registered for fishing but were not active. They felt that it would be prac

tically impossible to manage their fisheries without it, because of the intensive fishing and limited markets.

Discussions on the use of sampling in fishery statistics evoked a rather general agreement that sampling did not appear to be a satisfactory means of collecting production statistics, but that it could be advantageously used in many other fields, both biological and economic.

Consideration of the use of preliminary data and estimates resulted in agreement that, particularly for economic usage, they were of great value although every effort should be made to have final figures available as soon as possible.

The following excerpts from the report of the drafting committee summarizes some of the results of the meeting:...

Various authors submitted their papers to the meeting. Some of the papers were circulated in advance, others were made available at the meeting. These were supplemented by statements by the authors and other speakers during the course of the meeting, which were recorded for inclusion in the final report. It was agreed that the FAO secretariat should be asked to bring all the papers and supplementary papers into the final report which will cover all the points raised.

Clearly this meeting could not deal with all the many problems of fishery statistics. It was therefore decided to focus attention on some outstanding aspects.

The need for statistics: The maintenance and development of world fisheries require statistical services which are based on the following broad principles: (a) Basic accuracy; (b) International comparability; (c) Coordination at various stages - catching, handling (including processing), and distribution; (d) Proper and timely presentation.

The meeting was of the opinion that such statistics should be directed towards the needs of the administration, the industry, and biological and economic research. While some countries already have evolved a system of statistics which goes a long way towards these objectives, it is felt that in no case have all the requirements been met. In all statistical services, the efficiency could be improved by a more frequent review of their purpose, and this would involve closer contact between the users of the statistics and those responsible for their compilation.

In addition to the statistics which are required for international use, which will be dealt with later in this report, it was recognized that each country must provide statistics to meet its own domestic needs, but that here also the services of the FAO Fisheries Division may be of great assistance. In order to improve the use of the collected material, FAO could be of further help in disseminating information on the methods of economic analysis.

Catch Statistics: While it was agreed that various methods of collecting statistics, adapted to the conditions of each country must continue to be used the meeting felt that the exchange of information afforded by the papers and discussions should prove of great value to each country in any re-organization or extension of its statistical services which might be contemplated. For example, the use of du-

PLICATE catch receipt slips, as given to fishermen at first-hand sales, has worked efficiently where practicable, but it was recognized that this method would not be applicable in some countries or incertain circumstances.

The importance of obtaining information as to fishing grounds and fishing effort, i.e. the method and duration of fishing, was stressed, and it was recommended that in the interests of the efficiency of the industry and the preservation of the stocks of fish, this information should be collected as completely as possible.

Wherever possible, details of the catch of every species of fish landed should be collected, and it was agreed that where fish is landed in commercial size categories, it is desirable to record the quantities of each category separately.

Fishing Craft and "effort" statistics: It was recommended that greater attention should be paid to the collection of information about fishing craft, their equipment and crew. The three most important considerations are: (1) the method of fishing; (2) the method of propulsion, and power; and (3) length or gross registered tonnage; but further details of the vessels and their technical equipment should be obtained where possible.

It was noted that a number of European countries are already successfully operating some form of index for recording this information.

These particulars of the vessels and their equipment and gear, together with the detailed catch statistics for the various fishing operations, provide a basis for the calculation of fishing effort.

Trade Statistics: Trade statistics were considered under two heads: (1) external and (2) internal.

With regard to external trade statistics, the Meeting urged that the Statistical Commission of the United Nations should take account of the following recommendations when considering forthcoming reports of the United Nations Statistical Office on external trade:

(a) For purposes of comparability, the export and import figures, when reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization, should be shown in the same basis of weight as that used for the catches which, for international purposes, are converted

into round fresh weight. This would in most cases involve the use of conversion factors, and the first essential, therefore, is to determine and publish as complete a record as possible of the conversion factors.

(b) Direct landings by foreign craft should be separately recorded both by the country in which the fish is landed and by that to which the craft belongs.

While it was agreed that internal trade statistics are primarily of interest to the countries concerned, it was considered that in order to provide the necessary information as to food supplies and consumption data for FAO, every endeavor should be made to see that these internal trade statistics are complete and accurate. It was apparent that in every country this section of the statistics was insufficiently developed. The collection of figures relating to the stocks of fish products was not unanimously considered essential, but it was recognized that in certain countries, this special information is of great value. It was pointed out that the quantity of fish taken home by fishermen or caught by amateur fishermen for their own consumption is not included in the national consumption figures; in some countries the quantity, though it has not yet been estimated, is undoubtedly considerable. A suggestion was made that statistical data should be made a basis for the forecasting of economic conditions in the fishing industry.

The Presentation of the Statistics: It was agreed that although each country must frame its statistics to meet the needs of its own administration and industry, it would be of advantage if the special requirements of FAO could, where possible, be incorporated. Further, as the value of the statistics is greatly increased by timely presentation, it was recommended that both domestic material and that required by FAO should be available at the earliest possible moment. Especially in the case of figures for domestic purposes, this may sometimes involve the issue of provisional figures.

FAO Questionnaire, and External Trade Classification: These subjects were considered by a special panel, and its recommendations, which have been accepted by the Conference, are given in the appendix.

Conclusion: This Conference was the first occasion on which the problems of fishery statistics have been considered on so wide an international basis. It afforded a unique opportunity to review not only the statistical requirements of the individual countries represented, but also those of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The full outcome of the conference may not be apparent for some time, but it was evident that a careful study was being made of the papers on many different aspects of fishery statistics which had been submitted and that careful consideration would be given in all countries to the recommendations for improvement and extension of the statistical services.

Appendix B

List of Documents

Collection of Fishery Statistics, England and Wales, by J. le G. Lacy.

General Notes on Purpose and Methods in Developing Fisheries Statistics, by G. M. Gerhardsen.

Fishing Fleet Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany, by G. Meseck.

The Statistical Requirements of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, by W. R. Martin.

Statistics on Marketing and Processing of Sea Fish in Western Germany, by O. Bauer.

Le Role Present et le Role Futur des Statistiques Economiques des Peches Maritimes, by J. M. Besseteaux.

International Comparability of Statistics on the External Trade in Fisheries Commodities, by L. P. D. Gertenbach.

The Norwegian Register of Fishing Craft and Statistics based on the Register, by H. Angerman.

Les Besoins en Statistiques de l'Industrie des Peches, by J. le Garrec.

The Biologists' Needs for Fisheries Statistics, by A. W. H. Needler.

Statistics on the Fishing Fleets, by M. J. Girard.

Long Term Trends with Special Reference to the United States, by A. W. Anderson.

Development of Fishery Statistics in the Management of Philippine Fisheries, by B. Ongchangco.

The Commercial Fishing Statistics Required for Research and Regulation of the North Sea Fisheries, by R. J. H. Beverton.

Notes on Conversion Factors in Fisheries Statistical Work, by G. M. Gerhardsen and L. P. D. Gertenbach.

The Statistical Work of the International Council for Exploration of the Sea in Retrospect, by N. Rosen.

Essais de Coordination des Donnees Statistiques Destinees a etre publiees dans l'Annuaire Statistique des Peches de la FAO, by Ch. Gilis.

Appendix to preceding paper: Methode de travail permettant l'analyse de la statistique de la peche Maritime.

Fishery Statistics Necessary for Predictions of Catches and for Determinations of the Optimal Catches, by Aa. I. C. Jensen.

The Importance of Statistics for the Export of Fish, by F. F. Erichsen.

The Reorganization of Denmark's Fisheries Statistics, by A. C. Strubberg.

L'Etablissement de Statistique sur la Peche en Italie et les difficultes resultant de la dispersion des marches et des centres de production, by R. Cusmai and G. Bazzuoli.

Statistics on Fish Market Investigations, by D. J. van Dijk.

The Collection of Pelagic Fish Statistics, by E. B. Parrish.

Fisheries Commodities, by FAO Fisheries Division.

A Short Report on the Egyptian Fisheries, by M. Hegazi.

Statement on External Trade Statistics, by W. R. Leonard.

Comments on the FAO Questionnaire on Catch, Landings, Disposition and Utilization, by G. Cartwright.

Collection of Data and Statistical Investigations of the Italian Fishery, by The Central Institute of Statistics, Rome.

Swedish Fisheries Statistics - Existing organization and planned improvements, by O. Zetterberg.

Sea Fishery Statistics in the Federal Republic of Germany, by G. Hass.

Collection of Fishery Statistics, The Netherlands, by Netherlands Delegation.

Notes on Statistical Treatment of Fish in Food Balance Sheets, by FAO Fisheries Division.

Note on Document 7 "International Comparability of Statistics on the External Trade in Fisheries Commodities," by Netherlands Delegation.

Appendix C

The FAO Questionnaire: The group considered the latest version of the FAO questionnaire for a preliminary report on catch, disposition, and utilization and suggests that FAO revise it along the following lines:

The last paragraph of the report points out some of the intangible results of the meeting. Certain revisions in the FAO statistical publications will result from the meeting, and a number of the member countries may make changes in their national fishery statistics in line with ideas presented at the meeting. Any improvements in these foreign and international statistics will be of benefit to the U. S. Government and to the fishing industry.

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MEDITERRANEAN FISHERIES COUNCIL AGREEMENT ACCEPTED BY FRANCE: The Government of France has accepted the Agreement drafted in Rome, Italy, on September 24, 1949, for the formation of a General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. Notification was received by the Food and Agriculture Organization on July 8, 1952, and France became a member of the Council as of that date.

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"WORLD FISHERIES ABSTRACTS" INAUGURATES NEW SERVICE: From now on any fisheries technologist requiring FAO's World Fisheries Abstracts and who has had difficulties in obtaining it in the past may acquire his subscription free in exchange for technical information, states a March 26 release from the FAO Rome headquarters. All that is necessary is to write a letter to F.A.O., Viale delle

(a) The column for species group should be left blank so that countries can insert defined species groups in the order best suited to the available data.

(b) The columns on (i) landings and (ii) catch should be replaced by new ones providing for the presentation of raw fish data on (1) catch landed by domestic craft within the national territory (2) imports in the form of direct landings by foreign craft and those entering as cargo and boxed imports (3) exports. The disposition should be based on the total supplies retained for the home market.

(c) The columns for channels of disposition are satisfactory and should not be simplified.

(d) The columns for "cured" products should not be left vacant but FAO should consult with the fisheries experts in those 20 or so countries which regularly complete the questionnaire in adequate detail, as to the four or so most acceptable clearly defined "cured" categories.

(e) The definition of "canned" should be in accord with the Standard International Trade Classification.

(f) The species breakdown for the table on oils and meals should be reduced to the 3 or 4 that are of significance in this industry.

(g) The breakdown of "oils" should be reviewed and it might be better to state clearly that the "body oils" columns include both edible and inedible oils.

Trade Classification: It is suggested that the secretariat of FAO should further consult the UN Statistical Office and reach a mutually acceptable breakdown for the minimum groupings to be used by FAO and submit the revised proposals to countries for comment after study at leisure.

Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy, expressing interest and willingness to contribute to FAO information on special subjects which may be asked for from time to time. Such non-confidential information may be incorporated in the work of FAO, its documents, and publications.

Because of currency difficulties, many people have been prevented from subscribing to the periodical. To solve this problem, FAO has worked out a plan so that there is a fair exchange between readers and publishers--a free subscription to the periodical in exchange for information. Practical fishermen, boatowners, and fish processors as well as scientists, often have practical hints and experiences that can help fishermen and processors all over the world. These are screened and published by FAO.

The purpose of the World Fisheries Abstracts is to give fishermen, boatowners, fish processors, canners, and curers a brief but up-to-date resume of the most recent developments in their fields. The abstracts are designed to be cut out of the book and filed alphabetically or by subject for use at a future date.

WHALING

SPERM OIL OUTPUT IN 1952 EXPECTED TO DECREASE: World production of sperm oil in 1952 is expected to fall substantially below the record 1951 output of 118,000 short tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Although the production of sperm oil from the 1951-1952 Antarctic season reached 53,600 tons, or 12 percent above the preceding season, production in other areas is expected to drop sharply. The fall in oil prices and lagging sales are expected to discourage many companies from operating outside the Antarctic in 1952.

The record output of sperm oil in 1951 was due to the sharp demand created by the international situation which practically eliminated stocks of this product in 1950. A large number of the sperm whales killed in 1951 were taken in waters off the coast of Peru. Factoryships operating in this area produced some 36,500 tons of oil, whereas in 1950 no factoryships operated in this region.

Whale-oil production (excluding sperm oil) from all areas in 1952 is expected to increase slightly. Antarctic production in 1951-52 totaled 408,000 tons, an increase of 6 percent from last year.

TEXAS LANDINGS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

DO YOU KNOW THAT....

Texas during the 1950-51 fiscal year (September 1950-August 1951) produced 81,216,823 pounds of fish and shellfish--5 percent less than the 85,243,237 pounds landed in the previous fiscal year. A considerable increase in shrimp production was more than offset by a substantial drop in menhaden landings.

Shrimp (heads on) landings during the 1950-51 fiscal year amounted to 51,333,000 pounds as compared with 37,883,308 pounds during the previous year. However, menhaden landings during that year totaled 26,880,240 pounds as compared with 44,085,842 pounds during the previous year.

Texas Landings, C.F.S. No. 675