



International

UNITED STATES-CANADIAN INFORMAL MEETING ON TRADE RELATIONS

An informal meeting was held in Washington, D. C., January 6, 1955, and a number of problems were reviewed which are of current interest in trade relations between Canada and the United States. Particular attention was devoted to the progress being made at the review session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is under way in Geneva, Switzerland. Among the problems being dealt with at the review session, which are of direct concern both to Canada and the United States, are the future of tariff concessions made under the Agreement, agricultural import restrictions, and the wide-spread use of import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons.

The meeting was attended by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Hon. W. E. Harris, Minister of Finance, representing the Canadian Government, and by Hon. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, Hon. George Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Hon. True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, representing the United States Government.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

NORTH PACIFIC HALIBUT REGULATIONS FOR 1955: No changes in the North Pacific halibut fishery regulations that might materially increase the removals from the stock in 1955 is the recommendation of the International Pacific Halibut Commission after its recent annual meeting in Seattle presided over by the Chairman, Edward Allen of Seattle.

The Commission reached this decision after a review of the scientific evidence submitted by its staff and after consultation with the industry. It felt that in view of the multiple fishing seasons last year with the resultant great increase in total yield, it is essential that there be at least one more year of observation of the halibut fishery under virtually the same conditions, states a January 27 release from the Commission.

The fishing regulations for the 1955 season adopted by the Commission for recommendation to Canada and the United States are:

1. The fishing areas shall be the same as in 1954, except that the dividing line between Areas 3A and 3B shall be moved from the Sanak Islands to the Shumagin Islands.
2. The opening date for the first halibut fishing season in all regulatory areas shall be May 12.
3. There shall be no changes in the catch limits for the first season in Areas 2 and 3A which were 26,500,000 and 28,000,000 pounds, respectively.

4. The opening and closing hours of all fishing seasons shall be 6 a. m.
5. Area 1B will close when the catch limit for Area 2 (26,500,000 pounds) will have been reached. Area 3B will close when the catch limit of Area 3A (28,000,000 pounds) will have been reached.
6. In addition to the above open seasons, based on the attainment of the catch limits for Areas 2 and 3A, further fishing seasons will be allowed as follows: Areas 2 and 1B, to be reopened on July 27, for 7 days with no catch limit; Areas 3A and 3B to be reopened July 27 for 9 days with no catch limit. Area 3B to again be reopened on August 11 for 23 days with no catch limit. Area 1A to open on May 12 and remain open until the final closing date of Area 3B, i. e. September 3, with no catch limit.

The Commission is responsible to Canada and the United States for the regulation of the North Pacific halibut fishery which now produces nearly 75 percent of the world's production of halibut. The catch during the past year of more than 71 million pounds, an all-time record, was taken by 700 regular halibut vessels manned by 3,000 fishermen.

When regulation began 23 years ago, the catch totaled only 44 million pounds, and required a 9 months' fishing season to take the catch. Under the Commission's management there has been progressive improvement of the stocks and the present 71 million-pound catch was taken in 2 months of fishing.

The additional fish catch over previous years resulted from the exercise of the new authority of the Commission to have multiple open seasons in any one year. The 1953 treaty, which provided that authority, requires also that the Commission develop the fishery to levels of maximum sustained yield.

Richard Nelson of Vancouver and Seton H. Thompson of Washington, D. C., were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, for the ensuing year. Other members of the Commission are: for Canada, S. V. Ozere, Ottawa, replacing G. R. Clark who lately was appointed Deputy Minister of Fisheries for Canada; Harold Holland, Prince Rupert. For the United States the other members are Edward W. Allen, Seattle; and J. W. Mendenhall, Ketchikan.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

PERU, CHILE, ECUADOR SIGN 200-MILE ZONE CONVENTIONS: Delegates from Peru, Chile, and Ecuador at a December 2, 1954, meeting in Lima on territorial waters signed six international conventions, according to a December 6 U. S. Embassy dispatch from Lima. The conventions are as follows:

1. "Convention concerning the granting of permission for exploitation of the riches of the South Pacific." Article 1 states that no fishing will be permitted within the 200-mile zone, while Article 5 provides that those requesting permission must indicate the port at which Peruvian inspectors will be taken on board.
2. "Convention regarding means of surveillance and control over the maritime zones of the signatory powers."
3. "Supplementary convention regarding the declaration of sovereignty over the 200-mile zone." Article 1 states, in part, that Chile, Ecuador, and Peru will proceed in joint agreement regarding the juridical defense of the principle of maritime sovereignty of "at least 200 marine miles including the soil and subsoil."

4. "Convention concerning the ordinary annual meeting of the Permanent Commission." Article 1 provides that the Commission will fix the number of sperm whales which may be taken during each season. Article 2 states that the Commission will decide the amount of the fees to be paid.
5. "Convention establishing special frontier zones." This provides for establishing special maritime zones 10 miles wide separating the waters of the three signatory countries.
6. "Convention regarding sanctions." This provides, inter alia, that fines of from 1 to 5 times the value of the catch shall be imposed. Another potential sanction is exclusion from territorial waters for not less than 6 months nor more than 3 years.

These conventions to become effective must now be ratified by the Congresses of the respective signatories.

It was understood that the Peruvian Congress was to meet in special session in December.

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PERUVIAN NAVY CAPTURES PANAMANIAN-REGISTERED WHALING FLEET: The Peruvian Navy in mid-November captured the factoryship and four catcher boats of the Panamanian-registered whaling fleet on the grounds that the vessels were catching whales within the 200-mile zone of coastal waters claimed as subject to Peruvian jurisdiction under the 1952 Santiago Tripartite Declaration. The incident brings to a head the general opposition of maritime nations to this declaration, reports a November 29, 1954, U. S. Embassy dispatch from Lima.

PANAMA PROTESTS PERUVIAN ACTION IN DETAINING WHALING FLEET: The Panamanian Minister for Foreign Relations told the National Assembly that Panama would demand payment of damages for whaling ships operated under the Panamanian flag which were captured by Peruvian naval vessels, unless satisfactory arrangements were reached in negotiations with Peru.

The press (La Hora) carried several articles protesting Peru's action. La Hora's publisher spent several days in Peru as legal representative of the vessels' owner (Aristotle Socrates Onassis). Another newspaper in an editorial (El Dia, November 19) implied that the small revenue received from the whaling fleet was hardly worth risking strained relations with Peru which was the "first American State" to recognize Panama's independence. That newspaper (November 22) suggested that Panama's views were similar to those of Peru in the case of a U. S.-owned vessel that was seized by Panama in May 1953 for alleged violation of Panama's fishing regulations. Other newspapers devoted extensive space to the controversy with Peru, including stories on the whaling fleet owner's background and interviews with members of the crews of some vessels of the whaling fleet which succeeded in returning to Panama, a November 24 U. S. Embassy dispatch from Panama points out.

COLOMBIAN PRESS SUPPORTS PERU IN DETENTION OF PANAMANIAN WHALING FLEET: A Colombian authority on international law has also used the Peruvian incident to advertise his views that Colombia should join with its southern neighbors in claiming control over a 200-mile strip of territorial waters. In an article in El Tiempo on November 25, he attempted to establish a legal basis for the decisions of the recent tripartite conference at Santiago. He stated that the modern doctrine of the continental platform was established by the United States through presidential proclamation in September 1945. He admitted that a distinction

exists between the continental platform and territorial waters but claimed that the two concepts complemented one another and were technically parallel. He stated further: "Not all countries have a continental platform. Therefore, the internationalists have conceived a formula to reestablish the principle of juridical equality of States, giving to those countries without a continental platform some compensation. This is precisely the situation of the countries of the South Pacific, including Colombia. For these circumstances the international jurists have formulated the principle that States lacking a continental platform have the right to regulate hunting and fishing carried out in the zones of the high seas adjacent to their territorial waters up to a limit of 200 miles." (Decision of the Hispanic American Institution of International Law, Sao Paulo 1953.)

Going further the Colombian authority on international law compared the Santiago Agreements to a regional agreement reached in accordance with Articles 52-54, Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. As such, this regional accord has precedence in international law over the precedents invoked by those attacking this South American regional accord. . .

He concluded his article by appealing again for Colombian action to adhere to the continental platform doctrine adopted by Chile, Peru, and Ecuador.

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DETAINED WHALING FLEET FINED \$3 MILLION BY PERU: The Panamanian-registered whaling fleet detained by the Peruvian Navy was fined the equivalent of US\$3 million. Alleged violations included Articles 731, 740, 742, 743, and 764 of the Merchant Marine regulations. The Peruvian press (La Prensa) reports that the owner of the fleet in commenting on the fine said he believed he would pay promptly--not only because vessels captured are worth at least five times the amount of the fine, but principally because without the factoryship he would be unable to continue the proposed whaling expedition to the Antarctic which would enable him to more than recover the amount assessed. A five-day period for payment of the fine was reported to expire on December 4, according to a U. S. Embassy dispatch from Lima dated December 1, 1954.

The press also reported that the Chilean Secretary General of the permanent commission created under the tripartite declaration stated that since Peruvian action against this whaling fleet was taken solely under its local laws and that the regulations adopted at Santiago in October 1954 do not yet have the force of an International Treaty, provision for equal distribution of the fine does not apply.

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PANAMANIAN WHALING FLEET PAYS \$3 MILLION FINE TO PERU: The owner of the Panamanian-registered whaling fleet paid the \$3 million fine in December 1954, according to press reports from Peru. It was reported that Lloyds of London had put up the cash. The five vessels detained at the Peruvian port of Callao began to take on provisions immediately in preparation for whaling activities in Antarctic waters.

Recent developments in connection with the territorial waters issue were contained in a dispatch from Oslo, Norway, dated January 10. The dispatch, made available by the Office of Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of State, reports that the Onassis whaling fleet, seized by Peruvian authorities last November, was released on December 13 on payment of a fine of US\$3 million. The expedition was insured by Lloyds of London which, in effect, paid the fine. According to the dispatch, "It has been widely reported that the case will be appealed in international law and the Peruvian claim tested."

". . . a spokesman for the British Admiralty had announced that the British fleet would intervene if South American nations attempted to encroach on the operations of the British whaling expeditions in the Antarctic. The announcement came as

a result of a communication reportedly received from the Chilean Foreign Office to the effect that Chile's claim to a 200-mile limit applied as well to its possessions in the Antarctic. Shipping circles in London were reported to be concerned over the possibility that Chile might employ warships to seize whaling ships now operating in the Antarctic Ocean in the same manner as Peru did in November. (At the same time spokesmen for the British Foreign Office were reported to have declared that Great Britain did not intend to violate its agreement with Chile and Argentina not to send more warships than usual to the Antarctic during the whaling season, and that the British Government would reconsider the agreement only if the Chilean fleet threatened the British whaling expeditions.)"

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PANAMA NEGOTIATING FOR WHALING FLEET SEIZED BY PERU: A Panamanian Government official reportedly announced that Panama was still negotiating with Peru on the Peruvian seizure of the whaling fleet operating under the Panamanian flag in waters off the coast of Peru, and that all recourse for bilateral settlement has not been exhausted. The statement was made in reply to a newspaper reporter's question as to whether Panama would make a formal claim before an international organization. An El Pais editorial (December 9) held that Peru's claim to jurisdiction over waters 200 miles from shore is excessive, but that Panama, in view of its own fishing interests, ought to work for an extension of the three-mile limit, reports a December 10 U. S. Embassy dispatch from Panama.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

UNITED STATES-PHILIPPINES REACH AGREEMENT ON RENEGOTIATIONS: The United States Delegation and the Philippine Economic Mission, after less than three months of continuous negotiation, reached agreement on a revision of the 1946 Trade Agreement to be recommended to the Congresses of their two countries. The Agreement was signed in Washington on December 15, 1954. Notwithstanding honest differences of opinion between the Delegations on several of the issues involved, and despite their vigorous presentation by each side, agreement was reached in a relatively short period because of the spirit of friendship and good will which persisted throughout the negotiations.

The agreement reached underscores the desire of both nations to put their trade relationship on a more normal and stable basis. This Agreement:

1. Yields to the Philippines control over its own currency by eliminating Article V thereof;
2. Eliminates most absolute quotas on Philippine articles entering the United States;
3. Eliminates quota allocation limitations on Philippine articles subject to quotas in the United States;
4. Makes the enjoyment of parity rights by citizens of either country in territory of the other reciprocal;
5. Makes imposition of quantitative restrictions on the products of both countries reciprocal;
6. Gives to citizens of either country the right to engage in business activities in the territory of the other on a reciprocal basis;
7. Provides security exceptions in the mutual interest of both countries;

8. Increases tariff preferences for Philippine articles entering the United States;
9. Decreases tariff preferences for United States articles entering the Philippines;
10. Eliminates the prohibition against the imposition of Philippine export taxes;
11. Provides for elimination of the Philippine exchange tax and the dual rate of exchange it creates by substitution of an import levy to be progressively reduced and eliminated.
12. Permits the Philippines to ask the United States Congress for possible increases in the sugar quota when other nations are permitted to do so; and
13. Increases duty-free quotas on Philippine articles which are subject to declining duty-free quotas in the United States.

It is hoped that with these changes the Philippines will sooner succeed in attaining a better balanced economic status as a free nation. It is also hoped that these changes will further strengthen the friendly and mutually beneficial political and economic relations between the two peoples, a December 15 U. S. State Department release points out.

Under the 1946 agreement, import duties were to be applied by both countries beginning July 4, 1954, at the rate of 5 percent of the basic rate each year for 20 years until full rates were reached after January 4, 1974. The new agreement proposes, with certain exceptions for articles under quota provisions, ordinary custom duties to be collected on articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse at the percentages of the respective duties shown in the table.

The proposed revision would permit the Philippines to impose a temporary special import tax in lieu of the present tax on the sale of foreign exchange at a rate no higher than the present rate subject, with certain exceptions, to progressive reduction of 10 percent per year beginning in 1957 and complete elimination proposed by 1966.

Years	Philippine Rate on United States Articles	United States Rate on Philippine Articles
. (Percent of Basic Import Duty)		
1956-58	25	5
1959-61	50	10
1962-64	75	20
1965-67	90	40
1968-70	90	60
1971-73	90	80
1974-	100	100

The agreement also proposes to delete, among other items, buttons of pearl or shell from the application of the absolute quota provisions and to provide for diminishing duty-free quota. It eliminates most absolute quotas on Philippine articles entering the United States and increases duty-free quotas on certain Philippine articles subject to declining duty-free quotas in the United States.

The agreement provides for the mutualization of rights either party accords to the other in the disposition, exploitation, development, and utilization of natural resources. Each party has reserved the right to limit the extent to which aliens may engage in fishing.

In general, the rights provided citizens of the Philippines may be exercised with respect to natural resources in the United States which are subject to Federal

control or regulations, only through a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or one of its States. Citizens of the United States may exercise their rights in the Philippines with respect to natural resources in the Philippines only through the medium of a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines and at least 60 percent of the capital stock of which is owned or controlled by citizens of the United States. The rights of either party shall not be exercised to derogate from the rights previously acquired by citizens or corporations or associations owned or controlled by citizens of the other party.

The protocol of the Agreement has been amended to provide additional description of the terms "United States article" and "Philippine article."

Copies of the Final Act of Negotiations Relative to Revision of the 1946 Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines may be obtained from the Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

The Philippine Government has indicated a desire to revise certain of its import duties and such tariff revision has been under consideration for some time by the Philippine Tariff Commission. Information is not available as to what changes, if any, may be made in the basic Philippine tariff as a result of their Tariff Commission study.

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NORWEGIAN-CZECH AGREEMENT EXTENDED THROUGH 1955: Norwegian-Czech trade negotiations were held in Oslo recently and resulted in an extension of the current agreement to cover the calendar year 1955. Under the extended agreement Norwegian exports to Czechoslovakia will include fats and oils; fresh, frozen, and salted fish; fish fillets; and canned fish. No fishery products will be included in Czech shipments to Norway, a December 17 U. S. Embassy dispatch from Oslo points out. The agreement provides for an exchange of goods in 1955 to the value of about 114 million kroner (US\$15.9 million) as compared with about 106 million kroner (US\$14.8 million) in 1954.

UNITED NATIONS

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENTS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:

Most people living in tropical countries are not getting enough proteins in their diet. But if they were to eat more fish and its byproducts, this deficiency could be reduced, according to a report, "Fisheries in Non-Self-Governing Territories," prepared by the United Nations Secretariat.

This report was presented to the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which met at UN Headquarters August 20 to September 14, 1954.

At present, only about 10 percent of man's animal protein supplies come from sea or fresh water. But if the world is to feed more people and with protein-rich food, the report says that countries will have to turn to the vast, almost-untapped sources of food in the waters of the world.

First of all, however, the fishing industry needs to be streamlined and expanded in most countries. This can be done, the report suggests, by improving catching, processing, and marketing techniques; by aiding fishermen financially; and by continuing research and training.

Improved Catching Techniques: Already, a start has been made in a number of non-self-governing territories. Fishing craft are being mechanized so that they can

exploit more distant fishing grounds and return quickly with their catches; new equipment is being tried out to improve catching methods; and fishermen are learning how to operate and maintain their gear, boats, and engines.

In some cases financial aid is helping to increase production, and cooperatives are being established to give fishermen a better return for their labors and greater opportunities to expand their activities.

In territories where prospects for sea fishing are poor, or in inland areas far from the sea, fish farming may be a profitable source of food. The report suggests, for instance, that fish-rearing may be combined with the cultivation of wet rice; in this way the same area of land covered by water is used to produce both a vegetable and a fish crop. Or, a small holder's farm may combine the rearing of pigs, fish, and poultry with the cultivation of vegetables, rice, and fruit, so as to make maximum use of valuable resources often squandered as "wastes."

Power Boats Aid Fishermen: In the United Kingdom territories the emphasis is on "the development of fish farming in inland waters and the trial and introduction of power fishing methods." For example, in the Windward Islands in the British West Indies larger and more seaworthy power boats are being provided to increase the catch per man-hour and to lower prices of fish. New markets for fish have been found in the islands with the development of roads and motor transport, and of ice supplies and cold storage. The United Kingdom has also begun fisheries research on a regional basis (in East Africa and West Africa, for instance) so as to deal with the broad problems affecting those areas.

In French West Africa port and shore installations are being built to supply the large-scale fishing fleets and to store and distribute their catches; research organizations are receiving equipment and small-scale and commercial fisheries are being developed. The report cites projects at Dakar and Abidjan where fish supplies have become more constant and species of high quality, until recently rare, are now offered regularly on the market.

Fishermen themselves are also receiving help to increase their fish harvest. In Papua, for instance, the Government assists fishermen by the purchase and distribution of nets and other gear. In Jamaica a basic program is the formation of fishermen's cooperatives to increase production, reduce production costs, and to improve marketing and general welfare among fishermen.

Research Projects Produce Results: The report stresses the basic importance of research before a development program can be launched. French West Africa, for instance, has benefited from research and now produces vitamin-rich fish-liver oil. The West African Fisheries Research Institute has explored new fishing grounds for fish exploitation. In Hong Kong the Fisheries Division has opened a center to train fishermen in the efficient management of mechanized vessels.

Inland fish farming has also made good progress in a number of non-self-governing territories. In the Belgian Congo fish ponds have increased from 15,000 in 1950 to 47,000 in 1952. In French West Africa commercial fish culture is benefiting large centers of population by making up for the shortage of meat. In Morocco a new species of fish is now bred. In Malaya a kind of African fish was introduced for inland fishing.

French West Africa is named as a territory where there are extensive facilities for marketing, distributing, and processing fish. Fish flour and fish oil are being produced in Senegal.

Joint Marketing Enterprise: In the British territory of Uganda the Fish Marketing Corporation represents an enterprise jointly run by the government and the

African fishing companies. It helps in the marketing of fish by transporting it to the larger towns and populated areas after processing or on ice, thus providing the fishermen with a far larger market for their catches. In Hong Kong the Government Wholesale Fish Marketing Organization also gives aid on a large scale.

Since most neighboring countries have similar problems, various governments in different regions have formed councils to coordinate individual efforts, the UN report notes. For instance, the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council was set up as a coordinating agency to integrate the administration, research, and development of fishing gear and methods for its preservation, and the planning and organization of training centers for farming and fisheries statistics.

Caribbean Conference: The Caribbean Research Council and the Caribbean Commission jointly convened a conference of Caribbean governments in 1952. Besides making technical suggestions, the conference recommended that a fisheries research program be adopted in the Caribbean region. It also urged the governments to exchange information and hold periodic meetings.

Such international and regional organizations are "a most valuable factor" in the development of fisheries.

"In many territories, increased production indicates progress in the development of fisheries," the study concludes. "Very large increases, however, forming major contributions towards filling the animal protein shortage in most cases cannot be expected before a substantial part of the groundwork has been completed."

WHALING

ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON OPENED JANUARY 7, 1955: The 1955 Antarctic pelagic baleen whaling season got under way on January 7, 1955, the starting date for the taking of fin and sei whales. This is 5 days later than the opening date of the previous season, according to the December 13, 1954, Foreign Crops and Markets, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

The change in the starting date is one of several amendments that were made to the Schedule of the 1946 Convention for the Regulation of Whaling during the meeting in Tokyo in July 1954 of the International Whaling Commission. Those amendments, which became effective on November 8, 1954, provide for:

1. The starting date for factoryship operations for the 1955 Antarctic season to be January 7 for the taking of fin (and sei) whales, and January 21 for the taking of blue whales.
2. A reduction from 60 to 57 feet in the minimum size of fin whales which may be taken.
3. The complete protection of humpback whales in the North Atlantic Ocean and in the waters south of 40° F. latitude, between 0° longitude and 70° W. longitude, for a period of 5 years.
4. Variable open seasons for land stations used for taking or treating minke whales.

In the preceding Antarctic whaling season, 17 expeditions produced around 367,000 short tons of whale oil and about 25,000 tons of sperm oil. In the coming season there will be 19 expeditions with some 232 catching boats employed. However, this number may be reduced to 18 as the factoryship Olympic Challenger, which operates under the Panamanian flag, was seized by the Peruvian Navy in mid-November for the alleged violation of territorial waters of Peru.

BULK OF 1954/55 ANTARCTIC WHALE OIL SOLD: The Norwegian Whaling Association announced on December 14 that the Norwegian whaling companies' marketing pool had succeeded in selling forward their entire anticipated production of whale oil from the 1954/55 Antarctic whaling season, reports the January 10, 1955, Foreign Crops and Market, a Department of Agriculture publication.

Production in the 1954/55 season has been forecast by the Association at about 165,000 short tons, valued at US\$32,200,000. By November 23, 1954, a total of 97,000 tons of whale oil, valued at about US\$18,480,000, had been sold forward to one United Kingdom and to two Norwegian consumers; the sale price to the British concern was reported to have been £75 per metric ton (US\$190 per short ton) and to the other two purchasers 1,500 kroner (US\$190) per ton. This was the minimum price at which sales could be made according to the agreement among members of the pool. By November 29, 1954, an additional 23,000 tons of oil valued at about US\$4,600,000 had been sold to buyers in Denmark, Iceland, Germany, and the United Kingdom at prices ranging from US\$194 to US\$197 per ton. The latest report states that the remaining 45,000 tons were sold to undisclosed buyers at a price of US\$203 per ton.

The world market price of whale oil was authoritatively reported recently to have ranged between US\$187-190 during September and October 1954. From that point the price has risen steadily during the period of forward selling. As the chairman of the Norwegian Whaling Association has pointed out, early forward sales normally take the form of large quantity sales to important purchasers at minimum prices; later sales in smaller quantities command higher prices.

The Oslo press reported on December 14, 1954, that most of the non-Norwegian whaling companies had also reported substantial forward sales of whale oil from the 1954/55 whaling season. The British company which operates the Balaena expedition was reported to have sold its entire production at around US\$190 per ton, while the other company from the United Kingdom, which operates the Southern Harvester and the Southern Venturer, was said to have sold out at prices ranging between US\$190 and US\$203 per ton.

The South African company owning the Abraham Larsen expedition was also reported to have sold its entire anticipated production at prices similar to those obtained by the second British company. The press reported that only the Panamanian expedition and the Argentine land station, of the companies which normally sell their whale oil on the world market, had not yet reported forward sales. Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende (The Norwegian Whaling Gazette) for November 1954 reported that the Japanese expeditions had sold forward 29,760 tons of their anticipated production: 19,840 tons to Germany at US\$187 per ton, 3,310 tons also to Germany at US\$188, and 6,610 tons to Sweden at about US\$190 per ton.



Aden

LOANS TO FISHERMEN FOR MECHANIZING CRAFT: The Government of Aden announced on November 25, 1954, the extension of loans to fishermen for the mechanization of their craft. This scheme, if actively pursued, should in time help provide Aden with fresh fish on a more regular basis, and will mean a great incentive to the local fishermen to improve their methods.

Two fishermen's cooperatives have been recently formed in Aden with the help and encouragement of the local Labor Office. These measures are perhaps the first serious efforts on the part of government to help develop the fishing industry of Aden along modern lines. The waters around the Colony are abundant with fish of

many varieties. The fishing techniques, gear, and type of sailing vessel have not changed for centuries.

If properly encouraged, Aden could easily develop a substantial industry which, with the introduction of refrigeration, could very well help supply many of the neighboring countries with large quantities of fresh fish. This in turn would be a boon to the local fishing community and to the economy of Aden as a whole, which more and more must rely on the development of its own resources to prosper and maintain an increasing pace of production.

The zambuk, or dhow, is the traditional sailing craft of Arabia and its seaworthiness has been proven through the ages. Its design and construction have not varied appreciably in many centuries. The construction of dhows is an important activity of the native Adenis, and an increase in the fishing activities of the Colony would of course result in a greater prosperity for the local ship builders.

The text of the Aden Government press communique is as follows:

"Under a development loans' scheme, fishing zambuks will be mechanized under the supervision of the Fisheries Department.

"During the past month three marine Diesel engines of 7/9 hp. have been installed in three fishing zambuks of Arab fishermen from Bereika and Fokum, thus bringing the total number of mechanized fishing zambuks in the Colony to five. The total cost of installation, including the cost of the engine, is about £300 (US\$840).

"The engines are issued to fishermen on hire-purchase basis. Repayment is by easy instalments covering a period of four years.

"The mechanized zambuks develop a speed of $5\frac{1}{2}$ knots. This is viewed by the fishermen very favorably, as it gives them advantages over unmechanized zambuks which are mainly dependent on the vagaries of the wind in carrying their catches to the market in good condition."



Australia

JAPANESE REPORTED FISHING 50 MILES OFF AUSTRALIAN COAST: There was considerable confusion and anti-Japanese outcry in the Australian press following recent reports of Japanese fishing boats seen some 50 miles off the Australian coast and the discovery of fishing buoys with Japanese markings washed up on the coast. Australian newspapers claimed Australia now has the "right" to control fishing in Australian waters outside the territorial limits under the Fisheries Act of 1952, including swimming fish in the same manner they now claim control of products of the sea bed under the Pearl Fisheries Act.

The Australian Minister for Commerce and Agriculture issued a statement January 6, 1955, saying his government had never sought to exercise control of the swimming fisheries other than fishing by Australian nationals. "As legislation stands, he said, "there was nothing to stop Japanese vessels from taking swimming fish from waters outside the territorial limits." At the same time the Navy and Air Force would keep the Government informed of operations of Australian and foreign vessels. He reiterated the Australian Government's complete determination to exercise the right to control sedentary fishing on the continental shelf.



Burma

FISH SUPPLY, 1954: The supply of domestic fish available on the local Burmese market apparently increased slightly during 1954. A firm which chartered a Japanese vessel in late 1953 to initiate deep-sea fishing was reasonably successful.



Hauling the catch aboard the Japanese trawler Taiyo Maru operating out of Burma.



Sorting catch on the Japanese trawler Taiyo Maru operating out of Burma.

The vessel made 5 fishing trips each 2 months with catches of about 70,000 pounds each trip. Indications are that fresh-water and inshore fishing continued at about the same level and thus domestic fish supply appears to have increased by about two million pounds yearly. The apparent success of this venture indicates that in the near future Burma is more likely to be self-sufficient in fish than in many other food items, according to a U. S. Embassy dispatch (November 2, 1954) from Rangoon.



Canada

NEW SHRIMP FISHING AREAS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: The discovery of two promising shrimp fishing areas in British Columbia was reported late in 1954 by the scientist in charge of shrimp and prawn research at the Pacific Biological Station of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada at Nanaimo, B. C.

The scientist, whose investigations were responsible for two important shrimp finds in the Gulf of Georgia and Chatham Sound in 1953, said that the shrimp trawler Yuri M, under charter to the Research Board in cooperation with the industrial development program of the Canadian Department of Fisheries, had recently found shrimp in commercial quantities in two areas of Georgia Strait. A small area off

Gabriola Island, near Nanaimo, and another off the south end of Galiano Island, near Salamanca Point, each yielded an average of three pounds per trap in test fishing late in August 1954.

For shrimp fishing the vessel was equipped with strings of traps in series of eight, set on the principle of ground-line fishing. Traps were of a collapsible type developed by the biographical station from a design by a Nanaimo fisherman. Shrimp occurred in waters where the bottom was rocky and unsuitable for trawling.

The scientist also reported a new potential shrimp fishing area in Imperial Eagle Channel, Barkley Sound, where the Yuri M in test trawls found enough shrimp to indicate a moderate fishery, reports the October 1954 Trade News, a Canadian Department of Fisheries magazine.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNED SALMON PACK, 1954: The 1954 British Columbia salmon canning season ended early in December with a total pack of 1,743,406

British Columbia Canned Salmon Pack, 1949-54						
Species	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
	(Std. Cases 1/)					
Sockeye (red)	680,930	510,100	449,174	428,217	408,041	259,880
Blueback. . .	4,302	2,055	5,581	13,224	7,371	6,876
Spring (king)	14,066	12,177	9,064	13,631	9,133	21,065
Coho (silver)	124,084	108,115	58,514	300,521	109,272	208,063
Pink.	335,777	793,382	675,836	735,494	446,516	709,217
Chum (keta) .	580,515	392,716	91,514	460,740	498,984	226,241
Steelhead . .	3,732	2,724	3,752	3,648	3,243	2,381
Totals . . .	1,743,406	1,821,269	1,293,435	1,955,475	1,482,560	1,433,723

1/ A standard case consists of 48 1-lb. cans.

cases (48 1-lb. cans), the Canadian Department of Fisheries reported on December 8 (see table). This was a decrease of 4.3 percent from the 1953 pack of 1,821,269 cases, due to a large drop in the production of pink salmon as 1954 was an off-year for this species. The pack of all other varieties of salmon was greater than a year earlier. The 1954 pack was 10.8 percent below the 1951 pack (1,955,475), the highest in recent years, but well above the production in 1948-1950-1952, other recent off years for pink salmon.

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NEWFOUNDLAND CAPELIN FISHERY: Capelin are extremely plentiful in the Newfoundland area but are only readily available during the spawning season in June and July.

These little fish are used extensively as bait for cod, fertilizer for potatoes, food for dogs and mink, for preparation of pet food; and for human food in the fresh, frozen, salted and dried, or smoked condition. In recent years one herring meal plant has often manufactured fish meal and extracted oil from capelin, and so extended its operations for several weeks after the herring disappeared from the inshore areas, according to the November 1954 Trade News, a Canadian Department of Fisheries publication.



Capelin (Mallotus villosus)

Female capelin are, on the average, smaller than males. The moisture content does not vary much between the sexes but the males are fatter. The males are sturdier than the females with a larger bone structure. The spawning capelin usually have some sand grains in their stomachs. The percentage of fat would doubtless be slightly higher (and the moisture lower) before spawning begins and lower (with moisture higher) at the end of the spawning season.

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EASTERN ARCTIC BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS: General biological investigations of northern Hudson Bay were continued in 1954 by scientists of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada aboard the Calanus, the Board's Arctic research vessel. The investigations were extended to include a study of the walrus of Coats Island and a study of the biology of the seals of the Cape Dorset area of southwestern Baffin Island, according to the October Trade News of the Canadian Department of Fisheries.

The field program began earlier than usual, with one of the research assistants being flown to Cape Dorset in February so that the seal investigation could include work on the animals at whelping and breeding times, during March and April. He traveled extensively about Foxe Peninsula by dog sled and later in the season by boat, collecting material on the biology of the northern species, in particular the ringed and square flipper seals. He also took samples, through the ice, of the water some miles off Churchill, as it was thought important to get information on the winter conditions of the waters of Hudson Bay, where hydrographic work previously had been limited to the summer season.



The Calanus sailed from Churchill in mid-July, and visited Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour on Southampton Island, and Coats Island. During the summer plankton, benthos, and littoral collections were made and water samples taken for analysis.

The walrus investigation was carried out by a research assistant who was put ashore in late July with two Eskimo helpers. During their three weeks on the island, they took walrus specimens and gathered data on body measurements, feeding habits, age, and factors concerning reproduction. A new method of tagging was instituted and, if this year's experiments are satisfactory, will be extended in the future in order to determine the movements of the walrus populations. Twenty-three animals were marked with especially designed stainless steel darts which were placed in the upper part of the walrus' backs.

The Calanus, which has been based in Ungava Bay and Churchill for the past six years, sailed to Montreal at the end of this year's investigations to be dry-docked for overhaul and for refitting with new equipment for future work in northern waters.



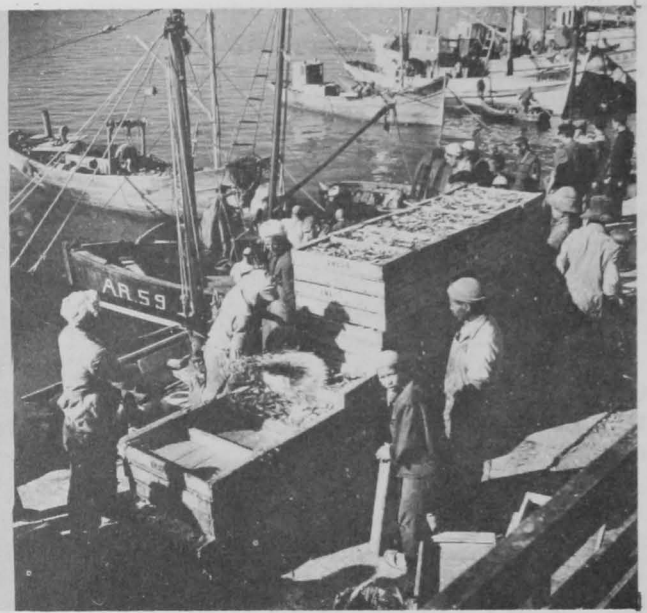
Ecuador

SHRIMP EXPORT TAX: Ecuadoran frozen shrimp exports by firms having fishing contracts or concessions with the Government are subject to a tax, according to a decree promulgated in the Registro Oficial of August 5, 1954. The tax amounts to 40 centavos per kilo (1.2 U. S. cents per pound) for raw frozen shrimp with 15 centavos per kilo ($\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. cent per pound) additional for shrimp fully prepared for serving, reports a December 21 U. S. Embassy dispatch from Quito.



French Morocco

FISHERIES TRENDS, JANUARY-OCTOBER 1954: Production: The total catch of fish in French Morocco January-October 1954 amounted to 30,000 metric tons less than in the same period of 1953. Only 25,000 tons of sardines were landed at Agadir as compared to 40,000 tons in 1953; at Safi, 26,000 tons in 1954 against 33,000 tons in 1953. Specialists claim that fish was of better quality in 1954, but supplies were insufficient to meet factory requirements, and there was little hope that the situation would improve by the end of the year, an October 28 U. S. consular report from Rabat states. The same situation prevailed also with tuna--at Agadir in 1954 supplies amounted to only 500 metric tons against 2,000 the previous year. As for madrague (tunny-net) fishing, which is practised both in the north (Port-Lyautey) and the south (Agadir), the catch was 400 tons in 1954 as compared to 1,000 tons in 1953. On the other hand, the 1954 trawler catch (for fresh consumption) of 5,300 tons was practically equal to the previous year's 5,700 tons.



Sardines pursued in fish net off the coast of French Morocco (near Safi).

Unloading sardines at the fish pier in Agadir.

As livestock numbers cannot be increased in the proportion requested, technicians have thought of using sea products to improve the Moroccan population's diet, especially as Morocco's and Mauritania's coasts provide plenty of edible fish of

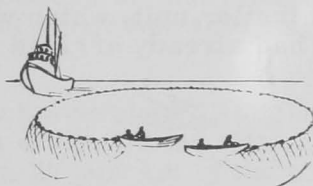
French Morocco's Fresh Fish Consumption and Exports, 1948-1954							
	1954 1/	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
	(in Metric Tons)						
Fishing centers	14,000	15,060	18,766	10,309	10,304	13,411	8,854
Within Morocco	1,000	4,596	5,433	3,488	3,110	3,323	3,875
Total Morocco consumption	15,000	19,656	24,199	13,797	13,414	16,734	12,729
Exports	3,000	3,924	757	1,335	785	570	662
Total Supply of Fresh Fish	18,000	23,580	24,956	15,132	14,199	17,304	13,391

1/ Estimated.

all kinds. Actually, however, most Moroccans, particularly in the country, show a certain dislike for fish. Moreover, serious problems of transportation and refrigeration have to be solved, and the present prices of fish are prohibitive for most native consumers, except in coastal fishing centers. As a consequence, a large part of the fish supplies, which should be sold for fresh consumption (and cannot be used by canning factories) are delivered at very low prices to fish-meal and fish-oil industries.

In 1953, out of a total catch of 128,000 metric tons, 104,178 tons were sold to canning and byproducts factories, and only 23,700 tons were consumed fresh (15,055 tons in fishing centers, 4,600 in the interior of Morocco, and 4,000 tons exported to Algeria, France, and Italy). So, consumption of fresh fish per capita and per annum has been only 2.5 kilos (5.5 pounds), although it reaches 8 kilos (17.6 pounds) in Casablanca and 21 kilos (46.2 pounds) at Safi. Actually, apart from the coastal regions, fish consumption is practically unknown in Morocco.

Fishing Fleet: As of December 1953, the fishing fleet of French Morocco amounted to about 1,800 boats of all kinds, employing 8,700 men (7,500 of which were Moroccans). The fleet consisted of 56 trawlers, 281 sardine seiners, 68 sardine trawlers, 130 motorized spiny lobster and line-fishing boats, and 1,221 hand- and sail-powered spiny lobster and line-fishing boats. However, these figures probably changed during 1954 as many boats moved towards southern Morocco in search of fish. The catch in 1954 was disappointing. Sardine and tuna for canning, as well as other fish for fresh supply, were scarce on Morocco's coasts. Some experts stated that this shortage was due to previous intensive fishing; others say that fish have moved to other colder waters. The Institute of Scientific Fishing recommended, therefore, the use of detector boats.



German Federal Republic

NEW PLASTIC FISH CONTAINER: A new plastic container ("Kiel Table Container") for fishery products has been patented in West Germany, according to *International Fish and Other Food Journal* (vol. II, no. 3, 1954), a Danish publication. The new container is made from Polyvinylchlorid (PVC) and is the product of a year-long development which began with the packing of fish and food specialties in pliofilm and Polyathylen bags. It was perfected with the PVC container in a patented carton for protection against mechanical damage and for stiffening of the form of the container.

These are the fundamental differences between the PVC container in square-formed half cartons and the tin-plate can: PVC container can be opened readily and easily with the attached scratcher, the other end of which may be used as a fork to eat the contents of the container. The light weight of the plastic container reduces the freight charges; the lower price of the plastic container should result in a larger turnover; the customer can see the goods. Further advantages are the noncorrosion factor of the PVC container and the avoidance of chemical "swells."

For the present the new container will be hermetically sealed by an electrically-heated apparatus, which means an air- and water-tight seal, only usable for half-preserves, i. e. cold, fried, or cooked marinated fish, smoked sliced saithe in edible

oil, salted anchovies, herring fillets in oil or brine, gaffelbiddar, roe or caviar, marinated mussels, salads with herring, salmon, shrimp, lobster, vegetables, meat, etc. The development of the new container has only begun. In view of the versatility of the plastic materials and the speed of the development of the techniques, many possibilities exist.

The German Government has shown great interest in this new table container and and recently the German Minister of Food and Commerce together with the Director for Fisheries in the Agriculture Department have visited the manufacturer of the container.



Jamaica (British West Indies)

FROZEN SPINY LOBSTER TAIL EXPORT TRADE TO BE DEVELOPED: The development of an export trade in frozen spiny lobster tails is the initial step in the development of the fisheries of Jamaica, a November 10, 1954, U. S. consular dispatch from Kingston points out. The Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation is actively investigating fisheries development, particularly in the banks lying from 30-150 miles offshore--that area which is not now reached by the 5,000 local fishermen using mostly small pirogues.

The promotion officer of the Industrial Development Corporation visited the United States in late 1954 and reported a keen interest and bright prospects for Jamaican spiny lobsters, states a December 31, 1954, U. S. consular dispatch from Kingston. The Corporation will soon commence shipping spiny lobsters by air to Miami, Florida. A refrigerated trailer unit, which will be used to pick up the spiny lobsters from collecting points, had already arrived.



Japan

TUNA STOCKS AND EXPORT PRICES: Canned Tuna in Brine: The stocks of canned tuna in brine on hand in Japan early in November 1954 amounted to about 700,000-800,000 cases, according to correspondence from the U. S. Embassy at Tokyo. The average export price for the No. 2 (7-oz.) can was US\$11.01 for white meat and US\$8.26 for light meat, per 48-can case, f.o.b.

Frozen Tuna: The stocks of frozen tuna on hand in Japan in early November 1954 were not available, but stocks of albacore tuna were estimated at about 1,500 metric tons at that time. Export prices were: albacore US\$300 per ton f.o.b., yellowfin US\$255 per ton f.o.b. The check (floor) price for albacore tuna was lowered from US\$350 to US\$300 per ton on November 8, 1954.

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FISHING INDUSTRY STATUS: Both in the number of fishing vessels and in the total annual catch, the Japanese fishing industry currently is above the prewar level. This surging recovery is remarkable, but it is also absolutely necessary as Japan depends so heavily on marine products as an important food source and export item. Fishing is one of Japan's basic industries. On its development greatly depends the economic prosperity and health of the Japanese nation, states the November 24 bulletin of the Japanese Consulate-General in Los Angeles.

National life in Japan has been closely linked from ancient times with the abundance of types and quantities of the marine life to be found not only in her surrounding

waters but also in the two sea currents--Kuroshio (warm current) running to the north from the Southern Pacific and Oyashio (cold current) running to the south from the Northern Pacific.

Fishing in Japan was placed on an industrial scale since the beginning of the 20th Century with the development of modern scientific techniques. The last war, however, dealt the industry staggering blows. Japan lost 45 percent of her territorial area, thus cutting down the food-producing area to the four main Japanese islands, which have always been intrinsically poor in dairy products and other protein-containing foodstuff. Now more than ever before, it has become dependent on protein from marine products. But the fishing industry itself suffered the loss of a large number of fishing craft, with the resultant sharp decrease in the total catch. And many Japanese are directly dependent on fishing for their livelihood.

Fishing Fleet: Fishing vessels in Japan in 1953 numbered 440,000 with a total tonnage of 1,210,000 gross tons. This far surpasses the prewar maximum of 360,000 vessels. Of these 440,000 vessels, however, approximately 70 percent (300,000 vessels) are non-motorized, while 85 percent of the remaining powered vessels (110,000 vessels) are small craft of less than five tons.

The Japanese fishing fleet after the war has markedly raised its productive level with the adoption of modern scientific techniques. Large fishing vessels equipped with electronic locators and radars are in operation, and fish nets made of synthetic fibers are in use.

However, many small-scale groups are still operating in the narrow fishing grounds in the coastal areas. Their technical level remains low, and the annual output per group is worth only US\$570 or less. Also, economic factors operating in the distribution system are not altogether advantageous to those directly engaged in fishing.

Catch: Japan's prewar catch averaged 3,700,000 tons and topped the world list. This, according to the data of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, corresponded roughly to 20 percent of the total world catch. It dropped to only 1,610,000 tons in 1945, the year of Japan's surrender, but in 1953 it reached 4,250,000 tons, well above the prewar level. This attests to the strenuous national reconstruction efforts in this field during the eight years since the surrender.

Consumption and Exports: The majority of the Japanese fishery products goes into the daily diet of the Japanese people. Some 90 percent of domestic consumption goes for food; the remainder being used for fertilizers and fish oil. The greater use of marine products for food than before the war is one feature of the postwar years. This can be attributed to the improved consumption level among the general population, which keeps in line with the national reconstruction, and more particularly to the increased demand for marine products as food among the farming population.

However, in the case of sardines, salmon, crab meat, and tuna, a considerable portion of these species are exported abroad as frozen or canned goods. In 1953 this export totaled 151,000 tons, valued at US\$80,000,000.

Fishery Enterprises: According to the 1954 statistics, the number of fishery enterprises in Japan totals 250,000. Of this number, 93 percent (230,000) are individual proprietorships, 91 percent (210,000) of which are small-scale businesses with not more than five employees each. They operate with nonpowered craft or powered vessels of not more than three tons.

A salient characteristic of these small fishery groups is that only 14 percent of them are full-time fishery groups, and most of the remainder are concurrently engaged in small-scale farming or other part-time labor.

A limited number of private enterprises (individual proprietorships) together with 960 (0.4 percent of the total) corporate bodies are carrying on large-scale coastal, offshore, and high-sea fishing. An estimated 330,000 men are in their employ, 25 percent of whom belong to the households engaged in part-time minor-scale fishery mentioned previously. The number of people engaged in fishery management or in fishing for livelihood and the members of their families totals 2,900,000.

Government Aid: In view of this situation, the Japanese Government is rushing measures to stabilize the management in the fishing industry. In light of the fact that the Japanese people, compared with those of the Western countries, have a diet which is insufficient in protein, fishery production must be stabilized to improve the diet and the health of the nation.

* * * * *

SARDINE AND HERRING FISHERIES, 1954: Catch and Oil Production, January-June: Prospects for Japanese sardine and herring oil production are very poor as the catch has decreased every year for the past five years, according to recent correspondence from the U. S. Embassy at Tokyo. The total production of sardines

Item	1954		1953	
	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	Jan.-June	Jan.-Dec.
(Lbs).....			
Sardine catch	277,789,300	345,851,400	616,686,920	
Sardine oil production	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	3,627,222	
Herring catch	286,886,300	585,350,600	746,787,773	
Herring oil production	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	2,958,179	
<u>1/</u> Not available.				

for the first six months of 1954 amounted to 278-million pounds, 20 percent less than in the same period in 1953; while the herring catch of 287 million pounds was down 50 percent (see table).

This light herring catch was due to the poor migration of Hokkaido spring herring from March to May 1954, which recorded the worst catch since 1944. The

decrease in sardine production was due to the poor catch on the fishing grounds around the Goto District (southern Japan), the principal Japanese sardine production area.

Canned Sardine Pack, January-October: Total Japanese production of canned sardines during the 1954 season up to October 30 amounted to 341,399 cases, about one-half the pack for the same period in 1953.

Canned Sardine Export Stocks and Prices, October 1954: The unsold stocks of canned sardines on hand in Japan as of October 30, 1954, totaled 80,102 cases. Export price for the Oval #1(15-oz.) can on the same date was US\$7.40 per 48-can case, f.o.b.

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WHALING FLEETS LEAVE FOR ANTARCTIC: Japan for the first time has three whaling fleets in the Antarctic, according to the December 13, 1954, Foreign Crops and Markets, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication. The factory-ship Tonan Maru sailed for the Antarctic on November 3, 1954, the Nisshin Maru sailed on November 5, and the newly-converted Kinjo Maru was scheduled to depart on November 20.

It is reported that the Japanese Government has filed a formal protest with the International Whaling Commission against the new ruling prohibiting the taking of blue whales in certain areas of the North Pacific Ocean for a period of five years.

However, since the Japanese Government is interested in the preservation of whale resources, it reportedly will control the future catch of northern Pacific whales on an independent and reasonable basis.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT



Republic of Korea

FIRST UNKRA-FINANCED FISHING VESSEL LAUNCHED: The first Korean fishing vessel built with money loaned by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) has been launched at Kunsan, UNKRA officials announced November 12. The vessel is one of 14 improved Eastern-type boats for which UNKRA loans have been approved. Money has also been advanced for another 9 which are designed after European power- and sail-type boats.

The vessel is a 13-ton long-line 28-footer, powered with a 25-horsepower engine. The owner was advanced 1,118,000 hwan (about US\$4,000) from a 50-million-hwan revolving loan fund established by UNKRA in February 1954. The money enabled him to buy 7,200 board feet of imported lumber from the UNKRA stockpile, and a locally-produced power unit.

The loan fund, part of UNKRA's US\$3.5 million program of aid to the vital fisheries industry, is administered by the Special Fisheries Control Committee established by UNKRA and the ROK Government. Money is also available to help small fishermen improve their equipment through the purchase of nets, ropes, and other fishing gear.

Other UNKRA aid to the fishing industry, second in importance only to agriculture in the Korean economy, includes: the rehabilitation of important wholesale fish markets at Inchon and Seoul; the construction of new boats; aid in the rehabilitation of ice-making plants and canneries; the purchase of deep-sea trawlers to help Korean fishermen extend their sphere of operations; and the procurement of fish nets, sail cloth, net and wood preservatives, fish hooks, diving apparatus, and other needed items.



Mexico

MERIDA SHRIMP EXPORTS TO U. S., JULY-SEPTEMBER 1954: Frozen shrimp exported from the Merida District of Mexico through the ports of Ciudad del Carmen and Campeche totaled approximately 1,520 metric tons in the July-September 1954 period. This is an increase of 42 percent as compared with 1,071 tons exported during the second quarter (1954), a November 3 U. S. consular dispatch from Merida points out. In the first quarter of 1954 a total of 1,086 tons were exported. All frozen shrimp sold abroad is shipped to the United States.

The average Carmen-Campeche prices for 15-20 count shrimp for the second and third quarters 1954, and for the corresponding periods for the three previous years were as shown in table.

Months	1954	1953	1952	1951
. (U. S. cents per pound).				
Apr.	38	60	37	33
May	42	70	36	34
June	35	70	38	37
July	41	60	40	40
Aug.	42	55	42	38
Sept.	36	47	42	35

Prices in the third quarter of 1954 were slightly better than in 1951 and about the same as in 1952, but considerably below the abnormal prices reported in 1953.

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GOVERNMENT TO BUILD REFRIGERATION PLANT: A refrigeration plant to hold 150 metric tons of frozen fish will be built by the Mexican Government in Progreso, a November 3 U. S. consular dispatch from Merida states. The plant will be capable of making 10 metric tons of ice daily, and will cost 600,000 pesos (US\$48,000). It was expected work on the building would commence before the end of 1954 and the plant would be in operation by mid-1955.



Norway

FISHING FLEET, 1954: The total registered Norwegian fishing vessels as of March 1, 1954, amounted to 35,193 craft, according to information contained in a new edition of Register of Norwegian Fishing Craft issued by the Norwegian Director of Fisheries. Of these, 266 are decked steel vessels, 12,127 decked vessels built of wood, 22,455 open motorboats, and 345 are boats without motor.

Compared with the corresponding figures as of July 1, 1953, this represents an increase of 19 as regards decked vessels built of steel and an increase of 67 with regard to decked wooden vessels. The number of open powered boats has been reduced by 196 while the reduction of open boats without motor amounts to 79. The total reduction in the number of registered fishing craft during this period amounts to 189 vessels.

Of the 12,060 decked wooden vessels registered in 1953, 2,974 were less than 30 feet, 6,889 were from 30-49 feet, 1,723 from 50-69 feet, 307 from 70-89 feet, 153 from 90-119 feet, and 14 of 120 feet or more. Their total gross tonnage amounted to 223,067 tons.

About 80 percent of all open boats in 1953 were less than 25 feet and no boat exceeded 50 feet. They had a total tonnage of 69,115 gross tons while the 247 decked steel vessels had a tonnage of 47,595 tons. The gross tonnage of all open as well as decked fishing craft in 1953 was 339,777 tons.

The county of Nordland has the largest number of fishing boats. More than twice as many fishing boats belong to this county as to More and Romsdal which comes next. This is mostly due to the large fleet of open fishing boats in Nordland but this county has also by far the largest number of decked vessels. The more sea-going vessels, however, belong to More and Romsdal. This is indicated by the fact that More and Romsdal has nearly half of all fishing vessels built of steel.

For each vessel the register gives information on ownership, the vessel's dimensions, building material, year of building, and year of rebuilding. Further, it is stated whether the vessel is equipped with radiotelephone or echo sounder. For all vessels with mechanized propulsion, data on the engine are given as to type, year of manufacture, and horsepower.

Registration is required of all decked fishing vessels and is also compulsory for all open fishing boats using mechanized propulsion. Other open boats of which registration is required are those taking part in a fishery for which special supervision is established. Thus, nearly all fishing boats of any importance are subject to registration. Accessory boats, however, are not included in the register.

While previous editions included vessels intended for the conveyance of fresh fish from the fishing grounds, these vessels are no longer subject to registration and have been omitted.

SOME 1954/55 ANTARCTIC WHALE OIL SOLD: Norwegian whaling operators had so far sold 88,000 long tons of their 1954/55 Antarctic whale oil production, at a price of Kr. 1,500 (US\$210) per long ton, according to a December 2 bulletin from the Norwegian Information Service. This price is said to be the minimum acceptable to the whaling companies; it is somewhat lower than prices quoted recently for small quantities for immediate delivery.

The total Norwegian production of whale oil during the 1954/55 season is expected to be 150,000 long tons; thus 60 percent of the expected production has already been sold. For the 1953/54 catch, an average price of £68 (US\$190) per ton was obtained.



Panama

SHRIMP EXPORTS, NOVEMBER 1954: Panamanian shrimp exports during November 1954 totaled 117 short tons as compared with 267 tons in November 1953, according to a U. S. Embassy dispatch (December 21, 1954) from Panama.



Republic of the Philippines

NEW FISH CANNERY: Negotiations for the establishment of a \$1 million fish cannery in the Philippines were expected to be concluded late in December 1954 according to the December 14, 1954 New York Journal of Commerce. The newly-formed company is composed of Japanese, Philippine, and United States businessmen. The company would operate its own deep-sea fishing fleet. Construction of the cannery was expected to begin early in 1955.



Portugal

FISH CANNING TRENDS, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1954: The Portuguese fish canners enjoyed in October 1954 a more comfortable position than at any time during the past years, especially in the north. The markets for sardines in Western Germany and the United Kingdom were relatively strong and the sardine catch was expected to be good the remainder of the year, although fresh fish prices were still high. Unfortunately, the anchovy and tuna catches were well below normal, largely nullifying the good sardine season for the southern canners, an October 27, 1954, U. S. Embassy dispatch from Lisbon reports.



Launching of one of the new 45-meter trawlers constructed in Portugal for long-range fishing off the west coast of Africa.

Up to the end of August 1954 the scarcity of sardines in Northern Portugal continued. In September, however, catches improved somewhat and the canning industry was kept moderately active. Factories were reported to be finding a ready market for their output and production was being fully exported, principally to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Syria. Prices were reported to be showing a rising trend. On the other

hand, fresh fish prices rose 67 percent since the first part of 1954. It was doubted if the improved export picture compensated for the rise in the price of raw material.

AZORES FISHING AND WHALING: According to a leading Azores fish-packing company, the fish catch in the 1954 season was very poor, principally for the lack of tuna and albacore which normally keep factories at full-time operation. To mitigate the situation of fishermen of Ponta Delgada district, local authorities have authorized the enforcement of the winter retail price tariff on fish.

The whaling industry also claims a very low catch in 1954 because unfavorable misty weather rendered watches for passing whales impracticable much of the time.



Spain

VIGO FISHERIES TRENDS, SEPTEMBER 1954: Landings: Fish catches in the Vigo area of Spain during September 1954 increased substantially over the previous month and also September 1953, reports a U. S. consular dispatch (October 8) from Vigo.

The increase was the result of large seasonal catches of jurel--an inexpensive fish which must be sold in the local fresh fish markets since there is little industrial demand for this variety. Prices--0.85 pesetas per kilo ($\frac{1}{3}$ U. S. cent per pound)--obtained for this specimen are reported to have barely covered operating costs. Albacore catches continued to be encouraging. Substantial quantities (881 metric tons) of albacore were landed at the canneries at 8.52 pesetas per kilo (3.5 U. S. cents per pound).

Fish Canning: Activity in the District's fish-canning industry picked up during September 1954. This improvement is clearly shown by the fact that the industry purchased during September 6.9 million pounds of fish (mainly albacore and sardines) as against 3.0 million pounds in the previous month and 2.9 million pounds in September 1953.

Packers indicate that the increase in September 1954 is estimated at roughly 60 percent over that of the previous month, but that in general, operations did not reach more than 30 percent of capacity.

Higher Exchange Rate: The new export exchange rate of US\$1.00 equals 33.835 pesetas applicable to all canned fish exports which was established in July 1954, together with the right to retain 20 percent of the sales in foreign currency for the purchase of equipment and supplies, has had a certain encouraging effect. But the measure is considered insufficient to enable the industry to resume competition abroad. Under the circumstances the situation remains uncertain, although better than a year ago.



Sweden

FOREIGN TRADE IN FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1953/54: Total Swedish exports of fishery products in 1953/54 (September-August) amounted to 56,000 metric tons, while imports in the same period totaled 34,800 tons.

Swedish fishery products imports required during 1954/55 are estimated at 30,000 metric tons and the exportable surplus estimated at 52,000 tons, reports a November 12, 1954, U. S. Embassy dispatch from Stockholm.



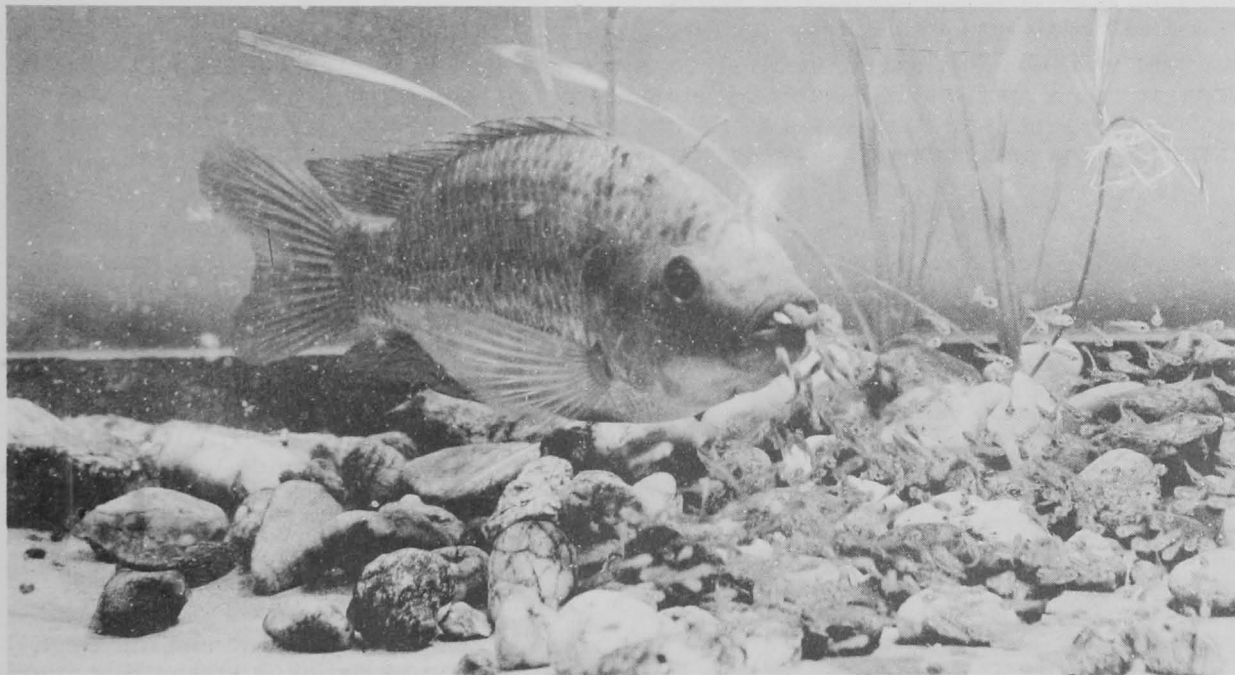
Switzerland

FISH CONSUMPTION, 1953/54: The per-capita consumption of fish in Switzerland during 1953/54 (August-July) amounted to 5½ pounds per person, according to a November 4 U. S. Embassy dispatch from Bern. Total consumption during the period amounted to about 11,000 metric tons, and it is estimated that the requirements for 1954/55 will be the same.



Thailand

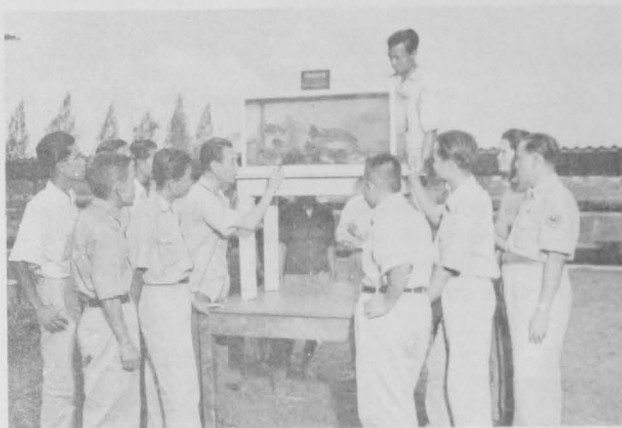
FISHERIES TRENDS, 1953/54: Next to rice, fish is the most important source of food supply in Thailand, states a dispatch (November 15, 1954) from the U. S.



Tilapia, the fast-growing pond fish, native of Africa, is the most important pond species in Thailand. Tilapia fry seek shelter in their mother's mouth when they are frightened. Here a group of fry are swimming for safety, alarmed by the photographer's flash.

Embassy at Bangkok. Fish are abundant and taken in large quantities in the extensive coastal waters of the Gulf of Siam; in the central plain where flooded fields yield fish as well as rice; and in all of Thailand's innumerable inland streams and ponds. Over 2,000 species of fish and shellfish are utilized for food in one form or another. Although only 50,000 workers are listed in Thailand's latest census as being full-time fishermen, it is safe to say that at least 5 million people spend a part of their time fishing. Many farmers spend more time fishing than they do on land.

The Thai Government recognizes the importance of fish in the daily diet of its citizens and carries on an extensive program for the improvement of pond fisheries



Characteristics of Tilapia fish shown to Thai fisheries representatives meeting at Bankhen Experiment Station. Visiting expert Dr. S. W. Ling (holding pipe, center) is briefing provincial fisheries officers and village chiefs on distribution of fingerlings to Thai farmers, one of the steps in fish pond culture projects being advised by technical assistance experts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



FAO's Fish culturist, Dr. S. W. Ling, demonstrates to Thai trainees at the Freshwater Fish-Culture Training Course the use of plastic bag--newest method of transporting fingerlings for distribution. Fish and water are put in bag which is then filled with oxygen and sealed.

in order to make fish available to as many people as possible. The Thai Fisheries Department is well equipped for the production and distribution of fingerlings of various species, and this is one of the most popular forms of public service performed by the Government.



Tilapia fingerlings in net, caught for distribution to Thai farmers. valued at an estimated 36,656,714 rupiahs (US\$3.2 million).

According to the Thai press (*Pim Thai*, November 2, 1954): "Since 1949 Thailand has been exporting salt fish in big quantities and her best customer has been Indonesia, which formerly made purchases through Hong Kong and Singapore." The article goes on to explain that Thailand's fish trade with Indonesia has fallen off lately because Indonesia now lacks foreign currency to purchase in as large quantities as formerly. A report from the Economic Section of the Indonesian Legation in Bangkok states that from January-June 1954 Indonesia purchased 17,036 metric tons of salted fish from Thailand,

The Thai Government has developed a new food product to utilize unsaleable fresh-fish surpluses; this is being advertised under the name of "Tasty Fish Powder." This product is intended for use as a condiment and consists of powdered fish meal to which salt and chili has been added. One hundred thousand sample packages of this product were prepared for free distribution at the Constitutional Fair held in Bangkok during December 1954.



Union of South Africa

PREVENTATIVE FOUND FOR STRUVITE IN CANNED SPINY LOBSTER:

The formation of struvite in canned spiny lobster can be prevented by a substance (sodium hexmetaphosphate) which is used in boiler water to prevent scaling, the Fishing Industry Research Institute found after considerable research. The struvite is composed of glass-like magnesium-ammonium-phosphate crystals that are harmless enough and easily digested, but they tend to alarm the consumer, reports the October 1954 South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review.

By adding a small amount of sodium hexametaphosphate to the can, a soluble complex was formed which did not develop into crystals and in no way impaired smell or taste. (The same remedy has been found in the United States and the manufacturers patented the use of sodium hexametaphosphate for the prevention of struvite.)

A South African firm, however, concluded an agreement with a Massachusetts firm which holds the patent. As the result of the agreement, hexametaphosphate is under the brand name of Polyphos and is available to South African spiny lobster canners.



Union of South Africa+South-West Africa

PILCHARD FISHERY RESEARCH TO BE EXPANDED: Developments which may vitally affect the pilchard and maasbanker fishery of the Cape west coast and the pilchard industry of Walvis Bay in South-West Africa, were being planned by the Division of Fisheries, according to the October South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review. In cooperation with the industry, the Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and the South-West Administration, the Division is to build three new research vessels, increase its scientific staff, and build new laboratories in Cape Town and on the west coast of South Africa.

The new fisheries research scheme, which is to accelerate research into the vital pilchard and maasbanker resource, was announced in the Fourth Progress Report of the pilchard research program.

In his summary of findings and conclusions, the Union of South Africa Director of Fisheries observes that in four years of intensive investigations the research vessels have found no area of concentrated pilchard spawning. The coverage was too thorough to have missed "any such spawning focus" and so "the question arises, where do the recruits come from to sustain the large pilchard population found in Union waters?"

The report then suggests the remarkable possibility that the pilchards may spawn northwest of Walvis Bay, that the eggs would move with the prevailing current, and, when they hatched, the larvae would also move with the current until they developed sufficiently to move independently. Investigations in other parts of the world have shown that pilchards tend to swim against the general direction of sea currents and so it may be possible that the young pilchards reverse their previous drift and swim south past Walvis Bay to St. Helena Bay. It has been established that the Union and South-West species are identical, that the Walvis pilchards are younger than those caught in the Union, and that predatory fish such as snoek, known to follow pilchard shoals, have been tagged in the Walvis area and later recovered off the west coast of the Union.

It has thus become vital to find, through practical research, whether South-West Africa and the Union are exploiting one and the same resource, says the report.

It also indicates that the present conservation policies can be interim only and so the work of accurately assessing the fish resource must be speeded up. The formulation of an adequate policy of conservation, however, depends directly on what is known of the inter-relation of the Union and South-West African pilchard fisheries. "This alone is a strong enough reason for integration of the researches of South-West Africa and the Union."

Thus the program should be increased, the research work of the Union and South-West should be integrated, and priority must be given to the tagging of pilchards "as this is the only practical means of determining the migration of the fish."

To carry out the new program, a capital sum of £175,000 (US\$487,000) is to be obtained from a loan serviced by the Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. The annual payments of interest and capital redemption on this loan are to be covered by a compulsory levy on the pilchard and maasbanker fishing industry. This levy is to be assessed on the tonnage of fish caught and will be met both by factories and by fishermen.

The recurrent expenditure on the augmented program will total about £25,000 (US\$67,000) and will be met from Union and South-West revenue funds on a pro-rata basis to be decided. This sum will cover the running expenses of an extra research vessel, salaries, wages, and allowances for 10 additional research officers, and extra scientific apparatus and equipment.

With the £175,000 (US\$487,000) loan, the Division of Fisheries will replace the now obsolete research vessels Schipa and Palinurus. Two new boats will be built at a cost of £35,000 (US\$97,000) each. They are to be 75 feet long and modeled on the United States purse-seiner design. Modified to meet the requirements of a research vessel, the two new boats will carry out the inshore research work.

The third boat will be 100 feet long of the same design and will cost about £85,000 (US\$237,000). This vessel will do the offshore research work and so release the Africana II for basic oceanographic work.

The remaining £20,000 (US\$56,000) of the loan will be spent on additional laboratory accommodations at the Division's headquarters at Sea Point and on a properly-equipped laboratory at the present Stompneus field station.



U. S. S. R.

URGENT PROBLEMS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY: The Soviet Government planned and is accomplishing in 1954 a program of sharp increase in the production of food products and the improvement of quality. Great and responsible tasks have been placed before the fishing industry with regard to this decided increase in the production of food products, according to the Moscow press (Pravda, March 30, 1954).

During recent years the fishing industry received a great number of fishing, transport, and receiving fleets which were equipped with modern machinery. The number of fish-processing enterprises, canneries, and refrigeration plants was increased. Port facilities were expanded, considerably increasing labor mechanization in unloading and fish processing.

The creation of a large sea- and ocean-fishing fleet permitted the mastery of new fishing regions. For example, in 1947, 900 metric tons of herring were caught by Soviet fishermen in the North Atlantic, and in 1953 more than 100,000 metric tons were caught. The herring catch in the Sea of Okhotsk also increased during this period.

However, as of March 29, 1954, the rate of increase in the fish catch was far from satisfactory. The U. S. S. R. fishery industry has not fulfilled its state plans for a number of years.

What are the reasons for this lag in the fish industry? First of all, the operation of the fishing fleet was inefficiently directed. Up to March 29, 1954, the idle time of boats being repaired, unloaded, or refueled had been unreasonably great. Boat wrecks were allowed and the schedule for operation at sea established for the boats was not followed. By March 1954 the necessary working and state discipline had still not been applied in the fishing fleet. There was a continual cadre turnover.

In March 1954 the Murmansk Trawler Fleet, the fishing fleet of Glavrybsakhprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Sakhalinskaya Oblast), and the Krymskaya Oblast Trust were operating unsatisfactorily.

Fishing kolkhozes play an important part in the U. S. S. R. fish catch. In March 1954 almost all of them were serviced by Motorized Fishing Stations. However, the main administrations of the fishing industry were not devoting the necessary attention to the stations. Many stations were not fulfilling fishing plans and were not becoming true organizers of kolkhoz fishing. At that time there were not enough persons with higher and secondary specialized educations among leaders, and engineering and technical workers of stations.

During recent years workers of the fishing industry eased up in their efforts to increase the catch of the more valuable fish, such as river salmon in the Barentsovo Sea, winter dorse in the White Sea, eels in the Baltic Sea, chinook in Kamchatka waters, etc. While absorbed in catching sprat and anchovies, fishermen of the Caspian and Azov-Black Sea basins relaxed in their efforts to catch large net fish--Kerchenskiy herring, rybets, and shemaya.

In March 1954 work was being conducted inefficiently even for production of high-quality products of the most valuable types of fish. For example, the Kol'skiy Trust was processing river salmon, chiefly in the highly salted form. In 1953 fishing organizations of the Caspian Basin processed 22.5 percent of its total pike-perch catch in the highly salted form. Too often, industry enterprises were salting fish and forgetting all about other methods of processing fish. In 1953 the fishing industry completely fulfilled the fish-salting production plan. At the same time the industry fell short of plan quotas for canned fish by 12 percent, smoked fish by 16 percent, and frozen fish by 32 percent.

The successful solution to problems of the fish industry greatly depends on the timely fulfillment of a large volume of capital construction. In March 1954 the situation was bad regarding the construction of new enterprises and putting them into operation. Construction was particularly lagging in refrigeration plants and salting facilities in the Far East, in plants for artificial breeding of commercial fish in the Caspian and Azov-Don basins, and in living quarters in Murmanskaya Oblast, Kakhalin, and Kamchatka.

The most important task for improving the operation of the fishing fleet in 1954 is to eliminate the idle time of fishing boats. It is necessary to obtain a larger fish catch from each vessel by utilizing the methods of outstanding crews. It is very important to master new fishing regions and to improve fishing explorations. To do this it will be necessary to increase the number of research boats and to equip them with the latest navigational techniques, hydroacoustical devices, and radio communication facilities.

The Soviet fishing industry has rich reserves available. To bring these reserves into use it is necessary first of all to raise the productivity of lagging fishing boats to the level of outstanding ones. The need for improvement along this line can be

seen in the following data. In 1953 the trawler Kirov of the Murmansk Trawler Fleet caught 4,700 metric tons of fish. At the same time the trawler Anadyr', operating under the same conditions and having equal capacity and fishing gear, caught only 3,300 metric tons. During the year Trawler No. 189 (average-size trawler) caught 1,000 metric tons, of herring, while a similar trawler, No. 838, caught only 560 metric tons. The Astrakhanets, a seiner in the Caspian Sea, caught 530 metric tons of fish, while its sistership, No. 810, caught only 210 metric tons.

The fish catch must also be increased by perfecting fishing equipment, particularly the trawl; by increasing storm-resistance of stationary sea nets; and by completely mechanizing river net fishing, particularly in the Volga, Don, Ural, and the rivers of Siberia and the Far East. At the same time work of the fish-receiving fleet must be improved and unloading piers must be mechanized.

In March 1954 intensified preparation for the spring fishing season was under way in all fishing basins. For many basins, this season is of decisive importance and actually determines the fulfillment of the yearly fishing plan. But, in March many fishing organizations were lagging in their preparations for the season.

In March 1954 the following organizations were slowly reconditioning the fleet, refrigeration plants, and canneries: Glavkaspyrbprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in the Caspian Basin); Glavprimorrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Primorskiy Kray); and the Ministry of Food Products Industry Latvian SSR. Many main administrations and trusts were obtaining ice inefficiently, and conducting operations for building and repair of fishing equipment in an inefficient manner.

An urgent task, to catch 26 percent more fish than in 1953, confronts the fishing industry and fishing kolkhoz workers in the form of the 1954 plan.

Production of fishery products of improved assortment must increase considerably. In 1954 production of refrigerated fish is to increase 54.1 percent, frozen fish by 68.5 percent, frozen fillets by 64.2 percent, salted herring by 48.6 percent, cured and dried fish by 55.2 percent, smoked fish by 44.4 percent, and cured fillets by 59.1 percent.

The success of the struggle for an all-around increase in the fish catch greatly depends on how problems concerning further technical equipping of the fishing industry will be decided in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR and how aid will be given to production organizations. In March there were many shortcomings in this respect. Up to this time ministry administrations directed the fishing industry operation by bureaucratic methods, not deciding problems of its development for months. For example, the Main Administration of Food Industry Supply, the Fleet Administration, the Working Cadres, Labor and Wages Administration, and the Technical Administration violated established time periods for fulfilling a number of important assignments connected with further development of the fishing industry.

By March 1954 the political administration of the fishing industry fleet had been set up in the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR. This unit was called on to organize mass political work among crew members of the fishing and transport fleet directed toward strengthening the state and labor discipline, utilization of experience of foremost crews, and elimination of work stoppages and boat wrecks.

The fish industry needs aid from a number of ministries and departments. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy USSR must assure timely shipment of wire hawser, which is extremely important in the operation of trawlers. Irregularity of wire hawser shipments leads to work stoppages of large fishing boats. Moreover, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must improve the quality of tin which it supplies to the canneries, and must set up production of rolled prime tin plate. The Ministry of Maritime and River Fleet USSR is to allot the necessary number of boats for

servicing herring fishing facilities in the North Atlantic, and improve freight transfer for the fishing industry and export of fish from enterprises of the Far East. Freight transfer for the spring fishing season and the smooth shipment of fishery products, particularly from such points as Murmansk, Astrakhan, Kaliningrad, and others, greatly depends on the Ministry of Railways.

In March 1954 the Ministry of Construction was unsatisfactorily conducting work for the fishing industry. A number of important construction projects were dragged out over a long period of time through the fault of the Ministry. Up to this time the Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry USSR was inadequately supplying lumber, and by March lumber shipments were particularly poor. The Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR was not supplying the demand of seine-knitting factories for capron fiber used in the manufacture of fishing equipment.

It is necessary to improve the organization of fishing kolkhoz labor and to stiffen the discipline in fishing kolkhozes. Local party and Soviet organizations must aid the fishing industry on this matter. The fishing section of Tsentrosoyuz (Central Council of Consumer Cooperatives) must improve trade and public catering in fishery regions, and particularly in fishing sectors and on distant expeditions.

In March 1954 the fishing industry was taking every measure to fulfill the assignments placed on it by the party and the Government to increase the fish catch, expand production, and improve the quality of fishery products.



United Kingdom

COLD-STORAGE INDUSTRY DECONTROLLED: The cold-storage industry of the United Kingdom, which has been under Government control since September 1939, was returned to private hands on December 24, 1954. At that time storage facilities acquired during and since World War II were to be operated jointly by a management company of Government and industry representatives. Details of the program have been discussed between the industry and the Ministry of Food.

During the war 47 facilities having 15 million cubic feet of frozen space were built by the Government. In addition all private facilities larger than 5,000 cubic feet were licensed; the Ministry controlled the use of the plants and set the storage rates. Now that derationing of all cold-storage items has been completed there is little justification for control of the industry by the Government.

The Government-built plants will be maintained for use in case of emergency and will be used by the industry as required, according to the November 22, 1954, Foreign Crops and Markets, a Department of Agriculture publication.



Uruguay

CONSIDERS JURISDICTION OVER CONTINENTAL SHELF: A member of the Uruguayan National Council of Government on November 9, 1954, expressed before the Council his opinion that the Council should issue a decree declaring that the Uruguayan Government was sovereign over the waters extending outward to the edge of the continental shelf, but that such a declaration should refer only to the conservation, exploitation, and use of the natural resources it contains.

Following the Counselor's statement the Council referred the question for advice to the Ministries of Foreign Relations, National Defense, and Industries and Labor, a November 10, 1954, U. S. Embassy dispatch from Montevideo reports.