International

UNITED NATIONS

CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA: The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea opened in Geneva February 24 with 89 nations represented. The conference is considering problems related to the limits of the territorial sea, regime of the high seas, contiguous zones, international fisheries, the continental shelf, and free access to the sea by landlocked countries.

The first week was spent in electing officers and completing organizational work for the conference. Prince Wan Wathaiyakon, Thailand, was elected conference president.

The work of the conference is divided into five committees. Committee One, on the territorial sea and contiguous zones, is concerned with matters such as breadth of the territorial sea, base lines, and contiguous zones.

Committee Two, on general regime of the high seas, is concerned with freedom of the high seas, rights of navigation, piracy, etc.

Committee Three, on fishing, is concerned with the right to fish, conservation, etc.

Committee Four is concerned with the continental shelf.

Committee Five is concerned with free access to the sea by landlocked countries.

The Department of State announced on February 22 the composition of the United States Delegation at the Conference.

In addition to Arthur H. Dean, who was named by the President to serve as Chairman of the United States Delegation, the other members of the Delegation are: United States Representative and Vice Chairman, William Sanders, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State. United States Representatives: Oswald S. Colclough, Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.), Department of the Navy; William C. Herrington, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State; Marjorie Whiteman, Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State; Arnie J. Suomela, Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior; Raymund T. Yingling, Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State. Alternate Representative: Nat B. King, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Baghdad, Iraq. Senior Advisers: Franklin C. Gowen, United States Representative for International Organizations, Geneva, Switzerland; Ross L. Leffler, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fish and Wildlife; David H. Popper, Deputy United States Representative for International Organizations, Geneva, Switzerland.

The foregoing group is assisted by technical advisers from both government and industry.

The General Assembly of the United Nations in Res. 1105 (XI) of February 21, 1957, called for an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the law of the sea "taking account not only of the legal but also of the technical, biological, economic and political aspects of the problem. . .".

The conference is considering the problems as they relate to the limits of the territorial sea, regime of the high seas, contiguous zones, international fisheries, the continental shelf and free access to the sea of landlocked countries. The results of the deliberations may be embodied in "one or more international conventions" as envisaged by the General Assembly. The conference is expected to remain in session for about nine weeks.

The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on February 25 rejected suggestions that observers or experts from countries not invited to the conference be permitted to participate in its deliberations without the right to vote.

By a vote of 62 in favor to 12 opposed, the conference decided that it was not competent to decide such matters, final decision on participation and invitations having been made by the General Assembly. The position was put forward by the representative of the United States, Arthur H. Dean.

In the course of the debate, H. Baghdadi (Yemen) expressed belief that a Bulgarian proposal to invite observers from countries not now represented would permit the conference to "enrich its technical documentation." He proposed that the conference General Committee be empowered to authorize the sending of observers or experts from states not invited to the conference.

Grigory I. Tunkin (U.S.S.R.), speaking in support of the Bulgarian proposal, said no country should be excluded from debates on matters of interest to them. Since not all countries were invited, at least observers should be admitted, in his view. He said that if the Bulgarian proposal was withdrawn he would support the suggestion by Yemen.

Subsequently, the Bulgarian proposal was withdrawn in favor of the proposal by the representative of Yemen.

Dean (United States) asked the conference to vote on his view that the conference was not competent to examine the Yemeni suggestion.

Statements against the Bulgarian proposal also came from representatives of the Philippines, El Salvador, the Republic of Korea, China, Vietnam, and Nepal. The representative of India regretted the exclusion of states but, on principle, said he did not feel that the Assembly decision should be modified. Support for Bulgaria came from the representative of Romania.

The conference is expected to last about nine weeks, and is the first conference ever assembled to attempt international agreement on maritime law.

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STATEMENT BY U. S. DELEGATE TO COMMITTEE THREE ON FISHING: Following is the statement of William C. Herrington in the Third Committee on fishing (concerned with the right to fish, conservation, etc.) at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea opened in Geneva on February 24.

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates:

It is an honor and a privilege to appear before this important Committee. I see among the distinguished representatives numerous old friends with whom I have worked

at previous conferences and many new friends whom I have first had the good fortune of meeting at this Conference.

I would like to preface my remarks concerning the Fishery Articles and the work of this Committee by joining previous speakers in congratulating our eminent Chairman on his election to that post. Mr. Chairman, the Conference with unanimous voice has given you the very important and responsible task of guiding this Committee to a successful conclusion. I assure you of the support and confidence of my delegation.

Our deep appreciation and congratulations are also extended to the International Law Commission for its monumental, painstaking, and imaginative work in compiling the draft articles, involving codification and progressive development of the Law of the Sea, a vital and important part of which is the concern of this Committee. The ILC's thoughtful consideration of the complex problems involved is reflected in both the Articles themselves and their attendant commentary.

My country is very much interested in these Fishery Articles. From its earliest days fishing on the high seas has been an important activity. In Colonial times the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic supplied an important part of the food and commerce of the people of New England. Later the fishing industry spread to the Pacific Coast, Alaska, and the Gulf Coast of the United States. Today the fisheries occupy an important place in the economy of our coastal areas.

In the early years of my country, the industry was small and the techniques used relatively simple. But, the number of boats and fishermen and efficiency of methods used in harvesting certain fish stocks increased rapidly, and early in the present century declining yields were apparent. It became apparent that if the decline were to be halted and the yields restored, conservation measures would be necessary. In fisheries where both United States fishermen and the fishermen of other states were operating it was necessary to develop a cooperative program of research and regulation. Recognition of this need led to a number of international conservation conventions which provided for cooperation among the interested states, thus combining their efforts and scientific talents. These conventions proved very successful. They resulted in the discovery of the causes of the decline in yields and the formulation of measures to restore the productivity of the resources and the yield of the fisheries. These successes led to formulation of additional agreements of this kind to cover other fisheries in the North Pacific and North Atlantic, as the need arose. Some of the most noted of the older conventions are those for fur seals, halibut, and salmon.

Recent years have seen a large increase in the intensity of fishing and efficiency of fishing methods in all parts of the world. This had led to a growing demand for adoption of suitable conservation procedures on a worldwide basis. Recognizing this growing interest in the conservation of fisheries, the United Nations in 1955 convened at Rome "The International Technical Conference on Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea." The conclusions of this Conference drew heavily upon experience deriving from the numerous successful international fishery conventions. Since the ILC fishery articles we are to consider here are based to a large extent on these conclusions, these articles, with a few exceptions, reflect extensive practical experience in international cooperation in restoring and maintaining the productivity of international fishery resources.

It is accepted that the optimum or maximum sustainable yield from a stock of fish cannot be obtained if the stock is fished so intensively or with such methods that the young fish do not grow to the optimum size, or the number of mature fish is too small to produce an adequate number of young. For many stocks such as salmon, halibut, and fur seal, it has been clearly shown that uncontrolled fishing or killing will seriously reduce and perhaps destroy the stock. If the productivity of these species or stocks is to be maintained, the fishing effort must be controlled. This conclusion is widely understood and accepted.

On the other hand, in recent years the study of numerous stocks of wild animals, animals on land as well as animals of the sea, has clearly demonstrated that over-regulation can also reduce the yield and waste the productivity of the stock.

It is the proper balance of these two considerations, adequate regulations but not over-regulation, that will provide the optimum or maximum sustainable yield from a resource. This has led to the modern concept of conservation which was adopted by the Rome Technical Conference on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea and is reflected in the definition included in Article 50 of the ILC draft.

It is our understanding that the ILC articles, taken together, are intended to constitute a system of rules designed to regulate the exercise of freedom of fishing on the high seas in the interest of making possible the maximum sustainable supply of food or other useful products from the sea. They should provide a happy balance between under-regulation, which endangers the continued productivity of the resources, and over-regulation, which wastes them, at a time when rapidly growing population demands ever-increasing amounts of food, and technological developments pose a greater challenge to the continued productivity of certain marine resources.

To this end the Articles would encourage:

(1) Restoration of resources presently overfished;
(2) prevention of overfishing in the future;
(3) full utilization of currently underutilized resources.

Articles 51 to 59, by charging states with certain new responsibilities for applying conservation measures and for cooperating with other states, and by creating certain rights and establishing certain interests, seek to facilitate the formulation and administration of conservation measures and make use of the combined skills of the fishery scientists of all the interested states. Such cooperation is necessary if the potential yield of living resources of the sea is to be realized for the benefit of mankind.

You will note that among the responsibilities, rights, and interests set forth in these articles are:

(1) The responsibility of a state fishing high seas resources to apply the conservation measures which are found necessary;

(2) the responsibility of states exploiting a resource to cooperate with each other in developing and applying conservation measures which are found necessary;

(3) the responsibility of a state when entering an established high seas fishery to observe all bona fide conservation measures applicable to that fishery;

(4) the special interest of the coastal state in the maintenance of the productivity of the resources in high seas areas adjacent to its coast, whether or not its nationals fish such resources, and the consequent right to participate on an equal footing in any conservation program concerning these resources;

(5) the right of a coastal state unilaterally to apply conservation measures to a stock of fish in areas of the high seas near its coast in certain urgent situations;

(6) the responsibility of states to utilize a specific ad hoc procedure, involving some of the elements of fact finding and arbitration, to resolve certain types of disputes which might arise under the fishery articles, when these disputes are not settled by some other accepted procedure.

My Government has studied these concepts with great care and is of the opinion that, with one exception, each is an important element in the system of rules which we seek to formulate. The exception to which I refer is the concept set forth in Article 55. Regarding this concept, the United States has some question as to its necessity in view of the provisions in other articles. We will be interested in hearing the views of other delegates, however, and in exploring the problem with them.

We have heard arguments advanced by a previous speaker for control by the coastal state over fishery resources in a broad band of water adjacent to its coast. I would like to direct a few comments to the rationale advanced in support of this thesis. In view of the great amount of work facing this committee and the limited time available, I will omit my comments to two of the conclusions he has sought to develop.

First, with regard to the relation of the land to the productivity of the sea, geochemists generally agree that the soluble nutrient salts in the ocean which are essential to plant and animal life, were leached originally from the earth's crust. Over millions of years these nutrients have been carried by the rivers into the ocean where they now form the main source of fertility of seawaters.

In the lighted surface layers where the plant life grows, the nutrients would be quickly exhausted if it were not for the

system of exchanges between the deeper and surface layers. In the high latitudes the cold water being heavier sinks into the deeps and spreads widely throughout the ocean basins, thus circulating the nutrient-rich deep waters. These enriched waters are brought back up into the lighted layers again by various processing such as "winter overturn," upwellings and interactions between currents. Where they come to the surface, whether in mid-ocean or in coastal waters, the plankton and fish concentrate in unusual abundance. Rivers also make some contribution to the surface nutrients. A great river like the Mississippi influences the productivity of a limited area around its delta. Along arid coasts with only a few small rivers the influence is correspondingly less. In any event the contribution from the drainage from the nearby land is a very small proportion of the contribution from upwelling and oceanic currents, particularly along coasts with little rainfall.

Indeed, it has been estimated that the sea contains 20,000,000 times as much dissolved salts as are brought to it each year by all the rivers of the world.

It has been argued that jurisdiction over the fishery resources should go to the people of the land from which come the nutrients which support these resources. If this philosophy were applied in accordance with the best scientific data available, it would place most of the resources along any coast under the jurisdiction of many nations both near to and thousands of miles from the resource.

Second, with respect to the effect of fishing on certain stocks of fish, reference was made to the effect of fishing on local halibut stocks in the North Pacific in the years before 1910 as an illustration of the danger of exhaustion of resources by fishing. This happened long before the conservation principles we are now considering had been developed. Since that time, Canada and the United States, working together in the North Pacific Halibut Commission, have carried out a conservation program which has restored the yield of the halibut stocks to the same or higher levels than existed in the early years of the fishery. We anticipate that by continuation of this program, the current yield can be maintained and possibly even further increased. It has also been suggested that the yield of the tuna stocks in the eastern Pacific Ocean has been diminished by overfishing. These tuna stocks are under comprehensive and continuing study by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to assure that necessary conservation measures will be applied if and when needed. Evidence which the Commission has obtained indicates that fishing has not decreased the sustainable yield of either yellowfin or skipjack tuna, which make up practically the entire catch. On the contrary, it indicates that the yellowfin is being fished somewhat below and skipjack greatly below the optimum amount.

Tuna continues to be abundant on the older fishing grounds during the usual seasons as in past years. The wide range of the tuna fleet is required to find tuna concentrations which shift with the seasonal movements and migrations of the fish. Without such a range the supply of tuna would be highly irregular and seasonable and result in much higher costs of production and processing.

I return now to the proposals of the International Law Commission. It is our view that these proposals provide a sound basis for the work of this committee. A great deal of work lies ahead of us, work in which the scientific and technical knowledge of the experts on fishery conservation and administration should be of the utmost value. It is to this work that I now address myself.

It is the view of my Government that if we are to have an adequate system of rules regarding the conservation of the living resources of the sea, certain of the proposals of the International Law Commission must be elaborated upon to a limited extent and certain new rules added to meet outstanding problems.

The Commission's proposals regarding the settlement of disputes, which proposals the United States considers of great importance, require more precise definitions to assure that they serve the purpose for which they are designed. A suitable procedure for such settlement is essential to insure the effectiveness and proper use of Article 53, for example. Upon obligatory, speedy and decisive review of the material aspects to determine whether or not the conditions exist which justify the actions required by the article, appears to be the only way to prevent long delays in applying necessary conservation measures in the event agreement is not reached. Articles 57, 58 and 59 are intended to provide this review. However, in the view of the United States, these articles are deficient primarily because they do not prescribe sufficiently precise limits regarding the nature and scope of disputes to be dealt with, and because they do not lay down sufficiently clear standards to guide the commissions in reaching their determinations. My Government is of the opinion that suitable criteria must be made an integral part of the articles on arbitration if the articles are to be practicable. When we come to consider these articles in detail, the U. S. Delegation will have some suggestions to make in this regard, as well as suggestions regarding the composition of the arbitral commissions.

One new element which my Government considers essential to the fulfillment of the objectives of the articles is a rule regulating the exercise of the freedom to fish in order to encourage states to undertake conservation programs.

The new element, which has been termed "abstention," is a procedure which would provide an incentive to states to build up, or restore and maintain the productivity of stocks of fish under certain special conditions.

In certain situations the lack of such incentive may well lead to inadequate or in some situations a complete absence of conservation procedures, and thus to drastically reduce productivity of stocks of fish.

The development of such a procedure has become increasingly important and urgent with the increasing range of fishing fleets which presents new problems, and with developments in fishery science which show promise of providing means of enlarging certain fishery resources through the improvement of conditions for spawning and early survival, stocking of new areas, and other constructive measures.

The "abstention" concept was proposed by the United States to the ILC in its comments on the ILC's 1955 report on the regime of the high seas. It would provide:

(a) where the nationals of one or more states are fishing a stock of fish with such intensity that an increase in fishing effort will not result in a substantial increase in the yield which can be maintained, and

(b) where the maintenance of current yield or when possible the increasing of it is dependent upon a conservation program carried out by the said states, involving research and involving limitations upon the size or quantity of the fish which may be caught, then

(c) states whose nationals are not fishing the stock regularly or which have not theretofore done so within a reasonable period of time, excepting a coastal state adjacent to the waters in which this stock occurs, shall abstain from fishing such stock.

Disagreement which may arise as to whether or not a stock of fish qualified for abstention could, of course, be dealt with in the manner contemplated in Articles 57, 58, and 59.

Finally, the ILC articles should be supplemented in another very important respect. A rule should be formulated which would clarify the manner in which measures promulgated by a State or States will be enforced when they become applicable to the fishermen of other States, as under Article 53 for example.

My Delegation will comment on this more fully at a later stage in the discussions.

In summary, my Government believes that with the modifications which I have outlined, the International Law Commission's proposals will constitute a new and effective system for the conservation of living resources of the high seas. Much of the substance of these proposals reflects practices now followed by States under international conventions. To a high degree these proposals are well tested, practical concepts which will be useful in dealing with all types of fishery conservation problems, problems involving highly mechanized fishing fleets, as well as small vessels and less complicated methods of fishing. The proposals constitute a real advance in the interest of mankind in our efforts to find satisfactory solutions to international fisheries conservation problems.

My Delegation is hopeful that further careful study by this Committee of these articles and the indicated modifications and additions will lead to agreement on a much needed system of rules regarding conservation.

There may be problems involving special economic circumstances which deserve recognition in international law. The International Law Commission referred to one of these possibilities in its comments to Article 59 in connection with instances "where a nation is primarily dependent on the coastal fisheries for its livelihood," concluding that it was not in the position fully to examine its implications and the element of exclusive use involved.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

REPORT ON TWELFTH SESSION AT GENEVA: Contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ended their Twelfth Session November 30, 1957, at Geneva. At this session they completed action on a number of important trade issues and began a thorough examination of the Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), which is also known as the European Common Market Treaty.

Among topics discussed this year were several programs for economic integration, of which the EEC was the most important. In addition the following were discussed: restrictions on imports maintained to protect foreign exchange reserves; complaints of actions contrary to the provisions of the General Agreement; requests for waivers of obligations and reports on waivers granted in the past; special problems of trade, such as those peculiar to trade in primary commodities; and customs regulations.

European Economic Community: The EEC Treaty was signed by France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg in March of this year. The process of ratification by the six countries was nearly completed, and it was expected that the Treaty would become effective January 1, 1958. During a transitional period of 12 to 15 years, the six nations are to remove substantially all internal barriers to trade among themselves and move toward a common external tariff toward the rest of the world so as to arrive at a complete customs union at the end of that period.

The historical importance and economic significance of the formation of the EEC was recognized; and it was also pointed out that certain problems might arise for the trade of non-member countries in the course of implementation of the Treaty.

The examination covered particularly the arrangements provided for in the EEC Treaty with respect to tariffs, the use of quantitative restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons, trade in agricultural products, and the association with the EEC of the members' overseas countries and territories, chiefly the African territories of France and Belgium.

The Contracting Parties decided that the Intersessional Committee should continue the work started at this session in close cooperation with the institutions of the EEC. Because of the importance of the subject, all General Agreement countries will be represented on the Intersessional Committee during the period between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions, although normally the committee is composed of delegates of about half of them. The committee is scheduled to meet on April 14, 1958, further to consider EEC Treaty questions. It will report to the Contracting Parties at their Thirteenth Session in the fall of 1958.

European Free-Trade Area: In action on another aspect of European economic integration, the Contracting Parties agreed that the Intersessional Committee should follow developments with regard to the proposed European Free-Trade Area presently being negotiated in Paris. The FTA would associate the United Kingdom and other member countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) with the six-nation EEC. The United States is an associated country of the OEEC and activities of the Organization but is not a prospective member of the proposed European Free-Trade Area. A free-trade area differs from a customs union (such as the EEC) in that, while both eliminate internal restrictions, only the customs union has a common external tariff. Each member of a free-trade area maintains its own tariffs against imports from non-members.

Consultations on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions: The Contracting Parties completed a series of consultations on quantitative import restrictions imposed for

balance-of-payments reasons. Twenty-one countries consulted on such restrictions, which they maintain in accordance with an exception to the general rule in the General Agreement against quotas.

This program of consultations, the first stage of which was held in June, was initiated as the result of a United States proposal accepted by the Contracting Parties at their Eleventh (1956) Session. Because of amendments to the General Agreement which recently came into force for most countries, such consultations will, beginning in 1959, be held annually for industrialized countries and every other year for less-developed countries.

A number of measures to eliminate import quotas were announced during the consultations, and there was broad agreement that the use of sound internal monetary and fiscal measures can frequently avert the need to resort to quantitative restrictions when faced with balance-of-payments difficulties. As a result of the consultations, it was agreed that Germany was no longer entitled to maintain quantitative restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons. The German delegate presented a statement at the Twelfth Session describing the program his government intended to follow for eliminating balance-of-payments restrictions.

The Contracting Parties extended for one year a 1955 decision to permit a country whose balance-of-payments situation had improved to such an extent that it no longer justified retention of quantitative controls on imports to maintain some of those controls on a decreasing basis and over a limited time. The decision was taken to permit such countries to ease the effect of a sudden withdrawal of such controls on domestic industries.

New Contracting Parties: At the Twelfth Session Ghana and the Federation of Malaya, which acquired their independence in 1957, became the 36th and 37th contracting parties to the General Agreement.

With a view to becoming a contracting party, Switzerland will conduct tariff negotiations with most of the present contracting parties. It was agreed that the negotiations would take place in Geneva in 1958. The United States will not participate in the negotiations, but will maintain reciprocal tariff concessions outside the General Agreement with Switzerland under a long-standing bilateral trade agreement.

Japan has now been a contracting party for over two years, but 15 General Agreement countries continue to invoke a provision (with respect to Japan) which permits a contracting party to withhold application of the General Agreement from a new contracting party. The problem of Japan's trade relations with the 15 countries was given further attention at the Session. The United States and several other countries supported Japan's request that the General Agreement be made applicable between Japan and the 15 countries. Brazil, which had invoked this provision when Japan became a contracting party, reported that it is now applying the General Agreement fully toward Japan.

Tariff Adjustments: General changes in tariff schedules by four countries were discussed.

Brazil, which was granted a waiver last year to permit it to revise its tariff, will conduct negotiations with other contracting parties on the basis of its revised tariff early in 1958. The object of the negotiations is to give other contracting parties an opportunity to negotiate for concessions to replace those which Brazil is modifying or withdrawing as a result of the introduction of its new tariff.

Cuba requested at the Twelfth Session a waiver of certain of its obligations under the General Agreement to facilitate the introduction of a revised tariff. The

Cuban request was made on the basis that the tariff was antiquated and that a revision was necessary for the development and diversification of the Cuban economy. The Contracting Parties agreed to take account, in negotiations based on the new Cuban tariff, of the principle that a country which has bound a high proportion of its tariffs at very low rates of duty has less scope for negotiating. The Contracting Parties also granted Cuba a waiver to permit it to impose quantitative restrictions on imports to the extent necessary to forestall a flood of imports during the period before the new tariff becomes effective.

Certain adjustments will be made in the New Zealand tariff to modernize it. Where such adjustments result in increases of bound duties, New Zealand will negotiate the increases by giving equivalent new concessions to those countries most closely affected.

Since the end of 1957 marks the end of a period of about three years during which contracting parties agreed not to withdraw tariff concessions, several countries initiated negotiations to permit them to raise tariffs which they had previously bound. These negotiations were held in part concurrently with the Twelfth Session. They will result in new tariff concessions to balance those withdrawn. A new period of three years during which concessions may not normally be withdrawn will begin the second of January.

Complaints: The Contracting Parties considered several complaints that countries were not fulfilling their General Agreement obligations.

Delegates of France and Brazil reported that their governments had taken the necessary action to remove certain taxes which were inconsistent with the General Agreement. The Contracting Parties took note of a French statement of its intention to reduce a tax which had been increased contrary to the General Agreement.

Restrictive Business Practices: In consideration of a Norwegian proposal that the Contracting Parties draw up a supplementary agreement for the control of international restrictive business practices (cartels), the Contracting Parties directed that their Executive Secretary prepare a report on cartels and on national antitrust legislation. The report will be presented to the Intersessional Committee, which will then decide what further action should be taken, if any, on the matter.

Trade and Customs Regulations: The Contracting Parties adopted a recommendation on consular formalities designed to facilitate trade by eliminating unnecessary procedures. The Contracting Parties agreed to consider at the Thirteenth Session a draft recommendation on marks of origin. Action on the subject of determining the nationality of imported goods was deferred to the Thirteenth Session.

Amendments: Shortly before the opening of the Session, amendments to the preamble and Parts II and III of the General Agreement, which had been negotiated in 1955, became effective for those countries which had accepted them, including the United States. The Contracting Parties took a number of actions as a result of the amendments coming into force, and recommended that certain other protocols and the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Cooperation be accepted and brought into effect.

Next Meeting: The Contracting Parties agreed to meet for their Thirteenth Session on October 16, 1958. (U. S. Department of State press release of December 5, 1957.)

JAPANESE-RUSSIAN FISHERIES NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESS REPORT

Japanese negotiations with the Soviets covering the salmon catch quota and other problems for the 1958 season have only emphasized the wide divergence in views held by the two countries. Since the Japan-Soviet Fisheries Commission meeting opened in Moscow on January 13, 1958, the Japanese made little progress toward reaching an agreement on the 1958 salmon catch quota, and Soviet proposals such as those affecting the length of the fishing season, the off-limit fishing areas, fishing in the Okhotsk Sea, and others have given ample evidence of the Soviet desire to limit seriously Japan's fishing operations in the convention area. In apparent anticipation of the likelihood that once the current talks reach a deadlock a political solution may be necessary, consideration is now being given in the Japanese Government to despatching from Japan someone of ministerial caliber.

As anticipated, Japanese delegates to the Japan-Soviet Fisheries Commission meeting which commenced in Moscow on January 13, 1958, have been able to make little progress toward reaching an agreement on the 1958 salmon quota, and on other points of major difference between the negotiating parties. The following summarizes Japanese requests and Soviet requests, as revealed by the press and industry sources, as of February 7, 1958.

1958 SALMON CATCH QUOTA: The Japanese have requested a quota of 145,000 metric tons for the 1958 season, a figure which is lower than the 165,000 metric tons requested at the opening of the 1957 negotiations. The slightly lower Japanese request for 1958 is reportedly due to a recognition that since the salmon catch for 1957 was good, the 1958 season is likely to be bad. Although the Soviets have made no counteroffer, some Japanese industry sources believe that the Soviets are attempting to lower the quota for 1958 to 80,000 metric tons, a figure reportedly agreed to in the Kono-Ishkov talks concluded in May 1956 for years when the fish catch is expected to be bad. The 1957 quota was 120,000 metric tons.

PERIOD OF FISHING SEASON: Countering the Japanese request that the salmon fishing season should be extended from August 10--which was in effect during 1957--to August 20, the Soviets have asked that the fishing season be ended on July 31. It might be noted that Japan had a very successful fishing season last year and the agreed quota was met by July 20. The Soviet delegate has argued that salmon caught after July 31 in other years included immature fish and that this was a waste of salmon resources. The Japanese have admitted that some immature fish are found among the chum, red, and silver salmon caught after July, but they have contended that the number was insignificant.

OFF-LIMIT FISHING AREAS: During 1957, Japanese fishing vessels were required to make their catches 40 nautical miles off the Soviet coastline, including the Soviet-claimed Kurile Islands and the Komandorskie Islands, in areas north of 48 degrees north latitude, and 20 nautical miles out in areas south of that line. The Japanese, in the interest of maximizing their fishing catch, have requested that the three-mile territorial limit should be recognized, that salmon fishing should be permitted beyond 12 miles from the coast, and that the area between three miles and 12 miles should be open to small vessel operations. To counter the Japanese position, the Soviets reportedly have requested that Japanese fishing be restricted to areas outside a distance ranging from about 40 miles to 60 miles from the Soviet coast. The Soviets are said to be concerned particularly about Japanese fishing operations near the river mouth where the salmon ascend for spawning and along the fishing ways between Kurile Islands where the Japanese fleets have made heavy salmon catches.

OKHOTSK SEA FISHING: Under the 1957 agreement the Japanese caught 13,000 metric tons of salmon in the Okhotsk Sea. The Soviet delegates reportedly have served notice to Japanese delegates to the Convention meeting that they are interested in prohibiting altogether Japanese fishing in the Okhotsk Sea, including areas west of the Kurile Islands. The Japanese have not replied formally to this Soviet proposal, but their position appears to be that they find the proposal unacceptable.

DRIFT NET AND LONG LINE FISHING: In the tenth session of the science and technology subcommittee held on February 4, the Soviet delegate reportedly proposed (1) that drift-net fishing operations for all vessels operating south of 48 degrees north latitude be limited, (2) that long-line fishing operations be limited to areas south of 42 degrees north latitude, and (3) that the meshes of fishing nets and net thread should be enlarged. According to the Japanese press, the Soviet delegate in the following day's meeting indicated a willingness to ease some of the restrictions proposed the previous day. On drift-net fishing, the press reports that the Soviets indicated that restrictions were intended only on large drift-net fishing vessels. On long-line fishing, they indicated a willingness to retract their proposal that restrictions be applied to areas south of 42 degrees north latitude. Current restrictions apply to fishing vessels operating south of 45 degrees north latitude.

The Japanese position on drift-net and long-line fishing operations has not been revealed as yet. It is obvious, however, that Japan is against any form of restriction which can not be proven necessary by conservation requirements.

SALMON FISHING LIMITATIONS BY SPECIES: In the face of Japan's well-publicized objection to any limitation of the salmon quota by species of fish, the Soviet delegate in a meeting on February 5 is reported to have proposed that Japan's salmon catch should be limited by species on the basis of the following percentages of the total agreed quota: pink salmon--60 percent; chum or dog salmon--25 percent; red salmon--10 percent; and other species of salmon--5 percent. Japanese negotiators reportedly are opposing this proposal strongly on the basis of the fact that even if quotas for each species of salmon should be established, it would be impossible to implement. Japanese objection to the Soviet proposal stems primarily from the sharp limitation proposed for red salmon, which is commercially the most important type of salmon exported by Japan. It is to be noted also that Japan's annual catch of red salmon is estimated to range from about 18 percent to 35 percent of Japan's total annual salmon catch.

CONCLUSION: With each new report from Moscow on the progress of Japan's negotiations with the Soviets on salmon fishing for the 1958 season, there is increasing evidence that the gap between the two countries position is too wide to be bridged by the delegates. Undoubtedly in recognition of this trend in the negotiations, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in a meeting with the Japanese Cabinet on February 4 is reported to have indicated that Japan's negotiations with the Soviets will come to a deadlock about the middle of March 1958 and that in order to overcome this expected stalemate Japan will be required to send to the Convention meeting someone of ministerial caliber.

Talks on crab and herring fishing operations, as well as safe fishing operations in the northwest Pacific, have not been taken up as yet by the delegates to the Convention meeting, but it might be anticipated that negotiations on these issues will serve only to emphasize the divergence of views between the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES TRADE FAIR

DENMARK TO HOLD THIRD FAIR IN 1959: As a result of the success of the first two International Fisheries Trade Fairs, a 3rd International Fisheries Trade Fair will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from September 25 to October 4, 1959. The first two International Trade Fairs (held in May 1956 and September 1957) were visited by buyers from more than 33 countries.

In order to meet the aim in accumulating for exhibit as many items as possible of up-to-date technical development and invention, there will be an interval of two years between the 2nd and 3rd International Fisheries Trade Fairs. On the strength of this, the 3rd Fair will be considerably more comprehensive than the preceding ones, as this exhibition will comprise a wide range of accessories for trawlers and even larger ships.

The development of this field is so rapid and so closely connected up with the fisheries trades that it is appropriate to invite all manufacturers and distributors of ship's accessories to take this opportunity of presenting their latest products, states a January 1958 release from the Press Secretariat, The International Trade Fair.

WHALING

ANTARCTIC WHALE CATCH DOWN AS OF FEBRUARY 15, 1958: The 1957/58 catch of whales by the Antarctic whaling fleet was lower than last season and forecasts were that the season would end March 22, 1958, 6 days later than the season ended in 1957. As of February 22, 1958, a total of 10,227 blue-whale units had been taken, as compared with 11,575 at the same time a year ago (Foreign Crops and Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, March 17, 1958).

Production of Whale Oil by Country in the Antarctic as of February 15, 1956/57 and 1957/58 1/

Country	Production	
	1957/58	1956/57
	(Long Tons)	
Norway	62,000	89,000
Japan 2/	58,000	50,000
United Kingdom	35,000	42,000
Netherlands	9,600	8,600
U. S. S. R.	3/	3/
Total	164,600	189,600

1/ PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES
2/ INCLUDES PRODUCTION OF EX-ABRAHAM LARSEN, WHICH WAS UNDER FLAG OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 1956.
3/ NOT AVAILABLE.

Australia

TUNA LANDINGS GOOD OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1957: From mid-October to mid-November 1957, the canneries at Narooma and Eden, New South Wales, received about 450 long tons of tuna, processing the bulk of the fish at Narooma.

The greatly increased rate of processing was possible by the installation at Narooma of modern packing equipment. On one shift a day, employing 40 women and 20 men, Narooma packed 10 tons of fish daily and could have packed more if the fish had been larger. However, later, tuna were being taken up to 40 pounds each.

Up to mid-November, Bermagui was the center of the tuna fishing, with about 18 boats operating, including the well-known clipper Fairventure. The manager of the Bermagui South Fishermen's Cooperative stated that one 57-pound southern

bluefin tuna had been taken, and that fishermen had harpooned a 167-pound fish which had been swimming around in the Bay.

While Narooma was taking care of the tuna catch, the cannery at Eden was processing Australian salmon (Arripis trutta) and some of the tuna (the December 1957 Fisheries Newsletter, issued by the Commonwealth Director of Fisheries).

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, FEBRUARY 1958, P. 58; DECEMBER 1957, P. 58; NOVEMBER 1957, P. 48; JUNE 1957, P. 38.

Austria

WHALESKIN TEST PLANT PLANNED: A testing plant in Austria for the utilization of whaleskin for industrial purposes is a possibility. The project reportedly has the approval of several Austrian Government agencies, but financing is lacking.

A civil engineer for chemistry at the skin fiber catgut factory in Villach, Austria, claims to have developed a method of utilizing a basic material disregarded thus far--whaleskin--which can be applied to a number of industries throughout the world.

He is primarily interested in improving production methods by experiments for the industrial utilization of whale fat. He indicates that his method, based on scientific experience, increases blubber output 30 to 40 percent.

The chemical process can be carried out directly on the factoryships and requires neither equipment nor expenditure. The blubber reportedly is deodorized in one operation and prepared for immediate consumption and processing. The degreased raw material is a basic substance for the development of several interesting products, according to the engineer.

Brazil

JAPANESE VESSEL LANDS TUNA AT BAHIA: The Japanese fishing vessel Kayko Maru landed 100 tons of frozen tuna at the Brazilian port of Bahia on March 2, 1958. The tuna were to be sold for local consumption, according to a March 7, 1958, dispatch from the United States Consulate in Bahia.

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA HERRING CATCH FOR 1957/58 SEASON: The herring catch off the coast of British Columbia in the 1957/58 season totaled 84,335 tons, a decrease of 53.1 percent from the 179,943 tons reported for the 1956/57 season. The catch was also down from the average catch for the preceding six-year period 1951-57 by about 57.2 percent.

The utilization of the herring landings was not announced as less than three companies operated in the 1957/58 season, according to a March 19, 1958, release from the Canadian Department of Fisheries. Landings of herring in the 1957/58

British Columbia Herring Catch 1957/58 Season with Comparisons							
Season Ending:	Mar. 15, 1958	Mar. 16, 1957	Mar. 10, 1956	Feb. 12, 1955	Mar. 27, 1954	Mar. 15, 1952	Mar. 17, 1951
	(Tons)						
District No. 2:							
Northern	11,286	31,004	11,055	20,281	31,002	57,336	50,638
Central	14,965	36,213	50,084	27,613	32,607	39,911	51,314
Queen Charlotte Is.	13,774	29,089	92,637	21,625	28,440	11,182	3,138
District No. 3:							
Lower East Coast	18,284	43,389	48,978	51,130	53,050	40,308	41,003
Middle East Coast	9,932	20,001	30,156	25,740	20,087	10,369	12,073
Upper East Coast	3,470	15,045	951	9,529	6,326	8,242	3,773
West Coast	12,624	5,202	19,535	14,201	40,120	29,991	25,244
Total	84,335	179,943	253,396	170,119	211,632	197,339	187,183

season were curtailed sharply due to a dispute between processors and the fishermen over prices to be paid for herring for reduction during the months of November and December 1957.

Chile

Chilean Catch of Fish and Shellfish, 1955-57			
District	1957	1956	1955
	(Metric Tons)		
Fish:			
Iquique	20,054	14,977	15,980
Antofagasta	12,531	6,122	7,622
Coquimbo	5,096	5,167	4,150
Valparaiso	14,931	16,599	22,746
San Antonio	29,540	31,665	49,593
Talcahuano	59,510	47,867	50,625
Valdivia	2,221	2,561	3,180
Puerto Montt	13,449	16,838	15,830
Total fish	157,332	141,796	169,726
Shellfish:			
Iquique	651	387	331
Antofagasta	199	160	74
Coquimbo	5,509	3,712	2,404
Valparaiso	8,199	5,924	3,337
San Antonio	784	213	172
Talcahuano	2,740	2,231	1,996
Valdivia	2,035	1,551	1,468
Puerto Montt	35,652	32,352	34,822
Total shellfish	55,769	46,530	44,602
Grand total	213,101	188,326	214,328

LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1955-1957: The total catch of fish and shellfish reported from the eight Chilean fishing districts amounted to 213,101 metric tons in 1957, only 1,227 tons below the 214,328 tons reported for 1955. The 1957 catch was about 14 percent higher than the 1956 landings of 188,326 tons. The landings in seven of the eight districts increased in 1957 as compared with 1956. The exception was Puerto Montt, in which landings were down about 90 tons in 1957, the United States Embassy in Santiago reported in a March 5, 1958, dispatch.

Colombia

BAIT AND TUNA FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS PERMITTED: It is understood that Article 30 of new Colombian Decree 0376 provides for issuance of permits to foreign fishing vessels for the taking of whales, tuna and live bait.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been empowered to set the fees for these permits.

If the fees are reasonable this should open another area for United States tuna boats and furnish additional revenue for the Colombian Government. For some time prior to this relaxation of restrictions on fishing, foreign flag vessels were not permitted to take bait or to fish for tuna in Colombian waters, according to a February 3, 1958, dispatch from the United States Embassy Regional Fisheries Officer in Mexico City.

Cuba

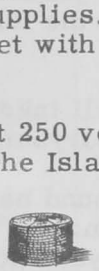
CLOSED SEASON FOR SPINY LOBSTER BEGINS MARCH 30: The closed season for spiny lobster was set for March 30, 1958, instead of the originally-scheduled date of March 15, 1958, according to a Cuban National Fisheries Institute (INP) press release. The change was made at the request of fishermen in the La Coloma and other lobster areas and was approved by INP technical personnel. The fishermen, on their part, have promised to release any spiny lobsters which are in spawning conditions or which are below the legal minimum.

The INP advises that in accordance with current regulations all persons having in their possession live or frozen lobsters on March 30, 1958, have a period of five days to dispose of them, after which it will be considered an infraction of law, punishable by fine, to have in storage or transit any live or frozen spiny lobsters (United States Embassy in Havana, March 17, 1958).

Denmark

FAROE ISLANDS EARN REVENUE FROM RUSSIAN FISHING FLEET: A Danish commercial-financial newspaper reported early in March 1958 that the Russian herring fleet fishing off the Faroe Islands (on a practically year-round basis) paid the Faroese authorities about US$29,000 in 1957. The receipts were derived from port charges and fresh-water supplies. In return the Russian vessels have supplied the Faroe Islands fishing fleet with bait herring in return for manila twine or rope.

The Russian fishing fleet of about 250 vessels operating off the Faroe Islands obtains its entire water supply from the Islands. The water is transported in special tankers to the Russian fleet.



France

TUNA INDUSTRY EXPANDS: The development of the tuna fishery off the coast of Dakar, French West Africa, and particularly, the success of the May 1956-May 1957 tuna-fishing season in West African waters, has contributed to the increase in France's 1956 tuna catch of 40 percent above the total average catch for the period 1951-55. Since the West African catch was used entirely for canning, French canned tuna production in 1956 increased 60 percent over the average production for the period 1951-55. The following data covers the catch, canning, and marketing of French-caught tuna:

The tuna fishing season in the waters off the French mainland is May to November. In 1956, the catch of white or albacore tuna (Germo alalunga) and red or bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) in the Atlantic and Mediterranean amounted to 16,696 metric tons, priced at an average of about 254 francs a kilo ex-vessel.

The tuna fishing season off the West African coast is November to March. In 1956/57, 5,797 tons of tuna were utilized by France and Dakar.

The total landings of tuna during the 1956/57 season was approximately 21,500 tons as compared with 17,350 tons for 1955/56. This was an increase of about 5,000 tons or 40 percent.

The principal French tuna fishing ports by order of importance in 1956/57, were as follows: San Juan de Luz, with a catch of 9,058 tons; Concarneau, 2,830 tons; Sables-d'Olone, 1,864 tons; and Douartenez, 1,297 tons.

The canning industry used 17,400 tons of tuna in 1956 as compared with 13,100 tons, the average for the years 1951-55. The 17,400 tons of tuna canned represent 757,000 cases or 15,140 tons (semi-gross weight).

France's imports of canned tuna in 1956 amounted to 1,127 tons. The principal sources were: Morocco (999 tons), French West Africa (113 tons), and Italy (15 tons).

Exports of canned tuna from France in 1956 were estimated at 300 tons. The most important customers were: Switzerland, Belgium, Venezuela, United States, Canada, and Mexico.

German Democratic Republic

MANY FISHING VESSELS BUILT FOR RUSSIA: During 1957 the total number of "logger" fishing boats built for the Soviet account by the East German "Volk-Werft" in Stralsund is reported as 112. A total of 12 boats of a larger type were built for Iceland. In October of 1957 the yard commenced building a special type of fishing boat of about the same size as the large Swedish west coast trawlers and equipped with refrigerator space.

In 1959 and 1960 the Soviet Union will take the entire production of the yard which will total 160 trawlers and 15 factoryships.

The East German shipyard in Stralsund has build 700 "logger" fishing boats in the last ten years, according to information received by the Swedish West Coast Fishermen's Central Association. The yard now employs 5,700 workers.

Greenland

TRADE COMMISSION CONSIDERS PURCHASING MODERN FISH PROCESSING EQUIPMENT: The Royal Greenland Trade Commission, with a view towards modernizing Greenland's fishing industry, has been studying the purchase of large electric fish-washing machines, United States shrimp peelers, and German cod filleting machines.

When the prospective machines were under discussion in the Folketing's Finance Committee, the Cabinet Minister for Greenland objected to their purchase, maintaining that hand peeling of shrimp (at a rate of one kilogram or 2.2 pounds per hour per peeler) could compete with machine cleaning. The Commission has nevertheless continued discussions with an American firm manufacturing shrimp peelers, after having sent a fishery biologist to Florida to study their operation. In 1957 a total of 1,473,000 pounds of shrimp were landed for canning in Greenland. Norway and Iceland have already rented shrimp peelers this year, and the Danes will decide to rent one for Greenland if the experience of earlier purchasers is satisfactory.

At present 6 electric washing machines have been purchased to clean the 30,800 tons of cod landed in 1957, and processed in Greenland.

German cod-filleting machines have been used at several factories, but inasmuch as a new model is being perfected at Lubeck, West Germany, its development is being followed with interest before further purchases are made. All machinery used in Greenland must be simple and robust because of the distance of the Island from sources of supply of machinery and replacement parts, the United States Embassy in Copenhagen states in a February 26, 1958, dispatch.

Iceland

NEW EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET AND FREE-TRADE AREA CAUSES CONCERN: The coming of a common market and the foundation of a free-trade area in Europe greatly concerns Iceland. On behalf of the Government the Minister of Industry attended the Office of European Economic Cooperation conference on the free-trade zone in Paris.

At this conference, it was decided that fish trade problems should be separated from agricultural problems--this in deference to Norwegian and Icelandic representations. This gives the hope that fish may be tariff-free inside the free-trade area, while it is now obvious that agricultural products cannot be so.

On the broad problems, Icelanders have been weighing the pros and cons of the common market and the free-trade area.

Iceland cannot possibly participate in the common market, the purpose of which is complete integration of industry in the six countries concerned. Participation would be the death blow to nearly all industry in Iceland, and create unemployment.

If Iceland remains outside the common market, the main changes in Iceland's fish exporting industry will be:

1. Greater difficulty in competing with French trawlers which catch fish on the Newfoundland Banks and sell it salted to Italy, because tariffs on French fish would be lifted in Italy.

2. Easier to sell fish in the French market. Tariffs there have so far been insurmountable, but the common tariff for all six countries will be lower.

3. The market for iced trawl fish in Western Germany will be as now, because Germans need this product badly in the autumn months, but profits will be somewhat reduced by the higher tariff.

On the other hand, the possibility of Iceland's participation in the initially British-proposed free-trade area is being freely discussed.

This organization would have a somewhat looser unity than the common market, but the Icelandic fishing industry, which has grown in the difficult climate of a small inland market protected by strong tariff barriers certainly does not want to participate in it. It is felt that the scheme would mean the death of at least some branches of the industry even though changes were brought about gradually.

Icelanders, therefore, are asking what gains participation would bring to counterbalance any losses. On the face of it, the scheme could mean bigger and better markets in Western Europe--while, if she stays outside, Iceland may be isolated from Europe, lose markets, or face high tariffs.

The importance of the question lies in the fact that Iceland's total exports in 1957 amounted to about US$58.4 million of which about US$26.4 million went to countries in the European Payments Union. She naturally has no wish to lose such a market.

Against this, however, there is the huge market acquired in Eastern Europe during the past few years. Participation in the free-trade zone might cut across this trade if only on the grounds that East European industrial products taken as payment for the fish would not be able to compete with West European production.

The loss of Eastern European markets would be particularly harmful, because they buy heavily of frozen fillets.

The problem is thus narrowed to the crucial one of whether Iceland can find markets for this frozen fish in Western Europe. This might be difficult initially because only a few countries other than Sweden have an efficient system for storing and transporting frozen fillets.

Basically, the question is: Will Iceland cling to Western or Eastern Europe? An ever-larger proportion of her trade has been turning towards the Russian Block, which took 35 percent of all Iceland's exports in 1957.

Many Icelanders object to this trend and realize the political dangers which result from it. They are disturbed by the thought that, if their country cannot participate in the free-trade area the increased tariffs in Western Europe might throw her completely into the hands of the Eastern European trade block. (The Fishing News, February 14, 1958.)

Japan

TUNA LANDINGS, 1956 AND JANUARY-OCTOBER 1956-57: The 300,888 metric tons of tuna (skipjack, bluefin, albacore, big-eyed, and yellowfin tuna) landed by Japanese fishing vessels (exclusive of mothership-type and American Samoa-based

fisheries) in January-October 1957 were about 6 percent higher than the 283,940 tons landed in the first 10 months of 1956. Total tuna landings from all sources in 1956 amounted to 331,470 tons during the first 10 months. As compared with the first 10 months of 1956, landings for the same period of 1957 showed a 19-percent increase for albacore and a 23-percent increase for big-eyed tuna.

Japan's Tuna Catch, 1956 & January-October 1956-57

Type of Fishing Operations and Species	January-October 1957	January-October 1956	Total 1956
	(Metric Tons)		
Coastal, offshore, and pelagic:			
Skipjack	94,830	94,480	98,220
Bluefin	29,430	31,630	37,010
Albacore	65,790	55,420	58,800
Big-eyed	45,770	37,100	47,190
Yellowfin	65,068	65,310	77,060
Subtotal	300,888	283,940	318,280
Mothership-type fishing	n. a.	n. a.	7,244
American Samoa-based fishing	n. a.	n. a.	5,946
Grand Total	n. a.	n. a.	331,470

N. A.: NOT AVAILABLE.

Reports from the Japanese indicate that tuna landings declined in the final two months of 1957 due to curtailment of fishing operations because of poor marketing prospects. Therefore, the total 1957 catch will not be as high as the 10-month 1957 landings indicate, states a February 14, 1958, dispatch from the United States Embassy in Tokyo. But the 1957 tuna landings should be at the same level as for 1956 when they totaled 331,470 metric tons (including mothership and Samoa-based fisheries).

Mexico

SHRIMP INDUSTRY OBJECTS TO PROPOSED JAPANESE FISHING FLEET: One of Mexico City's newspapers on February 17, 1958, featured an article protesting the proposal to bring a fleet of Japanese fishing vessels to catch shrimp off Mexico's west coast.

According to the newspaper, the shrimp cooperative fishermen and boat owners from the Pacific Coast protested to the President of Mexico against the bringing of Japanese vessels and crews to fish in Mexican waters. The Mexican fishermen claim that they cannot compete with the low production costs and wages of the Japanese, a February 20, 1958, dispatch from the United States Embassy in Mexico City reports.

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SHRIMP PRICE AGREEMENT REACHED FOR CAMPECHE AREA: On February 13, 1958, the cooperative shrimp fishermen and the boat owners of Ciudad del Carmen and Campeche came to terms after about two months of negotiations. The new contract (expires May 15, 1959; is retroactive to January 1, 1958) calls for an increase of 492 pesos (about US$39.35) per metric ton (about 1.8 U. S. cents a pound) to be paid the fishermen for headless shrimp. The fishermen will now get 2,280 pesos (about US$182.40) per ton (8.3 U. S. cents a pound) as compared with a previous price of 1,788 pesos (US$143.15) per ton (6.5 U. S. cents a pound). Not included in these prices is the return to the boat owner and other allowances and costs borne by the owner.

The fishermen also get an increase in food allowance of one peso per day each. Each fisherman will now be allowed 8.00 pesos (about $0.64) per day for food and

this allowance will be paid throughout the entire year. The customary crew on the Mexico Gulf coast consists of five men.

The major price features of the new contract are similar to that existing for the Pacific coast of Mexico, the United States Embassy in Mexico City reported on February 21, 1958.

Norway

WINTER HERRING FISHERY FAILURE: Reports from all along the western coast of South Norway show that the annual fisheries for the fat, mature winter herring were a dismal failure in 1958--the poorest since 1926. Most of the 26,000 fishermen who participated are now trying to recapture their lost fortunes in the spring herring fisheries. These, however, have not come off to a very auspicious start. The cost of equipping the fishing fleet of some 2,600 purse-seiners and drift netters is estimated at about US$17.5 million. About 600,000 metric tons of herring will have to be landed to pay for the investment, and fishermen are as yet far from the half-way mark.

When the fat herring season (extended by 6 days) was called off on February 21, total landings amounted to about 241,000 tons, with a first-hand value of about US$7.7 million. At the same time in 1957, Norwegian fishermen had landed over 690,000 tons of winter and spring herring, valued at over US$21.8 million. By March 8 reports indicated landings of 291,448 tons as compared to 766,878 tons through that date in 1957.

Not a single fat herring has been delivered to oil and meal reduction plants in North Norway, leaving some 500 workers without any earnings. Even reduction plants near the fishing grounds received only about 130,000 tons, as compared with 460,000 tons last year. And only 42,000 tons have been allocated, as against export commitments totaling 110,000 tons. Of this quantity, 42,000 tons plus 5,000 tons of spring herring was to go to the Soviet Union. Representatives of the latter country have now agreed to cut the total to 37,000 tons of mixed winter and spring herring.

The failure of the winter herring fisheries was in part due to stormy weather. But even when fishermen were able to reach the banks, catches were very poor. Yet, ocean researchers found huge shoals both north and south of Stad, but the herring stood too deep to be reached with purse-seines or nets. One theory is that the surface water may have been too cold for the sensitive fish. Another suggests that the mature herring may be seeking more suitable spawning grounds. It is a historical fact that the herring has alternated between Norwegian and Swedish spawning grounds for periods lasting up to 70 years. The present Norwegian period began in 1897. For the past 61 years, the herring has each winter come to spawn on the banks off the coast of West Norway.

According to a Fisheries Consultant, the former Norwegian herring period ended in 1861 with a catch of about 100,000 tons of fat herring. The following year, landings were reduced to only 10,000 tons. For a few years, insignificant quantities were caught in the Oslofjord. During 1870-74, the fat herring fisheries were in full swing off North Norway, but between 1877 and 1896 the most important fat herring runs were off the coast of the Swedish province of Bohusian.

As late as 25-30 years ago, the spring herring fisheries were dominant along the Norwegian coast and there were actually two fat herring periods, one in October and one in January. Subsequently, these were fused into a single influx, arriving at the western Møre coast about mid-January.

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WINTER 1958 FISHERIES TRENDS: Very cold weather is believed to have hampered the Norwegian herring as well as the groundfish fisheries through February 8, 1958.

Shoals of winter herring have appeared in coastal waters between Kristiansund and Floro. The landings have, however, not fulfilled expectations. Purse seiners as well as drifters have got smaller catches than expected. As of February 8 the landings amounted to 813,865 hectoliters (75,689 metric tons) against 1,393,640 hectoliters (408,609 metric tons) at the same time last year. Of this year's landings, 146,615 hectoliters were sold for fresh exports, 179,570 hectoliters for curing, 9,595 hectoliters for canning, and 425,835 hectoliters for reduction.

The spawning cod landings this year are far behind last year's landings. The landings amounted to 7,730 metric tons as of February 8 against 10,091 tons last year and 21,665 tons in 1956 (as of February 11). Of this year's landings, 2,051 tons were sold for drying, 2,843 tons for curing, 2,836 tons for fresh purposes, and the balance for other purposes. The landings of other kinds of groundfish were mostly light. (Fiskets Gang, February 13, 1958.)

NOTE: ONE HECTOLITER OF HERRING EQUALS 93 KILOGRAMS OR 205 POUNDS.

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POSSIBLE RUSSIAN SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL FISH CONSERVATION IN NORTHEAST ATLANTIC: While answering an interpellation in the Storting, the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed optimism over possible Soviet cooperation in fishing conservation measures in the northeast Atlantic, according to newspaper accounts. The same source stated that the U. S. S. R. delegation which attended the London fish conservation conference last year as observers agreed at that time to the proposal to include the Barents Sea in the revision of the International Fisheries Convention of 1946.

The Barents Sea constitutes an important link in the annual migratory cycle of the cod that are fished off the Norwegian coasts in the early winter of each year. Whether or not the overtaxing of the fish stocks in this area has a direct influence on the Norwegian fisheries, as alleged by the Norwegian press, is still a matter of international dispute. (United States Embassy dispatch from Oslo dated February 14.)

Portugal

CANNED FISH EXPORTS, 1957: During 1957 Portugal's exports of canned fish amounted to 58,407 metric tons (3,019,800 cases), valued at US$35.0 million, as compared with 62,756 tons, valued at US$37.2 million, for the same period in 1956. Sardines in olive oil exported during 1957 amounted to 40,084 tons, down 6,611 tons from 1956.

In 1957 the leading canned fish buyer was Italy with 9,991 tons (valued at US$5.8 million), followed by Germany with 8,318 tons (valued at US$4.3 million), England with 8,280 tons (valued at US$4.7 million), the United States with 5,769 tons (valued at US$4.8 million), Belgium-Luxembourg with 3,449 tons (valued at US$2.0 million) and France with 3,415 tons (valued at US$2.0 million). Exports to the United States consisted of 2,713 tons of sardines, 2,396 tons of anchovies, and 31 tons of tuna.

During 1957 the United States was Portugal's fourth best canned fish customer in terms of quantity (9.9 percent) and ranked second (13.6 percent) in value.

Portuguese canned fish exports in December 1957 totaled 11,611 tons (604,100 cases), valued at US$6.6 million, as compared with 13,016 tons, valued at US$7.3 million for the same month in 1956. In December 1957, England was the principal buyer (2,488 tons) of Portuguese canned fish, followed by Germany, Italy, and the United States (Conservas de Peixe, February 1958).

Portuguese Canned Fish Exports, 1956-1957

Species	1957		1956	
	Metric Tons	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	US$ 1,000
Sardines in olive oil	40,084	23,650	46,695	26,935
Sardinelike fish in olive oil	6,419	4,840	5,074	4,142
Sardine & sardinelike fish in brine	1,433	353	2,030	487
Tuna & tunalike in olive oil	2,782	2,222	2,050	1,651
Tuna & tunalike in brine	522	290	338	227
Mackerel in olive oil	6,367	3,221	5,528	3,295
Other fish	800	382	991	415
Total	58,407	34,958	62,756	37,152

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Portuguese Canned Fish Pack, January-October 1957

Product	Net Weight	Canners' Value
	Metric Tons	US$ 1,000
In Olive Oil:		
Sardines	24,482	14,688
Sardinelike fish	10,896	5,344
Anchovy fillets	2,515	2,509
Tuna	1,459	1,058
Other species (incl. shellfish)	719	472
In Brine:		
Sardinelike fish	4,929	1,241
Other species	874	255
Total	45,874	25,567

NOTE: VALUES CONVERTED AT RATE OF 28.75 ESCUDOS EQUALS US$1.

CANNED FISH PACK, JANUARY-OCTOBER 1957: The total pack of canned fish for January-October 1957 amounted to 45,874 metric tons as compared with 42,600 tons in the first 10 months of 1956. Canned sardines in oil (24,482 tons) accounted for 53.4 percent of the January-October 1957 total pack, higher by 10.1 percent than the pack of 22,228 tons for the same period in 1956. For the first 10 months of 1955 the total pack of all canned fish amounted to 29,623 tons (21,135 tons sardines in oil).

The Portuguese pack of canned sardines in oil totaled 8,404 tons during October 1957. The pack of all canned fish in October 1957 amounted to 9,801 tons, the February 1958 Conservas de Peixe reports.

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FISHERIES TRENDS DECEMBER 1957: Sardine Fishing: During December 1957, the Portuguese fishing fleet landed 12,488 metric tons of sardines (valued at US$1,270,000 ex-vessel or $101.70 a ton). In December 1956, a total of 9,531 tons of sardines were landed (valued at US$1,663,000).

Canneries purchased 57.1 percent or 7,134 tons of the sardines (valued at US$805,078 ex-vessel or $112.85 a ton) during December. Only 34 tons were salted, and the balance of 5,320 tons, or 42.6 percent of the total was purchased for the fresh fish market.

Matosinhos lead all other ports in December landings of sardines with 10,885 tons or 87.1 percent, followed by Setubal 593 tons (4.7 percent), and Peniche 421 tons (3.4 percent).

Other Fishing: The December 1957 landings of fish other than sardines consisted of 18 tons (value US$974) of anchovy and 8,332 tons (value US$309,600) of chinchard. (Conservas de Peixe, February 1958.)

CORRECTION

In the article "Fisheries Trends, November 1957" which appeared in April 1958 issue of the Review, under the heading Other Fishing, the word "December" in the first line on page 69 should read: "November."

Spain

VIGO FISHERIES TRENDS, 1957: During 1957 the fishing industry in the Vigo, Spain, area suffered from increased operating costs due to a 20-45 percent increase in fuel costs, a 60-percent increase in wages, and increases ranging from 20-60 percent in costs of materials, repairs, and other services.

The advantage gained by the raising of the exchange rate for exports (now 42 pesetas to US$1, plus a 3-peseta premium) was lost when the peseta fell heavily in the free market during 1957. The effectiveness of the ban on the sale of fish to French vessels on the high seas by Spanish fishermen will not be fully tested until the tuna season begins in 1958.

For 1958 the fishing industry hopes for cheaper fuel prices; a ruling to allow them to spread their money losses over more than one tax year, thus reducing the max in profitable years; and, tax exemptions on profits invested in fleet modernization.

The proposed Government plan for fleet modernization would allow tax exemptions of 50 percent on profits diverted to this use, if they exceed 6 percent of the total investment. Fishermen consider this plan inadequate.

Vigo Fish Exchange: According to statistics supplied by the Vigo Fish Exchange, the fish catches sold through the exchange in 1957 increased 14 million pounds over the 1956 total of 127.2 million pounds.

The 1957 landings of Vigo increased 11 percent in weight, and 26 percent in peseta value. The average price per pound went up from about 7.6 U.S. cents to 8.6 U.S. cents a pound. The total 1957 value was US$12,154,133 at the official rate of 42 pesetas to the dollar.

The leading variety passing through the Vigo exchange was small hake, which increased 11 percent from 1956 to a 1957 total of 18.5 million pounds. Other important varieties were tuna (8.0 million pounds both in 1957 and 1956), and sardines (which increased to 16.2 million from 9.3 million pounds in 1956).

Cod sold through the exchange declined 1.2 million pounds from the 1956 total of 4.1 million pounds. The average price for cod rose about 1.2 U.S. cents a pound to 6.1 U.S. cents a pound in 1957.

Fish Canning: Production of canned fishery products in the Vigo area reflected the failure of fishery products to keep up with increased food consumption in Spain. Fish bought by canneries from the exchange dropped to 27.8 million pounds in 1957 from the 1956 total of 27.9 million pounds.

Other Fishery Products: Shipments of fresh fish to interior markets increased 7.6 million pounds over the 1956 total of 86.0 million pounds. The production of smoked, dried, and byproducts increased from 12.1 million pounds in 1956 to 19.7 million pounds in 1957.

Exports: Preliminary estimates of exports of fishery products indicate a slight decline in 1957. Japanese competition in Swiss markets, where they have undercut Spanish prices over 25 percent, has cut into exports of canned tuna and anchovies to that country by close to 25 percent. Anchovy exports to Italy also declined by a like amount. Italy refused to raise their quota of 4,000 metric tons of Spanish tuna annually. Increased 1957 sardine catches helped to increase exports of this variety to South American and Cuban markets, but only by a small amount, the United States Consulate in Vigo reported in a February 4, 1958, dispatch.

Surinam

REPORT ON EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF FISH AND SHRIMP GROUNDS: The results of the exploratory survey of fish and shrimp grounds by the chartered shrimp vessel Coquette were released early in 1958 by the Surinam Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

The principal varieties of large shrimp caught have been tentatively identified as Penaeus braziliensis (pink shrimp) and they make up 90 percent of the catch and Penaeus aztecus (brown shrimp) the balance. The shrimp caught (both varieties) are large and average 10-15 count heads off. The largest caught were 8 count. During the first month of the survey, catches from the area covered indicated a possible catch of 500 pounds a night, and 350 pounds a night in the area covered during the second month of the survey.

During the 90-day exploratory period the Coquette did not seek maximum catches but pursued its basic purpose of exploration and development and often continued exploring areas with no shrimp concentrations in order to establish the extent of the resource. It is estimated that the Surinam fishing area with good shrimp trawling grounds is extensive.

The average shrimp catch could be increased significantly by having several boats fishing cooperatively. Several visiting foreign fishery experts have expressed their opinion that shrimp production would steadily increase as soon as commercial shrimping operations start, which would aid in eliminating substantially the predatory species that normally feed on young shrimp.

The principal variety of edible fish caught was sea trout (Cynosian acoupa), as well as other members of the croaker family. When the vessel explored for finfish, catches averaged 390 pounds per one-hour tow with shrimp trawls. In addition to other fish species, extensive scallop grounds were located off the Surinam coast, and the scallops were

as small or smaller than the United States east coast bay scallops.

As a result of the survey findings, the Government of Surinam purchased the trawler Coquette and chartered it to a joint United States-Surinam fishing company for a period of 12-18 months with a purchase option agreement. In addition, the Surinam Government has agreed to an expanding plan of cooperation with the firm, which includes the erection of a new flake ice installation, new docks, a possible marine railway, and an educational program to teach local crews to operate shrimp trawlers. The fishing company with its new 30,000-pound-per-day freezing plant advised that it has been negotiating with independent trawler operators who have indicated their interest in establishing operations in Surinam.

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SHRIMP SURVEY RESULTS PUBLISHED: The Surinam Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries released a report Zeevisserij-Onderzoek-"Coquette" Survey Report on the M/V Coquette explorations for shrimp and fish during 1957. The conclusions and recommendations (based on a 5-month preliminary survey and therefore subject to change) made in this report are as follows:

Conclusions: (1) Seabobs cannot be profitably fished for at current price levels (about 4 U. S. cents a pound) by shrimp trawlers similar to the Coquette. (2) The quantities of brown shrimp present in the inner coastal strip are not plentiful enough to support a commercial shrimp fishery. (3) Edible fish populations in the inner strip and brown shrimp in the outer strip, taken together, are present in quantities large enough to support a commercial fishery of modest proportions.

Recommendations: (1) That equipment be installed aboard the Surinam Lightship to accumulate data from which a factual pattern of offshore weather can be built up and to give fishing vessels a better day to day indication of offshore weather conditions, to aid in planning trips. (2) That the dumping of surplus scrap and other materials in the ocean be confined to areas where it will not constitute a hazard to shrimp and fish trawls. (3) Recommendations with respect to facilities and services for the start of a commercial trawling operation have already been initiated, and as a result, a local commercial fishing company has begun trawling operations. (United States Consul in Paramaribo, February 13, 1958.)

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FISH AND SHELLFISH CATCH LOWER IN 1957: The Surinam landings of fish and shrimp in 1957 amounted to 5.9 million pounds--a drop of 19 percent from the 7.3 million pounds landed in 1956, according to a February 1958 report by the Surinam Government. The report indicated that the decline was due to the unusual drought which lowered water levels in the fish ponds and also increased the salinity.

The net fishery for shrimp, the fishery for local stream fish (kandertikie), and shallow-pond fishery (pannenvisserij) were the hardest hit. In 1957 as a result of the failure of shrimp to appear during the main dry season, catches declined from 700 metric tons in 1956 to 325 tons. Only 80 tons of shrimp were processed at the Surinam shrimp packing plant as compared with 325 tons in 1956. The balance of the 1957 shrimp landings was sold in the fresh market or dried.

The pond fisheries suffered from a shortage of water and excessive salinities and as a result 10 tons of snook died in the ponds. The bank-net fishery catch was also poor, states a March 1, 1958, dispatch from the United States Consul in Paramaribo.

Sweden

RESEARCH ON ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON: Salmon research in Sweden, which is quite extensive, has endeavored during the last few years to solve the many problems arising out of diseases to which salmon are subject. These efforts are of particular importance in Sweden where the Swedish Water Power Board maintains large propagation pools at the many dams throughout the country. In these concentrated centers where thousands of fish are crowded in a small space and where they are often caught, counted, and fed, conditions are entirely different for the salmon fry than those offered by the clear and pure water of the large rivers where the bacteria content hardly constitutes a danger.

Inasmuch as the dangers of disease are far greater in the propagation ponds than in the rivers, it is found that many diseases crop up which have not previously been discovered. The Swedish Water Power Board's fish biologists have also found that in learning to recognize more causes of diseases they also learn to prevent and combat the diseases.

It is reported that at the Board's establishments diseases are under control and losses are being reduced, slowly but surely. There still remains much to be done, however, and in order to expand the work a fish bacteriologist has been added to the staff of the Water Power Board. The bacteriologist, who will work under the guidance of the Board's fish biologist, will carry out a program directed by a fishery inspector who is a specialist in this field. The bacteriologist's duties will be to seek to prevent disease and to reduce losses at the Board's large breeding establishments, the United States Consul at Goteborg reported on February 24, 1958.

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FISHING COMPANY TO EXPERIMENT WITH ELECTRICAL SHOCK FISHING: A German method of fishing by means of electric shock is to be tried on the Swedish west coast this spring. A Gothenburg company has received permission by the Board of Fisheries to make experiments over a period of three months. The new method is reported to be highly selective, so that only that size of fish wanted at a given moment is affected by the current.

The Swedish company has developed its method on the basis of a direct-current motor designed by the German physicist Conrad Kreutzer. The fish, for instance cod, tends to swim towards the positively-charged pole in an electric field and is thus directed towards a chosen point where it is numbed by the current, floats to the surface and can be easily collected in a hoop net or by a specially-designed suction apparatus. The voltage is regulated so that the potential drop between the head and the tail of the fish corresponds exactly to the size fished for. The method thus spares fry and small fish.

When fishing for tuna, which is usually done by trolling and which requires special skill, it is proposed to use the hook as an electric conductor. A series of short direct current shocks of 400 volts and 100 amperes numbs the fish, which can then be taken on board and handled without difficulty. The Gothenburg firm is working in close contact with the German inventor and is said to have perfected the method, according to a report from the Swedish International Press Bureau, dated February 7, 1958.

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AGREEMENT ON FISH EXPORTS TO EAST GERMANY CONCLUDED: The new global compensation agreement between Sweden and East Germany (signed on February 18, 1958) provides for an exchange of goods in each direction with a value of Sw.kr.91,450,000 (US$17,650,000). The largest part of the Swedish share of the

exchange of goods is made up of fish valued at Sw. kr. 22,500,000 (US$4,342,500), unchanged from the 1957 agreement, plus fish preserves valued at Sw. kr. 4,500,000 (US$868,600).

With the global compensation arrangement between Sweden and East Germany concluded, the agreements concerning Swedish fish exports during the current year, signed in Berlin at the end of January 1958, also became effective.

The greater part of this export takes place through the medium of Vastkustfisk (West Coast Fish). The contracts signed on behalf of Vastkustfisk on January 31, 1958, amount to Sw.kr.16,100,000 (US$3,107,000). Later on, additional deliveries totaling 1,400,000 crowns (US$270,200) may be discussed. The contracts cover deliveries from Vastkustfisk during the entire year.

The Vastkustfisk contracts include considerable quantities of fresh and frozen winter herring and Fladen herring, and salted Fladen herring. The quantity of frozen fish is considerably larger than for 1957.

A new item in this year's agreement comprises certain quantities of Baltic cod. It is of interest to note that there is an increase in the quantity of fillets of cod, haddock, and coalfish, which item was included for the first time last year. The mackerel contingent is considerably reduced, however.

In last year's agreement certain price increases were obtained because of higher expenses for fishing and cost of living. Over one-half of this increase is lost in this year's agreement. (United States Consulate at Goteborg, March 3, 1958.)

NOTE: VALUES CONVERTED AT THE RATE OF SW.KR.5.1813= US$1. ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MARCH 1957, P. 52.

United Kingdom

UNITED STATES AND CANADA CANNED SALMON QUOTA INCREASED: The United Kingdom's Board of Trade informed the United States Embassy in London March 19, 1958, that the British quota on canned salmon from the United States and Canada for the year ending June 30, 1959, is to be increased from £3½ million (US$9.8 million) to £4½ million (US$12.6 million) c.i.f.

This action by the Board of Trade is welcomed as another step in the relaxation of import restrictions against North American products. The United States Departments of Interior, State, and other executive departments have in recent years sought relaxation of the restrictions on United States canned salmon. In the case of the United Kingdom restrictions, liberalization has been sought through government-to-government consultation and also through informal Embassy contact in London. The United States has been interested in getting countries such as the United Kingdom to liberalize imports from the United States in order to regain traditional markets for its products.

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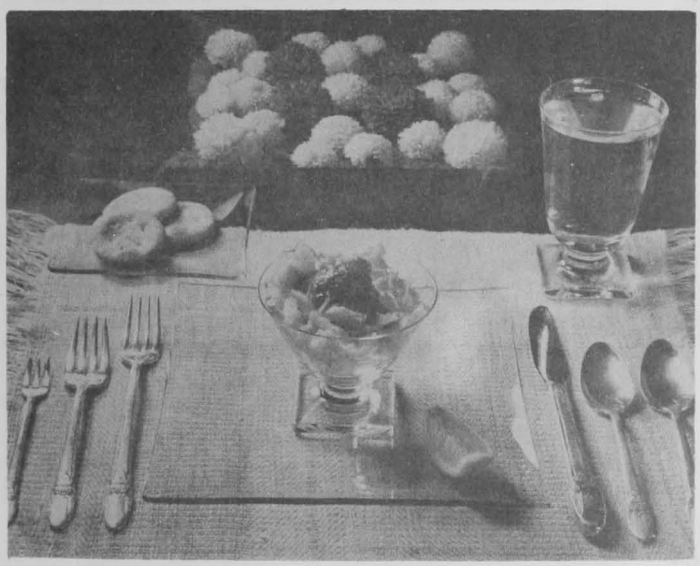
COMPLETES 17th LARGE TRAWLER FOR RUSSIA: The 17th of 20 trawlers contracted for by Russia from a Lowestoft shipyard completed her trial runs off Lowestoft early in February 1958. The total cost of the trawler was close to £7 million (US$19.6 million). The vessel was named Okunj. The 675-ton vessel behaved well during the trials, which were held in a fierce snowstorm. On several trial runs of a measured mile the Okunj averaged 12 knots. She made 17 knots on one trial run with the tide.

The new trawler's bows and keel are strengthened for icebreaking. Her interior is insulated against cold weather and there are steam valves all over the deck for removing ice accumulations. The vessel is equipped with reading lights over the bunks, comfortable chairs, a movie projector in the messroom, and a hospital ward for the crew of 44 men. The trawler is rigged for fishing in the normal way.

The Okunj will leave England for Kalingrad where she will obtain fishing gear and be fitted with radar. The final three of 20 trawlers will be completed and turned over to the Russians before the end of 1958 (Fishing News, February 14, 1958).

SEAFOOD COCKTAIL FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNERS

Traditionally, holiday or Sunday dinners have an appetizer or attractive cocktail. An attractive appetizer is a seafood cocktail with a tangy, colorful sauce that whets the appetite. It can be prepared by using any one of a variety of fish or shellfish that are available such as crab meat, lobster meat, shrimp, or cooked or canned fish.



SEAFOOD COCKTAIL

Several good rules to follow in preparing a seafood cocktail are:

1. Choose and prepare a tangy, colorful sauce.

2. Have all ingredients chilled--lettuce crisp.

3. Arrange artistically in attractive containers.

Choose a complimentary garnish.

The home economists of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries recommend this seafood cocktail.

SEAFOOD COCKTAIL

- 1 POUND COOKED CRAB MEAT, OR LOBSTER MEAT, OR SHRIMP, OR COOKED OR CANNED FISH
- 3/4 CUP CHILI SAUCE
- 1/4 CUP CHOPPED CELERY
- 1 TABLESPOON LEMON JUICE
- 1 TABLESPOON HORSERADISH
- 1/2 TEASPOON SALT
- LETTUCE
- PARSLEY
- LEMON WEDGES

Break seafood into large pieces. Combine chili sauce, celery, lemon juice, horseradish, and salt. Chill. Arrange lettuce in 6 sherberts or cocktail glasses. Place seafood on top; cover with cocktail sauce. Garnish with parsley and lemon wedges. Serves 6.