



International

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

MALAYA BECOMES MEMBER OF INDO-PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL:

The Federation of Malaya on September 3, 1958, informed the Food and Agriculture Organization that it had accepted the Agreement for the Establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council.



In accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the Agreement, Malaya became a party to that Agreement on September 15, 1958, date of receipt of the instrument of acceptance.

U. S. GOVERNMENT APPOINTS LIAISON OFFICER FOR SECOND WORLD FISHING VESSEL CONGRESS:

A. W. Anderson, Assistant Director, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington 25, D. C., has been appointed by the Government of the United States to be the official liaison officer for the forthcoming second World Fishing Boat Congress, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Congress will be held at FAO headquarters in Rome, April 5-10, 1959. Naval architects, boat builders, marine engineers, and others wishing to attend the Congress should apply to A. W. Anderson for details.

More than 40 governments have now appointed liaison officers to the Congress which, it is anticipated, will be attended by several hundred participants.

"These will include not only government representatives but also naval architects, boat builders and designers, marine engineers, boat owners, skippers and fishermen from all the leading fishing nations," stated the Chief Naval Architect of FAO and Secretary of the forthcoming Congress, speaking at FAO headquarters late in October 1958.

The Congress will take "performance" for its theme and will deal with fishing tactics, construction of fishing vessels, sea behavior of fishing boats, and productivity of boats.

The papers and discussions at the Congress are expected to yield much practical design data, cost particulars, operational experience, and other information which will help designers in all parts of the world to build more efficient fishing boats.

MANY EARLY REGISTRATIONS RECEIVED FOR SECOND WORLD FISHING VESSEL CONGRESS:

By November 1958 about 200 private consulting naval architects, boat builders, fishing boat operators, and others had sent in their preliminary registration for the Second World Fishing Vessel Congress. Organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization, it will be held April 5-10, 1959, in Rome at FAO headquarters. As of November 1958, registrations of Government delegates had not been received, but they are expected later. Judging from the experience of similar meetings arranged by FAO and preliminary interests, it is believed that participants in this Congress may total 500.

International (Contd.):

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL WHALING CONVENTION AMENDMENTS ENTER INTO FORCE:

Certain amendments to the schedule of the International Whaling Convention of 1946 were adopted at the 10th meeting of the International Whaling Commission, The Hague, June 23-27, 1958. The amendments adopted were to paragraphs 6 (1), 6 (2), 8 (a), and 8 (c) of the schedule to the Convention. Amendments 6 (1) and 6 (2) entered into force October 6, 1958. Amendments to paragraph 8 (a) and (c) have not yet entered into force, according to the November 10, 1958, issue of the U. S. Department of State Bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN TOKYO:

The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission held its fifth annual meeting in Tokyo, Japan. The three-nation treaty organization includes Japan, Canada, and the United States. After preliminary meetings of several committees, the plenary session of the Commission itself was held from November 4-10, 1958.

The effect of Japanese high-seas gill-net fishing for salmon on the stocks originating in North American streams highlighted the agenda. Other agenda items concerned the halibut, herring, and king crab fisheries of Alaska and the Northwest.

Japan in signing the Convention agreed to abstain from fishing halibut, herring, and salmon of North American origin for five years. The "abstention clause" states that Japan will abstain fishing those three species in the eastern North Pacific, and Canada from catching salmon in the east Bering Sea. The United States is not restricted. The five-year period was up at the meeting. The decision that had to be made by the Commission was whether these three species should continue to qualify for further abstention. Abstention

has been based on the principle that these three species are fully utilized by North American fishermen. No changes were approved at this meeting.

Another point that came up for discussion was the moving of the provisional salmon line westward. This line now runs north and south along the 175th meridian west longitude.

On November 4 the Commission instructed its protocol committee to investigate further whether more restrictions are needed on Japanese salmon fishing in the North Pacific.

The salmon fishing boundary line was not changed at the meeting. The United States proposed the present boundary be shifted toward Japan up to 175 degrees east longitude to prevent the Japanese from fishing east of that line. The present line (175 degrees west longitude) ratified in 1953 will continue in force for at least one more year. It restricts Japanese fishermen from fishing east of the line.

The Commission said that "extensive intermingling of salmon from the two continents exists over a broad area extending from 170° east longitude to 160° west longitude. However, sufficient quantitative information on the extent of intermingling has not been determined by commission investigations."

A Russian report on salmon research was presented to the Commission although Russia is not a member of the Commission. A Soviet observer at the meeting expressed the hope that his country would be invited to join the pact between Canada, Japan, and the United States.

Fifty delegates from the United States, Canada, and Japan attended the sessions of the Biology and Research Committee of the Commission prior to the general meeting. Full plenary sessions of the Commission began on November 4.

The sixth annual meeting of the Commission is scheduled for Seattle, Wash., starting November 2, 1959.

International (Contd.):

The sixth annual meeting of the Commission is scheduled for Seattle, Wash., starting November 2, 1959.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

ICELANDIC-EAST GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDES FISH:

Iceland has concluded a new trade agreement with East Germany, providing for an increase of some 25 percent in the level specified in the 1957 agreement (renewed for 1958). The East Germans are to supply US\$5,304,000 worth of a wide variety of machinery, electrical and chemical goods, and consumer articles, the largest single category (\$630,000) being fishing boats and gear. Iceland will supply fish, meat, and wool, with the largest item being frozen fillets (\$2.8 million), an increase in both volume and price from the \$2.4 million in the previous agreement.

The Icelanders have been straining to increase shipments to East Germany to pay for twelve 250-ton fishing vessels. The U.S.S.R. agreed in August 1958 to take over the financing of this \$3-million purchase on longer credit terms than East Germany could afford. The Icelanders, who had already paid over \$250,000 towards the vessels, found themselves in a surplus position with East Germany--the only clearing country with which Iceland is currently a creditor.

Because Iceland does not recognize the German Democratic Republic, the agreement is negotiated by the Icelandic Barter Trade Association with East Germany's Chamber of Commerce.

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NORWAY-RUSSIA THREE-YEAR AGREEMENT INCLUDES FISH:

A new trade agreement signed in Oslo on October 28, 1958, for the period January 1, 1959-December 31, 1961, between Norway and the Soviet Union includes fish. The agreement replaces the three-year agreement which expires at the end of 1958.

Under the agreement Norway will export these fishery products: hardened

marine fats, salt herring, frozen fish fillets, and vitamin concentrates. Norwegian imports from Russia do not include any fishery products. The annual value of trade in both directions is estimated at Kr. 250 million (US\$35 million). Annual fishery commodity deliveries from Norway to the Soviet Union 1959-61 are: salted herring 25,000 metric tons; frozen herring and fish fillets 10,000 tons. The previous three-year agreement contained fewer commodities and the value was estimated at about Kr. 215 million (US\$30.1 million) annually.

The major changes concerning fishery products in the new three-year agreement is the reduction by 50 percent in Norwegian exports of salt herring or from 50,000 metric tons to 25,000 metric tons.

UNITED NATIONS

LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION CLOSED FOR SIGNATURE:

Forty-nine nations have signed the Convention on the High Seas. This was one of four international conventions which were adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva on April 27, 1958, and were open for signature through October 31, 1958.

The Convention on the Continental Shelf has been signed by 46 countries; the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone by 44 countries; and the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas by 37 countries. The Optional Protocol of Signature, which also emerged from the conference, has 29 signatory nations.

Signatures on all instruments adopted by the Law of the Sea Conference must be followed by ratification. Countries which have not signed may still accede to the Conventions at any time. Twenty-two ratifications or accessions are required for any of the Conventions to enter into force. No nation has yet ratified.

Convention on the High Seas: Provides for freedom of the high seas and regulates practices on the high seas, including matters as prevention of pollution of waters by radioactive waste and jurisdiction over vessels.

International (Contd.):

It has been signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Convention on the Continental Shelf: Deals with the seabed that constitutes the prolongation of a continent, and regulates the exploitation and exploration of resources such as offshore oil or pearl-bearing oysters.

It has been signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Byelorussia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone: Proclaims the juridical character of territorial waters, sets out criteria for delimiting the territorial sea (the Geneva Conference did not agree on a maximum width for the territorial sea), establishes specific rules for the right of innocent passage of ships through territorial waters, and sets forth conditions in which that right can be exercised or suspended. In a section on contiguous zones, it states the right of each nation to exercise fiscal, immigration, customs, and sanitary controls within a zone extending not more than 12 miles.

This Convention has been signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Aus-

tria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas: Establishes regulations on the conservation of fisheries, lays down rules under which measures promulgated by one nation are applicable to other countries, and sets out arbitration procedures.

The Convention has been signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Optional Protocol of Signature: Deals with the compulsory settlement of disputes.

It has been signed by: Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Holy See, Indonesia, Israel, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. (United Nations news release, November 4, 1958.)



Argentina

NEW JAPANESE-ARGENTINE FISHING FIRM TO SUPPLY TUNA TO CANNERS:

An agreement was signed on November 18, 1958, between the Mar del Plata Chamber of Fish Industries and a Japanese-Argentine fishing enterprise, for a regular supply of tuna to Mar del Plata canneries.

Argentina (Contd.):

The new fishing firm is bringing from Japan a vessel specially equipped for tuna fishing. The vessel, using Mar del Plata as its home port, will make one fishing trip each month. A catch of about 150 tons a trip is expected. All the landed tuna will be processed by Mar del Plata canneries. The article (which appeared in *La Nacion* of November 19, 1958) expresses the hope that canned tuna from these operations may eventually be exported to the United States (United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, November 19, 1958).



Australia

MEASURES TAKEN TO CONSERVE SPINY LOBSTER STOCKS:

Measures to conserve the stocks of spiny lobsters in Australian waters are being taken by the Commonwealth Government. An increased demand for spiny lobster tails for export has led to a rapid rise in the number of lobster fishermen and depletion of stocks in State territorial waters.

As the shellfish move into Commonwealth territorial waters, they are protected by two new conservation measures--a minimum legal length of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and a closed season from September 1 to October 15 each year.

These regulations aim at giving the spiny lobsters some protection during the period in which the females are carrying eggs and also aim at ensuring that they are not taken before reaching a size giving a reasonable return in weight of meat. A spiny lobster with a carapace length of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches would weigh on the average about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds--(*Australian Fisheries Newsletter*, September 1958).

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SHRIMP INDUSTRY TRENDS:

Since 1947, a great change has taken place in Australian commercial shrimp fishing. With the location of shrimp grounds off the coast of New South Wales and Queensland and, to a lesser extent, in Western Australia, the industry has received a considerable boost. Catches have allowed sufficient for home consumption and for export.

Of the 30 species known to exist in Australian waters, only six are of importance to the industry. They are the king prawn; Western Australian king prawn; tiger prawn; banana or white prawn; greentail or greasyback prawn; and the school prawn.

Shrimp trawling in Australia is done with otter-trawl gear by day in inshore waters, seldom deeper than 30 fathoms. With one exception, where the vessel is rigged with fore and aft gallews, the trawl is shot and hauled over the stern. At the end of each haul the cod end of shrimp is lifted over the side with the derrick, generally on to the afterdeck, or contents spilled on to a sorting table built to a height convenient for sorting in a standing position. Mud and sand are washed out prior to lifting from the sea.

After sorting, the shrimp are carefully washed in tanks supplied with clean running sea water, then put in an insulated fish hold with crushed ice. Sometimes coarse salt is



scattered among the shrimp as they are iced down. On many boats the shrimp are cooked after washing and cooled quickly before being placed in the hold.

Trawler crews consist of from 2 to 4 members, depending on vessel size and weight of catch taken, and upon whether the catch is cooked at sea or iced raw.

Trawling bottom is usually sand, sand and sponge, sand and shell, mud, or sand and mud, while average trawling speed is around 2 knots. A straight course is not necessarily kept while trawling, the vessel being maneuvered to avoid known obstacles on seabed; to keep clear of other boats; or to turn on a reciprocal course when working a concentration of shrimp.

At day's end most trawling vessels return to port with the catch where it is weighed, cooked (if raw), and packed with crushed ice for consignment to market, or held for further processing before market. At some ports shrimp are left raw for market. Some trawlers, however, remain on grounds for 2 to 3 days before returning to port with the catch. This happens in the Hervey Bay (Queensland) fishery, the locale of some of the biggest shrimp catches at present. Here king and tiger prawns at least 12 inches long or more are being caught in about 25 fathoms.

A very satisfactory type of winch is installed in the better-class shrimp trawler. It is chain or belt-driven through a power take-off from the main engine. In the short history of Australia's ocean shrimp fishery a highly efficient overhead type of hauling gear has evolved. Peculiar to Australian vessels, it is best situated just abaft of amidships.

Vessels which had been built for Danish seining, for trapping fish or spiny lobsters, or for line fishing were rigged for participation in the newly discovered shrimp fisheries in the early stages.

However, with the increase of interest in ocean shrimp trawling, vessels have been specifically built for this purpose, powered with a Diesel engine, and equipped with ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore radio. Two are provided with echo-sounders. Australian trawlers range in size from a single-manned 17 ft. 6 in. decked boat to trawlers of about 70 feet manned by a crew of four.

Some indication of Australia's offshore shrimp fisheries can be obtained from table 1.

State	Quantity	Value
	1,000 Lbs.	US\$1,000
Queensland	2,500	784
New South Wales	2,386	1,049
Western Australia	189	74
Total	5,075	1,907

¹/₁As landed, including raw headless and cooked headless.

Australia's total shrimp exports for 1956/57 amounted to 317,377 pounds, of which 224,000 pounds was raw shrimp (table 2), and 93,000 pounds cooked headless (mostly to New Guinea and Caledonia).

Country of Destination	Raw	
	Head on	Headless
 (1,000 Lbs.)	
United States	-	129
Honolulu	-	83
New Guinea	2	6
New Caledonia	2	2
Other	¹ / ₁	-
Total	4	220

¹/₁Less than 1,000 pounds.

Both landings and exports for 1957/58 were much greater. (World Fishing, October 1958).

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SPINY LOBSTER INDUSTRY, FISCAL YEARS 1956/57-1957/58:

Exports: Australian exports of both tails of and boiled whole spiny lobsters--6,584,470 pounds--for fiscal year 1957/58 (July 1957-June 1958) were at a record level and 1,633,739 pounds more than in 1956/57 fiscal year. Tail exports of 5,836,120 pounds were the highest ever; exports of boiled whole of 748,350 pounds were also a record. While tail exports increased by about 26 percent, exports of whole more than doubled as compared with the previous year. Shipments to the United States and dependencies were 6,443,750 pounds or 97.9 percent of total exports of tails and whole boiled.

In addition to increased exports, good prices were received for most consignments to the United States, even though prices on that market dropped. The average price for Western Australian shipments, approximately 8s. 3d. (93 U. S. cents) a pound f.o.b., was a decrease from the previous year's average price. Western Australian consignments accounted for 79 percent of total Australian shipments.

Countries	1957/58		1956/57	
	Tails	Whole	Tails	Whole
 (1,000 Lbs.)			
United States	5,647	638	4,457	266
Hawaii	158	-	165	-
Canada	10	33	-	9
Singapore	12	67	6	40
Persian Gulf	8	-	1	-
New Guinea & Pacific Is.	1	6	-	6
Other	-	4	-	-
Total	5,836	748	4,629	321

In the absence of more precise information as to the value of exports from other States, the average for Western Australia, as in past years, has been applied to all shipments. However, as some South Australian tails normally yield higher prices, this average price may be too low. Probably final figures when available will show that dollar earnings will exceed US\$6 million for 1957/58, almost 16 percent more than the previous fiscal year.

In Western Australia midget tails accounted for 28 percent of total exports, smalls 30 percent, mediums 22 percent, large 15 percent, and jumbo 5 percent. Final grade details from other States are not yet available, but on present indications it would seem that gradings will approximate those of 1957/58.

Although United States imports of Australian spiny lobsters increased considerably in 1957 as compared with 1956, total imports from all countries were up in 1957. However, Australia retained its position as number three on the list of major suppliers of all lobsters. Exports of lobsters from Canada and spiny lobsters from the Union of South Africa decreased in 1957 as compared with 1956.

State	1957/58		1956/57	
	Tails	Whole	Tails	Whole
 (1,000 Lbs.)			
Tasmania	174	110	167	65
South Australia	1,048	88	1,034	184
West Australia	4,614	550	3,428	73
Total	5,836	748	4,629	322

United States imports from New Zealand once more were up from the previous year--3.2 million pounds in 1955, rose to 3.9 million pounds in 1956, and to 4.2 million pounds in 1957.

Production: Production in New South Wales is down and is the lowest for some years. In Victor-

Australia (Contd.)

ia, production is also down slightly. Tasmania's production has increased slightly and output is second only to the record year 1954/55. South Australian production is also up and represents a new record for this State. The same position applies in Western Australia (table 4).

Table 3 - United States Imports of Lobsters^{1/}, Calendar Years 1956-57

Country of Origin	1957	1956
	(1,000 Lbs.)	
Canada	22,218	22,484
Union of South Africa.	6,908	7,025
Australia.	5,369	4,688
Cuba	4,249	4,303
New Zealand	4,204	3,852
Mexico	2,159	1,955
Bahamas	1,965	1,591
Other countries	3,327	1,844
Total	50,399	47,742

^{1/} From countries other than Canada consist mostly of spiny lobster tails.

The New South Wales Superintendent of Fisheries has advised that the drop in that State's production was due almost entirely to a substantial fall in the catch taken by inshore fishermen, that is, fishermen licensed to operate in State territorial waters.

The Director of Fisheries and Game in Victoria has written that while there has been a slight decrease in Victorian production, no great significance should be placed on this fact and, of course, production in this State has been almost static for the last three years.

Table 4 - Australian Spiny Lobster Production^{1/}, 1951/52-1957/58

Years	New South Wales	Victoria	Tasmania	South Australia	West Australia	Total
	(1,000 Lbs.)					
1957/58	384	635	2,985	4,460	2/12,000	20,464
1956/57	473	689	2,579	4,385	10,763	18,889
1955/56	438	614	2,802	4,000	10,530	18,384
1954/55	510	832	3,256	4,294	10,906	19,798
1953/54	576	1,163	2,527	3,850	9,224	17,340
1952/53	543	831	2,770	3,500	8,100	15,744
1951/52	685	623	2,242	2,700	8,344	14,594

^{1/} Live weight. ^{2/} Estimated.

The Tasmanian Secretary for Fisheries has stated that the increase in catch in Tasmania was due to two factors: firstly, quite a number of new boats worked the fishery last season and, secondly, weather conditions were more suitable than the previous year.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Game in South Australia has written that the record year in that State was achieved notwithstanding the fact that a total closed season against fishing during October, was enforced for the first time during the year.

The Western Australian Superintendent of Fisheries has advised that the increase in production was due to the increased number of fishermen operating in the fishery.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1958 p. 41.



Brazil

WHALING INDUSTRY TRENDS:

The Brazilian whaling company which was taken over by Japanese interests early in 1958 had captured 104 whales as of September 1, 1958, and a take of 200 whales was likely before the end of the season. The Japanese have added new equipment to the plant which now has an annual capacity of 9,000 tons, states an October 7, 1958, dispatch from the United States Consul in Pernambuco.

The reactivation of the Brazilian whaling company with the help of Japanese capital and know-how has provided more employment and provided low-cost whale meat for human consumption. In addition, the operation provides an increasing volume of whale oil which helps to reduce the drain on scarce foreign exchange. It is estimated that Brazil consumes about 20,000 barrels of whale oil annually.



Canada

FISHERIES MINISTER ACCEPTS NEW RESEARCH VESSEL:

The New ultra modern \$1,750,000 fishery research vessel A. T. Cameron was officially accepted by the Canadian Fisheries Minister on October 17 at Montreal. Built along trawler lines, the 177-foot vessel is Diesel-powered with a speed of 12 knots, and her hull has been strengthened for navigation in ice. She is fitted with up-to-date equipment and gear, as well as for oceanographic, hydrographic, and survey work. Instead of a large cargo fish hold, which is usual on a trawler, she has an 1,800-cubic-foot insulated and refrigerated fish hold for unfrozen and frozen fish.

Depth-sounding and other electronic devices have been built into the vessel, which will have two radar sets to provide for long, intermediate, and short-range protection. When one set is being used in survey operations, the other can be used for safe navigation. The main electrically-welded hull of the vessel is steel, while the superstructure is of aluminum. There are three sets of recording echo-sounding equipment of different

Canada (Contd.):

types to ensure great accuracy at extreme, medium, and shallow depths.

The vessel has five laboratories.

Hydrographic laboratory will be equipped with instruments and facilities required for studying and mapping the forms

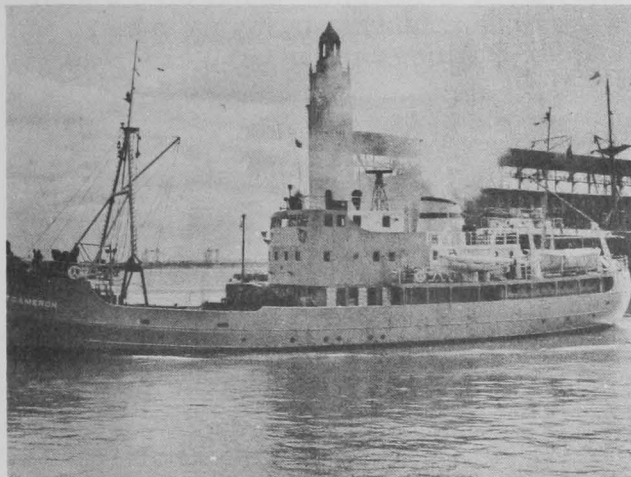


Fig. 1 - The A. T. Cameron passing the Victoria Basin tower in Montreal.

and physical features of the contour of the sea bottom and of winds, tides, currents, and the like in order to relate these to the presence of sea organisms of importance to the fisheries.



Fig. 3 - The deck laboratory aboard the A. T. Cameron.

Deck laboratory has devices and facilities for the taking of physical determination connected with specimens, some of which will be subjected to further study in other laboratories aboard ship or on shore.

Fish handling laboratory contains facilities for the sorting, dissecting, and anatomical examination of the freshly-caught fish. The required determinations include the measuring of the fish, the extraction of ear bones for age determination and gonads for sex, state of maturity and so on. Provision for microscopic examination of fish tissues is provided.

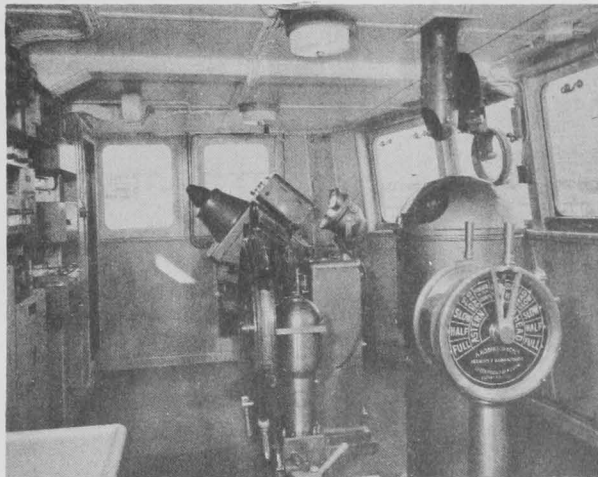


Fig. 2 - The wheel room (bridge) of the A. T. Cameron equipped with gyroscopic control.

Chemical laboratory has instruments and facilities for carrying out chemical studies on water samples and bottom samples and possibly for doing simple chemical determinations on specimens

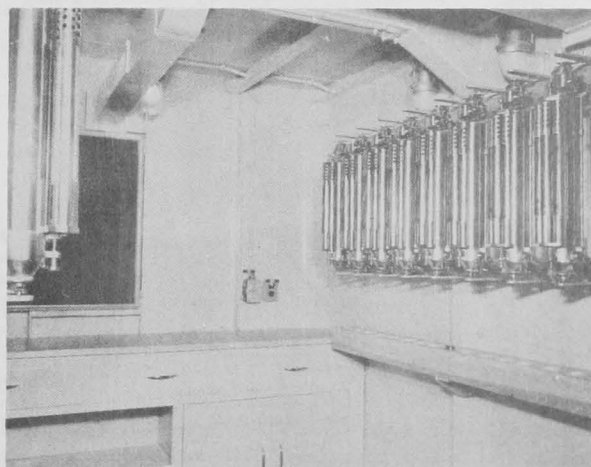


Fig. 4 - The hydrological laboratory aboard the A. T. Cameron.

taken from the sea. Such properties as the temperature, salinity, turbidity, and hydrogen ion concentration, also dissolved oxygen and the chemical characteristics of sea water are of importance in the exploration for the different species of fish and other organisms.

Canada (Contd.)

Plankton laboratory has space for storing and sorting plankton or the small free-floating organisms which form basic food of fishes. Among these floating organisms are found fish eggs and the very young of important fishes. Space is provided for microscopes and other laboratory equipment for the study and identification of these usually very small organisms.

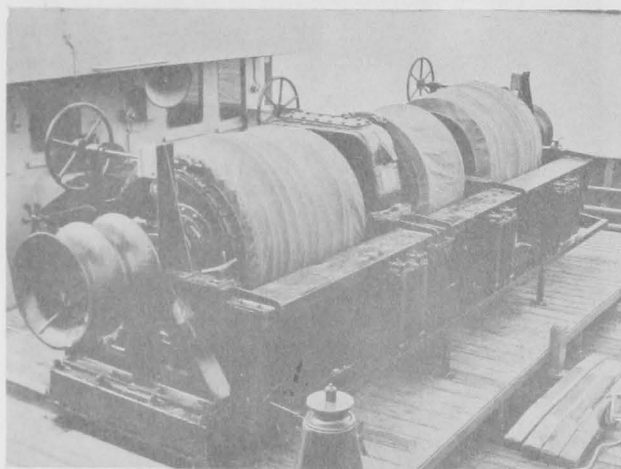


Fig. 5 - The drum used on the A. T. Cameron.

Deck equipment will include a special and most up-to-date trawl winch and three hydrographic winches, also a long-line hauler.

with 17 million people. Our country has earned this distinction for two principal reasons. First, because of the resourcefulness and daring of our fishermen, and secondly, because of our proximity to very rich fishing grounds. There is no need to document these further. Our fishermen have earned a high and well-deserved reputation over the centuries and the Atlantic fishing banks off our shore were fished last year by highly modern and efficient fishing units of twelve nations.

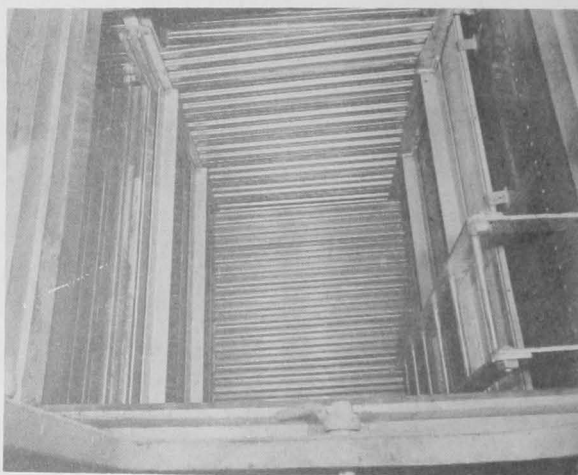


Fig. 6 - Storage space aboard the A. T. Cameron.

"Although fishing is among Canada's and the World's oldest industries, its mechanization and modernization is relatively recent; but, since the end of World

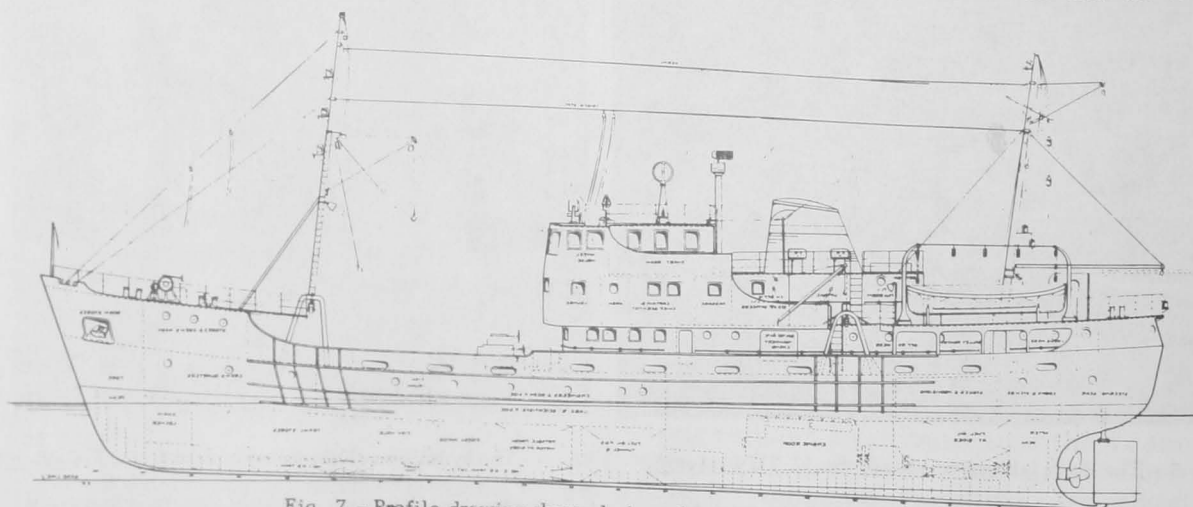


Fig. 7 - Profile drawing shows design of new research vessel.

In his speech of acceptance, the Fisheries Minister pointed out: "Canada ranks sixth among fishing nations of the World. This is a high rank for a country

War II, one fishing nation after another has invested heavily in modern scientifically-equipped fishing fleets and factory-ships and sent them to all oceans of the

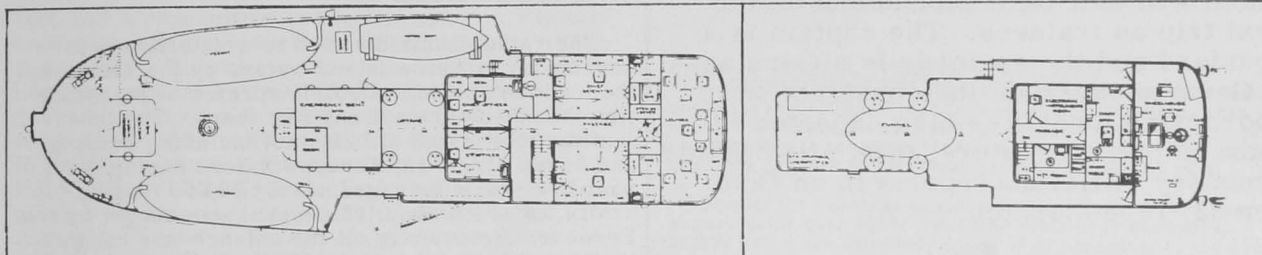
Canada (Contd.):

world, including our shores for rich harvests. Last year, the fishermen of 12 countries fished on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and on the Nova Scotia Banks.

"Canada in the past has always enjoyed the advantage of nearness to rich fishing grounds and nearness to markets; but

us in Canada to further mechanize our operations and to make better and fuller use of our fishery products. This can only be done through research and through the directed development of our fishing industry.

"This modern research vessel which we are commissioning today, is in part Canada's answer to this changing scene...



Deck

Wheelhouse

with the increase in size and efficiency of the fishing and processing units of our foreign partners and competitors, this advantage is fast being lost. As in other fields of endeavor, to remain in a competitive position, it will be necessary for

"This new and modern vessel places us in even a more commanding position to serve ourselves and our international partners in the field of oceanographic research..."

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1958 p. 60.



Costa Rica

COMMERCIAL FISHING IN GULF OF NICOYA RESTRICTED:

Commercial fishing and the use of mechanically-drawn nets in the interior portions of the Gulf of Nicoya are banned by Costa Rican Law No. 14, which went into effect on October 30, 1958. The law was published in La Gaceta on the same date. Commercial fishing permits for the closed area previously granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Industries are automatically cancelled.

The closed area includes the waters inside an imaginary line extending from "La Panta" of the peninsula on which the port of Puntarenas is located to the Isle of Cedros and from there to the peninsula of Nicoya.

The new law reserves the closed area for amateur fishermen, domestic consumption, and scientific research.

Both Costa Rican sport and commercial fishermen have been concerned for some time with the drastic drop in the fish resources of the Gulf of Nicoya. The area formerly supported heavy commercial and game fish populations.



Cuba

NEW COD-FISHING TRAWLER RENAMED:

An official ceremony was held in Cuba on October 15, 1958, to re-name the German-built cod trawler Arktis, acquired by the Cuban National Fisheries Institute with the financial assistance of the National Bank of Cuba and the Economic and Social Development Bank, to stimulate Cuban fishing activities. The vessel was re-christened the Codfisher I (Bacaladero 1).

Cuba (Contd.)

The vessel reportedly makes 14 knots and has modern trawling gear, including winches and other machinery. It is said to have four power plants, of which three are European-designed Diesels. The crew of 22 is mostly Spanish and German seamen, but they will gradually be replaced by Cuban fishermen, some of whom will sail to Newfoundland on the next trip as trainees. The captain is a Spaniard and the engineer is a German. A German expert in the construction of cod-drying tunnels is also expected in Cuba in the near future, the United States Embassy in Havana reports in an October 22, 1958 dispatch.



Denmark

DANISH MINISTER COMMENTS ON FAROE ISLANDS FISHING LIMITS:

The Danish Minister of Finance (also Chairman of the Danish Delegation that visited Great Britain and the Faroe Islands to discuss the proposed extension of fishing limits from 3 to 12 miles by the Faroese) commented on the problem from the standpoint of the Faroese in an article published in a Danish newspaper on October 13, 1958.

In recent decades the export of fish from the Faroe Islands has represented about 95 percent of all exports. Under these circumstances it is natural that the question of fishing limits in Faroese waters as well as elsewhere in the North Atlantic Ocean where the Faroese engage in fishing is of economic and political importance to the people of these Islands. The political importance is enhanced by the fact that Iceland extended her fishing limits to 12 miles a few months ago and just shortly before elections were held on representation in the Lagting, the local Government of the Faroe Islands.

Before the first World War, when the total Faroese catch amounted to 20,000-25,000 metric tons annually, about half came from Icelandic waters. In the beginning of the 1920's the total catch had increased to 35,000-40,000 tons, the major part of which was caught in Icelandic waters, while at the same time the catch in home waters had shrunk to 4,000-5,000 tons. Toward the end of that period the Faroese began to fish in Greenland waters. This did not influence the extent of their operations in Icelandic waters. Fishing in Faroe Islands waters further declined to a few thousand tons annually. During the favorable period about 1930, 50,000 tons were caught in Icelandic waters and 20,000 tons in Greenland waters. Toward the end of the 1930's fishing in Icelandic waters declined, whereas fishing in Greenland waters and in the Barents Sea assumed growing importance.

After World War II the total catch gradually increased and in the period between 1952 and 1956 the average catch amounted to 80,000 tons, of which 13 percent were caught in Faroese waters and 22 percent in Icelandic waters. By far the major catches were made in Greenland waters (41 percent) and in the Barents Sea (23 percent). In recent years, however, fishing in Faroese waters has increased somewhat, but still out of the 90,000 tons which are now caught annually, barely 15 percent is caught in domestic waters. These figures do not include the many tons of herring caught north of the Faroes.

The rather limited extent to which fishing is carried on in Faroe Island waters by the Faroese themselves should not be interpreted as an indication that there are not any fish there. The fact is that the total catch of fish--not including herring and ocean perch--in Faroese waters during the past five years averaged nearly 70,000 tons annually, of which about 15 percent was caught by the Faroese. Practically all the balance was caught by British vessels, or on an average of 41 and 37 percent, respectively, Norway and Germany are the only other two countries that have operated in Faroese waters and that they have done on a minor scale. There are in all 1,700 small craft engaged in Faroese fishing, most of which are equipped with motors. However, the greater part of domestic fishing is carried on by larger motor vessels. The fact is that the Faroe Islands export markets prefer primarily large cod, salted and/or dried. Unless large meshes are used, trawling produces a greater variety of fish, including smaller fish. Owing to the uneven bottom of the waters surrounding the Faroes, fishing by means of a trawl net is a costly affair since the equipment is frequently damaged. Therefore (in a paradoxical attempt to economize), the British are chiefly using trawlers which are too small or in too poor a condition to compete with the modern trawlers in the northern waters.

Before World War II the Faroe Islands fishing fleet consisted, in addition to the crafts already named, of about 150 sloops and schooners and about 10 steam trawlers. Four trawlers and 30 schooners were lost (as well as the lives of many of the Faroese fishermen).

After World War II the Faroe Island fishing fleet was augmented by a number of old obsolete trawlers purchased from aboard. Much money was spent in the 1950's to modernize older steam trawlers and to provide for larger and more modern Diesel trawlers. Up to now 5 new vessels of this type have been procured and two have been modernized. In addition, there exist 3 older Diesel trawlers in good condition, while 3 new trawlers are under construction. It is furthermore under consideration at the moment to build an additional trawler. It is a great problem in the Islands as to how provision shall be made for the construction of additional trawlers in order that the many Faroese, who have been working in Iceland in recent years, may find occupation at home. This might be accomplished by the construction of smaller craft, as there is considerable interest in the Islands for the type of small steel craft now beginning to operate in Danish waters.

Denmark (Contd.):

The existing legislation concerning the establishment of a Mortgage Credit Institution which may finance half of the sum needed for new vessels, constitutes the basis for the modernization of the fishing fleet.

Under these circumstances it may seem surprising that the Faroese are attaching such great importance to an extension of their fishing limits. In this connection the Minister points toward the fact that a recognition of the 12-mile limit in Iceland will cause a reduction in Faroe Island's fishing in Icelandic waters and cause vessels of other nations, especially the British, to seek fishing grounds in Faroese waters. Therefore, the Minister finds it quite understandable that the Faroese in principle assume the standpoint that if the 12-mile limit is to be introduced in Iceland a corresponding fishing territory must be established around the Faroes. This is so much the more natural because the Icelandic action takes place at a time when fishing around the Faroes is increasing. One cannot blame the Faroese for adhering to the obvious view that they could secure a larger percentage of the catch in Faroese waters if fishing limits were extended.

The Minister explained the difference in the status of Iceland and the Faroe Islands from the point of view of international law, and refers in this connection to the agreement concluded by the Faroes with Great Britain in 1955, fixing the fishing limits at 3 miles except towards the west, where it extends somewhat farther. Considering how things have developed in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, it is no doubt generally admitted today that these fishing limits are obsolete and that a considerable extension must take place. The existing viewpoint that the special conditions prevailing in the North Atlantic (i.e., the presence of British, Scotch, Norwegian, German competitors) make it necessary to protect the interests of the Icelanders and Faroese, would also appear to be a natural one.

The Minister would like to see the whole problem of the North Atlantic solved by an international agreement. He feels it is likely that the discussions in the United Nations will result in setting up of a conference of experts to negotiate an international agreement.

The great problem today is the question of the extent to which overfishing is taking place. Prior to the War, this was apparently the case in the Faroes, but technical experts today are of the opinion that this reduction now only applies to certain minor categories of fish, among which is halibut. Today fishing in the Faroe Islands shows almost a maximum catch. Even if no overfishing takes place in the Faroes at the moment, this may prove to be the case during the next few years if fishing is allowed to expand. Limitation in the number of foreign vessels fishing in Faroe Island waters will increase the fish stock and the average size of the fish. It is important in this connection that the export of the fish from the Faroes consists principally of large fish. An increase in the fish stock would presumably also improve the possibilities for the traditional fishing done from open vessels. A reduction in trawling would constitute a great advantage to line fishing. . . .

In conclusion the Minister stressed the importance of carrying on biological research work in fisheries with Danish support as well as the importance of reorganizing the policing of fisheries in the Faroes and Greenland. Instead of naval vessels, which are now performing such services, the Minister would give preference to fast armed trawlers equipped with helicopters. It is not sufficient to desire an extension of the fishing limits, but the object must also be that of having it recognize internationally.

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FISHERY TRENDS, THIRD QUARTER 1958:

In the third quarter of 1958, the total catch landed at Danish ports was about 220,000 metric tons, 12 percent higher than the catch in the same quarter of 1957. Actually, the catch in July and August was less than for the same months of 1957. However, the September catch was estimated at 90,000 tons.

Despite the decrease in catch, exports for July and August showed gains over 1957. Including September estimates, 52,000 tons were exported, a gain of 31 percent over the 1957 quarter. Exports were valued at approximately 93 million kroner (US\$13,465,000), 22.5 percent higher than in the 1957 quarter. In the earlier part of the third quarter 1958, exports of fish fillets, herring, fish meal, and solubles were relatively higher, whereas cod exports were lower.

Exporters of pond or rainbow trout are in difficulties, caused by Japanese competition. Although the export price of trout was lowered by about 4.3 U. S. cents a pound earlier in the summer, the export advantage afforded by the decrease was short-lived. In the middle of August the Danish trout growers learned that Japan had lowered its export price by about 6.6 U. S. cents a pound. This news had almost immediate consequences. Since the Danish production of pond trout in 1958 is reported to be the highest in history, the Association of Danish Trout Producers decided it was necessary to unload the excess on the domestic market. By early September it became possible to purchase fresh pond trout at retail prices only slightly higher than those prevailing for non-luxury fish.

The gradual conversion from small cutters to modern long-range cutters (some constructed of steel) is shown by the loan figures of the Fisheries Bank which were released at the end of September. In the course of the past year 51 loans were granted at an average amount of 108,600 kroner (US\$15,723). In the previous year 64 loans were granted, averaging 71,600 kroner (US\$10,366). While part of the increase may be due to increasing costs, the figures for new building loans indicate conversion to larger cutters. In 1957 the number of such loans fell from 50 to 43, but the total amount loaned increased from 3,580,300 kroner to 4,669,100 kroner (US\$518,000 to US\$676,000).


EcuadorTUNA CANNERY OPERATIONS:

Located in the west central Ecuadoran seaport of Manta is a tuna cannery operated by a firm which is United States-owned and managed. This is the only company in Ecuador which packs canned tuna for domestic sale and export. Originally organized by an American citizen as a freezer-storage plant in 1951, in May 1956 it became a subsidiary company of a San Diego, Calif., fish cannery. It is now owned jointly by the American citizen and the company, the latter having a controlling interest.

Ecuador (Contd.):

The plant manager reports that production is not sufficient as yet to necessitate fully automatic devices. All spare parts and equipment acquired by the plant, as well as raw materials needed for the canning operation, including tin plate, soybean oil, and packaging labels, are imported from the United States. Because of the rough surf during three months of the year at Manta which makes anchoring for fishing vessels dangerous, the company maintains its own repair facilities at the small port of Bahia de Caraquez, about 30 miles north of Manta.

The company now has contracts with the owners of 20 vessels for the supply of fish to the plant. According to company officials, this number could be expanded to 30 in view of the current favorable season for tuna-fishing operations. Only two vessels of the present fleet possess freezing equipment. Since tuna vessels presently do not stay more than two days out of port, such equipment is not considered necessary. Six of the vessels are stated to have been constructed in the United States. At the time of this report only one vessel was of American registry. This vessel, a tender ship which carried fuel and possessed refrigerating equipment, was subsequently destroyed by fire while at sea on September 24, 1958. The company is reported to have contracted for another United States-registered tuna vessel from San Pedro, which is expected to enter the company's fleet shortly.

At present, tuna vessels contracted for by the company normally make only one-day trips out for fishing operations, returning to port nightly to unload their catches. No need has arisen to schedule fishing voyages of longer duration, in view of the current good volume of catches being registered within a short distance off shore. The principal type of tuna now caught is skipjack. Yellowfin is being caught in much less quantity, apparently due to bait conditions. Fishermen report that the yellowfin do not feed on the "colorada"-type bait generally caught locally.

Total production capacity of the plant is estimated at 300,000 cases yearly.

Current production is averaging about 160,000 cases, of which 20,000 are for domestic sale and the remainder are prepared for export. All tuna is packed in imported soybean oil. Canned tuna for domestic sale is packed usually in 198-gram (7 oz.) cans, although the company has recently attempted to develop sales of a new 400-gram (14 oz.) can, containing salmon-type tuna in brine. Tuna in the smaller cans is of two types, grated and solid pack.

Tuna for export is packed in 4-pound cans and is shipped exclusively to the United States cannery. This tuna is utilized in the United States for the production of frozen tuna pies and for sale to restaurants.

Remnants from fish cleaning and canning operations are utilized for the production of fish meal. Output is on a relatively small scale. Meal is packed in large bags and sold locally in Ecuador to stockbreeders.

With the possible exception of Panama hats, the canned tuna exported by this company is unique in that it represents the only industrialized product exported at present from Ecuador. Until recently, the company's efforts to maintain adequate stocks of raw materials, including tin plate, oil, and labels, as well as spare parts and accessories for plant and fishing operations, had been hampered by complex import regulations involving advance approval by the Ecuadoran Central Bank for all such imports, as well as other regulations involving foreign-exchange licensing permits. Apparently due to strong complaints by company officials, these regulations were considerably relaxed by a Government decree in mid-September.

The plant manager estimates that of the approximate 20,000 inhabitants of Manta, about 3,000 are now dependent for their livelihood upon the plant's operations. About 300 fishermen are employed in fishing operations. The total labor force at the plant averages about 175 people. Women are used exclusively in the cleaning and packing of fish. Average wages are about 15 sucres (US\$1) daily for women and 18 sucres (US\$1.20) for men.

Ecuador (Contd.):

The plant is currently producing at a level below its estimated total capacity. In view of both the present good tuna-fishing season and the steady rise in local consumption of canned tuna, the company is hopeful that domestic sales will increase to the point of assuming a greater share in total plant output. Factors which the company states should encourage this trend are: (1) the low retail prices for tuna packed for domestic sale--3 sucres (20 U. S. cents) for grated style and 6 sucres (40 U. S. cents) for solid packed; and (2) the development of better highway facilities, which enables the company's products to have easier access to inland cities. The company is also attempting to produce frozen shrimp for export and canned sardines, though on a scale much lower than canned tuna. (United States Consulate dispatch from Guayaquil, October 28, 1958.)



German Federal Republic

TRAWLER CATCHES FULL LOAD OF OCEAN PERCH OFF LABRADOR:

The West German trawler Falkland in the fall of 1958 returned to Bremerhaven with a full load of ocean perch--4,700 boxes or 235 metric tons--taken about 120 nautical miles off the south coast of Labrador on Hamilton Bank. The trip took no longer than the usual trip to the Icelandic grounds, according to the report in Dansk Fiskeritidende (October 10, 1958), a Danish fishery trade journal.



Greece

TWO NEW FACTORYSHIP FREEZER TRAWLERS:

A Greek fishing firm has contracted for two new factoryship freezer trawlers from an Austrian shipyard. These new vessels will be added to the three presently being operated by the firm in Atlantic waters. The three vessels now fishing were purchased from a West German company.

The new factoryship trawlers are 219.8 feet in length, beam about 36.1 feet, moulded depth 27.9 feet, and the 1,580 h.p. engine will provide a speed of 14-15 knots. Freezing capacity will be about 18-20 metric tons in 24 hours and the fish hold capacity will be close to 500-550 metric tons of frozen fish. The new vessels will have over double the frozen fish storage space of the three factoryships now operating.



Iceland

FAILS TO GET UNITED NATIONS TO ADOPT INTERNATIONAL FISHING LIMITS REGULATIONS:

Iceland's efforts to have the United Nations General Assembly adopt international regulations on fishing limits have been unsuccessful, the Icelandic Foreign Minister announced in a radio address on the eve of United Nations Day (October 24, 1958). He advised that it was now safe to assume that a second Law of the Sea Conference will be held. The Foreign Minister said: "The Icelandic delegation at the U. N. General Assembly has protested the plan to hold a new conference. The delegation maintains that the United Nations Organization must itself find an international solution of the problem which establishes the reasonable rights of coastal states and takes fully into consideration the special position of those states which depend chiefly upon fisheries (off their own coasts) for their existence, such as Iceland."

On his attendance at the U. N. General Assembly, the Foreign Minister reported in part: "Advantage was also taken of the opportunity--in a speech--to charge the British with aggression against the Icelanders. A formal charge was not made, as such action would have resulted in separate discussions of Iceland's territorial waters issue, and the matter would have been referred to the Security Council, in which Britain is represented and enjoys veto power. I shall make no prediction as to what will develop at the prospective conference. ..."

Iceland (Contd.):

The Icelandic President took up the same theme in his United Nations Day address October 24, and said that the United Nations is now far advanced in preparing a second Law of the Sea Conference. Had it not been for international cooperation, said the President, Icelandic fishery affairs would not have made as much progress as has been achieved.

The United Nations General Assembly agenda contains the question of whether or not to convene a second conference on the Law of the Sea under United Nations guidance. Iceland's claim to 12-mile fishing limits is not on the agenda.

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MIGHT ACCEPT INTERNATIONAL COURT JURISDICTION IN FISHING LIMITS DISPUTE:

Reviewing the fishing limits issue before the Reykjavik Social Democratic Society on November 4, 1958, the Icelandic Foreign Minister intimated that Iceland might be willing to have the dispute taken before the International Court of Justice. Recalling that the British Foreign Minister had proposed this, in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly, the Icelandic Foreign Minister suggested two ways in which this could be done: (1) the British could charge Iceland with a violation of international law, or (2) the British could invite the Icelanders to agree to submit the matter to the International Court of Justice.

The Icelandic Coast Guard Service issued a press release on November 1 stating that a total of 113 British trawlers had been charged (some more than once) with illegal operations within the new fishing limits of 12 miles (unilaterally announced by Iceland).

According to Morgunbladid (November 4, 1958), the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, during its recent meeting in Strassburg (October 10-18), discussed Iceland's fishing limits issue in the general political debate.

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FALL HERRING CATCH POOR THROUGH OCTOBER 30, 1958:

As of October 30, 1958, Icelandic drift-net catches for the autumn herring were light. The prospects are that this secondary herring season off Iceland's Southwest coast and in Faxa Bay will turn out to be as great a failure as in 1957. Therefore, Iceland will not be able to meet the advance sales commitments. Contracts have been made for 85,000 barrels (50,000 to Russia, 20,000 to Poland, and 15,000 to East Germany), but only 35,000 have been caught. Towards the end of October, however, the herring again appeared off the Reykjanes peninsula, and the Icelandic Herring Board was hopeful that the contracts could be fulfilled.

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FREEZING PLANTS PROSPEROUS IN 1958:

Iceland's production of frozen fillets had reached 62,310 metric tons by October 15, 1958, or more than the entire 12-months production in 1957. The trawlers are still coming back from Labrador with holds and decks filled with ocean perch.

The Icelandic Freezing Plants Corporation, whose associated companies produce some 85 percent of frozen fish exports, had turned out some 30 percent more frozen cod and about 50 percent more ocean perch fillets than during the same 10½ months in 1957.

The General Manager of the Corporation pointed out the improved market in the United States, which had already taken 14,000 tons with deliveries still going strong, compared to some 11,000 tons for all of 1957.



Iran

FISHERY TRENDS, NOVEMBER 1958:

The Iranian fish cannery at Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf is proceeding with the installation of US\$60,000 worth of new cannery machinery provided by the United States Overseas Mission to Iran. The fish cannery manager stated

Iran (Contd.):

that the cannery probably would not be ready until the spring fishing season of 1959.

The cannery manager also expressed some concern about the future of shrimp resources in the Persian Gulf, which are being exploited by the Japanese. He believes that a study of the migration patterns and spawning habits is urgently needed to avoid depletion of the shrimp resources.

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SHRIMP FISHERY TO EXPAND:

Two shrimp fishing vessels are operating in the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf for a Swiss-registered fishing company of Bandar Abbas, Iran. According to reports from British fishermen, who had been working on the company's shrimp vessels on a six-months contract, the company plans to send 20 more vessels and a mothership to those areas to process and store the catch.

The British fishermen reported that record catches of about 6 tons daily were made, as compared with maximums of 4-5 tons daily in other parts of the world.

Another indication that shrimp are abundant in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman is the retail price of 10 U. S. cents a pound (probably heads on) in the bazaar at Bandar Abbas (United States Consul at Istahan, November 8, 1958).



Japan

CANNED SQUID PACK LOWER FOR 1958 SEASON:

The Japanese peak squid fishing season (July and August) yielded a catch only about 30 percent of normal in 1958. Usually Japan exports about 80,000 cases of canned squid annually, chiefly to the Philippines and Singapore. The poor catch has resulted in a tripling of ex-vessel prices and up to the first part of October only 10,000 cases had been packed.

Prior to the start of the squid fishing season in 1958, new Japanese trading companies had taken orders for canned squid at US\$2.90 a case, or about 40-50 cents a case lower than the 1957 price. The low selling price, coupled with the poor catches and high ex-vessel prices, has created a severe shortage, estimated to be about 30,000 to 40,000 cases. (Suisan Tsushin, September 8, 1958.)

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EXPORTS OF SELECTED FISHERY PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY-JUNE 1958:

During the first six months of 1958, Japanese exports of 28,708 metric tons of frozen tuna to the United States were valued at US\$8,348,000, an increase of 18.3 percent in quantity and 16.8 percent in value, as compared with the same period in 1957. Canned tuna exports (8,719 tons) to the United States January-June 1958 were valued at US\$7,118,000, an increase of 35.2 percent in quantity and 18.7 percent in value over the first six months of 1957. Exports of other canned fish (mostly salmon and oysters) and of fish and whale oils were also up sharply from the same period in 1957.

Japan's Exports of Selected Fishery Products to the United States, January-June 1958				
Item	Quantity		Value	
	Jan. - June		Jan. - June	
	1958	1957	1958	1957
Tuna, frozen	(Metric Tons)		(US\$1,000)	
	28,708	24,266	8,348	7,148
Tuna, canned	8,719	6,449	7,118	5,996
Crab meat, canned	1,293	1,458	2,928	3,543
Other canned	9,837	4,853	8,042	4,862
Fish and marine animal oils	9,068	1,124	3,248	1,903

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FISHERMEN'S EARNINGS NORTH PACIFIC MOTHERSHIP SALMON OPERATIONS:

The over-all gross earnings per catcher boat engaged in Japanese North Pacific mothership salmon operations for the 1958 season amounted to ¥16.5 million (US\$45,833). This is a sharp drop from the average of ¥23 million (US\$63,710) earned for the 1957 season, according to an article ("A General Accounting of the Northern Salmon Fishing") in Suisankai, journal of the Fisheries Society of Japan.

For the fleets operating east of Kamchatka the average gross earnings per catcher boat ranged from a high of ¥19 million (US\$52,630) for the Shinano Maru fleet to a low of ¥14.5 million (US\$40,165)

Japan (Contd.):

for the Shoei Maru fleet. The Tenyo Maru fleet, which fished west of Kamchatka, had a lower average--¥12.7 million (US\$35,179).

The salmon gill-net catcher boats accompanying the motherships range in gross tonnage from 50-85 tons (the present maximum legal limit for vessels of this type), with an average of about 60 tons. These vessels carry crews of 18-22 men.

The share system on these salmon catcher boats differ somewhat from one part of the country to another. On boats from Chiba Prefecture, for example, each man gets a guarantee of about ¥10,000 (US\$28) a month, plus a share in 20 percent of the boat's earnings. The fishing captain gets 1.8 shares, the chief engineer 1.7, the paper captain and the radioman 1.5, the deck engineer and bosun 1.3, and ordinary fishermen 1.0 share.

Miyagi Prefecture boats: the crew's guaranteed salary is about ¥13,000 (about US\$36) a month, and they share 10 percent of the boat's earnings up to ¥10 million (US\$27,708), 13 percent of the next ¥5 million (US\$13,850), 15 percent of the next ¥5 million, and 17 percent of earnings above ¥20 million (US\$55,500).

According to estimates published in the Shukan Asahi of July 13, 1958, if the boat grossed ¥15 million (about US\$41,550), an ordinary Chiba Prefecture fisherman would take home about ¥170,000 (US\$470) and a Miyagi Prefecture fisherman about ¥130,000 (US\$360) for his 4 months' work. This is considered very good pay, and the mothership-type salmon fishing is the most remunerative part of the year's work for the fishermen fortunate enough to participate in it, the United States Embassy in Tokyo reported in a dispatch dated October 20, 1958.

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FISHERY IMPLICATIONS OF CHINESE 12-MILE TERRITORIAL WATERS ZONE CONSIDERED:

The Fisheries Society of Japan called an "Emergency International Fisheries

Committee" meeting on September 6, 1958, to consider the fishery implications of Communist China's recent declaration of a 12-mile zone for territorial waters. The meeting decided that it would not be proper for the fishing industry to issue a statement on the matter, as the Government had already made Japan's position (inability to accept the declaration) clear. The committee further resolved to support a speedy solution of the territorial waters problem by the United Nations.

Meanwhile, press reports from Nagasaki, an important base for trawlers which fish off the Chinese coast, were that industry circles there expected no important effect on their operations from the Chinese declaration. They have been scrupulously observing the closed zones established under the unofficial Sino-Japanese fisheries agreement, even though the agreement itself lapsed June 12, 1958, and under that arrangement they stay from 12 to 60 miles off the coast. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, September 7, 1958.)

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FROZEN TUNA PRICE TRENDS:

Early in September 1958, the Japanese press reported that the price of frozen yellowfin tuna, which had been rising since spring, had turned down from its mid-August peak of US\$300 f.o.b. Japan per ton for 20-80 pound "clipper" (ship-frozen) fish. By the end of August the price was down to the April-May level of \$270 for "clipper" fish and \$260 for Ice-boat fish, and showed signs of softening further. The rise was explained in Japan by the good market for canned tuna in the United States this past summer and the short Japanese summer albacore catch. The drop was due to the fact that the big United States packers had bought all of their requirements and the California sardine catch was so good that it diverted packing effort to sardines.

Frozen skipjack tuna prices also reached a peak in mid-August 1958 at \$215 for 15-pound fish, but fell suddenly late in the month, and at the beginning of September were \$180 for 7-10 pound, \$190 for 10-15 pound, and \$200 for fish over 150 pounds. The mid-August price was considered quite good, in view of ex-vessel prices at that time of \$147-\$171 for

Japan (Contd.):

large skipjack from the Bonins area. Although exports of frozen skipjack to the United States were only 21 tons last year and 73 tons in the year before, it was estimated that about 2,000 tons had been sold to United States canners up to the first of September 1958 (Suisan Tsushin, September 1 and 2, 1958).

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PLANS FOR MOTHERSHIP-TYPE
TRAWLER FLEET
FISHING IN NORTH PACIFIC:

With the end of the salmon mothership operating season, Japan had completed plans for 1958 mothership-type trawler fleet fishing in the North Pacific. Plans called for four fishing fleets. Two (the Chiyo Maru and Miyajima Maru) in the Bering Sea and two (the Tenyo Maru and the Itsukushima Maru) in the Sea of Okhotsk. Last year six fleets took part in the fishery, four of them in the Bering Sea. Expected production of about 20,000 metric tons will be about one-third less than in 1957.

The cutback in effort in this fishery is blamed on a weak domestic market for frozen flatfish. Last season the operators started out selling their catch at 4-4½ cents a pound (with the break-even point at about 5 cents), and after the end of the year the price fell drastically, until in February and March the companies had to dispose of their large holdings at around 2 cents a pound.

All four fleets sailed for the grounds between August 25 and 27, 1958, with the end of fishing scheduled for the latter part of October. The two motherships in the Bering Sea will employ four or five 600-ton otter trawlers each, while the Okhotsk fleets will use 8 to 10 small (75-80 ton) trawlers. Planned production totals 13,800 metric tons of frozen flatfish and 1,210 tons of salted cod. (Suisan Tsushin, September 4, 1958, Suisan Shuho, August 25, 1958.)

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SEED OYSTER EXPORTERS
REACH AGREEMENT ON EXPORTS:

An agreement among the three largest exporters of Miyagi Prefecture seed oysters to the United States was approved in August 1958 by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade. Under the previous agreement, 59,943 cases were exported at the highest prices in history. This year the exports will be limited to 55,000-60,000 cases at US\$7.00 a case for cut cultch and US\$6.50 for the uncut, f.o.b. Shiogama. The agreement was reached in order to prevent excessive price competition among the exporters. (Suisan Tsushin, August, 29, 1958.)

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STUDY EFFECT OF END OF BRITISH
CANNED SALMON IMPORT CONTROLS:

Japanese salmon producers and exporters have been busy trying to predict the effects on their business of the end of British canned salmon import controls. As of September 24, 1958, the British removed all quantity restrictions on canned salmon imports from areas other than the Soviet Bloc. Although the Japanese believe the change was made to placate Canada, which had a record pack of red salmon in 1958, it could result in an increase in Japanese sales of canned salmon to the British market. The British announcement was completely unexpected, even by the London offices of Japanese trading firms, and the Japanese exporters appear to feel that they must rush planning of new sales policies if they are to take full advantage of the new situation.

Prior to World War II the United Kingdom received about 2 million cases of Japanese canned salmon annually, but under the present trade agreement between the two countries, with salmon in the specific license category, imports have been held to less than 1 million cases. This leads the Japanese to think that a broad increase in exports to Britain is possible; however, they foresee that this means a shift of emphasis from the United States to the British market, with a sharpening of competition with United States and Canadian producers. The anticipated surge toward the newly-expanded British market may also bring about increased competition among Japanese traders, and a strengthening of the

Japan (Contd.):

controls exercised by the Canned Salmon Joint Sales Company is thought to be desirable (Suisan Tsushin, September 19 and 20, 1958.)

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THIRD TUNA MOTHERSHIP FISHING FLEET SAILS FOR TROPICAL PACIFIC GROUNDS:

The third Japanese tuna mothership fleet of 1958 sailed for the tropical Pacific, replacing another fishing company's No. 2 Tenyo Maru in the area south of Fiji. On August 25, the fishing company operating the third fleet ordered its 7,600-ton Koyo Maru (which had returned only 4 days earlier from Bering Sea salmon operations) to sail from Tokyo for the Fiji area. The mothership was scheduled to begin taking fish aboard on September 8, 1958, and to continue operations until about November 5, with a production goal of 6,325 short tons.

The sending of this mothership to this area, where good albacore catches have been reported lately, probably reflects the poor summer albacore catch this year, and the consequent shortage of frozen albacore for export to United States packers. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 25, 1958.)

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TRANSSHIPMENTS OF ATLANTIC TUNA TO UNITED STATES:

During the summer of 1958, arrangements for transshipping tuna caught by Japanese vessels in the Atlantic Ocean to the United States through various South American and Caribbean ports have been attracting attention. Three schemes have already been approved, and another Japanese trading firm reportedly has applied for approval. The three transshipment schemes presently in operations are: One Japanese fishing company is using three vessels (the Kinryu Maru, Kairyu Maru, and No. 2 Ban-shu Maru) to deliver a total of 2,300 tons of tuna to the Puerto Rico tuna cannery via Haiti--2,100 tons of yellowfin at US\$245 c. & f. and 200 tons of albacore at US\$345 c. & f. Another company,

using its No. 30 Hoko Maru, is selling 450 tons of yellowfin tuna, through a trading firm, to a United States West Coast cannery. The transshipment point is Cristobal, Panama, and the prices for the 50 tons of round fish are US\$275 for 20-80 pound fish and US\$265 for 80-100 pound fish; for the 400 tons of fillets the price is US\$280 a ton. A third company, using the No. 15 Kaiko Maru, is selling 500 tons of yellowfin tuna fillets to eastern United States packers via the British Island of Trinidad at a price of US\$265 a ton.

The Japanese Fishery Agency has consulted with the Foreign Office and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on the matter of direct delivery of tuna abroad by Japanese fishing boats for export to the United States. Because it appeared that the regulations in force might operate, under the present circumstances, to obstruct the development of the tuna fishing industry, the following new policies have been worked out: Permission to land fish abroad will be granted separately for each trip, after consultation with the two ministries (however, this does not apply to landings at American Samoa and New Hebrides); permission will not be granted where it appears that it would impede development of the Japanese tuna fishing industry and export trade; no landings abroad will be permitted which are not in accord with export regulations applied within Japan; permission will be granted only where the price appears to be in balance with the prices for which tuna is exported from Japan; in the case of vessels fishing in the Atlantic, permission will be limited to vessels which, before sailing from Japan, had been granted permission to deliver fish abroad for export elsewhere than to the United States; transfer of the catch from one vessel to another will not be permitted. These policies are in effect as of September 2, 1958. (Suisan Tsushin, September 8, 1958.)



Libya

ADHERES TO LAW OF THE SEA RESOLUTIONS:

The Libyan Council of Ministers approved the adoption of the resolutions passed by the delegates to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in Geneva during February and March 1958. The Libyan Council also instructed the Ministry of Communications to implement its decision extending Libya's territorial waters to 12 miles, the United States Embassy in Tripoli reported on November 10, 1958.



Mexico

SHRIMP BREADING PLANT PLANNED:

The shrimp freezing plant at Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, plan to produce breaded shrimp for the United States market. This plant will also produce individually-frozen shrimp for export. Since this is a new venture for Mexico, productive capacity is not yet known. When the plant comes into full production it will have two United States-manufactured peeling and deveining machines--one for individually-frozen shrimp and one for breaded butterfly shrimp. (November 6, 1958, dispatch from the U. S. Embassy in Mexico.)



Morocco

CANNED SARDINES SURPLUS:

The Moroccan sardine season ended in October 1958. Another large surplus of canned sardines is expected, for which markets are far from assured. Exports in 1958 to France (the principal market for Moroccan sardines) were less than 60 percent of 1957 shipments, according to figures available by October 1958. Also, prices for 1958 are about 20 percent lower than in 1957. From that month, only five months remained to sell what was left of the 1958 French quota for Moroccan sardines, which may enter France under favorable customs treatment. But sales were poor.

FISHERY TRENDS:

The chief problem of Morocco's commercial fishing industry (mainly canned sardines and tuna) remains that of finding foreign markets. With a heavy backlog of canned fish from 1957, 80 percent of the fishermen were not fishing and most of the canneries were shut down in October 1958.

Lack of markets is becoming a chronic problem. Some attempts are being made to reverse this trend. One company now produces a metric ton a day of fish meal processed for human consumption, and hopes to market the high-protein product in Africa and Asia as well as locally.

According to a Moroccan exporter, exports of fresh and frozen fish are far less than last year. Italy, for example, received 120 metric tons, only one-fifth of the 1957 exports of fishery products to that country.



Nicaragua

SHRIMP FISHERY TRENDS:

Early in November 1958, 40 shrimp vessels were fishing off the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. In July 1958, about 55,600 pounds of shrimp (export value US\$24,370) and in August 37,400 pounds (export value US\$15,149) were landed by the vessels.

All fish exploration licenses were due to be cancelled on December 31, 1958, but firms or individuals planning to operate after that date were eligible to apply for permanent licenses. Two of the active fishing companies, one of which is establishing a fish meal plant at Bluefields, have already applied for permanent licenses, the United States Embassy at Managua reported on November 6, 1958.



Norway

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS CHANGES IN FISHING INDUSTRY:

The report by a committee on the Norwegian fisheries (set up by the Norwegian Government in 1957) was released to the press on November 10, 1958. The committee, established to study the cod-fishing sector in particular, has conducted a thorough investigation of the entire fishing industry to find means of increasing the profitability of the fisheries. Its chairman is the Director of the Bank of Norway and at one time was Minister of Finance and of Commerce. The views and findings of the Committee will serve as the basis for determining future Norwegian fishing policies.

Among the far-reaching and forward-looking recommendations in the report, according to press accounts, are the following: (1) The industry should engage in more year-round deep-sea fishing and build up a fleet of large ocean-going trawlers. (2) Increased efforts should be made to sell more quality fish products such as salted fish and frozen fish fillets to the high-price markets; less stockfish and klipfish should be produced. (3) The Government should establish a condemnation fund for the replacement or scrapping of inadequate vessels. (4) The state should set up a special fund for conducting experiments with new fishing gear and methods. (5) Certain tax concessions should be granted. The Committee also recommended the development of new industries in the coastal districts to draw labor away from unprofitable fishing enterprises.

The report will first be distributed to the various fisheries organizations. It will next be studied by the Ministry of Fisheries in the light of views of the fisheries organizations and then will be submitted to the Storting for consideration and possible action.

It is expected that there will be considerable opposition from the fishermen to many of the Committee's proposals. Norwegian fishermen, who have traditionally preferred one-man or family enterprises, and who in many instances engage in part-time farming, will be reluctant to give up their freedom of operation

to become employees of trawling companies. The prospect of increased income, however, from employment by such companies would serve as a considerable inducement.

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HERRING SALE TO RUSSIA:

With the sale of 2,500 metric tons (25,000 barrels) of Norwegian-caught Iceland herring to Russia, all of the 1958 catch has been sold. The herring were shipped in November 1958 and the price to the Russians was the same as a year earlier. The sale of the Iceland herring was made under the three-year trade agreement which expires December 31, 1958, the United States Embassy in Oslo reported in a November 14, 1958, dispatch.



Philippines

SECOND FLOATING FISH CANNERY RECEIVED FROM JAPANESE:

A 2,000-gross-ton floating fish cannery was due to be delivered to the Philippine Government on November 19, 1958, under the Japanese reparations program. The M/S Estancia, with a canning capacity of 840 cases of half-pound cans per day, is the second floating fish cannery to be delivered to the Philippines. The first cannery, the M/S Magsaysay, was delivered to the Philippine Government on September 20, 1958.



Portugal

CANNED FISH EXPORTS, JANUARY-AUGUST 1958:
Portugal's exports of canned fish during January-August 1958, amounted to 38,267 metric tons (2,383,100 cases), val-

Portuguese Canned Fish Exports, January-August 1958		
Species	Metric Tons	US\$ 1,000
Sardines in olive oil	25,847	13,713
Sardinelike fish in olive oil	4,054	2,768
Sardine & sardinelike fish in brine	670	151
Tuna & tunalike fish in olive oil	1,364	1,092
Tuna & tunalike fish in brine	614	313
Mackerel in olive oil	4,929	2,169
Other fish	789	239
Total	38,267	20,445

Portugal (Contd.):

ued at US\$20.4 million, as compared with 30,886 tons, valued at US\$19.1 million, for the same period in 1957. Sardines in olive oil exported during the first eight months of 1958 amounted to 25,847 tons, valued at US\$13.7 million.

During January-August 1958, the leading canned fish buyer was Italy with 7,191 tons (valued at US\$3.7 million), followed by Germany with 5,982 tons (valued at US\$3.2 million), Great Britain with 3,882 tons (valued at US\$2.0 million), the United States with 3,708 tons (valued at US\$2.7 million), and Belgium-Luxembourg with 2,680 tons (valued at US\$1.4 million). Exports to the United States included 1,747 tons of anchovies. (Conservas de Peixe, October 1958.)

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CANNED FISH PACK, JANUARY-JUNE 1958:

The total pack of canned fish for January-June 1958 amounted to 12,619 metric tons as compared with 15,508 tons for the same period in 1957. Canned sardines in oil (6,818 tons) accounted for 54.0 percent of the January-June 1958 total pack, higher by 4.2 percent than the pack of 6,545 tons for the same period of 1957, the October Conservas de Peixe reports.

Portuguese Canned Fish Pack, January-June 1958		
Product	Net Weight	Canners' Value
	Metric Tons	US\$ 1,000
In Olive Oil:		
Sardines	6,818	3,688
Sardinelike fish	991	490
Anchovy fillets	1,748	1,502
Tuna	1,357	1,003
Other species (Incl. shellfish)	239	165
In Brine:		
Sardinelike fish	1,117	190
Other species	349	123
Total	12,619	7,161

Note: Values converted at rate of 28.75 escudos equals US\$1.

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FISHERIES TRENDS, AUGUST 1958:

Sardine Fishing: During August 1958, the Portuguese fishing fleet landed 15,086 metric tons of sardines (valued at US\$1,658,260 ex-vessel or \$110 a ton). In August 1957, a total of 10,634 tons of sardines were landed (valued at US\$1,506,608).

Canneries purchased 63.6 percent or 9,591 tons of the sardines (valued at US\$1,116,000 ex-vessel or \$116.36 a ton) during August. Only 9 tons were salted, and the balance of 5,486 tons was purchased for the fresh fish market.

Matosinhos lead all other ports in August landings of sardines with 8,980 tons or 59.5 percent, followed by Portimao 2,102 tons (13.9 percent), and Setubal 1,069 tons (7.1 percent).

Other Fishing: The August 1958 landings of fish other than sardines were principally 4,763 tons (value US\$277,565) of chinchards, 4,028 tons (value US\$340,556) of anchovies, 1,842 tons of mackerel (value US\$131,200), 538 tons of tuna (value US\$130,052), and 54 tons of bonito (value US\$8,104). (Conservas de Peixe, October 1958).



Rhodesia

FRESH FISH SHIPPED BY RAIL FROM CAPE TOWN:

Fresh fish can now be distributed to retailers in Southern Rhodesia daily, instead of only twice weekly, with the opening of a £70,000 (US\$196,000) cold-storage plant in Salisbury.

Supplies to the new plant will be maintained by regular "fresh fish trains" from Cape Town, South Africa, twice each week. The first of these arrived shortly before the official opening of the plant. The fish, straight from the trawlers, were packed in crushed ice, and the temperature had risen only 7 degrees during the journey.

Special refrigerated trucks carrying frozen fish and other food products come to the plant with products from the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, and Holland.

Six freezers capable of holding 236 tons and an ice room of 45 tons capacity ensure that the fish is kept in good condition for distribution later. (The Fishery News, November 7, 1958.)



Singapore

PLANS FOR TUNA CANNERY AND FREEZING PLANT NEAR COMPLETION:

Plans for the tuna cannery and freezing plant to be built jointly with Singapore and Japanese capital are now near realization. A Japanese fisheries mission was in Singapore in November 1958 studying the plans and conferring with Government officials. The manager of the Singapore Industrial Promotion Board in a public statement said that an agreement on establishing a tuna fishing industry in Singapore is expected by the end of 1958.

Plans call for the investment of M\$5,000,000 (US\$1,633,000), with the Japanese providing 51 percent and local sources the remainder. It is expected that 250 people will be initially employed at the plant, the United States Consul at Singapore reports in a November 14, 1958, dispatch.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1958 p 54.

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Sweden

DELEGATES REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL FISHING CONFERENCE HELD IN PARIS:

The delegates representing the Swedish Fishermen's National Association at the October 1958 International European Fishing Conference held in Paris on fishery questions, reported that because of recent incidents in Icelandic waters, it was natural that the question about fishing boundaries attracted great interest at the conference.

The two delegates stated in a press interview that in many countries there is great uneasiness as to the future with respect to this matter of territorial waters. In order to prevent, if possible, further "desperate boundary extensions" the conference adopted a resolution urging all governments in the countries concerned to make a real effort to convene an international conference as soon as possible to solve this question. The resolution also appealed to the governments not to make any changes whatever until the international conference concluded its work, the main purpose of which would be to assure that fishing rights with historic traditions are respected.

The Paris conference also discussed certain proposals presented by the International Labor Organization on minimum age of employment in the fishing trade, certain health questions, and other matters. The European common market was another subject for discussion, evidently rather a delicate one. The leading fishery nations apparently differed widely in their opinions.

At the Paris conference the text of the bylaws of a new organization was finally agreed upon, and many of the delegates were prepared to join the new organization, the name of which would be the Western European Fishery Conference.

The countries represented at the conference were Sweden, Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Spain, Portugal, Norway, and Denmark. (Report from the United States Consulate at Goteborg, November 10, 1958.)

PROPOSED SCANDINAVIAN COMMON MARKET CAUSE OF CONCERN TO FISHERMEN:

In replying to a formal question by the spokesman for the fishermen's organizations in the Swedish parliament, the Minister of Commerce stated that the fishermen's organizations will be given an opportunity to make a statement regarding the supplemental report of the Scandinavian Economic Cooperation Committee on the Scandinavian common market. The Minister also said that "no decision as to a Scandinavian common market is expected to be reached at the session of the Nordic Council now meeting in Oslo, but perhaps the Council will be called to an extra session next year for final discussion of the question." A common market as to fishery products could probably not be carried through as an isolated event, the Minister said, but only as a link in a Scandinavian common market for all or practically all branches of trade.

Swedish fishermen, according to a statement made by their spokesman in Parliament, are very uneasy about Scandinavian cooperation. Fish imports into Sweden, he said, have increased heavily during the last few years while it has become increasingly difficult to sell Swedish fish in the international market.

Agriculture and fishery, he stated, are working under similar conditions. It would therefore be desirable, he argued, that their products be treated in an identical manner and occupy the same position in Scandinavian common trade. He also stressed the fact that the fishermen's organizations as well as private individuals have invested large sums of money in machines for fish fillets for the Swedish market. For this reason, he maintained, imports from Norway and partly also from Denmark, constitute a problem. Furthermore, he said, Swedish fishing grounds are far off in the North Sea while the Norwegians have theirs close by, and therefore competition does not take place under identical conditions. For these reasons, he appealed to the Minister of Commerce to accord identical treatment to fishery products and agricultural products at the Scandinavian negotiations, the

Sweden (Contd.):

United States consul in Goteborg reported on November 12, 1958.

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SUMMER HERRING CATCH LOWER:

The landings of herring by Swedish trawlers from July 1-September 30, 1958, totaled 12,400 metric tons as compared with 25,900 tons in the same period of 1957. The quantity of herring salted at sea declined from 4,600 tons to 3,200 tons, and herring salted ashore from 5,100 tons to 1,600 metric tons during this three months period.

Due to the reduced herring catch, Swedish west coast fishermen are facing difficulties in fulfilling the export agreement for 1958 with East Germany.

The Fladen herring fishing season was ended and West Coast fishermen hoped that the winter herring fishing would give a better yield, the United States Consulate at Goteborg reported on November 10, 1958.

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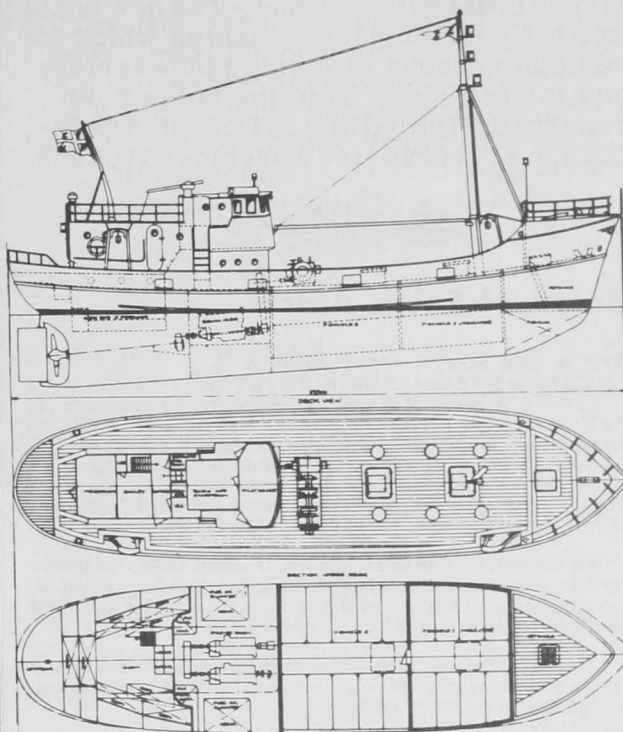
TWO STEEL TRAWLERS CONTRACTED FOR IN HOLLAND:

The keel of a new steel trawler ordered by Swedish fishermen was recently laid at a Dutch shipyard in Zaandam and will be delivered in March 1959. The trawler has an over-all length of 23.7 meters (77.7 feet), a breadth of 5.80 meters (19.0 feet), and a molded depth amidship of 2.85 meters (9.3 feet).

The trawler is being built in conformity with the highest class of the Norwegian classification society (Norske Veritas), with ice strengthening in the forepart of the hull and with 12 millimeter (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) steel plate in the bow. The machinery will consist of two twin 8-cylinder Diesel engines of 400 horsepower coupled to a single shaft. Since the trawler will be fishing in distant waters provision is made for a large supply of fresh water and fuel oil.

The hull will be divided into four watertight bulkheads. One section will contain space for gear and fuel tank, two

sections for fish holds (one of which is insulated), one section for engine room, and one section for stern cabin.



Profile and deck views of new steel trawler built for Swedish fisheries.

Another steel trawler for Swedish account is being built in Holland. The order for this trawler was placed at a Dutch shipyard in Amsterdam. The trawler was launched during the middle of November 1958.

This trawler, somewhat larger than the trawler under construction at the Zaandam yard, has a length of 26.4 meters (86.6 feet), a breadth of 6.2 meters (20.3 feet), a depth of 3.1 meters (10.2 feet), and a gross tonnage of about 100 tons.

This trawler, powered by a 460-horsepower Diesel engine, has a maximum speed of 13 knots. All types of modern equipment, such as radiotelephone, echosounding device, and a direction finder were installed.

The Swedish contractor plans to sell this trawler to a fishing team on the Swedish west coast and hopes that this type of trawler may serve as a prototype for other trawlers which could be built at Swedish yards.

Sweden (Contd.):

Indications are that the trend towards larger boats will continue. The new boats are built for high-seas fishing which for various reasons is taking place farther and farther away from the home ports, reports the United States Consul in Goteborg in a report dated November 18, 1958.



Union of South Africa

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
PILCHARD-MAASBANKER INDUSTRY, 1958:

In the first week of August 1958 the fishing industry of the Union of South Africa Cape west coast passed the 250,000-metric-ton annual quota for pilchard and maasbanker (jack mackerel) for the first time since this limit was imposed in 1953. With some good fishing periods during the month of August, landings were expected to bring the total Cape catch to just under the 300,000-ton mark for the season.

As the result of an arrangement made in 1955, the industry was permitted to continue fishing through August but all catching stopped at the end of August and factories and boats now have a four-month lay-up period.

Several factories have already been stripped down, and plants will undergo a thorough overhaul before the next season starts in January 1959.

In South-West Africa Walvis Bay the 1958 season was also drawing to its close as the catch approached the 250,000-ton limit. Each of the six Walvis Bay factories, however, has its own quota and so there is no sudden end to fishing as in the Union.

Although the year still has more than three months to go, the 1958 season is already certain to be one of the best ever for most sections of the industry. Fish products are moving steadily into local markets and exports have been at a high level through most of the first nine months of the year.

Between May and September, the South African Fish Meal Producers' Association chartered five vessels to carry South and South-West African meal to the United Kingdom and the European Continent. Other vessels were chartered to take bulk exports of fish-body oil.

According to figures released by the Division of Fisheries, the Union of South Africa Cape west coast catch in July was 25,613 tons pilchards, 1,109 tons maasbanker, and 1,151 tons mackerel. The month's total catch of 27,873 tons brought the total for the first seven months of the year to 271,323 tons, comprising 187,823 tons pilchards, 61,394 tons maasbanker, and 22,106 tons mackerel. The quota fish (pilchards and maasbanker) total January-July was 249,217 tons.

The July 1958 catches compare with 1,911 tons pilchards and 403 tons maasbanker in July 1957. The July 1958 catch yielded 5,408 tons fish meal, 113,441 gallons fish oil, 626,253 pounds of canned pilchards, 506,208 pounds of canned maasbanker, and 356,028 pounds of canned mackerel.

The pilchard catch at Walvis Bay January-July totaled 182,369 tons. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, September 1958.)

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SPINY LOBSTER MEAT
USED TO MAKE CRACKERS:

Attractive crackers prepared from shrimp and tapioca flour, imported into South Africa caused the Fishing Industry Research Institute, Cape Town, to investigate the use of spiny lobster meat in crackers.

While the shrimp crackers when immersed briefly in hot oil before serving expand and take on a light, foamy, but crisp texture, this was not easily obtained when similar crackers were prepared from lobster meat. The Institute then experimented with tapioca dough and found that crackers made from a finer flour with a higher moisture content (8.9 per cent) gave, when cooked, better expansion with larger bubbles than those with a lower moisture content made from coarser flour. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, October 1958.)



U. S. S. R.

BRITISH FROZEN COD FILLETS
SALE TO RUSSIA INCREASED:

The 4,000-ton contract for frozen cod and coalfish or coley fillets between the Soviet Union and United Kingdom processors, for delivery by Britain between March and September 1958, was increased to 6,050 tons.

Hull will supply about 57 percent, Grimsby 35 percent, and Fleetwood 8 percent of the total--(Australian Fisheries Newsletter, October 1958).

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EXPANSION OF ANTARCTIC
WHALING FLEET:

The first of three new whaling factoryships has been launched by the Russians and will participate in the 1959/60 Antarctic season. The new factoryship expedition, named Sovjetskaja Ukraina, will consist of the factoryship and 20 modern fast whale catchers according to the October 1958 Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende (The Norwegian Whaling Gazette).

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U. S. S. R. (Contd.):

FREEZERSHIPS FISH SARDINES
OFF AFRICAN WEST COAST:

Russian freezerships have fished sardines off the west coast of Africa, according to a report of the annual International Refrigeration Institute meeting in Moscow, published in Fiskaren, a Norwegian fishery trade paper. The catches were frozen on board the vessel. The frozen

sardines were landed in Russia and canned. The results were so good that additional vessels are expected to participate.

The Russians also reported that they cooled small herring anchovies immediately after they were caught. Cooling was accomplished by pumping the small fish in ice-cold ocean water through a hose 10 cm. (almost 4 inches) in diameter which was 30 meters (98 feet) long.



United Kingdom

PRESERVATION OF FISH BY
IRRADIATION STUDIED:

Significant increases in the keeping properties of fish have been achieved by subjecting them to irradiation, according to Food Investigation, 1957, published by the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Samples of haddock, mackerel, herring, cod, and sole were irradiated at Harwell in an experiment by the staff of the Torry Research Station and the Low Temperature Research Station. Cod and sole were least affected in odor and flavor by ir-

radiation, while cod exposed to comparatively low doses of radiation were found to remain palatable for 13 days, compared with 9 for untreated fish of the same kind.

The best results were obtained with fish which had been irradiated and then treated with an antibiotic solution. These remained edible for 23 days when stored at freezing temperatures.

The report also contains information on experiments carried out to determine the usefulness of freezing at sea as a means of preserving fish.



ROLE OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN FAMILY FOOD PURCHASES

Approximately 28 percent of all spending for food is for meat, poultry, and fish, according to Nation's Business. The proportion expended for each remains fairly constant at all income levels. When incomes rise, a larger proportion is then spent for beef and turkey, and a smaller proportion for pork, chicken, and fish.

The average family spends \$380 a year for meat, poultry, and fish. Approximately \$295 is spent for meat as follows: \$125 for beef, \$105 for pork, and \$38 for hot dogs and other luncheon meats. Spending for poultry is \$55, whereas only \$30 is spent for fish. This is \$8.00 less than the amount for hot dogs and other luncheon meats. The bulk of the expenditures for fish are for the frozen and canned varieties.

This presents a challenge. Since indications are that beef supplies will not be as heavy during the next two years, we must make every effort to increase the consumption of fishery products and thus obtain a larger share of the protein food market.