



International

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

HALIBUT SEASON FOR 1957: The International Pacific Halibut Commission announced February 1, 1957, that:

(1) The opening date for the 1957 Pacific Halibut season shall be May 1, in all areas.

(2) There shall be one fishing season in Areas 1A and 3B extending from May 1 to October 15, without catch limits.

(3) There shall be two fishing seasons in Area 2 as in 1956. The catch in the first season shall be limited to 26.5 million pounds. The second fishing season in Area 2 shall begin on July 29, for a period of at least 7 days with no catch limit. In the event there is a significant deficiency in the catch limit taken during the first season in Area 2, the Commission may increase the length of the second season by announcement prior to the second opening.

(4) Area 1B shall have two fishing seasons, identical to those in Area 2 and without catch limits.

(5) There shall be one fishing season in Area 3A, with a catch limit of 30 million pounds. With this limit the stocks in this area can be fully utilized in this single season under the present plan of fleet operation, and the fleet will be thus afforded opportunity to fish in Area 3B.

(6) The fishing areas shall be the same as in 1956. These are as follows:

Area 1A - South of Heceta Head, Ore.

Area 1B - Between Heceta Head and Willapa Bay, Wash.

Area 2 - Between Willapa Bay and Cape Spencer, Alaska.

Area 3A - Between Cape Spencer and a line running southeast one-half east from Kupreanof Point, near Shumigan Islands.

Area 3B - All waters west of Area 3A including Bering Sea.

JAPANESE-RUSSIAN NORTH PACIFIC FISH COMMISSION MEETING

The date of the meeting between delegates to the Japanese-Russian Fish Commission, scheduled to meet in Tokyo on December 30, 1956, was advanced to the latter part of January 1957. The Soviet delegation will be headed by A. M. Kutaref, an official of the Ministry of Fisheries, and not by A. A. Ishkov, Minister of Fisheries, as originally planned. Other Soviet delegates to the meeting will include 3 commissioners and 8 advisors. The head of the Japanese delegation will be Ishitaru Ide, the new Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Japanese were disappointed by the postponement in the date of the meeting and also by the change in the chief of the Soviet delegation. Several months are required to make plans for the Japanese North Pacific salmon fishery and any delays on the part of the Russians are apt to be costly.

The most important of the decisions to be arrived at during the conferences is the salmon quota for the 1957 fishing season in the Northwest Pacific Convention area. The Japanese are hoping for a minimum quota of 150,000 metric tons.

NORWAY-CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1957 INCLUDES FISHERY PRODUCTS

A Protocol to the March 20, 1947, trade agreement between Norway and Czechoslovakia was signed in Oslo on November 29, 1956, for the calendar year 1957. Exports from Norway to Czechoslovakia will include the following fishery products: fish oils, refined and for technical purposes, 4,400 metric tons; medicinal cod-liver oil, 600 tons; fresh, frozen, and salted herring, 15,000 tons; fish fillets, 2,500 tons; various fish, including mackerel and tuna 2,500 tons; canned fish, 500,000 kroner (US\$70,000); fish meal 1,000 tons; and pearl essence, 100,000 kroner (US\$14,000).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OCEANIC RESEARCH

At the international conference of oceanographers held in Gothenburg January 15-18, 1957, an organization (Special Committee on Oceanic Research) was established to conduct joint international oceanographic research.

The new organization will be directly interested in oceanic research from all scientific points of view, including geological, geographical, biological, and physical aspects. The members will be very carefully selected. During the discussions it was emphasized that the organization will need scientists combining the necessary scientific qualifications with a great amount of initiative. The members should also be able to raise the money needed to carry through the program.

An American scientist, Dr. R. Revelle, has been named president of the new organization, and the vice presidents are Dr. M. N. Hill, England, and Professor L. Zenkevitch, Soviet Union. On September 3-14, 1957, the oceanographers will again convene (in Toronto) in conjunction with a meeting of the International Union for Geodesy and Physics, a January 21 dispatch from the United States Embassy at Gothenburg points out.

In a press interview, L. Zenkevitch, the leader of the Soviet delegation, stated that Soviet oceanographers have made extensive preparations for their participation in the geophysical year. Some 15 vessels, he said, are being equipped and will serve as a permanent fleet for research in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans and in the north and south polar regions. The Soviet, he said, are very much interested in carrying out biological research and he recommended that expert biologists be attached to the expeditions for the purpose of studying plankton samples and bird and mammal life at sea. He stressed, however, that he was not referring principally to the cultivation of algae and plankton, but rather to increasing the yield of food products obtained from the sea, mainly by intensified fishing. There are, he pointed out, enormous areas, particularly in the southern hemisphere, where there is no fishing at all.

A number of the delegates to the Conference met on two additional days at the request of an American delegate, Dr. Roger Revelle, head of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in California, who stated that at the request of the United Nations he wished to convene the delegates for a discussion of oceanographic and marine biological viewpoints on radioactive waste in oceans with special emphasis on the influence of radioactive particles on commercial fishing.

Also, special attention was given by the conference to research work during the geophysical year when the Indian Ocean will be studied most thoroughly.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF MARINE OILS

World production of marine oils in 1956 was estimated to have increased from 1955 along with the other four categories of fats and oils. World production of all fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in calendar year 1956 was estimated at 30.5 million short tons, oil equivalent, reports the January 28 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Marine Oils: Estimated World Production, Averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, Annual 1950-56									
Commodity	1956 ^{1/}	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	Average	
								1945-49	1935-39
(1,000 Short Tons)									
Whale	425	420	455	420	460	435	425	280	545
Sperm whale . .	110	100	75	55	85	120	55	40	30
Fish (incl. liver).	520	515	525	455	450	474	375	275	480
Total	1,055	1,035	1,055	930	995	1,029	855	595	1,055

^{1/} PRELIMINARY.

Output of marine oils in 1956 increased from 1955 by an estimated 2 percent, reaching 1,055,000 short tons, the same as production in 1954 and in the prewar period. Whale oil output increased slightly with a somewhat larger production from the whale catch in the Antarctic during the 1955/56 season. The sperm whale oil outturn increased an estimated 10 percent with the most pronounced expansion accounted for by Japan. Indications are that production of fish oils in 1956 also was slightly larger than in 1955 due principally to increases in Norway and the United States, the two major producers.



Aden

FISHERY RESOURCES: The sea along the South Arabian coast is considered to be a rich fishing ground, but the antiquated methods and equipment of the local fishermen limit the catch. A small program of assistance to the Eastern Aden Protectorate fishermen was inaugurated last year with the appointment of a fisheries officer.

The principal catches are tuna, which is canned by a small factory in Mukalla and exported to the hinterland and (via Aden) to Italy, and sardines which are used as camel fodder and fertilizer for tobacco crops. Fish oil and dried fish are also exported, and fish is an important source of food for the coastal villages, points out a January 28 dispatch from the United States Consulate at the city of Aden.



Angola

NEW FISHERY BYPRODUCTS PLANT: A new firm has been formed at Porto Alexandre, Angola, reportedly to erect a fish oil and fish meal factory in the locality known as Santo Antonio. Preliminary work has started and the pier for loading and unloading has already been constructed. Machinery is being installed to process 150 metric tons of fresh fish daily. Centrifuges will be installed to concentrate the stickwater. The cost of this factory, including installations for personnel, will be between 13,000-14,000 contos (US\$450,000-487,000), a January 7 dispatch from the United States Consulate at Luanda states.

Australia

1956/57 SPINY LOBSTER SEASON IN WEST AUSTRALIA OPENED IN NOVEMBER: When the 1956/57 spiny lobster fishing season opened on November 15 in West Australia, an estimated 150 fishing boats put to sea to catch the white spiny lobsters which abound on the sandy ocean bottom during the first two weeks of the season. As the white ones disappear, the fishermen shift their pots to the reefs and rocky bottoms where red ones may be caught during the balance of the season.

The number of boats in the fleet is up about 25 from last year. This has caused new worries among conservationists that the grounds may be fished out. In an experimental move to protect the younger spiny lobsters in shallow coastal waters, the State Government will ban the catching of spiny lobster, whether by professional fishermen or amateur skin divers, in waters within one mile of a 150-mile strip of coast north from the vicinity of Perth, during the period from January 15 to November 15, 1957.

West Australian exports during the 1955/56 season, as reported by the Commonwealth Government, totaled 3.6 million pounds, over 75 percent of the Australian total. The United States was the principal purchaser, and higher wholesale prices approaching \$1 a pound late in the year improved total earnings despite lower production.



British Guiana

SHRIMP EXPLORATIONS OFF COAST: A United States firm is reported to be searching for shrimp in the coastal waters of British Guiana, according to Foreign Trade, January 19, 1957, published by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

The United States firm's fleet of three fishing vessels and a mothership for processing and storing the catch is operating out of Georgetown. Although shrimp have been caught in many areas, the catches so far have not been large enough for a profitable large-scale shrimp fishery.



Brazil

RECIFE AREA TO HAVE NEW FISHING COMPANY: A new fishing company will be established at Recife in January 1957, according to newspaper reports transmitted in dispatches dated January 2 and 8 by the United States Consul at Recife. It is expected that the new firm will assure an adequate supply of fish for Recife and other cities in Northeastern Brazil.

The firm will have a capital of Cr. \$10 million (about US\$153,000) and two fishing vessels. It will process, distribute, and also can the surplus. It is believed that the Japanese vessel Kaiko Maru, which has been supplying fish to Recife for about five months, will be sold to the new firm.

Due to the efforts of Japanese fishing vessels operating in northeastern Brazil waters, Recife has enjoyed a plentiful supply of tuna at reasonable prices.



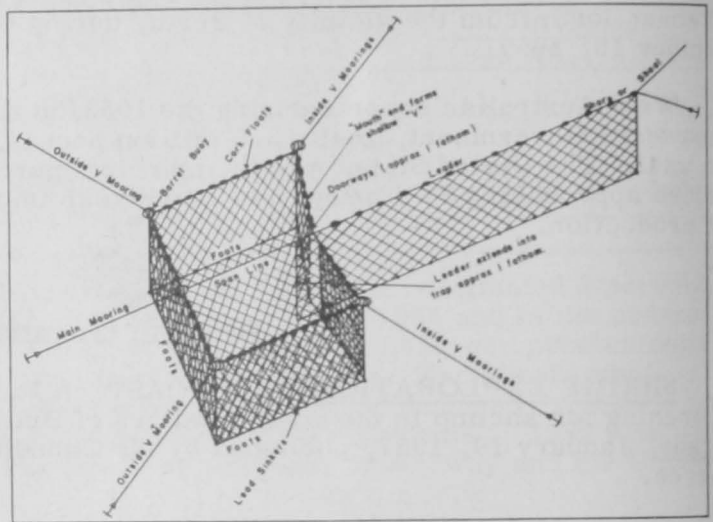
Canada

NEWFOUNDLAND COD TRAP: The boxlike trap, developed some 90 years ago by a Newfoundland fisherman operating at Bonne Esperance in the Strait of Belle Isle, annually accounts for a large proportion of the landings of cod by Newfoundland fishermen, particularly on the east coast.

Although all cod traps are basically the same in type of construction, they vary widely in size, ranging from as small as 35 fathoms on the round to extra large ones of 84 fathoms.

Traps are set out in the inshore waters with the leader end moored close to the shore or a reef. Cod swimming by thus are diverted into the door of the trap. Once inside the cod are still free to leave by the doorway, but they are discouraged from doing this by the "lay" of the front walls which slant inwards to the doorways.

In setting out the cod trap, the fishermen first place the framework of ropes with the anchors and buoys in position and attach the mesh sides and floor afterwards. In hauling them the mesh is pulled in so that the fish are "dried up" at the back of the trap or in one of the back corners, depending on the tide.



NEWFOUNDLAND COD TRAP IN FISHING ORDER.

Although other, more mechanized methods are gradually achieving a measure of popularity throughout Newfoundland, the cod trap continues to be a prolific producer during the summer season when vast shoals of cod swarm into Newfoundland's close inshore waters.

Costs of traps show a considerable variation, depending on the size, where they are made, the length of the leader, etc. A typical 60-fathom trap ranges from about \$1,400 to \$1,800, and those around 84 fathoms may cost as high as \$3,000.

An important feature of the cod trap is that it is movable. Thus, if fishing proves to be unproductive in one spot the fisherman can shift it to another berth (Trade News, December 1956, a publication of Canada's Department of Fisheries).

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SASKATCHEWAN COMPLETES FILLETING AND FREEZING PLANT: In order to enable the fishermen of Saskatchewan's Wollaston Lake to take advantage of the full fish resources of the lake, the Province's Department of Natural Resources completed a \$75,000 fish filleting and freezing plant in the fall of 1956. Wollaston Lake is in the Northeast corner of Saskatchewan.

The new plant has a storage capacity of 150,000 pounds of frozen fish, a freezing capacity of 600 pounds an hour, and can manufacture 5 tons of flake ice in 24 hours. The fishermen on the Lake are expected to double their present catch to reach the full annual limit of about 825,000 pounds (Saskatchewan News, issued bi-monthly by the Saskatchewan Provincial Government).

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CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY EXTENDED TO LARGER VESSELS: The Canadian program for financial assistance in the construction of fishing draggers and trawlers, previously limited to boats under 65 feet in length, was extended to the larger vessels of the Atlantic Maritime provinces effective January 1, 1957, according to an announcement by the Canadian Minister of Public Works on December 3, 1956.



Cuba

CANNED MACKEREL MARKET: No canned mackerel is produced in Cuba and there is very little demand for this product, a January 24 dispatch from the United States Embassy in Havana states.

The current consumption trend is static, with only an occasional lot of mackerel imported from the United States. In 1955 mackerel imports totaled 2,515 cases (valued at \$17,795).

A few importers maintain a small inventory of canned mackerel as an accommodation for customers. Several Havana area grocery stores, of the type generally patronized by the local population, were visited and none carried canned mackerel in stock. Some were wholly unfamiliar with the product and others indicated that they either never maintained or had discontinued the item because of lack of demand.

While unwilling to give encouragement that a significant market can be developed, trade sources indicated a preference for 15-ounce ovals packed in tomato sauce. These sources reported that current imports are almost completely in 15-ounce cans and natural medium, and that there is about equal division between tall and oval cans. Retail prices for the 15-ounce cans range from 25-35 U.S. cents a can.

Authoritative sources are uniformly pessimistic about developing a significant market for canned mackerel in Cuba. The principal reasons cited are the long well-established preference for sardines and other fishery products generally accepted in Cuba, together with a dislike of the taste and texture qualities of mackerel.

On the basis of the current situation, it seems clear that significant expansion of the Cuban market for canned mackerel would require: the development of interest on the part of distribution outlets that could be induced to conduct aggressive promotion campaigns and sales efforts; the ability to price canned mackerel so that it would be distinctly advantageous in relation to other low-priced fish and meat products; and the use of a tomato or other acceptable tasteful packing medium.

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NEW FISHING REGULATIONS: New regulations governing the fishing industry of Cuba published in Official Gazette No. 206 of October 23, 1956, as Decree No. 2724 of October 5, 1956, supersede those contained in Decree No. 973 of May 8, 1939, and conflicting provisions of subsequent decrees. The new regulations made necessary by the establishment of the National Fisheries Institute under Law-Decree 1891 of January 11, 1955, do not make any significant change in the regulations and practices of the Cuban fishing industry.

The provisions are based upon State ownership of the marine resources, and the reservation of rights, except for sport fishing, to Cuban citizens. All persons engaged in the fishing trade must be registered in a General Registry of Fishermen to be maintained by the National Fisheries Institute. The Institute also is to main-

tain a General Registry of Fishing Vessels. License fees prescribed for commercial fishermen, fishing vessels, merchants, and processors are payable to the Institute for general use in accordance with its broad authorities. No fees or licenses are required for sports fishing, although vessels must be registered and such fishing must be in accordance with the general regulations.

The regulations also cover in detail such aspects as open and closed seasons, size and quantity limitations, legal and prohibited equipment and methods, sale and transportation, conservation and propagation, enforcement authorities, and other subjects. Full reports including statistics on catch are to be furnished after each fishing trip before a vessel may be cleared for a subsequent trip.



Ecuador

CANNED MACKEREL MARKET: No present opportunity exists for imports of canned mackerel into Ecuador, states a January 8 dispatch from the United States Embassy at Quito. The principal obstacle is the high tariff of 18 sucres (slightly less than US\$1.00) per kilo (about 45 U.S. cents a pound), plus 20 percent ad valorem. When the various taxes on imports and the usual dealer markups are added to this, the result would be a retail price for canned mackerel beyond the reach of all but a tiny fragment of the population.

There is no domestic production of canned mackerel in Ecuador. Statistics on imports are not readily available, but it is believed that they have been negligible or nonexistent. Canned fish imports generally have had little success in Ecuador, with the exception of sardines and to a lesser extent salmon, shrimp, and tuna, states a January 8, 1957, dispatch from the United States Embassy in Quito.

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FISH FREEZING AND REDUCTION PLANT COMPLETED: A small pilot plant for freezing fish and manufacturing fish meal was completed at Manta, Ecuador, under the direction of a Food and Agriculture Organization technician, a December 19, 1956, dispatch from the United States Embassy in Quito reports.



El Salvador

CANNED MACKEREL MARKET: There is a good market in El Salvador for canned mackerel, according to a dispatch (January 23, 1957) from the United States Embassy at San Salvador. That portion of the population which can afford to purchase canned mackerel finds it an inexpensive food, attractive to its taste.

There is no production of canned mackerel in El Salvador. There is a good demand for this product because of its modest price and high protein content. The demand is fairly stable throughout the year, possibly reaching a high point during the Easter season, which is traditionally a highly festive one.

The most popular size can is the 15-oz. oval, which is estimated to account for 85 percent of the importations. About 10 percent of the pack is in the natural state, and 90 percent is in tomato sauce.

Current retail prices for canned mackerel in San Salvador are as follows: 15-oz. oval and tall, 30 U.S. cents; 8-oz. square, 20 cents; and 6-oz. tall, 12 cents.

All kinds of fish are grouped together in the import statistics; therefore, it is possible only to estimate what proportion may be canned mackerel. On the basis of trade comment, it is estimated that about 1,247,467 pounds of canned mackerel were imported in El Salvador in 1955 as compared with 1,403,320 pounds in 1954. Of this total 1,240,054 pounds were imported from the United States in 1955 and 1,381,984 pounds in 1954.

The United States enjoys a tariff preferential under the terms of the trade agreement of 1937, which specifically lists canned mackerel (and salmon) at US\$5 per 100 kilograms ($2\frac{1}{4}$ U.S. cents a pound), compared to the regular rate of US\$29 per 100 kilograms (13 U.S. cents a pound). The preferential rate, however, is enjoyed by a number of other countries as well, so that the large importation of United States mackerel cannot be ascribed to the tariff preferential alone.

It is believed that there is a good prospect for continued importations of United States canned mackerel and possibly an opportunity for expanding sales still further.



France

FISHING FLEET: In 1953 France's fishing fleet was already beginning to discard its very old vessels.

The wooden fleet of fishing boats in 1953 showed a uniform increase in boats of higher tonnage and a steady disappearance of boats of lower tonnage.

In 1953, France's fishing fleet numbered some 1,504 units of 25 tons and over with a total tonnage of 159,937 tons. However, 306 of these vessels were over 20 years old. In July 1956 the fishing fleet consisted only of 1,274 units with a tonnage of 154,952 tons. But only 140 of the vessels were more than 20 years old.

Year	25 to 50 Tons		50 to 75 Tons		75 to 100 Tons		Over 100 Tons		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1956	630	22,022	253	15,612	101	6,723	290	110,595	1,274	154,952
1953	839	30,114	300	18,068	82	6,850	283	104,905	1,504	159,937

Thus from January 1953 to July 1956, France's "deep-sea" fishing fleet while losing 15.3 percent of its units, lost only 3 percent of its tonnage (see table). Also, the percentage of old boats fell from 21 percent to 11 percent.

The number of vessels of less than 25 tons each in the fleet significantly declined, mainly through the loss of boats over 20 years old. Port by port, the rapid disappearance of boats over 20 years old took place largely in the ports with numerous sail-bearing tuna boats. Thus Concarneau, Lorient, Groix, Etel, and La Rochelle lost a total of 169 units. On the other hand, an increase was noticeable in those ports where little drag-net fishing is carried on such as the Bigoudene peninsula and Sables-d'Olonne. An increase also took place at Saint-Jean-de-Luz where the small sardine boat is being replaced by the small tuna boat. At Camaret there was a decrease due, no doubt, to the disappearance of lobsters in the nearby waters.

The 50- to 75-ton category was relatively stable. Although the number of vessels increased in Concarneau, in Groix, and at l'Île d'Yeu, the number declined in Lorient and La Rochelle.

An increase in the 75- to 100-ton category took place, but there was stability in the category of vessels over 100 tons. There were only 7 more such units in

1956 than in 1953, but the total tonnage increased. In 1953, the metal vessels of over 100 tons comprised 239 units with a total tonnage of 98,334. The wooden vessels of over 100 tons comprised 44 units with a total tonnage of 6,571 tons. In July 1956 there were 50 wooden vessels of more than 100 tons each.

To the 100-ton and over category, 64 new boats have been added since 1953; to the 75- to 100-ton category, 32; to the 50- to 75-ton category, 61; to the 25- to 50-ton category, 195. These new units add up to 352.

Trawlers: "True" trawlers comprise alone nearly half of France's deep-sea fleet--628 units with a total tonnage of 123,129 tons. Of the trawlers, 29 displace over 1,000 tons and 12 displace between 500 and 1,000 tons. These vessels are all of the standard single-purpose type, except for two which are dual-purpose refrigerated-salting vessels.

Trawlers between 250 and 500 tons number 87 units with a tonnage of 31,058 tons. This is a "young" fleet. Only 7 of the vessels are over 20 years old and, of course, even a twenty-year old trawler is still very valuable if it has been kept in good condition.

Trawlers between 100 and 250 tons total 135 units with a tonnage of 22,587 tons. This fleet has been largely rejuvenated--only 30 of the vessels are more than 20 years old and 21 new units have been added. The boats of near 250 tons are being equipped with more and more powerful motors so that they may trawl to greater and greater depths. No doubt wooden boats will continue to enter the fleet, but this is becoming rarer; steel boats, which are more readily insurable, are taking over.

Trawlers between 75 and 100 tons, entirely wooden, number 88 units with a total tonnage of 7,550 tons. It is classed as a semideep-sea fleet and continues to be very valuable. These vessels, around the year 1934, brought a new approach to trawling. The present fleet has five units of over 20 years which may, incidentally, be definitely considered as average--a wooden vessel over 20 years old in full operation is a doubtful asset. But on the other hand, the fleet has received 23 new units over a period of 5 years.

Trawlers of 50-75 tons comprise 93 units, all wooden, with a total tonnage of 5,954 tons. The category is popular among ship owners in small ports and has received 21 units in the last five years.

Trawlers between 25 and 50 tons (this category has the greatest number of units) total 184 units with a tonnage of 6,402 tons. It has been heavily reinforced (56 new units in the last five years) and has been the target of violent criticism.

Trawler-Tuna Vessels: There has been added to the fleet of "true" trawlers, a fleet of trawler-tuna vessels (the conversion of tuna boats into trawlers). The fleet numbers 327 units with a total tonnage of 13,628 tons. It may be divided into the following categories; 25 to 50 tons, 248 units (tonnage 8,309); 50 to 75 tons, 69 units (tonnage 4,291); 75 to 100 tons, 7 units (tonnage 685); more than 100 tons, 3 units (tonnage 343).

Of these 327 units, 97 are less than 5 years old. This type of vessel is very popular in France. This fleet has 29 vessels equipped with live-bait wells.

Tuna Vessels: "True" tuna vessels theoretically number 193 units with a tonnage of 9,290 tons. The name, however, is somewhat arbitrary, for many of the units fish other species, too, such as mackerel, etc.

Actually the fleet consists of 58 "true" tuna boats using live bait, 6 of which are more than 100 tons, and 22 sail boats which have been condemned and will soon disappear from the fleet. Besides 58 "true" tuna boats and 22 sail boats, there are 113 "multi-purpose" boats of which 13 are equipped with bait wells.

The success of the vessels working with live bait will no doubt cause several dozen boats from among those which are not too old or too small to be equipped in this manner ("multi-purpose").

Lobster Boats: France's lobster fleet of over 25 tons is made up of 84 units with a total tonnage of 2,929 tons. Of the total, 17 fall between 50 and 75 tons and 52 between 25 and 50 tons. The tendency of units of less than 5 years is unmistakably in the direction of high individual tonnage which increases the vessel's range of operations.

Mackerel-Sardine Vessels: This fleet consists of an equal number of mackerel vessels and an equal number of herring vessels with a total of 43 units: 37 units, 25-50 tons; 13 units, less than 5 years old; 29 units between 5 and 20 years old.

There is little probability that this type of vessel will increase in number in the future in view of the difficulty in working them--even though their cost is not too high.

New Vessels: Plans, orders, and vessels under construction with a tonnage of 50 tons and over call for 173 units whose total tonnage is 30,342 tons. These consist of 113 trawlers (tonnage 23,000 tons), 32 trawler-tuna vessels (tonnage 3,110 tons), 21 tuna vessels (3,376 tons), and 7 lobster boats (855 tons).

NOTE: ABSTRACTED FROM THREE ARTICLES WHICH APPEARED IN THE WEEKLY FRENCH PERIODICAL LE MARIN OF NOVEMBER 2, NOVEMBER 23, AND DECEMBER 7, 1956. TRANSLATED BY R. DUCKWORTH.

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1956 SARDINE LANDINGS AT RECORD HIGH: The French sardine fishermen in 1956 were expected to land more than 40,000 metric tons. By November 13, 1956, a total of 38,250 tons had been recorded in Atlantic port landings and 2,500 tons in Mediterranean port landings.

Thus the previous record, established in 1934, was broken. In that year some 25,000 tons of sardines were landed between Camaret and St. Jean-de-Luz.

The canning plants processed a total of 33,000 metric tons thus also exceeding their former records for the amount processed. From the standpoint of trade outlook, there seems to be no reason to fear an oversupply of the market, the French periodical Le Marin of November 23, 1956, stated.

But offsetting the increase in sardine landings, was a decrease in mackerel and herring landings.

Tuna landings in 1956 reached 16,150 tons.



Guatemala

SHRIMP RESOURCES UNEXPLORED: Regarding the existence of shrimp resources off the coasts of Guatemala, the Hunting and Fishing Section of that country's Ministry of Agriculture points out that to date no technically-directed exploration has taken place by any institutions, private or governmental, for the purpose of establishing the location of shrimp beds or other marine resources of commercial importance. A few sporadic catches, have been the basis for the opinion that marine fishery resources do exist. Very few scientific investigations have been made regarding the life history of the predominant species and the extent of exploitable resources.

Notwithstanding such a scarcity of data, according to license applications processed by the Section of Hunting and Fishing, various persons, acting individually or in groups, have planned to establish shrimp fishing companies on one or both coasts. According to the Ministry, however, none have actually been established, a January 30 dispatch from the United States Embassy in Guatemala announces.

The Section of Hunting and Fishing states that one factor which had probably impeded the growth of the shrimp fishing industry in Guatemala was the complete absence of boat shelters along Guatemala's Pacific coast.

The firm view was expressed that the shrimp beds do exist along the Guatemalan shores. One report indicated that sometime ago a fleet of Mexican shrimp boats caught substantial quantities of shrimp in a five-day period from beds along the Guatemalan Pacific coast near the El Salvador border. The shrimp in this area were said to be blue shrimp, running about 8 or 9 to the pound heads on.

Guatemalan fishermen generally do not engage in shrimp fishing, but they might very well turn their attention to this resource if a good market for it developed.

Anyone desiring to organize a fishing company should request the Ministry of Agriculture for permission to undertake marine explorations in Guatemalan littoral waters. This request may be granted with the proviso that, if the results demonstrate possibilities for investing necessary capital, the Government will exempt the company from paying duties, assessments, contributions, and excise taxes during a period agreeable to both parties. In case the results are negative, the Government will agree to pay part of the expense incurred, on the understanding that such explorations should be undertaken by a qualified person or entity, that it should operate under the control of Inspectors paid by the Ministry of Agriculture, and that the data obtained, in any case, will be placed at the disposition of the Government. In case there is interest in obtaining information officially, a request should be made in writing to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of Guatemala.



Hong Kong

SHRIMP CATCHES DECLINE: The greatly expanded fleet of motor shrimp trawlers fishing for shrimp out of Hong Kong has resulted in depletion on the known shrimp grounds. The fishing areas have been extended, both east and west, but the catches per boat have been low. Many of the larger shrimp trawlers either turned to pair fishing for finfish, hauled out in September and prepared for the gill-netting season for yellow croakers, or turned to trawling for bottom fish (United States Consulate in Hong Kong, January 3 dispatch).



India

TERRITORIAL WATERS LIMIT ESTABLISHED: In a proclamation by the President of India (Territorial Sea Belt), dated March 22, 1956, and published in the Gazette of India, the territorial waters of India are established at six nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The proclamation states that due to the lack of uniformity in international practice regarding extent of the sea belt known as territorial waters of the State, a declaration is necessary to establish the extent of the territorial waters of India.



Japan

FISHERIES REPRESENTATIVES TO VISIT RUSSIA: The National Fisherman's Council, a private organization of independent fishermen, is organizing a team of representatives from the Japanese fishing industry to visit Russia in the spring of 1957 in response to an invitation received in October 1956 from the Central Council of the Soviet Food and Industry Union. The team, numbering 7 or 8, is expected to be named late in January and will probably include representatives from the processing and marketing ends of the industry as well as fishermen. Present plans for the visit include (1) a survey of fish conservation facilities, (2) a study of Soviet fishing methods, and (3) an exchange of technical information. The group will spend two months inspecting fishing installations and studying methods in Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and the coastal areas of Siberia, and another month in Moscow, a United States Embassy dispatch (January 11) from Tokyo states.

The Japanese fishing industry is very anxious to establish friendlier relations with the Soviet Union on fisheries matters in the hope that some of the unpleasant and costly incidents of the past can be avoided in the future. Furthermore, the Japanese are handicapped in their relations on fisheries matters with the Soviet Union by a lack of information on the Soviet fishing industry and the extent of conservation being undertaken, especially in relation to salmon fishing. It is expected that the Japanese will extend an invitation to a similar Soviet group to visit Japan.

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INVESTMENT IN UNITED STATES TUNA SPECIALTY FIRM: One of the big five Japanese fishing companies will invest up to US\$1 million in a tuna specialty plant located in Boston, Mass. The Boston firm, which was reported negotiating the purchase of additional facilities in Boston, will manufacture and market various newly-developed tuna products, such as "loaf" and "sausage" and other luncheon meats. It was expected that all legal matters pertaining to the establishment of the firm would be completed by mid-February and the Japanese Government has authorized the necessary foreign exchange.

The Managing Director of the Japanese firm investing in the tuna specialty firm points out that "we are merely investing 'up to \$1,000,000' in an American corporation which has the patent rights and special industry 'know-how' for some new tuna products. We shall have the right of voice in the direction of the firm in question but American interests will be predominant therein."

It was also pointed out by the Director of the Japanese firm that the investment in the Boston firm grew out of the need for new markets for tuna and similar fish. He expressed confidence that a market for new tuna products could be developed in the United States and indicated that American tuna firms might eventually participate in the new venture.

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TUNA INDUSTRY PROBLEMS: Since the Japanese have long been aware of the sensitivity of the United States tuna market, the Japanese industry in 1954 imposed voluntary quotas on frozen tuna exports to the United States. At the same time the Japanese Government established check prices on exports to the United States. The check price for albacore from October 1954 through May 1955 was US\$300 a short ton f. o. b. Japanese port. From June 1955 to date, the check price for albacore has been \$270 a short ton f. o. b. Japanese port. The Japanese contend that the check price had to be reduced because of a heavy catch and a sluggishness in the market. At the current check price, Japanese albacore at a cannery in the United States sells for \$315 a short ton, according to the Japanese industry. They state also that American-caught fish is selling at the cannery at \$300 a short ton.

The Japanese industry established a voluntary quota of 28,000 short tons for the period April 1, 1956, through March 31, 1957. This is a reduction of 4,000 short tons from the quota originally established for this period. Japanese exports to the United States of frozen albacore and other tuna and tunalike fish are shown in table 1.

Table 1 - Japanese Tuna and Tunalike Fish Exports to the United States, 1952-56 ^{1/}

Year	Albacore	Yellowfin	Skipjack	Big-eyed	Total
(Short Tons)					
1956 (Jan.-Nov.)	20,284	26,870	-	509	47,663
1955	31,574	23,903	60	1,143	56,680
1954	30,537	18,915	2,995	1,404	53,851
1953	31,609	6,273	606	388	38,876
1952	19,840	3,491	692	-	24,023

^{1/} Same as in Table 2.

A tuna boat association has filed a brief with the U. S. Treasury Department alleging that Japanese albacore was dumped on the United States market during the latter part of 1956. The Treasury Department is now investigating these allegations. In connection with the dumping charge, the Japanese Government has prepared detailed cost figures and other statistics which have been submitted to the U. S. Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department announced that pending a finding in the case, appraisement will be suspended on all frozen tuna from Japan.

Table 2 - Japanese Canned Tuna in Brine Exports to United States, 1953-56 ^{1/}

Year	Standard Cases
1956 (est.)	1,663,000
1955	1,516,000
1954	1,406,000
1953	1,518,000

^{1/} Japanese export figures will vary somewhat from United States import records due to differences in rate of export from Japan and time of arrival in United States.

In addition to frozen tuna, the Japanese export canned tuna in brine to the United States but limit shipments in any one year to 17-18 percent of the total United States pack during the previous year. By limiting the quantities exported

to less than 20 percent of United States production, Japanese canned tuna in brine enjoys the minimum duty. The duty increases from 12½ percent to 25 percent when imported quantities exceed 20 percent of the previous year's United States pack. Table 2 shows exports to the United States of Japanese canned tuna in brine for the years 1953 through 1956.

SURVEY SHIP FINDS RICH FISHING GROUNDS OFF BRAZIL: The Japanese survey ship Toku Maru (left Japan on October 20, 1956, to survey the fisheries resources off the coast of Brazil) was reported to have discovered rich fishing grounds at 22° S. lat. and 18° W. long. (about 1,300 miles east of Brazil). Tuna, marlin, and other species were reported to have been found in large numbers, a January 4, 1957, dispatch from the United States Embassy in Tokyo reports.

The Toku Maru is scheduled to continue surveying the areas off the coasts of South and Central America and if results are favorable the Japanese Fisheries Agency is hopeful that joint fishing arrangements can be worked out with Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Dominican Republic, and Mexico. Recently, however, Mexico rejected a request to send Japanese fishing vessels into Mexican territorial waters.

Japanese fishing firms during the past several months have entered into joint fishing ventures with foreign firms in Burma, Ceylon, India, Vietnam, Philippines, Brazil, China, and other countries. The Japanese Fisheries Agency has encouraged Japanese firms to seek new fishing grounds and has sent survey ships to South-east Asia and South America to explore fishing possibilities.



Republic of Korea

NETTING INDUSTRY EXPANDING WITH UNKRA-IMPORTED MACHINES: With net-making machines imported by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency now in operation, Korean fishermen will be able to spend less time in mending old fish nets and more in fishing. The acute shortage of nets, first caused by the intensive war damage suffered in Korean ports, has been increased in the last few years by UNKRA's program of aid for the fishing industry.

Under UNKRA projects the fishing fleet has been restored and expanded; private firms have been given loans to help them to build more boats; and ice plants, canneries, and fish markets have been reconditioned or constructed to handle the catch.

However, net manufacturers, with only 50 percent of the machinery they needed, were unable to keep up with the revitalized industry. Consequently, fishermen still had to patch and sew to hold together the remnants of their nets, and their catch was limited by the inadequacy of their equipment.

To meet part of the immediate requirements UNKRA brought in 330,287 pounds of trap, shore-drag, anchovy, gill, mackerel, purse-seine and shrimp-trawl nets valued at US\$284,548.

This aid was followed by machinery imports to help the net-manufacturing companies to step up production to a level consistent with the development of the industry they supply.

Under this \$100,000 program, eight companies operating in the fishing centers of Chung Moo City, Samchon Po, Pusan, Samchoek, Changhang, and Seoul have received and put into operation 36 net-making machines and 10 winders, and Korean fishermen can once more buy Korean nets.



Mexico

FISHERY COOPERATIVES ELIGIBLE FOR LOANS: During 1957 about 9 million pesos (US\$720,000) will be made available through the National Cooperative Development Bank of Mexico for loans to fishery cooperatives. In addition, the fishery cooperatives will be permitted to borrow for the first time from private banks. The loans will be for the purchase of boats and gear.

The 147 Mexican fishery cooperatives with 15,000 members have the exclusive right to fish for shrimp, abalone, lobsters, oysters, totoaba, cabrilla, and pismo clams (U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, dispatch dated January 22).

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LARGEST FISH CANNERY DESTROYED BY FIRE: The El Sauzal fish cannery and reduction plant near Ensenada, Baja Calif., was destroyed by fire on December 3, 1956. It is reported that the establishment was completely razed with the exception of the landing pier. The loss is estimated to be between 15-20 million pesos (US\$1,200,000 to \$1,600,000). Of the 46,000 cases of canned fish (mostly California sardines) damaged, probably 10,000 cases can be salvaged.

The cannery, the largest fish cannery in Mexico, was one of four plants in or near Ensenada packing sardines and mackerel principally for consumption within Mexico. It is not anticipated that the destruction of the plant will cause a shortage

of canned sardines in Mexico, the United States Embassy in Mexico City reports in a dispatch dated December 7, 1956. The 1956 season has been a good one for sardines and canned supplies are plentiful. It is understood that reconstruction will begin immediately and will require 4 or 5 months to complete. The first 5 months of the year generally are not particularly good for sardines. While the new plant is under construction, the canning facilities of another cannery in Ensenada will be used.

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PLANES FOR COASTAL PATROL PURCHASED: The purchase of five Catalina flying float planes for fishery patrol on both the east and west coast of Mexico was announced by Mexico's Minister of Marine. Two planes will be assigned to the coastal area of the Gulf of Mexico and three to the Pacific Coast for border to border patrol, states a December 13, 1956, dispatch from the United States Embassy in Mexico City.

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SHRIMP CATCH DOWN IN JANUARY 1957: The catch of shrimp by Mexican fishermen during January 1957 was estimated to be only about half that produced in January 1956. The catch on the east coast or Gulf of Mexico area was higher, but the west coast catch was much lower, states a February 13 dispatch from the United States Embassy in Mexico.

Shrimp vessels fishing out of Guaymas were reported to be having difficulty catching from 1 to 1½ metric tons a trip. The fleet out of Mazatlan had better luck, but the catch was running to small brown shrimp (40 or more to the pound). At the end of January some of the Mazatlan shrimp vessels were fishing in depths as deep as 80 fathoms for the so-called brown shrimp (actually the pink shrimp, Penaeus brevivirostris).

At the end of the month, about 50 trawlers and 2 freezerships from Guaymas and Mazatlan were en route or about to leave for Salina Cruz on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.



New Zealand

CANNED MACKEREL MARKET: Canned mackerel are not produced in New Zealand and no statistics are available on consumption of this product, reports a United States Embassy dispatch (January 15, 1957) from Wellington. Retailers and importers in Wellington indicate, however, that while a small amount of canned mackerel has been marketed in the past, especially during periods when supplies of other types of fish were short, the product at present has practically disappeared from the market.

New Zealand consumers tend to regard canned mackerel as a coarse and inferior product in comparison with, for example, herring. At present canned mackerel would stand in relation to canned herring about as margarine (in New Zealand) stands in relation to butter. This is quite a strong statement since margarine has won practically no consumer acceptance in New Zealand. Earlier attempts to introduce canned mackerel in New Zealand have failed, and it is believed in the trade that future attempts would also fail unless an attractive price were combined with a very considerable amount of advertising to overcome consumer resistance.

All types of canned fish are free of import licensing control from all sources, including the dollar area. Accordingly, governmental regulations would be no bar to the development of the market. The tariff rate applicable to canned fish when imported from the United States, or any other most favored Nation, is 2.5 pence (2.9 U.S. cents) a pound.

New Zealand is a relatively small market (slightly over 2 million population as of the April 1956 census), but the country has a high standard of living. Important amounts of canned fish are imported--a record 7 million pounds entered in 1955. Imports were at a lower level in the first part of 1956 than in the previous year, but totals for the year will probably go well over 5 million pounds. Supplies have been sufficient to satisfy demand recently, and competition in this market would be severe for a product with low consumer appeal such as canned mackerel.

Although the possibilities of marketing canned mackerel in New Zealand are not encouraging, the situation should not be regarded as hopeless. The price of US\$5 a case (48-1 lb. cans) f.o.b. Los Angeles or San Francisco would be considered very reasonable. Competing canned fishery products are currently being offered to New Zealand importers at much higher prices.

Anyone wishing to sound out the marketing possibilities will not find the distributive system for such products in New Zealand discouraging. Trade sources stated that three wholesale chains handle a considerable proportion of the foodstuffs retailed. Furthermore, a number of experienced and reliable "indent agents" are available who are willing to handle any attractive lines of United States foodstuffs. These agents act as salesmen in New Zealand for United States firms, selling on a commission basis, or perhaps purchasing direct from United States firms for resale here.



Norway

FISHERIES TRENDS, 1956: Norway's total catch of all fish set an all-time record in 1956 when close to 2.0 million tons were landed, compared with 1.6 million tons during 1955. The ex-vessel value increased from 609.7 million kroner (US\$85.4 million) in 1955 to 691.5 million kroner (US\$96.8 million) in 1956. Herring accounted for over half of the total catch.

Because of the poor brisling catch, the canning of this fish dropped in 1956 to 197,500 cases from 247,000 cases in 1955. A normal year's pack is 500,000 cases. The decline in the canning of brisling was largely offset by an increase in the canning of herring and shellfish. As a result, exports of all canned fish during January-November 1956 dropped only slightly below the corresponding period of 1955.

Fish industry sources contend that rising costs are leaving the fishermen with less money despite the record year. As a consequence, the price equalization fund is being heavily taxed to make up the difference between fixed minimum landed prices and the lower world market prices at which the fish must be sold.

Close to 30,000 men are expected to participate in the 1957 herring fishing which began in mid-January. In the 1956 season 24,857 men participated. Given good weather, the outlook is an increase over last year's record catch. Capacity has been expanded in the fishing fleet as well as in the handling equipment on shore. Large herring shoals are reported off the Norwegian coast, according to recent United States dispatches from Oslo.

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NORWEGIAN-SOVIET SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDES FISH: Under a supplementary trade agreement signed on February 5, 1957, Norway and the Soviet Russia will exchange during 1957 supplementary deliveries worth about 30 million kroner (US\$4.2 million) over the annual delivery total of 105 million kroner (US\$14.7 million) fixed in the three-year (1956-58) agreement. Included in the supplementary agreement among other products will be frozen fish fillets.

Negotiations between Norway and the Soviet on the price of 50,000 tons of salt herring to be delivered annually to Soviet Russia under the three-year agreement were still unsettled as of February 8, according to a dispatch from the United States Embassy in Oslo.



Sweden

FISH EXPORT CONTRACTS UNDER SWEDISH-EAST GERMAN TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT: Swedish fish export contracts totaling Sw. Kr. 22.5 million (US\$4.3 million) for 1957 under the new merchandise exchange agreement reached between Sweden and East Germany have been negotiated and signed and shipments have commenced, according to the Swedish West Coast Fishermen's Central Association.

The share of the West Coast fishermen in the total export of fish amounts to approximately Sw. Kr. 16,000,000 (US\$3.1 million). The West Coast contract includes considerable quantities of fresh and frozen winter herring and Fladen herring as well as salted Fladen herring. Fish fillets are for the first time included in the contract and will comprise fillets of cod, haddock, and saithe (pollock).

The current contracts also provide for certain price increases in comparison with last year, motivated by higher prices of fishing gear and higher costs of living for the fishermen.

Shipments from the South Coast will consist of cod and fillets, a February 15 dispatch from the United States Consul General at Goteborg states.

NOTE: VALUES CONVERTED AT THE RATE OF SW.KR.5.16 EQUAL US\$1.



Taiwan (Formosa)

FISHERIES LANDINGS IN 1956 AGAIN BROKE PREVIOUS RECORDS: The 1956 fish production in Taiwan reached 193,410 metric tons. This shattered the record of 180,618 metric tons in 1955 and exceeded the target set in the Four-Year Production Plan by 23,410 metric tons. The catch by categories as compared with the 1955 catch is shown in the table.

Formosa's Fisheries Landings, 1955-56		
Type of Fishing	1956	1955
	..(Metric Tons)..	
Deep-sea	43,988	36,413
Inshore	63,683	51,334
Coastal	43,259	47,175
Fish culture	42,480	45,696
Total	193,410	180,618

Among the four categories of fisheries, deep-sea fishing had, for the first time since 1945, jumped from last place to second place. Increased catches from deep-sea and inshore fishing was the result of (1) a larger number and tonnage of boats, (2) more trips, and (3) a larger catch per trip by some vessels. The poor catch from coastal fishing was caused by the scarcity of sardines (caught by torch fishing) and bonito (caught by set nets). The decrease of

production from fish culture was caused by loss of fish from flooding of fish ponds during three successive typhoons.

The target for fish catches in 1957, the first year of the Second Four-Year Production Plan, has been set at 205,000 tons.

WHALING REVIVED: As part of the Sino-Japanese whaling enterprise, a shore station has been set up at Hengchun near the southern tip of the Taiwan Island. A Japanese catcher of 185 tons will arrive in the middle of February and start operations immediately. A shore station was in operation when the Japanese were in Taiwan, but it was abandoned during World War II.

--T. P. Chen, Fisheries Specialist, J.C.R.R.,
Taipei, Taiwan.



Union of South Africa

NOW AMONG FIRST TEN FISHING NATIONS: With a total catch of more than 570,000 metric tons in 1955, the Union of South Africa now ranks among the ten largest fishing nations of the world, according to a statement by South Africa's Director of Fisheries. More than 95 percent of the catch is made on South Africa's west coast, states a December 20, 1956, dispatch from the United States Consul in Cape Town.

The fishing fleet consists of 48 trawlers, 220 motor boats in the St. Helena area, and another 100 in the Walvis Bay area. There are 21 processing plants on the West Coast, many of which are equipped with reduction plants as well as canning lines. The plants have a capacity of 500 tons of raw fish an hour for canning, fish meal, and oil. A good part of the fish meal is exported; the remainder consumed in South Africa.

The spiny lobster caught by the South African fishermen is a very good source of dollar earnings, according to the Director. The United States is the best market for frozen spiny lobster tails.



U. S. S. R.

FREEZER SHIPS BUILT FOR PACIFIC FISHING GROUNDS: A number of refrigerated ships are being built in Russian shipyards for the Far East fishing grounds. The first of these, the *Aktiubinsk*, has recently been completed at the Leningrad shipyard. She is powered by four 1,800 hp. engines, and is fitted with a modern all-electric plant.

It is understood that the first series will comprise four ships, all to be based at Vladivostok, the December 1956 World Fishing reports.



United Kingdom

FIRM HAS LARGE FROZEN FISH ORDER FROM UNITED STATES: A United States order for quick-frozen fish worth \$300,000 has been obtained by a British fish-processing firm in the face of competition from Iceland, Scandinavia, and the Continent.

The Chairman of the fish-processing firm states: "We have just opened the most modern fish-processing plant in the world at Hull to cope with a flood of overseas orders. We are already exporting to 64 countries and we believe this United States order marks a real achievement for the British Fishing Industry. The Americans have very high food standards and, in the case of the fish we export, every piece must be individually tested for quality. . . ."

The new fish plant owned by the firm cost £150,000 (US\$420,000) to build and incorporates revolutionary features in its design and operation. The plant, employing 150 people, is fully automatic and tiled throughout. At the end of every day it is steam-sterilized from top to bottom. Production is now running at the rate of 35,000 pounds of quick-frozen fish fillets daily. The cold storage capacity is 500 tons.

"The demand for quick-frozen fish is increasing daily," said the Chairman. "This fish, which retains its natural sea-fresh taste, is especially popular in Australia, the Far East, and other countries where the supply of fresh fish is limited. What is more it helps to earn dollars and scarce foreign currency."

The new firm is fulfilling, as well as its export orders, contracts for the War Office, the U. S. Army, U. S. Air Force, the School Meals Services, and Hospitals (Fishing News, December 21, 1956).

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MINIMUM PORT PRICES INCREASED: The British Trawlers' Federation, composed of boat owners in Hull, Grimsby, and Fleetwood, increased their minimum landed fresh-fish prices about 58 U. S. cents a hundred pounds effective January 1, 1957. A spokesman for the Federation stated that "the decision to increase the minimum port prices follows greatly increased trawler operating costs since the last price adjustment in September 1954."

The new dockside prices will increase the minimum price on drawn haddock from about US\$4.75 to \$5.00, cod from US\$4.75 to \$5.30, and plaice from US\$5.50 to \$7.00 a 100 pounds (The Fishing News, November 30, 1956).

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TRAINING COURSES FOR FISHERMEN: Training courses for new recruits to the fishing industry in the United Kingdom have been organized at Hull, Grimsby, Lowestoft, Plymouth, and in Scotland. Additional courses to enable those already in the industry to improve their positions have also been organized at Grimsby, Hull, Fleetwood, Lowestoft, Milford Haven, and in Scotland. The courses are under the direction of the local educational authorities with the federal White Fish Authority donating maintenance grants and allowances, reports the December 1956 Trade News of the Department of Fisheries of Canada.

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TWO MORE FACTORY TRAWLERS OF "FAIRTRY" TYPE ON ORDER: The owners of the fish-factoryship Fairtry have placed an order with a British ship-building firm for two more fish-factory trawlers, each 235 feet in length and 47 feet in breadth.

Propulsion will be by Diesel engines and another firm has received an order for two 2,000 shaft horse power Diesel electric motors, one for each vessel. The horsepower is unusually high for Diesel electric equipment sets in that country, and is understood to be somewhat more powerful than that used in the factory-trawler Fairtry.

