International

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS CONFERENCE OPENED SEPTEMBER 1, 1960:

Clarence B. Randall, Special Assistant to the President and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Economic Policy, represented the United States at the opening meeting of the multilateral tariff negotiations conference on September 1, 1960, in Geneva, Switzerland. Carl D. Corse, a foreign service officer, is Chairman of the United States delegation to the conference.

William A. Vogely, Department of the Interior, is a member of the delegation at the first phase of the conference. The delegation consists of 21 representatives of United States Government agencies.

The negotiations, which are being held under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), consist of two phases.

During the first phase of the conference, the United States, along with other GATT contracting parties, will negotiate with the Commission of the European Economic Community concerning the establishment of a new schedule of tariff concessions for the Common Market as a whole to replace the present individual schedules of the Member States. The United States will also negotiate, under provisions of Article XXVIII of the General Agreement, with several other contracting parties for the modification or withdrawal of individual concessions in existing schedules.

During the second phase, scheduled to begin early in 1961, the United States expects to negotiate for the reciprocal exchange of new concessions with the Commission of the EEC on behalf of the Member States (Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) and at least 20 other countries which are contracting parties to the GATT or which are expected to negotiate for accession to the Agreement.

GENERAL FISHERIES COUNCIL FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

SIXTH SESSION HELD IN ROME:

Delegates from 11 Mediterranean countries plus observers from four international organizations met at the Rome headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) September 22-28, for the sixth session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM).

The delegates, representing Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Israel, and the United Kingdom (Malta), discussed some 40 working documents and 50 technical papers prepared for the meeting and drew up the Council's program of work for 1961-1962. The working documents ranged from a paper on fishing with lights to a document on dispensing information to aid fish consumption.

The delegates, at the invitation of the Italian Government, and the observers from the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), the International Council for Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Committee (EIFAC), and the International Labor Organization (ILO), visited the fishing port of Terracina and the station for fishing and mussel cultivation at Lago di Paola.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN OCEAN EXPEDITION

The United States Government will lend support to the nation's leading oceanographers in an international expedition to the Indian Ocean. The expedition, a scientific project of extraordinary scope and magnitude, begins late this year and extends through 1964. It will greatly extend man's knowledge of these least-known waters of the world,

International (Contd.):

which cover a seventh of the earth's surface, a June 13, 1960, announcement from the White House pointed out.

Like the recent International Geophysical Year, the International Indian Ocean Expedition will incorporate a many-sided scientific attack on a single area of interest under the leadership of a special committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, a nongovernmental organization with headquarters in The Hague. Scientific responsibility for United States participation will be borne by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, national representative to the International Council.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Federal Council for Science and Technology and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the President approved a plan calling for key contributions by the Department of the Navy and the National Science Foundation. The Navy will make available oceanographic ships sponsored by the Navy and operated by leading United States oceanographic institutions. The Foundation will be responsible for planning and coordinating Federal support for United States participation in the program including the provision of financial support.

Responsibility for planning the scientific content of the United States program has been assigned by the Academy-Research Council to its Committee on Oceanography. The Committee has expressed the hope that the Expedition, in addition to its anticipated contributions to fundamental knowledge, will afford unusual benefits to the heavily populated, protein-deficient nations on the ocean's perimeter, both in terms of increased fish harvests and in the further training of local scientists and technologists in the techniques of oceanographic research.

The Expedition's peak activity is expected to occur during 1962 and 1963 when ships and scientific personnel from well over a dozen nations will be conducting basic research in physical and chemical oceanography, meteorology, marine biology, geophysics, and submarine geology.

The problems to be studied are in the fields of physical and chemical oceanography, meteorology, marine biology, and marine geology and geophysics.

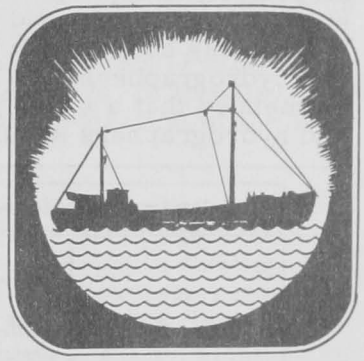
The proposed research will provide fundamental and valuable scientific knowledge. Some findings will have direct and immediate bearing on economic development and human welfare. Location of shoals and regions of upwelling will identify likely fishing areas. Studies of distribution, nature, and seasonal variation in nutrients and marine organisms will indicate what to fish for and when. Preliminary quantitative estimates of fish population, when supplemented by exploratory fishing, will suggest the magnitude of the fishery resource.

The data obtained will provide an essential part of the information on which decisions can ultimately be reached on the nature of fishery operations, markets and methods of marketing, extent of investment, and related development problems. A new source of protein could mean food for hungry people. If it came from the ocean, land and other capital devoted to protein food raising could be shifted to other uses. Marine organisms could also provide fertilizer and animal feed in areas now lacking adequate supplies.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING:

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries was opened in Bergen, Norway, on May 30, 1960, and continued through to June 3. The meeting was preceded by a meeting of the Assessment Group and by meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics and its various subcommittees, and by Groups of Advisers.



Commissioners from all 12 member countries, most of them accompanied by experts and advisers, participated in the Annual Meeting. Observers were present from Poland, from a number of International Fisheries Organizations, and from the World Meteorological Organization.

The annual revision of panel memberships resulted in an increase from 28 to 32: The Federal Republic of West Germany and the United Kingdom each taking membership in Panel 2, while Italy took memberships in Panels 3 and 4.

International (Contd.):

The Committee on Finance and Administration proposed a budget of $59,300 for 1960/61; this budget was adopted by the Commission. The increase of over $6,000 as compared to the previous year's budget was mainly caused by expenses for traveling of scientists to small group meetings for the completion of special tasks set by the Commission.

The 1961 Annual Meeting will convene in Washington, D. C., on June 5, 1961. The 1961 Annual Meeting will be preceded by a Marking Symposium lasting for four days. The Commission further accepted an invitation by the U. S. S. R. to convene the 1962 Annual Meeting of the Commission in Moscow.

The Committee on Research and Statistics and its various subcommittees concentrated its work on the two major tasks: (a) Fishery Assessment in Relation to Regulation Problems and (b) Environmental Studies. Under (a) the Committee considered the progress report by the Assessment Group and the steps needed for the completion of the task and recommended that the Group for this purpose should meet for two weeks in Lowestoft in February 1961. Under (b) the Committee considered which tasks should be given priority in a program for environmental studies, and it stressed the urgent need for more close cooperation between biologists and hydrographers. To achieve this it recommended that a small group of biologists and hydrographers should meet the following year to consider problems related to environmental research, and that a Symposium on "the Influence of the Environment on the Distribution and Abundance of the Principal Groundfish in the ICNAF Area" be held in 1962 or 1963.

The Committee further dealt with problems connected with fisheries statistics, mainly those arising from the Joint FAO/ICES/ICNAF meeting in Edinburgh, with sampling of fish stocks, with gear and selectivity, and with aging techniques. It further considered the plans for the Marking Symposium to be held in 1961.

The reports of the Committee were presented by the Chairman to a special meeting of Commissioners, as well as to the Plenary, where the various recommendations were adopted by the Commission.

In meetings of the five panels and of their groups of advisers, the status of the fisheries and the researches in the different subareas was considered, and plans for future work were elaborated.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1960, p. 60.

MARINE OILS

IMPORTS BY WESTERN EUROPE WILL DROP IN 1960:

Western Europe's net imports of whale oil and other marine-animal oils in 1960 will drop about 2.6 percent or 6,000 metric tons from the 231,000 tons imported in 1959. But Western Europe's imports of marine oils forecast for 1960 and the preliminary total for 1959 are still sharply higher than the 169,700 tons imported in 1958.

Net Imports of Marine Oils by Western Europe by Commodity and Area, Annual 1958 and 1959, Forecast 1960

Commodity	Forecast 1960			1959 1/			1958 2/		
	Northwestern Europe 3/	Mediterranean Countries 4/	Total	Northwestern Europe 3/	Mediterranean Countries 4/	Total	Northwestern Europe 3/	Mediterranean Countries 4/	Total
	(1,000 Metric Tons)								
Marine oils:									
Whale oil	110	-	110	110.8	(-3.1)	107.7	126.1	(-1.1)	125.0
Other marine 5/	110	5	115	117.4	5.9	123.3	39.6	5.1	44.7
Total	220	5	225	228.2	2.8	231.0	165.7	4.0	169.7

1/Preliminary.
2/Revised.
3/Includes Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.
4/Includes Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Yugoslavia.
5/Includes sperm oil and whale oil where not separately classified.

International (Contd.):

In 1960 it is predicted that Western Europe whale-oil imports will be up about 2.1 percent, but other marine oils will drop by 6.7 percent as compared with the preliminary totals for 1959. (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 1, 1960, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

UNITED STATES TO HOST WORLD CONFERENCE ON FISHERY PRODUCTS NUTRITION

The United States Government will serve as host to a world conference on the nutritional value of fishery products, the Department of the Interior and Department of State announced August 26, 1960.

The conference will be sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Approximately 400 authorities on nutrition, representing some 80 nations, are expected to attend the conference to be held in Washington, D. C., during the last two weeks in September 1961.

In announcing the conference, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross Leffler said: "The world's fisheries represent one of the few natural sources of nutritionally-valuable animal protein. They constitute a rich reservoir of food for the underdeveloped and overpopulated countries of the world. This conference, the results of which may well justify the first organized steps toward systematized farming of the seas, is part of the program of our Government and the Food and Agriculture Organization to 'Free the World from Hunger'."

The conference will deal with the unique nutritional benefits of fishery products, both for human food and for animal feeding. Recent nutritional research findings by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries have shown the importance of fishery products to the public health. The unsaturated fats in fish have been demonstrated to be most effective in reducing the elevated blood cholesterol levels commonly associated with heart diseases. Fish are the only source of animal protein food in which this type of fat is found in abundance.

Fishery products have also proved to be very useful in specialized low-sodium, low-fat, low-carbohydrate diets which are necessary for the treatment of certain disease conditions. Many findings by animal nutritionists have pointed out the value of industrial fishery products in increasing growth rates and feed efficiency in poultry.

The conference on nutritive value of fishery products will be concerned with a field of work in which the United States is conducting substantial research and in which sufficient progress has been made so that delegates from other countries will be able to profit from the results.

A great deal of work has also been done in other countries, and one of the most important tasks of the conference will be to assemble this wealth of widely-dispersed research information. So far, very little compilation of the world's research on nutritional values in fish and shellfish has been undertaken by investigators.

It is expected that several authoritative reference texts on the nutritional value of industrial and edible fishery products will be published as a result of the conference. The proceedings of the conference will also be of value to government and industry research people in planning the future direction that nutritional research on fishery products should take.

The conference will be of considerable value to underdeveloped countries, because protein malnutrition is the most serious dietary disease in the world today, affecting nearly two-thirds of the world's population. It will also provide nutritional researchers with the opportunity to attract worldwide attention to recent remarkable findings in fishery products.

Angola

FISHING INDUSTRIES INSTITUTE OF ANGOLA CREATED:

According to press reports, a decree of the Portuguese Ministry of Overseas, published in Lisbon in the Diario do Governo, created the Fishing Industries Institute of Angola (Instituto das Industrias de Pesca de Angola). The Ministerial Decree becomes effective in Angola upon its publication in the Boletim Oficial de Angola. The Institute's headquarters are to be in Luanda with offices in Benguela and Mocamedes, the two other principal fishing centers. The Institute is to take over the responsibilities of the Federation of Fish Guilds (Federacao dos Gremios de Pesca) which by the terms of the decree is abolished.

The Institute will be active in the industry in economic, scientific, and technological matters. It is to conduct scientific studies, reorganize the industrial units, and assist in marketing. The reorganization is to be based on plans submitted by two experts who are now engaged in conducting a study of the industry. The Ministerial Decree creating the Institute is reported to provide that the Fund to Support the Fishing Industry (Fundo de Apoio a Industrias de Pesca) is to help finance the renovation and modernization of the industry.

Commenting to newspaper reporters on these changes, the Institute's president reviewed the plight of the Angolan fishing industry. He said that the fish have returned to the waters of the Mocamedes fishing district (e.g. off Mocamedes, Porto Alexandre, and Baia dos Tigres), however the 3-year decline in the fish catches of the fishing centers at Benguela and Luanda has not been broken. The Angolan fishing industry does not have a solid base. It has concentrated on producing byproducts (fish meal and oil) instead of dried and canned fish which are primary fish products. The president of the Institute also commented on the international fish-meal market and efforts to overcome the harm caused to the producers by overproduction. He is reported as having stated that the principal objective of the International Association of

Angola (Contd.):

Fish Meal Manufacturers at the present time is to conduct a study on production quotas and price fixing in the international market. (United States Consulate, Luanda, August 24, 1960.)

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FISH MEAL AND OIL PRODUCTION AND COSTS, 1959 AND FIRST QUARTER 1960:

Angola's production of fish meal during the first quarter of 1960 of 3,465 metric tons was down sharply (about 81.2 percent) from the 18,401 tons produced in the same period of 1959. Total production in 1959 was 56,170 tons, valued at US$6,155,000. The drop in the value per metric ton from the first quarter of 1959 to the same quarter this year was from about US$146 to $109, or 25.3 percent. Stocks of fish meal on hand in July 1960 (according to estimates by the Federation of Fish Guilds) were as follows: Mocamedes area: mechanized plants, 10,705 metric tons; Benguela area: mechanized plants, 830 tons; nonmechanized plants, 7,220 tons. (Note: a previous estimate was about 22,000 tons on hand in the Mocamedes area alone in July of this year).

The drop in the production of fish oils for the January-March 1960 quarter as compared with the first quarter of 1959 was not so sharp (1,073 metric tons as compared to 1,258 tons). Total production of fish oils in 1959 amounted to 4,857 tons, valued at US$647,000.

Prices and Costs: Small horse mackerel (carapau or Trachurus sp.), mackerel (cavala), sardines (Sardinha biqueirao), and "colo-colo" are the main fish species now being used to make fish meal and oil. The prices paid for these species have varied between 0.20 and 0.35 escudos per kilo (about US$6.40-$10.80 a short ton).

The cost of producing fish meal in mechanized plants is now 3,210 escudos (US$111.46) per metric ton at Mocamedes and between 2,713.20 and 2,856.00 escudos (US$94.21-$99.17) per ton at Benguela. The cost in nonmechanized factories at Benguela is between 2,427.60 and 2,713.20 escudos (US$84.29-94.21) per ton. No cost figures are available for the nonmechanized fish-meal plants at Mocamedes, but they are believed to be about the same as those of Benguela. Costs at nonmechanized plants are said to be less than those of the mechanized factories when, as now, the decreased fish catch does not permit mechanized factories to run at economic rates of production. The cost of production of fish oil at the present time is 965 escudos (US$33.51) per metric ton.

There are no fish-meal plants under construction at the present time. The industry's preoccupation has been with the reorganization of existing facilities and not with constructing new factories.

According to the Federation, the latest July export prices of fish meal have fluctuated between 2,284.40 and 2,427.60 escudos (US$79.32-84.29) a ton. (United States Consulate, Luanda, August 10, 1960.)

Australia

CANNERY PLANS TO INCREASE CANNED TUNA PACK:

An Australian fish-canning firm is going ahead with an extensive program to increase its pack of canned tuna. In a report on the company's activities, the chairman of directors stated that the company's fish canneries at Eden and Narooma have completed another successful year.

Over 3,000 metric tons of fish were processed and marketed by the canning company. Fishermen enjoyed a stable outlet for their fish with a fixed price throughout the year even though catches at some periods were of glut proportions. Last season the company reports it handled 500 tons of tuna alone.

To increase efficiency and expand production, an extensive expansion program involving the immediate expenditure of £100,000 (US$224,600) is in progress at the Eden cannery.

New-type refrigeration machinery has been installed for the purpose of freezing fish more quickly.

Capacity of refrigerated holding tanks has been greatly increased, factory space has been extended, and new canning equipment is being added. This will also assist the stated desire of the Australian Government to reduce imports of canned fish.

As the size and number of fishing vessels continue to increase, this should insure a

Table 1 - Angola's Production of Fish Meal and Oil, 1959 and January-March 1960

Item	Jan.-Mar. 1960			Jan.-Mar. 1959			Year 1959		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Escudos	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Escudos	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Escudos	US$ 1,000
Fish meal	3,465	10,903	378	18,401	77,275	2,684	56,170	177,270	6,155
Fish oil	1,073	3,693	128	1,258	4,516	157	4,857	18,631	647
$ per short ton	-	-	109	-	-	146	-	-	110

Australia (Contd.):

greater fish catch during the next 12 months.

Export of frozen tuna from New South Wales to the United States is not considered opportune. The United States is a big buyer of frozen tuna and considerable dollar earnings for Australia could be obtained from this product. But the large capital cost of additional freezing and holding equipment which would be idle for a great part of the year makes the operation unattractive.

South Australia has been able to export to the United States because of the availability of extensive freezing equipment owned by the Government Meat Exporting Works at Port Lincoln, which would otherwise be out of use at the time tuna is caught in that area. This equipment, made available on a rental basis, is not available in New South Wales.

Competition from cheaper Japanese canned fish is an ever-present threat and application for tariff protection is in process. (Australian Fish Trades Review, July 1960.)

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TUNA TAGGING EXPERIMENTS SEEK TO DETERMINE MIGRATIONS:

Tagging of southern bluefin and yellowfin tuna and of albacore tuna was commenced off Eden on the south coast of New South Wales in October 1957 by Australia's Division of Fisheries and Oceanography. The objects of this tagging were to determine seasonal migration, the rate of growth, and the homogeneity of the stocks being fished.

At first an experimental tag was used consisting of a strip silver dart-shaped head with an attached clear nylon tube containing the message, "Reward. CSIRO Cronulla Aust. Date Length Number." Of 464 of these tags attached to tuna, only one was recovered, so it was assumed that these tags were not satisfactory and they have now been superseded by a type of tag used successfully on tuna by United States biologists. A half arrow head made of nylon fits into a red nylex tube on which is printed, "Reward. CSIRO Cronulla Aust. Length Number."

Fish to be tagged are caught by trolling, the length from tip of snout to fork of tail is measured, and the tag is attached by inserting its head in the region just below the second dorsal fin where the barb holds firmly in the flesh, and the nylex tube protrudes and is thus easily seen by the fisherman who later catches the marked fish.

This tag was first used in Australia during the 1959 season when 77 of the old experimental-type tags were attached to 73 bluefin and four yellowfin tuna, and 168 of the United States type-tags were attached to 130 bluefin tuna, 35 yellowfin tuna, and 3 albacore tuna, during the period June 3, 1959, to April 12, 1960.

Four United States-type tags were recovered last season. Three of the recoveries show local movements over a period of 7 to 64 days. The fourth and most interesting recovery was made in South Australian waters about 50 miles south-west of Port Lincoln. The fish was free for 135 days and increased its length by 2.7 inches and its weight by 3 pounds.

Another interesting tag recovery during the 1959 season was made off Bermagui (New South Wales) in November. This tag was from a yellowfin tuna which had been caught and tagged from a Japanese fisheries research vessel in August 1959, about 50 miles east of Great Sandy Island, Queensland.

There is a 4 shilling (about 45 U. S. cents) reward for the return of a tuna tag with the information requested. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, July 1960.)

Belgium

FISH MEAL AND MARINE-OIL INDUSTRY, 1959 AND FIRST QUARTER OF 1960:

Fish Meal: There are four fish-meal reduction plants operating in Belgium, with an estimated annual production of 6,000-10,000 metric tons. The bulk of the fish meal consumed in Belgium is imported and in 1959, 29,968 metric tons (valued at US$4,766,000) were imported. During the first three months of 1960 imports amounted to 15,391 tons, valued at US$1,899,000. Prices per short ton for imported fish meal declined sharply from a 1959 average of about $144 to about $112 for the first quarter of 1960. A further drop took place in April 1960, when the average price per short ton was about $100.80.

In 1959, Peru was the principal supplier of fish meal to Belgium, with 20,491 metric tons, or 68.4 percent of total imports, followed by Norway with 6,499 tons (21.7 percent). The balance of the 1959 fish-meal imports was supplied by Angola, Denmark, the Netherlands, and several other unidentified countries. During the first three months

Belgium (Contd.):

of 1960, Peru's share of the Belgium imports of fish meal rose to 91.7 percent (14,117 tons) and Norway's share dropped to 7.7 percent (1,183 tons). Those two countries supplied 99.4 percent of the January-March 1960 Belgium imports of fish meal. The January-March 1960 average price of fish-meal imports from Peru at $110 a short ton was down about 20.3 percent from the 1959 average price of $132 a short ton. The January-March 1960 average price for Norwegian fish-meal imports of $145 a short ton was 15.2 percent lower than the 1959 average of $171 a short ton.

Marine Oils: Belgium's requirements for crude and refined marine oils of all types are estimated at about 25,000 metric tons annually. In 1959, imports of crude and other marine oils amounted to 17,906 tons, valued at about $3,695,000. During the first quarter of 1960 marine oil imports totaled 2,608 metric tons, valued at $584,000. Average import prices per pound for crude marine oils during the first quarter of 1960 were up about 6.6 percent from the 1959 average. In April this year, the average price for imported crude marine oils increased to about 11.8 U.S. cents a pound, but this may be due to a higher proportion of the more expensive whale and herring oils and not an actual increase in the value of a particular crude oil.

A small quantity of Belgium's marine-oil production is exported principally to the Netherlands, West Germany, and France.

Marine oils are used in Belgium by refining into hardened fats (sulfonation), for the manufacture of certain types of inks and dyes, and some types of lubricating compounds.

Import Duties and Fees: There are no import duties or quantitative restrictions on imports of either fish meal or marine oils. A sales tax of 8 percent on fish meal and 5 percent on fish oil is assessed on both imported and domestic products. (United States Consulate, Antwerp, August 4, 1960.)

Table 1 - Belgian Imports of Fish Meal and Oil by Country of Origin, 1959 and January-March 1960

Item and Country	January-March 1960				1959			
	Qty.	Value		Average Price Per Short Ton	Qty.	Value		Average Price Per Short Ton
	Metric Tons	BF 1,000	US$ 1,000	US$	Metric Tons	BF 1,000	US$ 1,000	US$
Fish Meal:								
Peru	14,117	84,935	1,703	110	20,491	155,925	3,120	138
Norway	1,183	9,413	189	145	6,499	60,967	1,220	171
Angola	-	-	-	-	967	7,362	147	138
Denmark	-	-	-	-	903	7,512	150	147
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	500	2,212	44	101
Other Countries	91	367	7	73	608	4,224	85	126
Total	15,391	94,715	1,899	112	29,968	238,201	4,766	144
				Average Price Per Pound U.S. Cents				Average Price Per Pound U.S. Cents
Fish Oil (crude):								
Japan	1,139	12,949	260	10.4	8,600	87,812	1,757	9.3
Netherlands	853	8,748	175	9.4	4,494	44,888	898	9.1
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	2,859	28,703	574	9.1
Other Countries	403	3,674	74	8.3	1,386	12,836	257	8.4
Total	2,395	25,371	509	9.7	17,339	174,239	3,486	9.1
Fish Oil (other than crude) 1/:								
Norway	93	1,171	23	11.5	283	2,923	58	9.4
Japan	40	1,258	25	28.4	113	4,946	99	39.6
Netherlands	43	459	9	10.0	70	955	19	12.5
France	-	-	-	-	36	760	15	19.1
Other Countries	37	900	18	22.2	65	888	18	12.5
Total	213	3,788	75	16.2	567	10,472	209	16.8

1/Probably includes liver oils and other highly-refined oils.
Note: Values for January-March 1960 converted at rate of 49.86 Belgium francs = US$1.00.
Values for 1959 converted at rate of 49.98 Belgium francs = US$1.00.

Brazil

JAPANESE-BRAZILIAN TUNA FISHING COMPANY REORGANIZED:

The Japanese-Brazilian tuna fishing company operating out of Brazil has been reorganized. The Japanese firm has taken over 100 percent of the investment and changed the official prices of tuna. Through the change, the Japanese firm has obtained net proceeds of US$83,333 up to the present time, and yearly net proceeds of $194,444-$222,222 are thought to be assured.

The wholesale tuna price of the joint company was $188 a metric ton on the average, but the official price has been revised to $301 a ton ($377 at retail).

The set-up of the enterprise has been changed so that the entire investment of 45 million cruzeiros (about US$180,000) by the local interests became the Japanese firm's investment. The company is said to have filed a petition with the President of Brazil for tuna fishing licenses covering ten tuna vessels.

Yearly consumption of tuna in Brazil is said to be about 15,000 tons. There are prospects that the consumption will increase. (Suisan Tsushin, June 25, 1960.)

Canada

NEWFOUNDLAND FISH MEAL AND OIL INDUSTRY, 1958-59:

Fish-meal production in Newfoundland amounted to 9,787 short tons in 1958, and 9,464 tons in 1959. Production of fish oil amounted to 889,930 Imperial gallons in 1959.

As of August 1960, the price of fish meal produced in Newfoundland was C$81.00 (US$78.25) per ton (60 percent protein), or C$1.35 (US$1.30) per protein unit f.o.b. East Coast Canadian mainland ports. Fish oil was quoted at C$0.0825 (US$0.0796) per pound f.o.b. East Coast Canadian mainland ports.

The majority of freezing plants in Newfoundland operated their own meal reduction plants; most of the fish meal is made from fish waste originating from fish already paid for by the processing plant. Generally, no price is paid for small quantities of rejected fish used in meal production. In some instances, a price of C$8.00 (US$7.73) per ton has been paid for fish utilized in meal production. During 1959, fish-meal plants, specializing in the production of meal and oil, paid C$10.00 (US$9.66) per ton for fish waste. This year fish waste is being purchased at C$3.25 (US$3.14) a ton.

The cost of production is dependent on the volume of meal produced by a given plant. One of the largest producers of fish meal in Newfoundland has estimated costs at C$80.00 (US$77.28) per ton.

In 1958, 1,500 tons of fish solubles were produced, as compared with 1,800 tons in 1959.

Note: Values converted at rate of one Canadian dollar equals US$0.966.

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PROGRESS ON ATLANTIC COAST FISHERY STUDIES DISCUSSED AT MEETING:

Progress in fisheries science in both the biological and technological fields, particularly as to Canada's Atlantic coast fisheries, was reviewed and discussed in detail at the second "Open House" for the fishing industry conducted by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada at its Biological Station in St. John's, Newfoundland, in late June 1960.

Haddock Fishery: Canadian Biologist V. M. Hodder of the Newfoundland Station, in a review of Newfoundland's haddock fishery, said that interest in the species first developed during the war years and since then has become an important factor in Newfoundland's frozen fish industry. During the early years of the fishery, supplies were extremely good and a number of good brood years at periodic intervals continued to support the fishery at a high level until 1955. Since then, however, there has been a marked decline and scientific evidence indicates that the supply will continue to be comparatively low for some years to come.

At one time, Hodder said, the haddock catch ranked second in volume to that of cod in the Northwest Atlantic. However, the discovery and exploitation in recent years of new ocean perch grounds off Newfoundland's east coast has raised this species into second place.

He noted that there were marked differences in the growth of haddock in a number

Canada (Contd.):

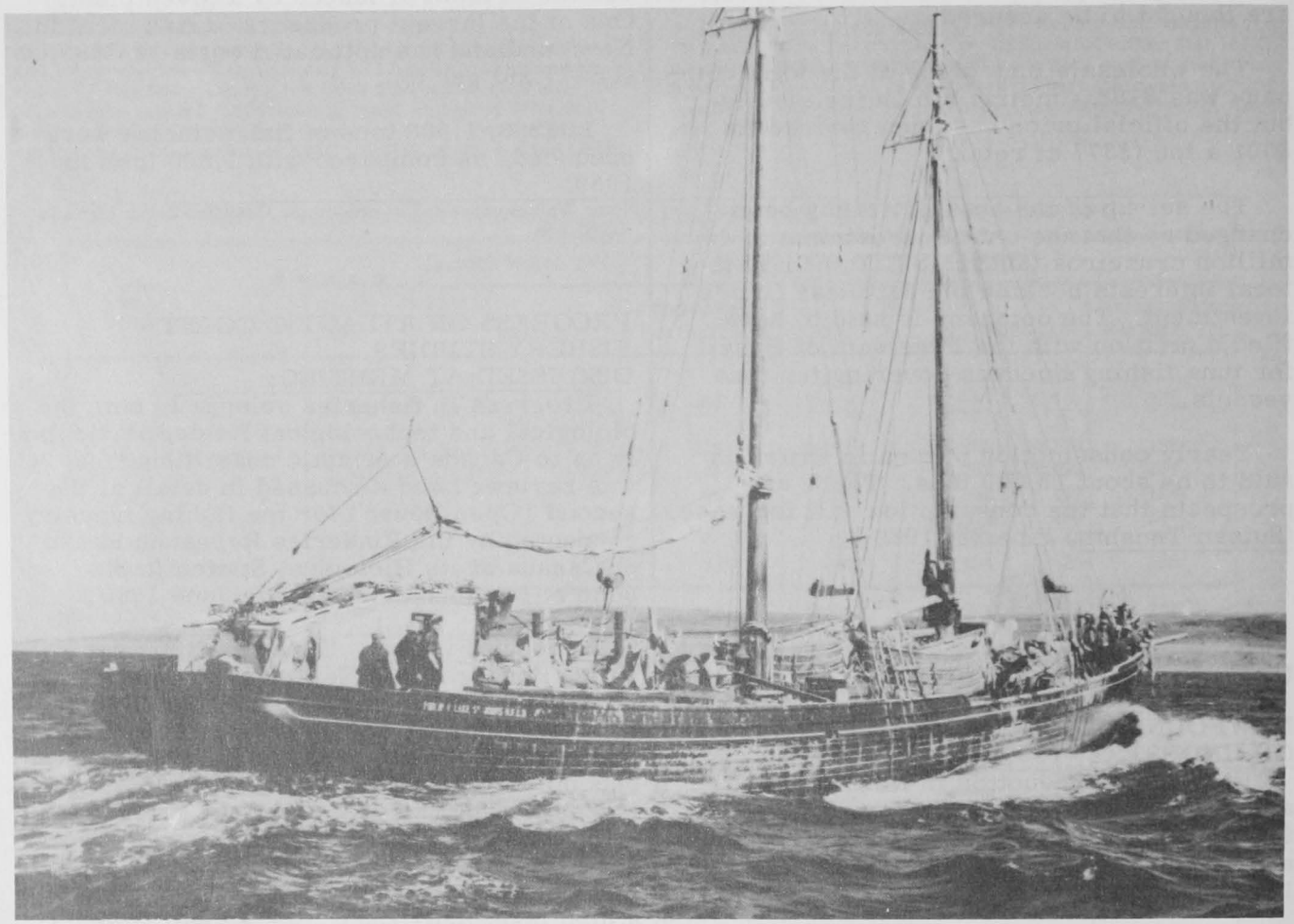
of Northwest Atlantic sectors. The Grand Bank stocks, for example, grow more slowly than those on the Nova Scotia grounds and on Georges Bank off the Gulf of Maine.

The biologist related various methods employed by scientists in determining abundance, growth rates, and other biological characteristics of the species and showed how the St. John's Station has developed these studies to the degree where the biologists can now predict how the fishery will fare a number of years ahead.

He also discussed the discarding of small fish at sea and how the use of different sizes of mesh in otter trawl nets could allow for the escape of these fish, thus giving a proportion of them the opportunity to grow larger and be caught another time.

Cod Fishery: A. M. Fleming, Assistant Director of the Newfoundland Station, stressed the importance of Newfoundlands inshore fishing operations.

He noted that in the Northwest Atlantic the annual cod catch amounts to two billion pounds, taken by 12 countries. Canada's landings total 800 million pounds; followed by Portugal which takes half that quantity, and Spain and France, which each accounts for 200 million pounds; other European countries together harvest 200 million pounds of cod.



Canadian east coast schooners, equipped with Diesel or gasoline engines, fish for cod and other groundfish. Fishermen use dories to catch fish with hook-and-lines. Sail is only auxiliary.

Fleming produced statistics to show that half the Canadian catch is taken from the waters off the east and south coasts of Newfoundland. . .the Grand Banks yielding the biggest production. Forty-four percent of the Canadian landings results from the inshore fishery. The biggest commercial fish-

Canada (Contd.):

ery in Newfoundland is carried on by inshore fishermen.

The speaker referred to the biological factors affecting the growth, reproduction and dispersal of the cod in and around Newfoundland waters. Vitally affecting the availability of cod, especially in east coast waters, was the Labrador current, which created a layer of cold water between two warmer ones. Taking into consideration such factors as the weather, not only during the fishing season but during the preceding winter as well, and other conditions, make it extremely difficult to predict with accuracy how good the fishing should be in any year.

Fleming pointed out that there were at least four races of cod in and around Newfoundland waters, and their growth rates varied considerably. Those on the Grand Banks grow the fastest and those of Labrador the slowest.

Ocean Perch Fishery: St. John's biologist E. J. Sandeman referred to the discovery of new grounds for ocean perch in the past few years. So prolific are those grounds that they are now yielding tremendous catches to the international fleet, particularly the U. S. S. R. and Iceland. Also, ocean perch have become the second most important species in terms of volume of landings in the entire Northwest Atlantic area.

Ocean perch were of no importance commercially in Newfoundland until the frozen fish industry came into being and then their value increased in relation to the expansion of processing facilities. Sandeman showed how extensive research and exploratory fishing by the St. John's biologists resulted in the discovery of a number of ocean perch areas around the Newfoundland coast, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and even off the Labrador coast.

Sandeman outlined the years of research into the stocks of ocean perch in east coast waters. Dealing with some biological characteristics, he pointed out that it was a very slow-growing fish, that unlike cod and other groundfish species, the ocean perch produces living young and that it has a tendency to rise into the upper water layers during the hours of darkness. Thus the best fishing times are in broad daylight.

The new ocean perch grounds off Newfoundland's east coast extend from Flemish Cap many miles north, and being virgin territory are yielding very large catches. They represent an important contribution to the food supply provided by the Northwest Atlantic fishing grounds.

Lobster Fishery: Dr. D. G. Wilder, biologist in charge of lobster investigations at the Board's Biological Station in St. Andrews, N. B., described the lobster fishery as being very intensive and competitive. Canada's over-all landings, that is, the combined catch of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, amount to about 48 million pounds a year, worth about C$18 million ex-vessel. Of that total, Newfoundland fishermen trap some 4 to 5 million pounds, valued at roughly C$1.3 million ex-vessel.

Wilder traced the history of the Canadian lobster fishery, showing how, after early years of plenitude, the lobster stocks declined drastically with the result that protective regulations became necessary to preserve the fishery. Principal Canadian regulations today are those governing open fishing seasons throughout the Atlantic region and prohibiting the keeping of undersized and egg-bearing lobsters.

Wilder traced the life history of the lobster dealing with the spawning, growth rate, and various environmental factors. He showed how fishing seasons affect the price of lobsters on the market, which in turn has a bearing on prices paid to fishermen.

Basically, the lobster is a nonmigratory animal. In the course of a year's wandering the lobster usually moves not more than a mile or two. As a result, the benefits of conservation are enjoyed by the area practicing it.

Illustrating the need for regulating the lobster fishery, Wilder said that the mortality rate among lobsters in the first couple of months of their life is 95 percent. The annual mortality rate in the adult population is 12 percent. The weight increase in a year ranges from 31 to 54 percent. It is the balance between survival rate and growth that supports size limits.

Referring to the strides that have been made in the holding and shipping of lobsters, the speaker noted that from coast to coast

Canada (Contd.):

artificial sea-water storage tanks are in use. Shipments by air, even to European markets, are made with a loss of only two percent. The largest tidal-water holding pound in the world is located in Charlotte County, New Brunswick. This pound has a capacity of 500,000 pounds and lobsters are held there for periods as long as six months. (Canadian Trade News, August 1960.)

* * * * *

STATUS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORT BAN ON FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON:

There is still an export ban on fresh and frozen coho or silver, sockeye, and pink salmon authorized by Section 10, subsections (4) and (5) of the British Columbia Fishery Regulations made under the Canada Fisheries Act by Order in Council of December 8, 1954 (Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1958).

British Columbia gill-netter hauling in the net.

But there is no export ban on fresh and frozen spring or king and chum or fall salmon.

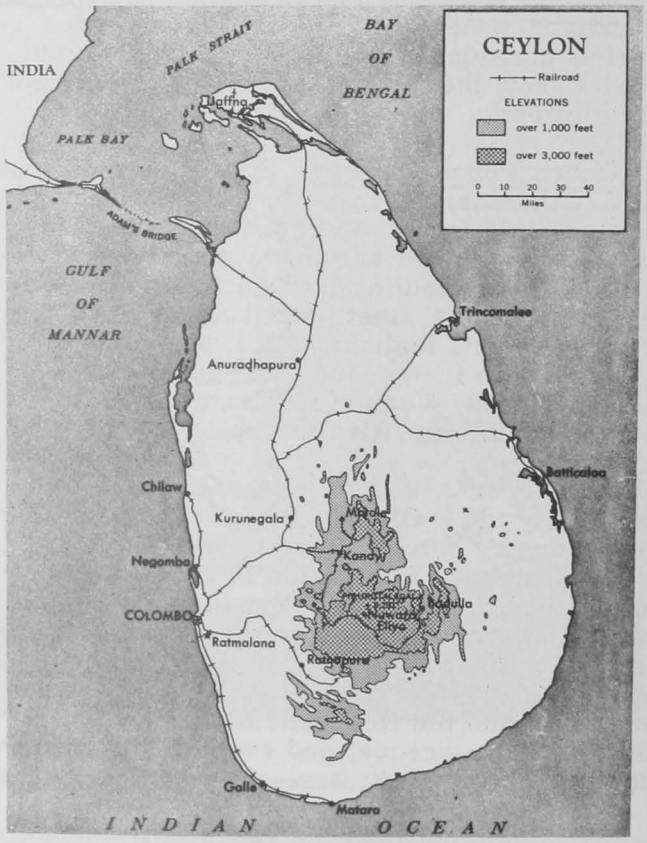
Fresh and frozen sockeye and pink salmon have been under continuous export ban since 1949. Fresh coho or silver salmon may not be exported after August 31 of each year. Prior to 1956, the export ban on fresh silver salmon applied during the whole year.

The reason for the export ban on the type and species of salmon mentioned is to encourage canning in Canada. During the record-breaking sockeye catch of 1958, exports of that species were permitted when Canadian canneries reached full capacity. (United States Embassy, Vancouver, September 8, 1960.)

Ceylon

TUNA FISHERIES:

There are at least six species of tuna in Ceylon Seas. Only one of them, the skipjack ("balaya") constitutes a distinct fishery, while the remaining species are taken with other types of fish in seasonal operations using many types of fishing lines and nets. The skipjack fishery is pursued vigorously off the south and west coasts from sailing outrigger canoes ("oru"). Fishermen carry live bait in



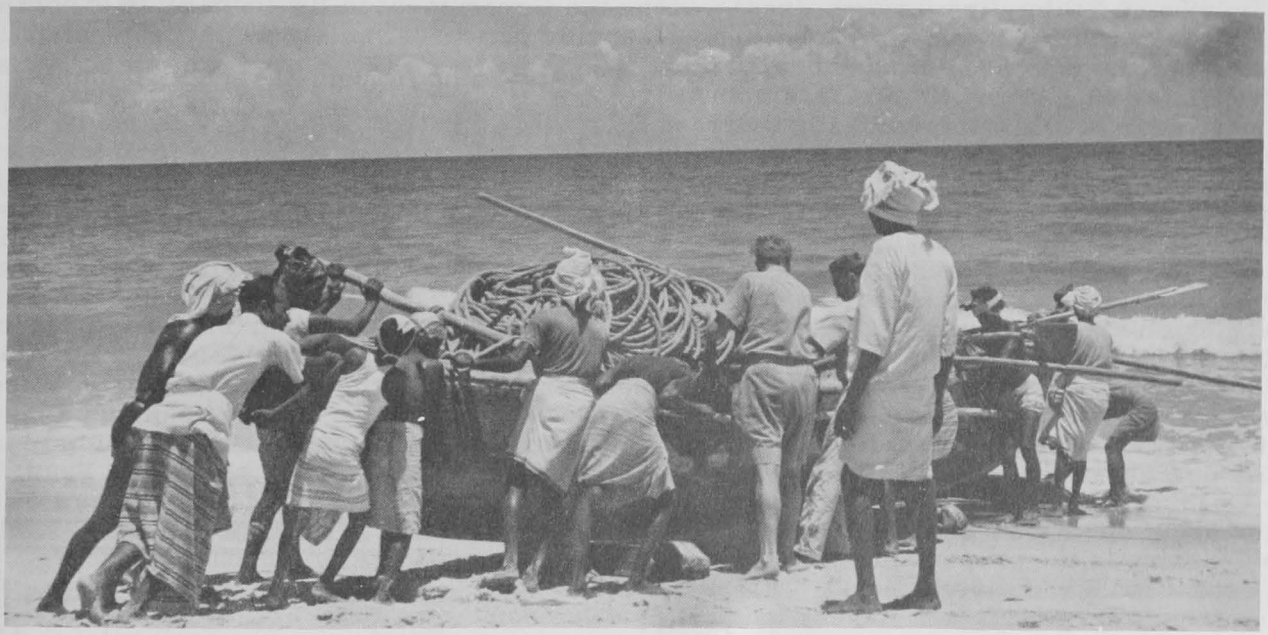
wicker baskets which are tied to the side of the canoe so as to keep their contents flushed with sea water as the canoe sails to the fishing grounds. Redbait "hingura" is the preferred bait fish, obtained from bays and other shallow coastal areas using cast nets.

When a school of skipjack is sighted, the canoe is steared into it and each man on board

Ceylon (Contd.):

begins to fish with pole and line. At first bait fish are attached to the hook for attracting the skipjack to bite; live bait are thrown into the school for keeping the fish near the canoe and to create excitement among the skipjack to bite unbaited hooks. Angling is continued until either the canoe is filled with the catch or the school moves out of range.

ther a silver-colored fish or an artificial lure, is joined to the end of the cotton line by a short length of wire. The fast-swimming tuna are attracted to bite the spinning bait, glistening in the brightly-lit upper layers of the sea. Large yellowfin tuna, sometimes weighing as much as 80 pounds, are caught with this gear by fishermen operating off the southwest coast (Negombo to Hambantota). Other kinds of fish taken by this gear are large sharks, spearfish



Typical craft and gear used in beach-seining operations in Ceylon.

Beach seines ("madal," "karavalai") which account for about 40 percent of Ceylon's fish production, encircle at times vast schools of mackerel tuna ("atavalla") and frigate mackerel ("ragudnva"), Fishing centers on the northwest coast, chiefly those between Udappu and Marawila, are reputed to make large catches, the fishermen there referring to both species as "balaii." Another area of importance for "balaii" landings is Trincomalee-Batticaloa. Success in obtaining a few large hauls of several thousands of these tuna enables the net owner not only to meet the entire season's operational costs but also to realize substantial profits. The profits will sometimes be large enough to help him to risk any losses during the next season on this relatively inefficient gear, limited as it is to fishing in coastal waters only.

Yellowfin tuna ("kelavalla") are obtained by trolling from sailing canoes. About 3 or 4 fishing lines are trailed behind as the canoe moves ahead. The hook, baited with ei-

("koppara"), sailfish ("thalapatha"), sier, and dolphin ("vannava").

Hand-line fishing is another method used for catching large tuna from outrigger canoes. On reaching the fishing grounds in deep water just outside the continental shelf of the south coast, 3 or 4 fishermen on board lower the sail and hand line from the slowly-drifting canoe. Each hand line is quite long and both ends carry large hooks baited preferably with squid. The ends are paid out from the opposite sides of the canoe to hang down at different depths and the entire line is controlled by one fishermen. Yellowfin weighing as much as 200 pounds each are caught; more frequently these lines take large sharks.

Fishing with drift long lines was developed by the Japanese before World War II when exploring the Pacific and Indian Oceans for albacore and yellowfin tuna. They detected abundant resources of yellowfin in tropical seas especially near the Equator but at lower levels

Ceylon (Contd.):

as large tuna tended to avoid the brightly-illuminated surface layers by day. The use of long lines is being encouraged by the Department of Fisheries within its scheme of training local fishermen. This gear seeks to catch the deeper swimming tuna, while the established trolling and pole-and-line fishing methods are designed to catch those swimming near the sea surface. Baited hooks on short lengths of fishing line (branch lines) are fastened at intervals to a very long line which is lowered to a predetermined depth in the ocean by suspending it from floats. The entire gear is allowed to drift for a few hours in the currents before it is hauled back into the boat. Depths of 100-300 feet may be fished and the catch includes, besides tuna, spearfishes, swordfish ("kodnkoppara"), and large sharks. Results of long-line fishing from mechanized boats in offshore waters around Ceylon are good and this method is growing in popularity among local fishermen.

Ceylon's production of tuna in 1957 amounted to nearly 3,500 metric tons or about 9.5 percent of the total fish landings. In the Maldive Islands, a group of atolls situated about 450 miles west of Ceylon, the major industry is the preparation of a cured tuna product called "maldive fish." This is derived from a large skipjack fishery using live bait with pole and line from sailing boats, a method essentially similar to the one used in Ceylon waters. About 3,000 tons of Maldive fish are imported into Ceylon yearly. (Current Affairs Bulletin of Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, April 1960.)

Chile

FISH MEAL AND OIL INDUSTRY, 1959:

According to latest official data (which are final), Chile's production of fish meal was 30,673 metric tons in 1959 and 18,779 metric tons the preceding year. This substantial increase (63 percent) in meal production is explained in large part by increased fish catches in 1958 and 1959.

The current price paid for fish (anchovies, sardines and hake) used in fish-meal reduction is about US$7 per ton and the estimated production cost of fish meal is US$80 per ton; whereas, the price in the international market is about US$60. Therefore, Chilean producers are operating at a loss of approximately US$20 per ton. The difference is made up by the Government in the form of an export subsidy of approximately 40 percent.

Twenty-nine fish-meal reduction plants are presently operating in Chile, and nine additional plants are anticipated.

At present, annual production capacity is approximately 80,000 tons and it is estimated that with the construction of the 9 additional plants, capacity will increase to 100,000 tons.

The latest available fish-meal export price in 1959 was US$120 and in 1960 US$60 to $80 per ton.

Exports of fish meal in 1959 amounted to 13,650 metric tons. In the preceding year, exports were 9,373 metric tons.

Table 1 - Chile's Fish Meal Exports, 1959

Country of Destination	Metric Tons
Belgium	491
Bolivia	1
Germany	3,321
Netherlands	3,327
Mexico	300
United States	5,194
Venezuela	1,016
Total	13,650

The construction of a fish-meal plant which was being built in Quintero by the United Nations and the Chilean Government for production of fish flour for human consumption has been discontinued.

According to the Chile Ministry of Agriculture, fish oil production was 1,131 metric tons in 1959 and 719 metric tons in 1958. In addition, there were produced in each of those years an estimated 100 metric tons of "vitamin fish oil" which is used for medicinal purposes. A total of 58 tons of fish oil were exported in 1959--51 tons to Italy and 7 tons to the United States.

Since Chile has sufficient production of fish meal and fish oil, it is uneconomical to import. As a measure of protection to the fish-meal and fish-oil industry, those two products are subject to an import deposit of 1,500 percent for 90 days. (July 19 and Sep-

Chile (Contd.):

tember 2, 1960, Foreign Agriculture Service Report, Santiago.)

Costa Rica

SPINY LOBSTER CATCH INCREASED SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER:

During 1959, the spiny lobster catch in Costa Rica was negligible. The outlook for 1960, however, appears very promising as the catch out of the Caribbean port of Limon during the first part of September was very good.

It is believed that hurricane "Donna" which swept through the Caribbean may have affected materially the ocean conditions and marine life in the Caribbean because never before has such a quantity of spiny lobsters been found off the Caribbean Coast of Costa Rica. As a result, numerous citizens of Limon were busy around-the-clock building additional traps. Reportedly, within a period of two weeks, approximately CR$10 million (US$1,785,000) was earned by citizens of Limon from the production and sale of spiny lobsters.

The spiny lobster "invasion" was reportedly discovered through a routine scientific investigation made by two United States scientists who are in Costa Rica in connection with the conservation of the giant sea turtle. A few sharks were caught, and the contents of shark stomachs revealed them glutted with spiny lobster. This news reached the fishing community of Limon and spread rapidly. It is understood that one company in Limon has approximately 300,000 pounds in its cold-storage plant available for export.

Fearful that the present rate of catch might do serious harm to the lobster industry, the Municipality of Limon has asked the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which at the present time is assisting the shrimp industry of Puntarenas, to conduct a similar study on the spiny lobster industry at Limon. It is felt that necessary measures must be adopted as soon as possible to conserve the spiny lobster population. The interest of Limon in such a conservation program is understandable as a sustained supply of spiny lobsters would be of considerable economic value, the United States Embassy in San Jose reported on September 14, 1960.

Cuba

CLOSED SEASON ON OYSTERS LIFTED:

The closed season on oysters (Crassotrea rizophorae) which was put into effect May 12, 1960, was lifted September 1, 1960, by a resolution signed by the president of the National Fishery Institute, and published in the Official Gazette of September 2, 1960.

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EXPORTS AND LANDINGS OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1959:

In 1959, Cuba exported a total of 6.5 million pounds of fishery products valued at US$5.7 million. The high dollar to pound ratio was due to the exportation of such high-priced items as spiny lobsters, shrimp, turtles, frogs, and sponges. The chief fishery products exported were shellfish with 3.3 million pounds valued at US$3.2 million.

Cuba's Exports of Fishery Products, 1959

Product	Quantity	Value
	1,000 Lbs.	US$1,000
Frozen:		
Fish	954	381
Crustaceans	3,285	3,234
Other	942	836
Total	5,181	4,451
Canned:		
Fish	771	463
Crustaceans	383	593
Total	1,154	1,056
Sponges	98	204
Other products	100	17
Grand Total	6,533	5,728

Among the many fishery products landed in Cuba in 1959 were 1.2 million pounds of tuna valued at US$133,345 ex-vessel; 4.0 million pounds of bonito valued at US$461,714; 14.2 million pounds of spiny lobster valued at US$2.5 million; and 3.2 million pounds of shrimp valued at US$765,702. (Mar y Pesca, August 1960.)

French South Pacific Territories

RESEARCH INDICATES GOOD TUNA FISHING POTENTIAL OFF SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS:

The commercial possibilities of tuna fishing in waters around French South Pacific territories are being tested by the research vessels of the French Institute of Oceania, Noumea, and U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Honolulu Biological Laboratory research vessels. From the combined data, it is now possible to draw practical conclusions of considerable importance for the eventual development of tuna fishing in these areas. Exploratory fishing undertaken by Orsom III and the vessels operated by the Honolulu Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has been accompanied by intensive studies in oceanography and hydrology. The data thus obtained has been supplemented by reports received from Japanese fishing companies operating in the South Pacific region. Practical fishing trials with local long-lines showed considerable promise and the results compared favorably with other regions. In the New Caledonia area in January and May 1959, the maximum catch was 5 fish per 100 hooks with an average of 3 per 100 hooks. The average weight of the fish was 80 pounds.

As a result of the investigations so far conducted, it appears that around New Caledonia and Dependencies and around the Condominium of the New Hebrides, fishing for skipjack and yellowfin tuna and Spanish mackerel can be carried out on a small scale with trolling gear. Some of these and other species may be taken on a commercial basis with long lines. Around the islands of French Polynesia, tuna fishing with live bait is sound commercial practice.

The data so far collected emphasize the very great importance of the scientific research work carried out from the territories. Such results as are already available have indicated which are the best methods to be used according to the type of fishing intended, whether small-scale or commercial, and provide information concerning the species of fish and rate of yield, which will be of use for eventual commercial development. (SPC Quarterly Bulletin, October 1959.)

German Federal Republic

FISH MEAL AND OIL INDUSTRY, 1958-59:

Fish-meal producers in the German Federal Republic have become greatly alarmed by the recent world-wide developments in the fish-meal market. The price slump has devaluated its stocks and the industry claims that not only has it already incurred considerable losses but that it is currently operating in the red. The industry attributes these unfavorable developments to sharply increased exports of fish meal from Peru, at prices which they say they cannot meet. The industry is further disturbed by reports that Peru is planning to step up its exports in 1960 and 1961.

Table 1 - Prices of Whole Fish for Reduction, German Federal Republic, 1958-59 1/

Species	Annual Average Prices			
	1959		1958	
	DM Per Metric Ton	US$ Per Metric Ton	DM Per Metric Ton	US$ Per Metric Ton
Herring	153.59	37	172.34	41
Cod	88.33	21	136.42	32
Haddock	110.62	26	122.82	29
Coalfish	122.51	29	143.70	34
Ocean perch	126.61	30	134.87	32
Mackerel	150.21	36	143.43	34
Sprats	127.51	30	132.99	32
Sand launce	113.02	27	108.55	26
Feed shrimp 1/	120.82	29	111.24	26
Starfish 1/	47.67	11	47.74	11
All other species	88.92	21	49.83	12

1/Includes feed shrimp and starfish which are dried and ground for an admixture in cattle feed; they are not used in production of fish meal.
Note: Values converted at the rate of one Deutsche Mark equals US$0.238 (4.20 Deutsche Marks equal US$1.00).

Fish-meal producers have tried several approaches to bar Peruvian fish meal from the German market. They have pointed out that German fish meal contains from 90-96 percent digestible protein, while Peruvian meal contains only 50-85 percent and averages much closer to 50 than 85 percent. However, requests from the fish-meal industry that the Federal Government establish a minimum rate of 90-percent digestible protein have failed because existing legislation does not permit such obligatory requirements.

The industry has also asserted that the Peruvian fish-meal industry uses "formalin" in its production, and that the chemical leaves a residue of formaldehyde in the final product. Laboratory findings have not substantiated this.

Importation of fish meal into the German Federal Republic is at present completely liberalized. In early 1960, the Government abolished export controls on fish meal. Non-purified edible fish body oil may be imported free of any quantitative restrictions. However, Government import licenses are required for purified edible fish-body oil, which comes within the purview of the marketing law. Imports of nonedible fish oil have been liberalized.

The industry has requested the Federal Government to deliberalize fish-meal imports and/or to introduce protective tariff rates. Apparently, these proposals have not been received with sympathy by the Government, and the industry claims that the Government's position is influenced politically by the farmers who, the industry claims, are saving about DM120 million (US$28,560,000) per year on feed costs as a result of the drop in fish-meal prices. Government officials, both on the federal and state level, have confirmed that there is little likelihood of deliberalization or protective tariff measures.

One of the most recent proposals being discussed involves the application of an import levy to fish meal which

German Federal Republic (Contd.):

would be similar to the levy on grain. The industry has suggested a levy by the Federal Government which would raise the price of imported fish meal to the levels which prevailed before the breakdown of the market. No figures have been mentioned, but by this criterion the price of fish meal would be raised again to about DM750 (US$178) per metric ton. While various officials are skeptical about the prospects of an import levy, they point to recent assurances from other officials that at least some steps will be undertaken in the future.

A West German fish-meal manufacturer stated that the members of the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers recently discussed the possibility of establishing a world-wide fish-meal production and distribution agreement, patterned after the international agreements on coffee and wheat. In considering such an agreement, it was estimated that West Germany's annual fish-meal demand would be about 240,000-250,000 metric tons, of which about 160,000 tons would be imported (100,000 tons from Peru).

It was reported that a West German importer in June or July 1960 signed a contract to import about 25,000 tons of Peruvian fish-body oil for the margarine industry at a price of about DM 520 a metric ton (about 5.6 U. S. cents a pound). As of August 2, 1960, imported Peruvian fish-body oil with 0.2 percent free fatty acids was priced at DM 547.50 a metric ton (5.9 cents a pound) and with 3 percent free fatty acids at DM 475 a metric ton (5.1 cents a pound), c.i.f. West German seaport.

According to the Fischereihafen-Betriebsgesellschaft (Fishery Port Operations Organization), Bremerhaven, the West German reduction industry was paying on July 29, 1960, the following prices for whole fish: whitefish, DM 43 (US$10) a metric ton; ocean perch, DM 65 ($15); and herring, DM 90 ($21) a metric ton.

As of August 3, 1960, the price for whole herring was to be reduced to DM 85 ($20) per ton.

Prices for fish offal or waste from fish processing and filleting (which represents about 60 percent of the total raw material used by the reduction industry) are only slightly lower than whole fish for reduction.

Table 2 - Prices for Fish Waste in German Federal Republic

Type of Waste	July 29, 1960		Mar. 1, 1960		Dec. 3, 1959		Sept. 21, 1959	
	DM Per Metric Ton	US$ Per Metric Ton	DM Per Metric Ton	US$ Per Metric Ton	DM Per Metric Ton	US$ Per Metric Ton	DM Per Metric Ton	US$ Per Metric Ton
Whitefish	28	7	60	14	80	19	90	21
Ocean perch	50	12	75	18	100	24	120	29
Herring	75	18	80	19	100	24	125	30

Table 3 - Import Prices as of July 29, 1960, for Fish Meal in German Federal Republic

Country and Specification	Prices	
	DM/Metric Ton	US$/Metric Ton
Peruvian fish meal, 65-70 percent (ex railroad West German seaport, for delivery until July 1961)	360-380	89-90
Angola fish meal (c. & f. West German seaport)	407.50	97
South African fish meal (c. & f. West German seaport)	482.50	115
Icelandic cod meal (" " " " " ")	600-625	143-149
Newfoundland cod meal (" " " " " ")	595	142
Japanese " " (" " " " " ")	540	129

Note: (1) As of July 29, 1960, West German fish meal was quoted at DM 485 ($115) per metric ton f.o.b. factory, and West German cod meal DM 577.50 ($137) per metric ton f.o.b. factory.
(2) Source: Bremen Association of Grain and Feed Importers and Wholesalers.

Table 4 - German Federal Republic Import Tariff Rates for Fish Meal and Oil

Product	EEC 1/	All Other Countries	CTT 2/
Fish meal	free	free	4%
Fish-liver oil of Gadus species (cod, haddock, coalfish, etc.):			
(a) raw	free	free	free
(b) mechanically purified	6%	8%	4%
(c) other	8%	10%	4%
Fish-body oil:			
(a) with more than 50 percent free fatty acid	3%	4%	4%
(b) with less then 50 percent free fatty acid 3/	free	free	free

1/ European Economic Community tariff rates as of July 1, 1960.
2/ CTT - Compensatory Turnover Tax, levied when there is a domestic Federal sales tax.
3/ Imports subject to marketing law.

German Federal Republic (Contd.):

On August 3, 1960, the price for herring offal was to be reduced by the fish-meal plants to DM 70 ($16.67) a metric ton.

Leading West German manufacturers have stated that the average production cost per metric ton of fish meal fluctuates between DM 280 and DM 330 (US$67 and US$79), the average being about DM 300 (US$71) a ton. These figures include wages, fuel, maintenance and write-off of equipment, packing, sales tax, the manufacturer's profit margin, etc., but do not include the cost of the raw material.

Fish-meal exports from the German Federal Republic have ceased completely because of the inroads made by Peruvian fish meal in the world market. German exporters have reportedly offered their fish meal abroad at prices about 10-15 percent above Peruvian prices, but without success.

Apparently the German fish meal and oil industry is not receiving any kind of Government aid; some aid may be extended to the fishing industry.

Local trade sources point out that the decline in prices paid by the reduction industry for raw material has reduced the income of the fishing industry, fish processors, and fish dealers by some DM 24 million (US$5,474,000) during the past twelve months. The fishing trade has already made presentations concerning the deterioration of its financial position to the Federal Government and to the governments of the coastal states. While the payment of direct subsidies to the fishing industry has been rejected by public authorities, no decisions have yet been made concerning other kinds of support, such as deferment of the amortization of government loans, the granting of additional low-interest government loans, etc.

Greece

ATLANTIC OCEAN TRAWL FISHERY EXPANSION CONTINUES:

On the occasion of a trial trip of the freezer trawler Evridiki II, the Greek Minister for Industry and Marine Commerce praised the vessel owner for the efforts put forth in the Atlantic Ocean trawl fishery. He said, in a report in the August issue of Aleia, a Greek fishery periodical, that in the eight years since the first trip to the Atlantic banks the Greek freezer-trawler fleet had grown to 14 vessels of which 9 already were in operation. The Greek Government's support of the operation totaled more than US$4 million while the industry had contributed $6 million. The production of the operating vessels was about 10,000 metric tons, but was expected to increase to 16,000 tons next year when the vessels under construction came into operation.

Greek fish production in the Mediterranean and other waters has been increased with Government support and totals 80,000 tons.

Fish consumption per capita in Greece was said to be 13 kilograms (about 28.7 pounds) per year.

The only Greek freezer stern-trawling factoryship, the Evangelistria IV, has returned from her first trip with a catch of 485 metric tons of frozen fish. The new vessel, which incorporates changes from the usual construction of such vessels, performed well. Production averaged more than 12 tons daily on the banks off Northwest Africa and is expected to increase on the next trip. Its operation has demonstrated that the mechanical and construction changes were carefully developed and carried out. (Fiskets Gang, September 1, 1960.)

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FIVE-YEAR PLAN INCLUDES US$5 MILLION FOR FISHERIES:

The Greek Economic Development Program (1960-64) provides 150 million drachmas (US$5 million at exchange rate of 30 drachmas equal US$1) for fish processing and freezing plants, fish hatcheries, fisheries research, and other projects. The 5-year program budgets US$2.3 million for fish processing and freezing plants at the following ports: Piraeus, $367,000; Thessaloniki, $533,000; Patras (under construction), $233,000; Cavala, $267,000; Chalkis, $267,000; Volos, $233,000, plus $100,000 for a fish collecting and storage station on Lemnos Island, and $333,000 for a wholesale fish market at Athens. In addition, the plan provides $1,000,000 for fish hatcheries, $667,000 for fisheries research, and $1,000,000 for various smaller fisheries projects. (United States Embassy, Athens, August 1, 1960.)

Iceland

CANNED SARDINES TO BE SHIPPED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

A canning factory at Akureyri, Iceland, which recently increased its canning capacity considerably (present capacity 35,000 cans daily), has concluded a contract with Czechoslovakia to deliver one million cans of sardines by December 31, 1960. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, September 2, 1960.)

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Iceland (Contd.):

FISHERIES TRENDS, FIRST QUARTER 1960:

The 1959/60 winter fishing season was more favorable even than the two good previous winters. The value of the first quarter 1960 catch was considerably greater than that of the first quarter of 1959 due not only to the larger weight landed but also to the predominence of the more valuable cod and haddock. The over-all catch during the first quarter of 1960 was substantially larger--129,355 metric tons as compared with 110,363 metric tons for the first quarter of 1959. On the other hand, the ocean perch catch, most of which goes to the Soviet Union, was only a fourth as large as for the first quarter of 1959.

Table 1 - Iceland's Fishery Landings by Principal Species, January-March 1958-60

Species	January - March		
	1960	1959	1958
	(Metric Tons 1/)		
Cod	94,720	74,566	85,673
Haddock	13,195	8,424	10,543
Saithe	2,709	2,785	3,032
Ling	2,874	1,171	2,268
Catfish	4,232	3,304	5,121
Cusk	4,763	2,061	3,615
Ocean perch	4,271	16,667	4,792
Flounders	685	426	551
Herring	900	102	1,422
Other	1,006	857	907
Total	129,355	110,363	117,924

1/Weights are gutted fish with heads on, except herring which are whole or round.

higher income from working on the smaller fishing vessels. As a result, a number of trawlers, particularly the older ones, were laid up at the start of the season.

Incidents with British trawlers occurred during the first quarter of 1960. The Icelandic authorities accused a British trawler of deliberately destroying nets of Icelandic fishing vessels off the Snaefellsnes peninsula.

A very important trend toward free markets is noticeable in the first quarter fish export figures for 1960 as compared with the first quarter of 1959. For the latter period, 60 percent of the catch had been delivered to the filleting and freezing plants and only 33 percent was salted or dried. During the first three months of 1960, some 52 percent went for freezing, while salted and dried fish rose to 39 percent. During 1959, Iceland had been unable to meet all export demand for salted and dried fish. This demand comes exclusively from free currency markets whereas much of the frozen fish goes to the Soviet Union.

There was a considerable build-up in both the trawler and smaller fishing vessel components of the Icelandic fishing

Table 2 - Iceland's Fishery Catch by Type of Vessels, January-March 1958-60

Species	January-March		
	1960	1959	1958
	(Metric Tons 1/)		
Motorboats	107,243	75,724	84,625
Trawlers	22,112	34,639	33,299
Total	129,355	110,363	117,924

1/All weights are of gutted fish with heads on, except herring which are whole.

Trimming and packing fillets in an Icelandic fish-processing plant.

The 12-mile limit established September 1, 1958, for trawling operations had an adverse effect on catches of Icelandic trawlers as compared with those of motor boats. The relatively poor showing of the trawlers was also due to the difficulty of finding ocean perch off Newfoundland and Greenland as compared with the first quarter of 1959. However, exports of fresh fish on ice to England continued to flourish, and this somewhat strengthened the position of the trawlers.

Another difficulty for the Icelandic trawlers was a shortage of manpower due to: (1) the failure to reach agreement with the leader of the Faroese Seamen's Union as to terms for Faroese seamen, who normally serve on Icelandic trawlers during the February-May season; and (2) the relatively fleet during the quarter. One unit added was the most modern type of trawler operated by Icelandic owners. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, August 25, 1960.)

* * * * *

FLATFISH AIR DELIVERIES TO BRITAIN STEPPED UP:

The Icelandic fishing industry stepped up the use of newly-opened flatfish grounds this summer in connection with the newly-instituted delivery by air of flatfish to Great Brit-

Iceland (Contd.):

ain and other parts of Western Europe, according to a mid-August 1960 report. By early August the areas within the 12-mile limit opened for drag-net flatfish fishing were extended beyond the Westman Islands area. With easier access to Reykjavik and its airport, it is planned to step up flatfish air shipments to Great Britain to 50 tons of fresh flatfish each week. A DC-4 carries seven tons of fish to Great Britain at a cost of 7 Icelandic kronur per kilogram (8.4 U. S. cents a pound). Fruit and vegetables are brought back on return flights.

A limiting factor is the lack of available aircraft in Iceland. Although there may be some possibility of obtaining British cargo planes, a German DC-4 has been chartered. Discussions took place recently in Reykjavik regarding the formation of an Icelandic air-cargo company to transport fish and other freight. This would be a subsidiary of the two existing airlines. Although capital is said to be available for such a company, some doubts have been expressed that a sufficient year-round volume of potential air cargo would be generated in Iceland to make it worthwhile.

This new venture has stimulated a general increase in interest in ways and means of increasing exports of fish. The possibilities of making flatfish shipments by air to the United States were examined, but profit margins were not believed to be sufficiently large.

Transportation remains the chief bottleneck to Iceland's filling British market demands for flatfish. Air transportation is still unable to meet the earlier British requirements for 50 metric tons of flatfish weekly. This demand was reported at 260 tons of flatfish weekly by air.

Shipping of flatfish by air to England and other European points began to fall off after the first week in September due principally to the failure to find profitable return cargoes for the chartered planes. Fruit brought back on these flights met customer resistance due to high prices.

Flatfish shipments by vessel to England and other European countries are continuing. English experts are instructing employees in a number of Icelandic freezing plants to fillet flatfish for the frozen fish trade.

(United States Embassy in Reykjavik, August 23, September 2 and 16, 1960.)

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NORTH COAST HERRING FISHING SEASON POOR:

Compared with last year's good north coast herring season, the Icelandic 1960 season has been poor. By August 14, 1960, 103,956 metric tons had been landed as compared with 127,537 tons for the same period last year. The portion of the catch being salted is even more unfavorable: 16,940 tons, compared with 27,163 tons for the same period of 1959. Salt herring contracts call for delivery of approximately 36,000 tons this year; and the season, according to a mid-August report, had only a few weeks to go. The lion's share of the catch went for meal and oil, but those products are being sold on world markets in very small amounts due to depressed world price conditions. Some of the inferior meal has been sold for fox feed.

On August 27, 1960, search operations for herring were ended off the north coast of Iceland as a result of a very poor season. Last year herring spotting stopped September 9. By August 29, only 126,417 barrels of herring had been salted as compared with 216,307 barrels at the same time last year. Contracts have been signed for 270,000 barrels.

This coming winter the Herring Production Board will try out new packing methods on the south coast herring in an attempt to meet specifications for the United States market.

The reduction in world prices for fish meal and oil is estimated to be the equivalent of an 8-percent reduction in Iceland's normal export earning.

The relatively poor north coast herring season has hit fishing boat owners particularly hard due to the exceptionally heavy investments made this year for new fishing gear and fishing boats.

Icelandic newspapers reported that over 100 Soviet herring vessels were fishing off Iceland's north coast. Some of those vessels were reportedly close to or possibly even within the 12-mile fishing limit.

Iceland (Contd.):

The ocean-perch fisheries have almost come to a halt as of mid-August 1960 due to a scarcity of fish on the Newfoundland grounds and off Greenland. (United States Embassy Reykjavik, August 23 and September 2, 1960.)

Iran

SHRIMP FISHING FLEET IN PERSIAN GULF TO BE INCREASED:

According to an August 23, 1960, report from Tel Aviv, Israel, two fishing vessels are being fitted out in Haifa to participate in the Iranian Gulf of Persia shrimp fishery. The names of the vessels are Nitzan and the Leamchav. Each vessel is 83 feet in length and displaces 250 tons. Upon completion of the fitting-out period in Haifa, the two vessels will make the voyage to Iran by going around the African Continent. Present planning calls for four months in transit. The vessels will fish for shrimp for a New York City firm that has been operating in the Persian Gulf for the past two years.

In addition, some vessels are also being sent overland from Haifa to Eilat. These vessels are about 60 feet in length. At least two of the vessels have been transported to Eilat and have sailed for an undisclosed port in Iran.

Italy

PRICE FOR JAPANESE FROZEN TUNA FIRMS UP:

Early in September 1960, the Italian frozen tuna market improved. Immediately after the abolition by the Japanese of the agreed export price of frozen tuna for Italy in mid-August, US$220 a metric ton c. & f. ($180 f.o.b. delivered at Dakar) was the price at which contracts were openly concluded. But early in September shipments to Italy were lighter and Italian buyers were paying $230 a ton c. & f. For delivery in October, large Japanese exporters claim that they are certain to be able to sell at $230 a ton.

The price on transshipped Atlantic Japanese tuna for the United States has also firmed up. In early September the price was $280-$290 a ton on albacore delivered at Cristobal. (Suisan Tsushin, September 9, 1960.)

Japan

FROZEN TUNA LICENSED FOR EXPORT TO EUROPE, FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1959-MARCH 1960:

During the Japanese fiscal year (April 1959-March 1960), 36,856 metric tons (valued at US$9,880,000) of frozen tuna were licensed for export to Europe. The destination of Japan's exports to Europe were as follows: Italy, 12,061 tons; Yugoslavia, 12,865 tons; France, 10,986 tons; and 944 tons to other European countries. The over-all value per ton of the frozen tuna licensed for export to Europe was about US$268.

Japan: Frozen Tuna Licensed for Export to Europe, April 1959-March 1960

Months	Country of Destination				Total Quantity	Country of Destination				Total Value
	Italy	France	Yugoslavia	Other		Italy	France	Yugoslavia	Other	
1959:	(Metric Tons)					(US$1,000)				
April	423	-	700	-	1,123	119	-	197	-	316
May	1,454	-	200	-	1,654	408	-	57	-	465
June	2,049	176	281	-	2,506	542	49	71	-	662
July	1,397	1,461	910	-	3,768	380	390	249	-	1,019
August	760	1,586	964	271	3,581	206	414	256	76	952
September	1,555	2,462	895	-	4,912	425	623	243	-	1,291
October	569	62	1,256	-	1,887	159	15	336	-	510
November	100	129	942	273	1,444	27	29	252	76	384
December	689	880	295	100	1,964	193	238	78	28	537
1960:										
January	407	1,462	1,346	-	3,215	110	381	358	-	849
February	1,446	1,623	1,831	-	4,900	387	377	508	-	1,272
March	1,212	1,145	3,245	300	5,902	335	312	890	86	1,623
Total	12,062	10,986	12,865	944	36,856	3,291	2,828	3,495	266	9,880

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CANNED TUNA IN OIL EXPORTS DROP:

According to the Japan Export Canned Tuna Manufacturers Association, the export of canned tuna in oil from April-July 1960 amounted only to 72,731 cases as against 337,724 cases for the same period last year.

Japan (Contd.):

Japanese Exports of Canned Tuna in Oil, April-July 1960

	April-July	
	1960	1959
	(Cases)	
Species:		
Albacore	26,300	124,278
Yellowfin	1,531	7,536
Big-eyed	7,041	103,220
Skipjack	30,215	80,348
Flakes	7,644	22,342
Total	72,731	337,724
Principal Destination:		
Germany	22,934	122,658
Canada	16,573	67,998
The Netherlands	8,635	27,721
United Kingdom	7,150	10,150
Switzerland	6,073	26,709
Belgium, etc.	5,678	22,042
Other Countries	5,688	60,446
Total	72,731	337,724

The drop is due to the poor catches of big-eyed tuna. The pack of canned tuna in oil has been light this year.

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CANNED TUNA IN BRINE EXPORT TRENDS:

The Japanese tuna packers association, as previously reported, suspended receiving canned tuna in brine from the packers for export to the United States as of September 11, 1960. For 1960 (April 1960-March 1961) the pack of canned tuna in brine for export to the United States was fixed at 2,300,000 cases (48 7-oz. cans), but cessation of packing from September 11 reduced the quota by some 500,000 cases. For the past few years, the canned tuna in brine pack has been 3,500,000 cases per year. By the end of each August about 1,000,000 cases had been shipped, but this year the shipments were considerably less. In July the price for canned tuna in brine f.o.b. Japan was cut $1 a case because sales were slow. By reducing exports, the industry hoped to stabilize the price.

The price difference between Japanese and United States canned tuna as of August 23 was as follows:

For United States tuna in oil, private label white meat, the price was $12-$12.50 a case (48 7-oz. cans) f.o.b. canners' terminal.

For Japanese tuna in brine, white meat, the price was $11.50-$12 a case (48 7-oz. cans) delivered to warehouse in Los Angeles.

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SHORTAGE OF CANNED LIGHTMEAT TUNA IN OIL REPORTED:

This year's Japanese skipjack tuna fishing as of the end of July 1960 was considered to be the worst in ten years and the pack of lightmeat tuna in oil for export to Europe was far short of its goal. On the other hand, lightmeat tuna in brine supplies exceed demand. It was estimated that the shortage for tuna in oil for June and July was 100,000-150,000 cases. Instead of asking for delayed shipment, the exporters were trying to settle by paying a penalty. This shows that the canners do not expect any further pack.

As of the beginning of August 1960, the prices of lightmeat (skipjack) tuna in oil in Japan were $6.11-$6.94 for the domestic market and $6.20-$6.30 a case f.o.b. for export. These prices were considerably higher than the usual market prices and since ex-vessel prices continued at more than $175 a ton for skipjack, the packers were reported losing money.

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CANNED-TUNA-IN-BRINE MARKET POOR:

Regarding the export sale of canned tuna in brine, the Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association's standing tuna sales committee met late in August and took up the proposals made by representatives of Japanese packers. The meeting accepted the proposal that shipments scheduled for August, the sixth sale of canned tuna to the United States, be postponed until September 15, 1960. But the meeting agreed not to disclose their views on the two other proposals of the packers, which were:

(1) The export quota to the United States must be attained and the exporters' side is requested to cooperate. As for the seventh sale, it is desired to come to a thorough understanding with the expression "not to be held until the United States market conditions are stabilized." (The exporters have been requesting the packers to agree that the seventh sale will not be carried out until requested by the New York branches of the exporters).

(2) The application period of the price guarantee clause is to be 60 days for shipments going to the east coast and 40 days (30 days after arrival in the United States) for those to the west coast of the United States.

This year's Japanese cannd tuna exports are extremely slow and up to August 1960, a total of 1,330,000 cases, some 630,000 cases of white meat and 700,000 cases of light meat, had been exported. Although 273,000 cases of the United States import quota at the lower rate of duty are left, the remainder Japan plans to export this year is 670,000 cases. This means there will be more canned tuna shipped to the United States in excess of the quota and subject to the higher duty than there was last year.

The Japanese industry points out that their canned tuna market situation is the worst since 1955 and to cope with the situation it is necessary to suspend sales and lower the price. The packers claim that prices have been reduced as much as possible and, as a matter of fact, there is hardly any profit at $9.15 a case on white meat. The exporters say that they are resigned to a loss and request that the packers cooperate with them, adding that the packers should see what can be done to promote more sales. At any rate, it is generally thought difficult to sell the agreed export quantity this year.

Japan (Contd.):

At an August 27 meeting of the tuna packers association it was agreed that:

(1) Packing of canned tuna will be stopped immediately and the quantity packed but not consigned will be reported until mid-September so that its consignment will be accepted. As a result, this year's receipts for consignment or sale will amount to some 1,740,000 cases, including the nonmembers' products, and some 540,000 cases of the production quota will not be produced.

(2) Next year's allocation of pack for canners will be based on this year's pack allocation plus 7 percent of the quantity used out of the free base quota.

(3) Agreed to postpone shipments for the sixth sale until September 15.

The packers want to sell the remainder of the United States import quota at the lower duty rate in two sales, one each in September and October.

Suspension of receipts from packers by the sales company is an unprecedented emergency measure. But with present market conditions and with stocks in the hands of the sales company in mid-August at 700,000 cases, the action was considered unavoidable.

In the first six allotments sold through mid-August, 1,580,000 cases of canned tuna were sold for export to the United States. Of that amount, as of August 10, 300,000 cases remained unshipped and 500,000 cases were estimated to be unsold and in stock in the United States. Taking these 800,000 cases into consideration, the actual quantity sold and delivered to buyers totaled only 800,000 cases.

Japan had planned to fill the 2,530,000 cases of the United States canned tuna in brine import quota at the lower duty with 2,200,000 cases of Japanese pack, but as of August 22 some observers thought that 1,800,000 cases of Japanese pack would be the maximum that could be exported to the United States.

The packers also have accepted the indefinite postponement of the sale no. 7 scheduled for August. The packers' association has also tentatively agreed that acceptance by the association of consignments from members scheduled in the third part of the market year--January-March 1961, amounting to 440,000 cases--should be suspended. (The Suisan Tsushin, August 22, 23, 25, 27; Fisheries Economic News, August 30, 1960.)

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FROZEN ALBACORE TUNA CHECK PRICE DROPS:

Following the drop in the ex-vessel price of albacore tuna in California, the Japanese in mid-August 1960 announced a lower check price of US$270 a short ton for frozen albacore tuna shipped from Japanese ports.

The check price for yellowfin tuna in mid-August was still $230 a short ton for direct shipments from Japan. (The Suisan Tsushin, August 23, 1960.)

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FROZEN YELLOWFIN TUNA PRICE FIXED FOR DIRECT EXPORTS:

At the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Manufacturers Association director's meeting on September 6, 1960, it was agreed that the conference price of direct exports from Japan of frozen yellowfin tuna after September 1960 should be set at $240 a short ton f.o.b. as a base. But a suggestion that the price among shippers of Atlantic yellowfin to Italy be set at $230 c. & f. was not approved.

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SEEK CONTROL OF FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO ITALY:

The Japan Federation of Skipjack Tuna Fisheries Co-ops and the Japanese Fisheries Agency have been studying the tuna market situation in Italy. Since the Fisheries Agency does not contemplate increasing the control of direct landings to Italy, the Federation has proposed certain controls for its member vessels operating in the Atlantic.

Due to modified control of exports to Italy in May, fishing in the Atlantic expanded. Due to increased landings, however, the landed price of frozen tuna at Italian ports has dropped as low as $100 a ton. Exporters in Japan are insisting on stricter controls on direct landings or transshipments of frozen tuna to Italy. (Fisheries Economic News, August 29, 1960.)

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PROPOSAL FOR SALES COMPANY TO HANDLE FROZEN ATLANTIC TUNA EXPORTS:

At a directors' meeting of the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Manufacurers Association on September 6, 1960, the sale of Japanese Atlantic-caught tuna to Europe and the United States via intermediate ports was discussed. One of the directors pointed out the need of selling all Atlantic tuna through the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Sales Co., Ltd., the same as tuna landed at Japanese ports and exported to the United States. A unanimous resolution was passed to the effect that sales of Atlantic tuna should be handled through the sales company in Japan, including a system of purchase and of consignment, and for as long as the directors deem necessary. This proposal was to be considered at a special general meeting on September 19, in order for it to become effective. It is hoped that if Atlantic-caught tuna is systematically allocated for United States, Italian, and Japanese ports through the sales company instead of the haphazard system now practiced that a certain amount of market stability would be achieved.

Japan (Contd.):

The proposal provides for shipping Japanese frozen Atlantic-caught tuna to Japan before it is exported to Europe and the United States. Atlantic tuna sales were confronted with a crisis when prices in the Italian market declined.

The Japanese Atlantic Tuna Liaison Committee, at a meeting, discussed methods of coping with the problem and discussed shipping the excess supply of Atlantic-caught tuna to Japan as well as the tuna not suitable for export. Any loss arising from this procedure would be proportionately shared by all the operating vessels in the Atlantic based on their usual production.

Assuming that about 5,000 metric tons are to be returned to Japan and calculating ex-vessel prices in Japan, operational expenses of the vessels and transportation charges, each operating vessel would be required to assume a charge of $3.61 a ton.

As outlined, the plan of the Atlantic Tuna Liaison Committee of the Export Frozen Tuna Manufacturers Association includes:

(1) Charter of a fleet of reefers jointly by fishing vessel-operating firms in order to bring to Japan such unsuitable species for export as bluefin as well as large yellowfin.

(2) Suspend departure of any new boat to the Atlantic Ocean for a specified time in order to prevent an increase of supplies.

(3) Build cold-storage warehouses in Atlantic ports which may be used freely by the Japanese, and establish an integrated joint selling, transportation, and accounting plan of the catch of Japanese fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic.

In the meantime, the authorities are informally requesting the industry to formulate a list of conference prices for Atlantic tuna at the same level as the prices for frozen yellowfin shipped to the United States from Japanese ports. (Various Japanese newspapers, August 29, September 7 and 8, 1960.)

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RESEARCH VESSEL TO EXPLORE FOR TUNA OFF WEST AFRICA:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency research vessel Shoyo Maru (603 tons) left on September 3, 1960, on a 6-months cruise off the west coast (10° N. lat.-10° S. lat.) of Africa in the Atlantic to locate good tuna fishing grounds and make various scientific studies including the evidence of "green meat tuna." The area is considered a potentially good one for Japanese fishermen.

Japan's tuna fishing vessels in the Atlantic, mostly fishing in waters off Latin America, number about 60. They produce annually about 50,000 metric tons of fishery products valued at about US$10 million in foreign currency.

While the Western Atlantic has been studied to some extent, very little is known of the fishery resources off the west African coast.

The Japanese research vessel carries a team of 47 fishery experts aboard. Experimental long-line fishing will be carried out in two areas: (1) 10° S. latitude-10° N. latitude and (2) 5° E. longitude-west of 20° W. longitude. The vessel will return to Tokyo in February 1961 after visiting various European fishery bases, including Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Venice, Italy, and a port in Yugoslavia. Also the vessel plans to study the tuna market situation in southern Europe.

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TUNA FISHING IN THE PACIFIC:

Kanagawa Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station in August 1960 released the following forecasts on Pacific tuna fishing for September 1960 (tonnage indicates catch per 1,800 hooks):

West Pacific, the first fishing ground (north of 20° N. latitude, west of 180°): Big-eyed fishing will continue to be good in waters 30° N. latitude, 150°-180° E. longitude and around the Bonin Islands, yellowfin fishing is also good at rate of 0.5 ton. Also, from Okinodaitojima to 35°-43° N. latitude, 145°-170° E. longitude, catch of striped marlin which has been low for the past few years, is expected to continue at 0.3 ton. Broadbill swordfish will appear around 40° N. latitude, 150°-180° E. longitude and have a good fishing period at 0.6 ton. And schools east of the Izu Seven Islands will yield good catches at 0.4 ton.

West Pacific, the second fishing ground (5°-20° N. latitude, west of 170° E. longitude): In the sea area between the Palau Islands and Truk Island, yellowfin catch will noticeably decrease, compared with August, at 0.5 ton. A good fishing period for big-eyed tuna, an increase over August, at one ton.

West Pacific, third fishing ground (5° N. latitude-10° S. latitude, west of 170° E. longitude): Like August, yellowfin catch will be generally low. In the belt, 5° N. latitude-10° S. latitude, it is on the increase, heading for the good fishing period in the fall at 1.5 tons. In both east and west sea areas of the Solomon Islands, catch will be somewhat lower, at 1.3 tons, than north of 5° S. latitude.

West Pacific, fourth fishing ground (10°-30° S. latitude, west of 170° E. longitude): Being in a poor fishing period, yellowfin catch is low but along the Australian coast it is comparatively high, especially off Brisbane at 2.3 tons. Albacore catches, which were good in August, will be lighter

Japan (Contd.):

and the fishing area smaller. Rates of catch will be 0.9 ton along 24° S. latitude and 1.1 tons along 27° S. latitude.

Central Pacific, first fishing grounds (north of 20° N. latitude, 180°-150° W. longitude): Big-eyed tuna fishing will be steadily improving with good fishing 28°-32° N. latitude. Furthermore, this year happens to be a bumper year and catch rate will be 1.5 tons. Striped marlin season will be good at 0.2 ton.

Central Pacific, second fishing ground (5°-20° N. latitude, 170° E. longitude-150° W. longitude): Both yellowfin and big-eyed tuna will be poor in the sea area, 5°-13° N. latitude at 0.3 ton for yellowfin and one ton for big-eyed tuna. A good fishing period for black marlin is expected in the west of Palmyra Island at 0.4 ton and 0.5 ton on the east side.

Central Pacific, third fishing ground (5° N. latitude-10° S. latitude, 170° E. longitude-150° W. longitude): Although yellowfin fishing was good in August in the entire area, it is beginning to be on the decrease in September around the Phoenix Islands, east and south of the Gilbert Islands. It will be in a poor season south of the Gilbert Islands and around the Phoenix Islands at 1.1 tons for the former and 1.5 tons around the latter; at 1.9 tons north of the equator, north of the Phoenix Islands; 2.5 tons east of Christmas Island and 2.4 tons south. In the western part, 0.6 ton for big-eyed tuna and in the eastern part 0.5 ton. Black marlin catch rate will be 0.2 ton incidental to catching of other fish.

Central Pacific, fourth fishing ground (10°-30° S. latitude, 170° E. longitude-150° W. longitude): Continued good fishing for albacore will prevail between 22°-30° S. latitude at 1.5 tons. South of the Ellis Islands, it is expected to be 0.6 ton.

Central Pacific, fifth fishing ground (south of 30° S. latitude, 170° E. longitude-150° W. longitude): Tuna fishing off Australia north of New Zealand will be somewhat poorer than August at 4.2 tons. In waters 300 miles west of New Zealand and 180 miles northwest of the north cape of New Zealand, a catch rate of some five tons may be expected.

East Pacific, the first fishing ground (north of 20° N. latitude, east of 150° W. longitude): In the area 28°-32° N. latitude, 140°-150° E. longitude, big-eyed tuna fishing will begin to improve, approaching its winter good fishing season at 1.5 tons. Striped marlin will be in its good fishing period at 0.2 ton.

East Pacific, the second and third fishing grounds (20° N. latitude-10° S. latitude, east of 150° W. longitude): Of the area around 120°-150° E. longitude, the belt between 3°-10° N. latitude will yield poor yellowfin fishing at 0.9 ton. Big-eyed tuna will have its good season but conditions are somewhat different in the north and the south of 5° N. latitude at 5.1 tons for the north and 4.4 tons for waters between 3°-5° N. latitude or maybe less. In the area south of the equator, yellowfin fishing in two areas, the equator-2° S. latitude and 5°-10° S. latitude, will have either a good fishing period or will steadily improve at 3.6 tons for the equator-2° S. latitude and 1.8 tons for the area between 5° and 7° S. latitude. Also, 2.7 tons will be the catch rate for 7°-10° S. latitude and in the area, the equator-10° S. latitude, they are expected to be caught with big-eyed tuna whose catch rate is thought to be 3-4 tons.

East Pacific, fourth fishing ground (10°-30° S. latitude, east of 150° W. longitude): Albacore catch around 22° S. latitude will be low at 0.3-0.9 ton but like the fourth fishing ground in the Central Pacific, catch is expected to be higher in the south.

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TWO TUNA MOTHERSHIPS RETURN FROM FIJI ISLANDS AREA:

The Nojima Maru (8,503 tons), one of the tuna-fishing motherships operating in the Fiji Islands area, returned to its Japanese base on September 8.

This mothership and its fleet of vessels started fishing late in May and attained its catch quota of 5,466 metric tons 15 days earlier than expected due to unexpectedly good catches of yellowfin tuna. She returned to Japan with about 3,500 tons of the total catch, the balance having been shipped to Japan via carrier vessel. Included in the catch by the Nojima Maru's fleet were 1,400 tons of albacore and 1,285 tons of yellowfin tuna. The yellowfin tuna averaged close to 49 pounds per fish as compared with an average of 38 pounds per fish last year. One-third of the entire catch is to be exported.

A second tuna-fishing mothership, the No. 3 Tenyo Maru, arrived back in Tokyo on September 15 from a trip to the same Pacific area. Her fleet's catch amounted to 6,426 tons, including 2,395 tons of albacore and 2,364 tons of yellowfin tuna. The No. 3 Tenyo Maru was replaced on the Fiji Islands fishing grounds with the Koyo Maru on August 3.

Unusually good fishing was reported around mid-August 1960 by these Japanese mothership-type tuna long-line fleets fishing off the Fiji Islands in the South Pacific this season.

The Koyo Maru expected to operate until mid-November 1960, and produce 2,200 metric tons of frozen whole tuna and 2,400 tons of fillets, of which 1,700 tons was to be exported to the United States. (Fisheries Economic News, August 20; other Japanese newspapers of September 13-15, 1960.)

* * * * *

SEPTEMBER FORECAST ISSUED FOR TUNA FISHING IN INDIAN OCEAN:

The Kanagawa Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station early in August released forecasts on Indian Ocean tuna fishing in September 1960 as follows (tonnage indicates catch per 1,800 hooks):

Eastern Indian Ocean (east of 100° E. longitude): Yellowfin fishing in the Banda and Flores Seas will be poor with 0.3 ton. In adjacent waters of the Small Sunda Islands and around northwest shores of Australia, fishing will remain at 1.2 tons in the former and 1.5 tons in the latter. Big-eyed tuna fishing is expected to be good in the north of 23°

Japan (Contd.):

S. latitude at 2 tons. Good albacore fishing period is expected west of 110° E. longitude between 20°-30° S. latitude and 10°-13° S. latitude with increased catches of 1.3 tons over August. Indian Ocean tuna will appear from Timor Island to 20° S. latitude, 105° E. longitude and catch will increase suddenly to 2.2-3 tons.

North Indian Ocean (north of 5° N. latitude): Poor fishing for yellowfin and big-eyed tuna in the Bay of Bengal with 0.7 ton for yellowfin and 0.5 tons for big-eyed tuna. Also, poor yellowfin season is expected in the Arabian Sea with 0.7 tons, but big-eyed tuna fishing will be good with 3.6 tons perhaps.

Central Indian Ocean (5° N. latitude-10° S. latitude, west of 100° E. longitude): Yellowfin fishing will be generally poor with 1.6 tons in the eastern region and 2.7 tons in the western part. Big-eyed tuna are expected to be caught in the entire sea area mixed with other species at rate of 1.5 tons.

South Indian Ocean (south of 10° S. latitude, west of 100° E. longitude): Albacore season will be good in the sea area between 22°-30° S. latitude in the east of 52° E. longitude with 1.5 tons in the eastern area and 2.4 tons in the western part. Also, yellowfin will be mixed with other species in that area at rate of 0.8 ton.

* * * * *

TUNA FISHING IN INDIAN OCEAN:

Tokai University's Fisheries Research Institute reported as of mid-August 1960 on fishing conditions in the Indian Ocean as follows:

Generally speaking, fishing in the middle and western Indian Ocean was somewhat inactive and there were only 26 vessels operating. Yellowfin fishing in Sumatra waters was showing a tendency to decline. Comparatively good fishing, however, was reported around 4°-5° S. latitude, 95°-98° E. longitude. Yellowfin and big-eyed tuna fishing was being started on the south side of the Sunda Islands. Albacore fishing continued good east of Madagascar, averaging 3.8 metric tons a day.

Principal fishing grounds for yellowfin, big-eyed, and albacore around Sumatra were shifting east southeastward. Fishing was good around 95°-98° E. longitude, 4°-5° S. latitude. The fishing ground around Madagascar at 50°-54° E. longitude, 26°-28° S. latitude shifted westward, and although catch decreased somewhat, fishing was rather stabilized. About 12 vessels were still operating in the area. The size of the albacore was about 40-51 pounds each, smaller than those caught farther south. (Fisheries Economic News, August 26, 1960.)

* * * * *

CANNED SALMON SALES AND MARKET PROSPECTS THIS YEAR:

The Japanese Canned Salmon Joint Sales Company towards the latter part of August prepared to sell this year's pack of canned salmon for export. The amount available for export is expected to be about 40 percent less than last year. A 5 to 8 percent increase in price is expected to follow and the sales company expected a meeting of its directors to set the new prices for this season's pack.

The sales company would like to raise the price for export by 10 percent (the same as for domestic sales). But reports state that in Britain, canned salmon stocks are in excess of demand and export sales to that country are not expected to be handled as readily as domestic sales in Japan.

Pack receipts for sale by the sales company for 1960 are estimated to be some 1,300,000 cases (half-pound cans, 96 cans to a case)--a decrease of about 1,000,000 cases from last year's receipts.

Japanese Canned Salmon Joint Sales Company Sales, Fiscal Year April 1959-March 1960

Product	Carried Over from Previous Fiscal Year	Consigned to Sales Company During Year	Contracted	Remainder
	(Cases of 48 Half-Pound Cans)			
Red	4,350	584,900	589,250	0
Silver	3,000	115,590	118,590	0
Pink	108,550	1,388,000	1,420,850	75,700
Chum	18,450	156,450	174,900	0
Tidbits	2,400	69,950	66,550	5,800
Total	136,750	2,314,890	2,370,140	81,500

The sales company has compiled data on its sales in the fiscal year April 1959-March 1960 (see table). Of the 75,700 cases of pinks not contracted for as of March 31, 1,000 cases are fancy (96 cans of No. 2's); 38,000 cases are standard grade (96 cans of No. 2), 600 cases of 48 cans of No. 4's; 38,500 cases of 96 cans of No. 3 standard;

Japan (Contd.):

and 17,00 cases (96 cans of No. 3) in tomato sauce. (The Hokkai Suisan, May 23, 1960; Fisheries Economic News, August 23, 1960.)

Note: Can sizes are somewhat different from United States usage--No. 2 cans are half-pound cans and No. 4 cans are 1-lb. cans.

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CANNED SALMON EXPORT PRICES:

The Japanese Canned Salmon Sales Company announced early in September, this year's export prices for a case of 96 No. 2 cans of canned salmon--$1.30 a case higher

Japanese Canned Salmon Export Prices (f.o.b.), 1960

Type	Cans/ Case	For United States, Canada, Europe	
		New Price	Old Price
		.....(US$/Case).....	
Red, #2 can	96	42.10	40.80
Red, #3 can	96	28.15	27.05
Silver, #2 can	96	32.70	31.40
Silver, #3 can	96	21.10	20.70
Pink, #2 can	96	20.80	19.80
Pink, #2 can	48	10.50	10.00
Pink, #3 can	96	12.50	10.00
Pink, #4 can	48	18.00	17.00
Chum, #2 can	96	18.30	17.30
Chum, #3 can	96	11.50	11.00
Chum, #4 can	48	16.50	16.00

Note: Can numbers are not the same as used in United States. No information of equivalent U. S. number of net contents for each can size.

for red and silver salmon and $1.00 higher on pink and chum salmon. (Suisan Tsushin, September 13, 1960.)

* * * * *

SALMON MOTHERSHIP FLEETS TO FISH BOTTOMFISH IN BERING SEA:

Japanese companies are planning to send six of the salmon mothership fleets to the Bering Sea and North Pacific to fish for flatfish and bottomfish now that the salmon fishing season is ended.

To the Bering Sea: Ekjin Maru mothership with 12 trawlers for a production target of 4,720 metric tons; Miyajima Maru with 6 trawlers, target 5,600 tons; Kyokuzan Maru with 8 trawlers, production target 4,800 tons.

Sea areas west of Kamchatka Peninsula: Kashima Maru mothership with 10 catchers, target 6,500 tons; Chiyoo Maru, target 5,900 tons; Ohtus Maru, production goal of 5,000 tons.

The total production of the 6 fleets will amount to 32,520 tons. Adding frozen products produced by four other trawling factoryships operating in the North Pacific, total production is expected to exceed 40,000 tons this year. (Suisan Tsushin, August 23, 1960.)

Japanese trawler Kinyo Maru with deckload of flatfish caught in July 1960 in North Pacific.

* * * * *

AQUICULTURAL PRODUCTION UP FOR 1959/60 FISCAL YEAR:

On July 25, 1960, the Japanese Statistics and Survey Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry published data on cultured pearl, laver, oyster, and other aquiculture production for the Japanese fiscal year April 1959-March 1960. There was a production of 54 metric tons of pearls, 24,000 tons of oysters (meats), and 2,290 million sheets of dried laver or seaweed--increases of 11 percent, 22 percent, and 9 percent, respectively, over the preceding fiscal year. These figures, which are the highest in history, show how aquiculture is taking the spotlight in the Japanese coastal fisheries.

Cultured Pearls: There were 5,548 producers of cultured pearls, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year. The number of enterprises raising oysters for pearl culture increased, but there was a declining trend in the number engaged both in raising the host oysters and culturing pearls. There was a decrease in the number of small operators with from one to 14 rafts, but increases among medium-size enterprises with 15 or more rafts, and large operators with 100 or more rafts. This tendency appeared strong in Mie, Kochi, and Nagasaki prefectures. The total quantity of pearls landed was 53.6 metric tons. Production of small pearls de-

Japan (Contd.):

clined while that of medium and large pearls rose (46 percent of the production was small pearls, 41 percent medium, and 13 percent large).

Oysters: There were 8,009 producers of oysters, a drop of 469 from the preceding year. This drop was due to producers in Iwate and Miyagi prefectures switching to laver growing. Production of shucked meats was 24,000 metric tons, an increase of 4,000 tons. Production has been rising smoothly for the past 5 years. There were increases in all of the principal producing prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, Saga, and Hiroshima, with a particularly large increase in Hiroshima.

Laver: There were 63,700 producers of laver, an increase of about 2,000 over the preceding year. Production was 2,290 million sheets of the dried seaweed, an increase of about 10 percent. Production dropped about 30 percent in the Northeast and in Tokyo Bay, and increased at about the same rate in Ise and Mikawa Bays. The Ariake Sea had an increase of 114 percent. Production increases by types were 4.7 percent for purple laver, 11 percent for mixed, and 35 percent for green laver.

Prices: Compared with the preceding fiscal year, pearl prices were up over-all by 19 percent. Purple laver prices were up 12 percent and green laver prices were up by 35 percent, but the prices of mixed laver were down by 15 percent. (The Suisan Keizai, July 26, 1960.)

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ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE FISHERIES, 1959:

The Economic Base in 1959: In 1959, the Japanese economy recovered from the stagnation of the preceding year and showed a growth rate for which there are few precedents in the world, producing the so-called "Sun Goddess Boom." The step-up in productive activity brought an increase in investments and in employment; an improvement in the conditions of employment; an increase in the earnings of workers. Earnings rose to a high level both in the cities and in the farming communities. There was also an increase in consumer expenditures. In fishery activities, too, investment flourished, and the expansion of production reached a new high. Processing activities to meet the new demand for fishery products because of changes in the nation's food habits were further expanded by the large fishing companies, and production and consumption of fishery products were generally active.

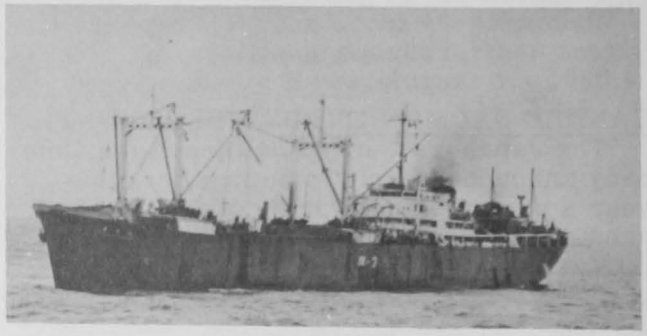

Fig. 1 - Japanese fish-meal factoryship Renshin Maru operating in Bering Sea, July 1960. Uses bottomfish caught by its fleet of 27 trawlers.

Fishery Production: No basic solution was found to conditions on international fishing grounds, but basic fishery production in 1959 was 5.88 million metric tons, the highest in history and 7 percent above the previous year. This was due to increases in the catches of such important species of the offshore and high-seas fisheries as mackerel scad, mackerel, squid, saury, and tunas.

Investment Trends: The increase in production was assisted by fishing conditions and other favorable natural factors, but there was much help from the rapid modernization in recent years of the means of production and unceasing technical improvement. Investment in such sectors continued active during the year. In particular, in the case of fishing vessels over 15 meters (49 feet) in length, replacement with steel vessels, building of larger vessels, and installation of better equipment brought a further improvement in general quality. In smaller boats also, there was an advance in investment connected with installation of motor power, conversion to Diesel engines, etc., and the same was true for technical developments in the field of aquiculture. The large fishing companies continued to diversify their investments by strengthening their activities ashore.

Fisheries Financing: With the general improvement in economic conditions, there was a gradual relaxation of the tight money situation which prevailed the preceding year, and on the whole there was an increase in loans by financing agencies in response to

Japan (Contd.):

the increased demand for capital. In the fishing industry, new loans for facilities were 14 percent above the preceding year. The amount of increase of loans of short-term operating capital showed a tendency to decline as compared with the preceding year, but it can probably be said that there were no signs of a shortage of money. There was a particularly outstanding increase in the securing of capital by the big fishing companies through the issuance of industrial bonds.

Exports of Fishery Products: Supported by world economic recovery, Japan's international trade in 1959 showed a marked expansion. The rate of increase of Japan's export trade in fishery products, which had been 33 percent in 1958, dropped sharply to only 5.4 percent. This was due to a decline in canned products, which had shown a marked increase in 1958. Products of fishing countries other than Japan moved strongly into the world market in 1959.

Economic Trends: In 1959 fisheries production increased, and prices, reflecting de-

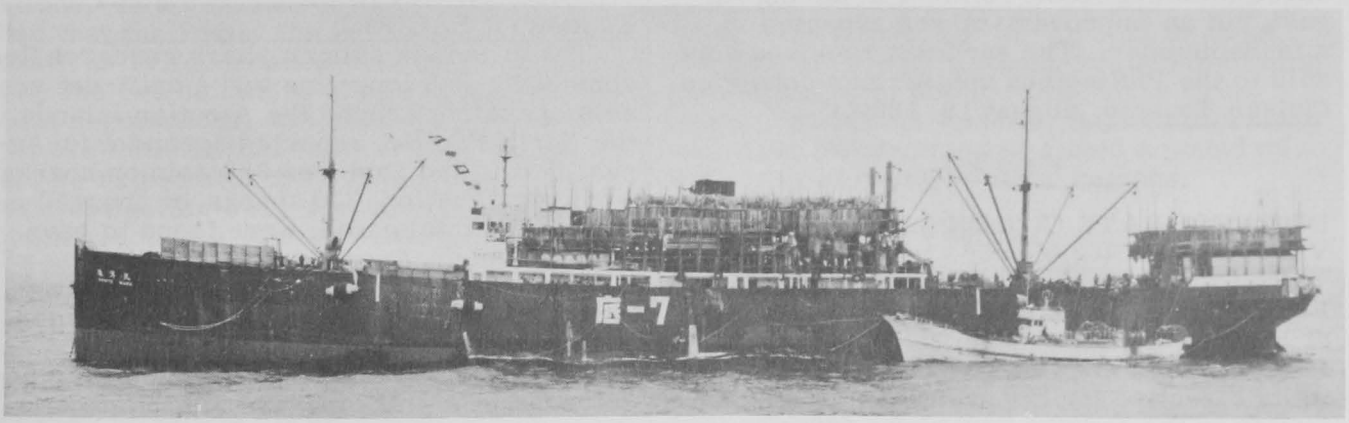

Fig. 2 - Japanese crab factory vessel Shinyo Maru operating in the North Pacific. Processes mostly frozen crab and fish.

Domestic Demand for Fishery Products: Prosperity and the bumper rice crop were reflected in an increase in earnings, which brought improvements in the living standard of the people. Along with this came advances in the modernization and rationalization of the people's food habits. Demand for fishery products tended to move in the direction of fresh fish, processed fish of good quality, high-class items, and products easy to prepare for the table. But from the point of view of family income and expenditures, there was a tendency toward a stagnation of growth in both the amount of expenditure for fishery products and in the quantity of such products consumed (or purchased).

Movements of Fish Prices: Although production in 1958 was up by 2 percent over the preceding year, the over-all average price in the producing areas fell by 9 percent. In 1959, although production rose by 7 percent, the decline in prices was only 2 percent, so it can be said that they held fairly steady. Wholesale prices (Tokyo) rose on the average by 3 percent, and prices to the consumer in cities and rural communities were above those of 1958.

mand, were fairly firm. Materials used by the fishing industry showed almost no increases in price, except for some rise in the price of fuel oil, and the supply of those materials was smooth, so that in general the conditions of operation in the fishing industry were favorable. However, this conclusion cannot be equally applied to an industry which includes various segments. In the coastal fisheries, some segments of aquiculture showed a tendency toward stability in 1959, and fishermen using small vessels increased their over-all income, if income from activities other than fishing is added. The income of medium and small fishery enterprises operating offshore and in distant waters tended to increase with the increase in production, but from the increased rate of seasonal participation in diversified fishing activity, it can probably be said that this segment experienced an intensification of competition in production. The large fishing companies strengthened their operating bases through diversification and had good earning prospects. (Japanese Fisheries Agency Weekly Report, vol. 11, no. 22, July 13, 1960.)

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Japan (Contd.):

OFFERS OF CANNED SARDINES SUSPENDED DUE TO SHORT PACK:

The Japanese Canned Fish and Shellfish Sales Company notified the exporters towards the latter part of August 1960 that it suspended sales of canned sardines because stocks were exhausted. The pack of canned sardines had been light--only 372,000 cases had been received from the packers and stocks on hand had been reduced to almost zero. No hope was held out for improved sardine fishing in the Sanin area during August, but an improvement was expected in mid-September. The sardines received were sold to the Philippines and African countries. (Suisan Tsushin, August 19, 1960.)

* * * * *

INTEREST RATE CUT ON FISHING VESSEL FINANCING:

The Agriculture and Fisheries Public Fund has been asking the Japanese Ministry of Finance for approval of the decrease in interest rates for small vessels as envisaged in its directive for the promotion of modernization in the coastal fisheries. The approval of the Banking Bureau had been secured as of July 1960, and the Accounting Bureau was expected to give its approval.

Involved are loans for 1,898 vessels (totaling 6,760 tons gross) from a budget of 613 million yen (US$1.7 million) on terms of 6.5 percent interest, with a maximum of 10 years for repayment and 2 years for deferral, with financing of up to 80 percent of the cost of the vessel.

The financing plans are for 1,760 boats of less than 5 tons gross at 100,000 yen (about $278) per ton for a total of 431 million yen ($1.2 million); 83 vessels of 5 to 10 gross tons at 150,000 yen ($477) per ton for a total of 79 million yen (219,000); and 55 vessels of over 10 gross tons at 180,000 yen ($500) per ton for a total of 130 million yen ($361,000). In the case of boats under 5 gross tons, emphasis will be on constructing replacements for over-age vessels and improving vessel efficiency. (The Suisan Keizai, July 26, 1960.)

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LAUNCH LARGE STERN-TYPE TRAWLER:

The Amagi Maru (2,250 tons), stern-type trawler of a large Japanese fishing company was turned over to its owner at a shipyard in Hiroshima. The vessel is 78.1 meters (256.2 feet) long, 13.5 meters (44.3 feet) wide, equipped with a Diesel engine developing 2,400 hp. and has a capacity for 214.5 metric tons of frozen fish, in addition to many improved facilities. The vessel, Japan's largest trawler of this type, was expected to sail in early October for fishing grounds around Australia and New Zealand. (Japanese Newspapers, September 12, 1960.)

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SALMON SHARK RESEARCH FLEET IN NORTH PACIFIC:

The Japanese salmon shark research fleet consisting of 2 long-line and 4 drift-net vessels operating around the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific, reported around mid-August that it had captured 833 salmon sharks. Upon examination, 236 sharks, or about 30 percent of the total catch, were found to have eaten salmon. According to a technician of the Hokkaido Fisheries Research Institute, some of the shark had eaten 7 or 8 salmon.

The purpose of the investigation is to acquire data for the Japanese side in negotiations with the Soviet Union for next year's fishery talks. (Fisheries Economic News, August 25, 1960.)

* * * * *

FROZEN SHRIMP IMPORTED FROM COMMUNIST CHINA:

A large Japanese fishing company has imported 15 metric tons of frozen taisho shrimp (Penaeus orientalis) from Communist China, and expected to put them on sale at the Tokyo fish market in August 1960. This is the first import of Communist China shrimp this year. On August 8, it was expected that 300 boxes (each containing 25 pounds) would be received at Tokyo from Shimonoseki, and further shipments were expected to follow. The price had not been set, but the importing company's Shimonoseki office was thinking of selling at 700-750 yen per kilogram (88.2 to 94.5 U. S. cents a lb.). It was also reported that dealers in the Tokyo market will be handling frozen shrimp imported from Communist China by two other large Japanese fishing companies. (The Suisan Keizai, July 26, 1960.)

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SOVIET FISHERIES MISSION INSPECTS FISHERIES FACILITIES:

An eight-member Soviet fishery mission arrived in Japan on September 6, 1960, aboard

Japan (Contd.):

the Soviet ship Yakutia. The mission is visiting Japan in accordance with the terms of the Japan-U.S.S.R. Fisheries Agreement and was scheduled to inspect Japanese fishery facilities in Hokkaido for a period of about one month.

On his arrival, the head of the mission stated to the Japanese press that there was need for both Japan and Russia to take strong measures for controlling salmon fishing operations. In a separate press interview, he added that the Soviet Union had reduced their operations in accordance with the limitations set by the two countries as the result of their annual negotiations. He held out hope to the Japanese that the maximum fishing catch could be raised at a later date if research and investigation work should prove that salmon resources are increasing. He said, however, that in the meantime measures for the conservation of resources and the maintenance of good spawning conditions would have to be strictly observed if salmon fishing over the long run is to be assured. (U. S. Embassy in Tokyo, September 9, 1960.)

Libya

TUNA FISHERY TRENDS, SECOND QUARTER 1960:

In Tripolitania the tuna-fishing season this year began under very inauspicious circumstances. By mid-April only six companies were able to resume operations. "Technical difficulties" (e.g., labor shortages or financial difficulties) prevented five other companies from operating this season. During the late April-to-early-June period, the companies operated off the western Tripolitania coast. Local sources described the tuna catch as satisfactory. After mid-June the fishing was concentrated off the eastern shores of the Province where the catch was better than average as of the end of July. (United States Embassy, Tripoli, July 30, 1960.)

Mexico

EXPORT DUTIES INCREASED ON SHRIMP AND CRABS:

Effective August 21, 1960 (Diario Oficial, August 20, 1960) by changes in official prices, upon which ad valorem duties are based, Mexico increased export duties on shrimp and "walking" crabs and reduced export duties on live turtles. On fresh or iced shrimp duty increases amount to about 1.89 U. S. cents a pound for shrimp originating in the Gulf of Mexico and about 1.73 cents a pound for shrimp from the Pacific. Duty increases on frozen shrimp amount to about one-third of a cent a pound on shrimp coming from the Gulf of Mexico and Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, and Santa Rosalia, Baja California, and about three-tenths of a cent a pound on shrimp originating in other regions.

The new export duty rates on fresh or iced shrimp are about 13.439 U. S. cents a pound for shrimp from the Gulf of Mexico and 13.069 cents a pound for those from the Pacific. On frozen shrimp the new duty rates are 2.510 U. S. cents a pound for frozen shrimp from the Gulf of Mexico and Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, and Santa Rosalia, Baja California, and 2.443 cents a pound for frozen shrimp originating elsewhere. Official prices were increased from 1,223 and 1,250 pesos per 100 net kilos to 1,410 and 1,450 pesos, respectively. The higher prices pertain to shrimp originating in the Gulf of Mexico. Duty rates, per 100 net kilos, are 0.30 pesos specific plus 25 percent ad valorem for fresh or iced shrimp and 2.50 pesos specific plus 4.5 percent ad valorem for frozen shrimp. The ad valorem duty is based on the official price. In addition to the export duties there is a 2-percent municipal tax placed on the amount of the export tax.

Most of Mexico's exports are frozen shrimp. According to official statistics, Mexico in 1959 exported only 16,400 pounds of fresh or iced shrimp whereas 65.5 million pounds of frozen shrimp were exported during the same year.

The official price for fresh, iced, or frozen Moro crabs (Menippe mercenaria) and other "walking" crabs was increased from 4.00 pesos to 6.80 pesos a gross kilo. This involves a duty increase from about 1.48 U. S. cents (old rate) to about 2.52 U. S. cents per gross pound. There was no change in duty on swimming crabs. According to official

Mexico (Contd.):

statistics, there were no exports of either Moro or other "walking" crabs during 1959.

The official price on live marine turtles, other than tortoise-shell turtles, was reduced from 2.80 to 2.00 pesos a gross kilo. Export duties, as a consequence, dropped from about 1.04 to about 0.74 U. S. cents a gross pound. Mexican exports of live turtles in 1959 were 167,600 pounds.

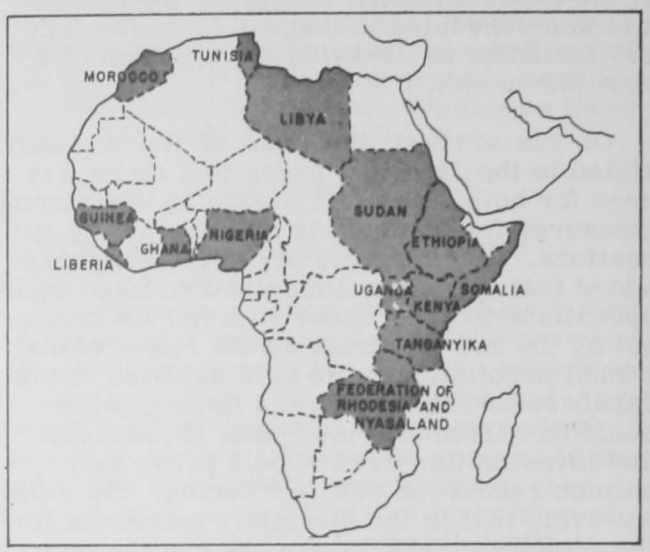
It is not expected that the duty changes reported here will have any appreciable effect on Mexican exports of the items mentioned. (United States Embassy, Mexico City, August 23, 1960.)

Morocco

FISH MEAL AND OIL INDUSTRY:

In 1959 Morocco produced 17,714 metric tons of fish meal, 4,694 tons of fish oil, and 115 tons of other fishery byproducts. These products are manufactured primarily at Agadir and Safi. There seems to be no production of fish meal as fertilizer.

In each port of Morocco, the official CARPI Agency (Comptoir d'Agreage et de Repartition du Poisson Industriel)



takes care of the distribution of landed fish, taking into account the quality and the needs of local consumption and industry. Thus, the price of fish destined for byproducts is fixed. At present, manufacturers consider that the prices

Moroccan Fish Meal and Fish Body Oil Exports, 1958-59

Product and Country of Destination	1959			1958		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Moroccan Francs	US$	Metric Tons	1,000 Moroccan Francs	US$
Fish Meal:						
France	8,113	473,679	936,084	12,362	795,537	1,572,140
West Germany	2,942	172,562	341,017	1,913	93,120	184,024
Spain	1,048	56,363	111,385	288	14,172	28,007
Hungary	100	6,206	12,264	-	-	-
Poland	298	17,237	34,064	200	10,263	20,282
Netherlands	272	15,539	30,708	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	1,011	58,623	115,851	667	40,451	79,939
East Germany	300	18,876	37,303	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	397	24,302	48,026
Brit. Terr. Asia	99	6,455	12,756	-	-	-
United States	200	12,110	23,932	796	47,012	92,905
West Africa	-	30	59	-	-	-
Madagascar	130	9,646	19,062	25	1,641	3,243
Switzerland	2	287	567	-	34	67
Total Meal	14,515	847,613	1,675,052	16,648	1,026,532	2,028,633
Fish Body Oil:						
France	3,085	197,518	390,335	1/	1/	1/
West Germany	463	23,941	47,312	1/	1/	1/
Netherlands	283	15,260	30,157	1/	1/	1/
Norway	100	6,807	13,452	1/	1/	1/
Total Oil	3,931	243,526	481,256	1/	1/	1/

1/Not available.
Note: Values converted at rate of one Moroccan franc equals US$0.0019762 (506 Moroccan francs equal US$1.00).

Morocco (Contd.):

paid for raw material are too high, as they do not permit any fair competition on foreign markets.

At Safi, the price of fish (chiefly sardines) destined for byproducts was fixed at 8 francs a kilo (US$14.60 a short ton), which including taxes, disembarkment, and transportation costs, amounts to 9.97 French francs a kilo (US$18.00 a ton) of fish brought to the plant.

Manufacturers also use waste fish from canneries or freezing plants. In that case, the price is lower, as it is fixed at the end of the fishing year and usually reaches an average of 7 francs a kilo (US$12.60 a ton).

Fish meal and oil prices are essentially changeable and depend on the prices offered on foreign markets. Each plant fixes, considering its own cost price, its possibilities of production and exports, according to those foreign prices. Prices were sharply declining the latter part of July 1960 and were:

At Hamburg:

From Peru: 43 and 40 French francs a kilo (US$78 and $72 a short ton) f.o.b. Peruvian port (65 percent protein). These prices are considered by Peruvian exporters as below their cost price.

From Norway: Herring 79-80 francs a kilo (US$144-146 a short ton), c.i.f. Marseilles.

From France: 58 francs a kilo ($106 a short ton), railway station La Rochelle.

At France:

From Peru: 58 francs a kilo (US$106 a short ton), from railway station of Nantes.

From Morocco: 62 francs a kilo (US$112 a short ton), from railway station of Nantes.

Moroccan manufacturers consider that the above prices do not cover their present cost prices.

Fish oil is sold at different prices depending on the quality. Prices in July 1960 ranged from 64 francs a kilo (5.8 U. S. cents a pound) for crude fish oils to 99 francs a kilo (9 U. S. cents a pound) for refined, deodorized oils, c.i.f. French ports. (United States Embassy, Rabat, June 27, 1960.)

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, values converted at rate of one French franc equals US$0.002 (490.60 francs equal US$1.00).

Netherlands

WHALE-OIL TANKER SOLD TO JAPANESE:

The Netherlands whaling company and a Japanese whaling firm have signed a contract concerning the sale of the Dutch 10,725-ton whale-oil tanker Bloemendael. According to the Netherlands Whaling Company, the contract price was Ł420,000 (US$1,176,000) delivered at Yokohama. The contract is subject to approval by the Japanese Government.

The Japanese firm has reportedly purchased the ship in order to prepare for whaling operations in the Central and North Pacific.

The Netherlands Government will benefit from the sale, since the contract between the Government and the Netherlands whaling company stipulates that the Government will receive any amount in excess of the presently-determined book value based on allowances for depreciation. The tanker, built in 1931 (at which time it was the William Barendsz), originally was used as a factoryship. (United States Consulate in Amsterdam, August 31, 1960.)

Norway

FROZEN FISH EXPORT TRENDS:

The Norwegian frozen fish organization, whose brand of frozen fish has found wide acceptance in the United States, recently joined forces with an 80-year-old Dutch food packing firm for distribution of Norwegian frozen fish in the Netherlands and other Benelux countries. But Norwegian frozen fishery products have been sold in the Netherlands for some ten years through a subsidiary whose name now will be changed to reflect ownership by the Norwegian organization and the Netherlands firm.

The Norwegian frozen fish organization, whose gross sales in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1960, rose Kr. 20 million (US$2.8 million) to reach about Kr. 90 million ($12.6 million), hopes to export 1,000 metric tons to Great Britain this year. In cooperation with a British refrigerator manufacturer, a nationwide advertising campaign was expected to be launched in October.

Norway's second largest exporter of frozen fish fillets has had a record supply of raw material this year. In the first half of 1960, the firm's plant at Hammerfest, North Norway, received 12,000 tons of fish, as against 7,000 tons in the same period of the preceding year, and a total of 13,000 tons in the entire year of 1959. Meanwhile, plans are proceeding to double the firm's present annual production of 6,000 tons of frozen fillets. (News of Norway, September 8, 1960.)

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Norway (Contd.):

NATIONAL FISHERIES FAIR 1960:

The National Fisheries Fair 1960, largest in Norway's history, was held in the west coast port of Bergen, August 25-September 11, under auspices of Norwegian Trade Fairs. The event was opened by King Olav, who also formally dedicated the new 10-story Oceanographic Research Institute. This was built by the Fisheries Directorate at a cost of Kr. 5.5 million (US$770,000). At the same time, the adjoining Bergen Aquarium was opened for public inspection. Biggest and most modern aquarium in Europe, the Kr. 3.5 million (US$490,000) structure was financed exclusively by local contributions.

The Fair graphically illustrated the rapid strides made by Norway's fishing industry in recent years. Seafood products, modern fishing gear, motors, vessels, navigational aids, and other electronic instruments, were shown at 218 stands. Among the 200 exhibitors were 40 firms from Great Britain, United States, Denmark, Sweden, France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

In connection with the sales fair, sponsors organized a series of trade meetings. There were separate sections for boat building machinery, boat equipment, technical aids, fishing gear, fish processing, canning, filleting, and freezing, exports and imports, as well as equipment for sports fishing. Other sections were devoted to activities of the Norwegian Sea Rescue Society, insurance, economic conditions of Norway's fishermen and fishing industry, social benefits, the Fishery Bank, and fishery inspection. Research experimentation, and administration of the Fisheries Directorate were also emphasized.

Exposition buildings had a total floor space of some 75,000 square feet. The 14,000 square foot general section offered numerous attractions, including a giant relief map of Norway with magnetized fishing vessels that could be directed to the main coastal fishing grounds. Color movies, showing fishermen in action, were shown several times each day, while experts demonstrated ways of preparing and cooking fish and other sea products.

A major attraction is the Bergen Aquarium. The public part of the aquarium comprises one general and one special section, located on separate levels. The former presents a vast variety of mixed fish and other sea creatures in nine glass tanks lining a circular room. The 19x22 foot tanks have wide-angle side walls, thus giving the impression of a single, undivided aquarium. The special section, also comprising a series of glass tanks, is designed to demonstrate three themes--the development of species, specialization to meet changing environments, and habits of individual fish species.

Closed to the public is a huge circular tank below the aquarium levels. When finished in another year, this will give researchers an opportunity to study the actions of ocean currents and their effect upon fish behavior. The 10-foot wide tank forms the outer ring of a circular research laboratory, over 50 feet in diameter, with a glass-walled observation room for researchers in the center.

Ten feet deep, the tank is divided into 10 compartments, each separated from the observation room by two windows, and each capable of being closed off from the rest. By varying the density of water fed into the tank, Norwegian scientists will seek to create different layers of current in various compartments. Thus, they hope to throw new light on the interaction of ocean currents and, also, how fish are affected by changes in currents, temperatures, and salinity.

The Bergen Aquarium is connected with the Oceanographic Research Institute, located in a building of striking architecture. The Institute accommodates administration offices as well as a number of specialized research laboratories. The latter cover physical oceanography, various fisheries--such as cod, herring, brisling, sardines, and mackerel--plus plankton. A department for fish physiology and behavior is also projected. (News of Norway, September 1, 1960.)

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WEST AFRICAN EXPLORATORY FISHING EXPEDITION PLANNED:

The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries is actively engaged in assembling a fleet of 10 fishing vessels to accompany the Directorate's research vessel Johan Hjort and the freezership Caribia on an exploratory fishing expedition to the West African coast this year. According to Fiskaren (August 3, 1960), a Norwegian fishery trade periodical, 19 fishing craft have expressed a desire to take part in the expedition. However, only 10 vessels

Norway (Contd.):

will be taken and they will be offered a guarantee against loss up to 75,000 Kroner (US$10,500) per vessel for the months of October, November, and December.

The Directorate of Fisheries is interested in steel vessels with freezing equipment and insulated cold-storage rooms which can hold the catch at 32° F. The vessels must have cod or pollock seines or long lines for tuna. A specific vessel size has not been set, but it is thought that they should be about 100 feet in length.

Pakistan

FISH MEAL AND OIL INDUSTRY:

Pakistan's fish-meal industry is passing through an indeterminate stage due to the rapid decline in world prices and a lack of suitable stocks of fresh and dried fish.

Fish-meal production in 1959 was estimated at 3,000 long tons. Fish oil is produced on a very small scale by cottage industries; production figures are not available. No fish oil was exported from Pakistan in 1959.

Pakistan's fish-meal industry consists of approximately six commercial plants concentrated on the outskirts of Karachi. Of these, only two are modern reduction plants; the others employ the grinding process with sun-dried fish as the raw material. Total estimated capacity is approximately 130 tons per day. The Government of Pakistan plans to approve the establishment of a fish-meal plant in East Pakistan and a large plant in West Pakistan at Gwadur. The West Pakistan plant will have a 75-ton-per-day reduction capacity and will also have fish-oil extraction facilities; it is expected that the plant will be in operation by April 1961.

It is estimated that the cost of production of fish meal in Pakistan is between Rs. 430 and Rs. 480 (US$91 to $102) per long ton for those factories which have their own fishing trawlers. Sardines used for reduction purposes cost from Rs. 120 to Rs. 140 (US$25 to $30) per ton, while fish heads, fish waste, and sharks cost Rs. 60 (US$13) per ton. Fresh fish used in the two modern fish-meal plants is not available on a continuing basis.

Present fish-meal prices of approximately 28 pounds sterling (US$79) 1/ a long ton, cost and freight Continental port, bring in no buyers, but prices lower than £25 (US$70) bring in some buyers, mainly from Germany, Holland, and Ceylon. In 1959, Pakistan's highest export price to West Germany was £47 (US$132) a ton.

There are no Government aids or special taxes for the benefit of Pakistan's fish-meal and oil industry. But under the Export Bonus Scheme which came into operation in January 1959, Pakistan's exporters of certain commodities, including fish meal, can utilize a stated percentage of their foreign exchange earnings for the importation of some 219 commodities. Exporters of fish meal and oil are entitled to bonus vouchers up to 20 percent of the foreign exchange earnings. The Government of Pakistan has recently informed fish-meal exporters that the bonus entitlement has been raised from 20 to 40 percent. These bonus vouchers can be sold openly and at present are worth a premium of Rs. 120 (US$25) for the face value of Rs. 100 (US$21). The prospect of earning this premium enables the Pakistani exporter to reduce his export prices.

Table 1 - Pakistan's Fish Meal Exports, 1959

Country of Destination	Quantity	Value	
	Long Tons	Rupees	US$
West Germany	1,524	661,211	139,846
Netherlands	120	39,503	8,355
United Kingdom	55	20,140	4,260
Ceylon	75	25,575	5,409
Total	1,774	746,429	157,870

Note: Values converted at rate of one rupee equals US$0.2115 (4.728 rupees equal US$1).

Peru's entry into the export market for fish meal (67 percent versus 47 percent for Pakistan) and an average export price of £28 (US$79) per metric ton, has adversely affected Pakistan's export trade. The demand for Pakistan's fish meal is now very slow. This, in turn, has resulted in lower production, now reported to be about 5-7 tons per day. One plant owner has sold out because the fish-meal business is now nonprofitable. (United States Embassy, Karachi, August 19, 1960.)

1/ Values converted at rate of one pound sterling equals US$2.8094.

Panama

SHRIMP INDUSTRY STUDIED BY FAO EXPERT:

The Panamanian Government will receive preliminary recommendations from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to counteract a decline in its shrimp fishery. An expert from the Government Institute for Fisheries Research, Ymuiden, the Netherlands, under FAO auspices and at the request of the Panamanian Government, has been interpreting data on Panama's shrimp industry collected since 1954, when a previous FAO fishery expert set up a research laboratory in Panama City. The expert completed the study in mid-1960.

The profits from shrimp fishing, which had in the beginning been good, had started to decline, so that in recent years the industry had economic difficulties. Analysis of the fishing intensity and shrimp resources has indicated that changes in the catches are due partly to

Panama (Contd.):

intensive fishing. Some Panamanian ships have already been forced to turn to shrimp fishing off other Latin American countries, the FAO expert's report points out. They often return to Panama to land the shrimp for processing, if the distance is not too great.

In 1958, the shrimp fleet numbered just over 200 vessels. In June 1960 there were 160 vessels left in the fleet, with 15 more vessels planning to leave the fleet to fish shrimp elsewhere than off Panama.

Shrimp forms 25 percent of Panama's exports, and is second in importance only to bananas as an export product. Apart from a small amount of shrimp used for home consumption, the country annually catches and exports 8 million pounds of shrimp, valued at $6 million. Nearly all of the exported shrimp goes to the United States.

Peru

FISHERIES TRENDS, SECOND QUARTER 1960:

During the second quarter of 1960, the important fishmeal industry of Peru was confronted with a deepening crisis, brought on by overproduction, reduced world demand, and low prices. Attempts of the industry to find a way of limiting production through self-imposed quotas have been without success. It is generally believed that such attempts will not be successful, but that natural economic factors will eventually work to bring stability to the industry.

Exports of fish meal were maintained at an unusually high rate for the first five months of the year, with a monthly average of about 51,000 metric tons (data based on shipping documents). An extended tie-up of anchovy fishermen in April and May, poor fishing in the Callao area, and seasonally reduced fishing in the third quarter will probably result in a reduced rate of production during the remainder of the year. Members of the trade consider that a realistic production figure for 1960 would be about 500,000 tons.

Exports of fishery products for the first 3 months of 1960 increased by 157 percent as compared with the same period of 1959, but the increase in f.o.b. value was only 97 percent. Fish meal exports increased 190 percent in quantity and 130 percent in value. Other fishery products exports, which were larger in the first quarter of 1960 than in 1959, included frozen skipjack tuna and shrimp, canned bonito, fish oil, and whale oil. Since fish meal exports constitute between 85 and 90 percent of total fisheries industry exports by quantity (between 70 and 80 percent by value), there can be no doubt of the importance to the fisheries in-

Peru's Principal Fishery Products Exports, First Quarter 1958-1960

Products	Quantity			F.o.b Value					
	1960	1959	1958	1960		1959		1958	
	(Metric Tons)			Soles 1 Million	US$ 1,000	Soles 1 Million	US$ 1,000	Soles 1 Million	US$ 1,000
Frozen fish:									
Skipjack tuna	1,650	930	640	4.7	170	2.9	110	1.5	71
Other tuna	2,396	2,976	1,401	7.0	253	9.0	341	3.3	155
Swordfish	4	32	7	0.05	2	0.4	15	0.1	5
Shrimp ("Langostinos")	40	13	71	1.0	36	0.3	11	1.3	61
Total frozen fish	4,090	3,951	2,119	12.7	461	12.6	477	6.2	292
Canned fish:									
Bonito	4,166	3,540	2,884	40.8	1,473	34.7	1,314	22.1	1,040
Tuna	110	241	277	1.0	36	2.1	80	1.6	75
Total canned fish	4,276	3,781	3,161	41.8	1,509	36.8	1,394	23.7	1,115
Fish byproducts:									
Fish meal	148,091	51,058	24,492	360.2	13,004	156.7	5,936	51.7	2,434
Sperm oil	4,808	3,749	2,790	15.9	574	12.7	481	9.2	433
Fish oil	4,903	1,301	927	13.7	495	3.4	129	2.4	113
Whale meal	308	998	400	0.5	18	3.1	117	0.7	33
Total byproducts	158,110	57,106	28,609	390.3	14,091	175.9	6,663	64.(	3,013
Total fishery exports	166,476	64,838	33,889	444.8	16,061	225.3	8,534	93.9	4,420

1/Average rate for U. S. dollar exchange certificates was 27.70 soles in the first quarter of 1960; 26.40 soles in the same period of 1959; and 21.24 soles in the first quarter of 1958.

Peru (Contd.)

dustry and to the economy of Peru as a whole of an early solution to the present problems of the fish-meal producing industry.

Cost of production is an important factor in the ability of Peru's fish meal producers to withstand the current difficult period. When prices began to fall from a high of about US$140 per ton in 1958 to $90 at the close of 1959, production costs were stated to be about $90. As prices have come down, production cost estimates have been lowered. It has been authoritatively stated that $58-63 is the absolute minimum at which a ton of fish meal can be produced in an efficient plant. One of the largest producers is reported to have said recently that his costs are considerably less than that, and that he expects to reduce them even further with the installation of new equipment. Doubt has been expressed by other producers that a lower cost figure than about $58 per ton is possible. Another producer, without mentioning actual costs, insisted that reducing them represents the principal way in which Peruvian producers can weather their present difficulties and continue to produce and sell fish meal in the world market. A number of plants have closed because prices are below costs and it is believed that other plants will follow. Some may not be able to reopen.

The average price for fish meal (65-percent protein) f.o.b. Peruvian ports for the April-June 1960 quarter was US$73.33 ($80.00 in April, $75.00 in May, and $65.00 in June). During the same period of 1959, fish meal prices averaged $128.33 f.o.b. Peruvian ports ($135.00 in April, $130.00 in May, and $120.00 in June 1959).

The construction of boats primarily for anchovy fishing continues at a rate somewhat below that of 1959 in the shipyards of Callao. One of the largest yards built 90 vessels in 1959, for the most part wooden vessels up to 80 tons. Up to mid-June 1960, that yard had built 12 wooden vessels and 22 steel-hulled vessels of 80 to 120 tons. At the end of June, the keel was laid for a 180-ton steel-hulled vessel, the largest fishing boat ever built in Peru. The increasing size of these boats seems to indicate a trend towards the construction of larger vessels to help cut costs for fish meal producers.

The continuing construction of fishing vessels in the face of the closing of fish meal plants and the likelihood that fishing equipment now in use will have to be beached represents a paradox explicable only in the same terms as the overexpansion of the fish meal industry; that is, the accelerated rhythm of too rapid expansion has not yet been halted. Observers believe, however, that there is a definite reduction in the rate of expansion and that it will come to a complete halt in the near future.

The municipalities of the Greater Lima area extended to September 3 the period allowed fish meal plants to eliminate obnoxious odors. (United States Embassy report, Lima, July 15, 1960.)

Philippines

GOVERNMENT MAY REDUCE 25-PERCENT EXCHANGE MARGIN TAX:

The Director General of the Philippine National Bank, member of the Philippines Central Bank Monetary Committee, is reported to have stated that a reduction is being considered in the exchange margin tax from the present 25 percent rate. He said a strong request had been made by industry to alleviate the Government policy of tightening up exchange control. The reduction will be timed with steps to be taken for the safe and effective use of the foreign exchange held by the Government.

The margin tax has been applied since last year to all Philippine canned foods imports other than canned sardines and salmon. The Japanese report that it has caused canned salmon, cuttlefish or squid, "horse-mackerel," and common mackerel exports to the Philippines to drop. In the case of canned mackerel-pike, a large reduction in price had to be put in effect. In the case of canned cuttlefish, many purchase contracts were cancelled and heavy stocks have built up in Japan. (The Suisan Tsushin, August 20, 1960.)

Portugal

UNITED STATES SHIPMENT OF LIVE STRIPED BASS RECEIVED:

Fifty striped bass arrived in Lisbon, Portugal, August 25, 1960, by air from Rhode Island, and were taken to a sea-water lagoon for recovery and initial breeding. At a later date, they will be transferred to southern shore waters where it is hoped they will multiply as they did years ago when transplanted from the United States east coast to the west coast. The shipment was the result of cooperation between a well-to-do Portuguese amateur fisherman and the Department of Agriculture and Conservation of Rhode Island. (United States Embassy in Lisbon, September 2, 1960.)

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COD CATCH FROM WESTERN ATLANTIC BETTER THIS YEAR:

Reports from the Portuguese cod fleet fishing on the Greenland and Newfoundland Banks confirm earlier expectations that fishing is much better than in 1958 and 1959. Some 11 trawlers are reported to have returned to Portugal with full cargoes and gone back to the Banks for a second voyage. Only four trawlers made two trips in 1959, the United States Embassy in Lisbon reported on September 2, 1960.

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Portugal (Contd.):

COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO STUDY FISH CANNING AND EXPORTING ASSOCIATIONS:

The Portuguese Secretary of State for Commerce on August 30, 1960, formally installed an 8-man committee of industry and Government representatives to study the regulations and operations of the "Associations" (cooperative-type marketing groups) of manufacturers and exporters of canned fish. The committee's findings, if implemented by the Government, may have much significance for marketing practices in the fish-canning industry. The survey of the industry will not be complete, however, until a committee to consider relations between fishing and fish-selling practices and the industry has also been appointed and completed its study. Appointment of this second committee was expected soon, but several months may well elapse before both have completed their work, the United States Embassy, Lisbon, reported on September 2,1960.

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SEAWEEDS IN THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS AREA STUDIED:

The Center for Fisheries Biology maintained by the Overseas Investigation Board of the Ministry of Overseas carried out a study during 1958 of the availability of agar-bearing seaweeds in the Cape Verde Islands area. The results of the study were not encouraging as the quantities found did not justify commercial exploitation or further investigation.

A similar study is being carried out along the shores of continental Portugal.

Ryukyu Islands

FROZEN TUNA TO BE EXPORTED TO JAPAN:

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry early in September designated frozen tuna from the Ryukyu Islands as an import item. As a result, Japan will import some 500 metric tons of tuna from Okinawa in compliance with the request of the Ryukyu Government after talks between the two countries. The Japanese feel that the imports will not, in any way, affect Japan's skipjack tuna fishery since the quantity is but 500 tons a year, but there are hopes of increasing the quantity in the future. (Fisheries Economic News, September 6, 1960.)

Spain

FISH MEAL AND OIL INDUSTRY AND MARKET:

There are some 60 to 65 producers of fish meal and oil in Spain. The greatest concentration (37) is located in the Canary Islands--the remainder is found along the Spanish coastal region. Of the total approximately 12 are major producers. The capacity of the Spanish industry is not known. Preliminary production data for 1959 show that 17,835 metric tons of fish meal and 1,433 tons of fish oil were produced; however, it has been reported that this estimate is below actual production. It is possible that actual capacity may be 3 or 4 times present production. It is known that fish-meal production has almost tripled since 1955, without any significant addition to plant capacity.

There are no known developments or plans for development of the fish meal and oil industry of Spain. In addition, there are no government programs designed to assist the fish meal or fish oil industry, except for import restrictions. However, manufacturers are eligible for low-interest loans from the Marine Social Institute for building and modernization, although most of the loans granted by that agency are for improvement of the fishing fleet.

The importation of both fish meal and oil is controlled by import license. The amount of fish-meal imports authorized has in recent years been limited to an approximation of the difference between national production and national consumption needs as calculated by the National Fish Syndicate. According to the Syndicate, fish-meal imports may soon be liberalized in spite of the protests of fish-meal producers who claim that imports from Portuguese Angola and Peru will inundate the Spanish market at "dumping prices."

Table 1 - Spanish Imports of Fish Meal and Oil, 1957-60

Product	Jan.-Feb. 1960	1959	1958	1957
	(Metric Tons)			
Fish meal	2,503	-	2,415	3,987
Fish oil	188	2,323	3,715	2,584

Current duties on imported fish meal are 5 percent ad valorem and an additional 2 percent "fiscal tariff" levied on the value plus the 5-percent duty. For fish oils, a duty of 1 percent and a "fiscal tariff" of 4 percent are imposed on crude oils, and a duty of 6 percent and a "fiscal tariff" of 4 percent on refined oils. Duties are imposed on the c.i.f. value of the merchandise.

The price of fish oil imported into Spain varies between 5 and 6 pesetas per kilo (4 and 5 U.S. cents per pound) 1/.

In the case of fish meal, free imports would probably result in increased consumption of fish meal for animal feeds, and a diminished share of the domestic market for Spanish producers. At the present time, high-grade Spanish fish meal sells for 14 pesetas per kilo (US$211 per short ton), compared with a price of 9 pesetas (US$136) for imports from Angola and Peru. Until now, this price difference has not harmed Spanish producers since imports have been limited to covering the gap between estimated consumption needs and domestic production. It is unlikely that Spanish producers will be able to cut their prices to compete with low-priced imports because of the

Spain (Contd.)

relative scarcity and the high price of the fish used in production. (United States Consulate dispatch from Vigo, August 16, 1960.)

1/Values converted at the rate of one peseta equals US$0.0166 (60 pesetas equal US$1.00).

Sweden

EFFECT OF EUROPEAN TRADE PACTS ON FISH-CANNING INDUSTRY:

In discussing the effect of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the European Common Market on the sale of canned fish products, the Director of A/B Sveriges Forenade Konservfabrikker (The Swedish United Canning Factories), Goteborg, said in a press interview in August that the markets represented by the 13 countries included in the two pacts take only a relatively small part of the pack of the canneries involved and such sales as are made are about equally divided between the two groups.

Only about 15 percent of the annual output of the factories goes into export, principally to the United States and Canada. East Germany is also a large purchaser, especially of Swedish sardines.

The company's main market is the domestic market and the effect of the EFTA agreement will first be noticeable in the home market because canned fish products are protected by relatively high Swedish customs duties. No immediate problem, however, is expected to arise out of EFTA because the tariff reductions that have up to now been made under the agreement are relatively small. But even when the Swedish tariff rates are considerably reduced and eventually disappear, the possibilities will be good for the sale of the Swedish fish-canning industry's products in the domestic market. Through the refund to canneries of the regulating fees which are now levied on certain agricultural products, it is expected that the Swedish fish-canning industry will be placed on more equal terms with foreign producers.

In regard to the European Common Market, the Swedish canners count on maintaining the present export of traditional Swedish specialties if the tariff hindrance is not too great.

Within the European Free Trade Association, a greater export sale is expected with the lowering of the customs duties.

The certificate of origin procedure presents no problems to the fish-canning industry because the greater part of the raw material is considered domestic. Such import as does take place, for example Icelandic herring, can be easily documented.

In closing, the Director stressed that it must be remembered that the situation in the European market is very unclear and that it is not known what the future development will be in the politico-commercial field. For this reason, he said, it is difficult to judge what consequences can arise out of the division of the European market. (United States Embassy, Goteborg, August 22, 1960.)

Trinidad

SHRIMP FISHERY EXPANDS WITH VESSELS FROM UNITED STATES:

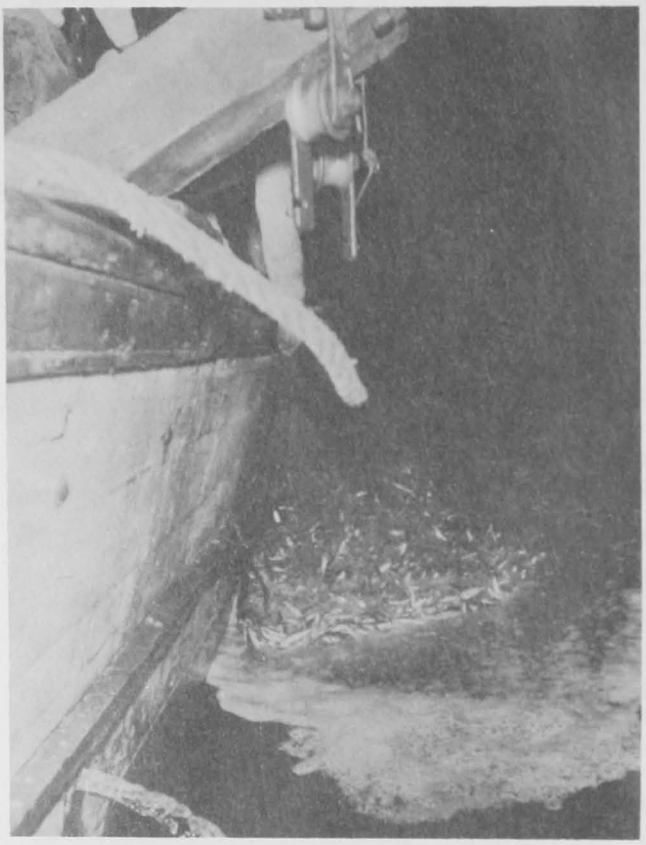
Using Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, as a base, a United States company has transferred 10 of its shrimp trawlers there to exploit the shrimp grounds off the Guianas. The company is registered in Trinidad and has leased space in a local cold-storage plant to set up shrimp processing and freezing facilities. The shrimp trawlers will obtain their fuel oil, ice, and stores in Port-of-Spain, and thus bring considerable business to the city, in addition to employing some 30 people at the processing plant. All of the processed packaged shrimp will be exported.

Each trawler is operated by a crew of 3 men and may take on local crew members and train them in shrimp fishing methods. The fleet will stay on the fishing grounds for prolonged periods and transfer catches to two of the trawlers, in rotation, every 6 or 7 days, to bring them to Port-of-Spain. If expectations are fulfilled, the company plans to increase its fleet to 30 boats by the end of 1960. (West Indies Fisheries Bulletin, May/June 1960.)

Tunisia

FISHERY TRENDS, SECOND QUARTER 1960:

Tunisia's tuna and sardine season this year began discouragingly with catches running well below early estimates. Reports from the southern fishing port of Mahdia said that early



A Tunisian fishing vessel hauling in a netload of sardines. A small boat equipped with electric surface lamps stays on the fishing grounds for several hours. Its lights attract the fish. The main fishing boat approaches the concentration of fish and encircles them with a purse seine.

sardine fishing efforts had met with almost total failure. As for tuna, the scarcity of local supplies was emphasized once again by a Japanese vessel discharging a large quantity (150 tons) of tuna at Mahdia where it was to be canned by the local cannery.

Meanwhile the Tunisian Government had not slackened its drive to develop other sectors of the fishing industry. A Yugoslav engineer arrived in Tunis in mid-June 1960 to take up his duties as Director of Tunisia's shipyards. According to announced plans, the National Fishing Office has drawn up a ten-year program calling for the construction in Tunisia of about 100 medium fishing craft.

Pending fishing craft construction in its own shipyards, the Fishing Office has acquired another trawler from abroad for its fishing fleet. The vessel, designed for shrimp fishing, is the third vessel the Fishing Office has purchased this year with a view to increasing the shrimp catch from the waters off southern Tunisia.

Delivery of the first 2 of the 4 United States-financed shrimp trawlers to the National Fishing Office has again been delayed. It was expected that the vessels would be handed over sometime in the fall of 1960. (United States Embassy, Tunis, August 6, 1960.)

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FAO EXPERT HELPS TO DEVELOP FISHERY RESOURCES:

A French FAO fishery expert, while in Tunisia for the past $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, was active in finding new fishing grounds. He charted the area bordering Tunisia and found grounds suitable for trawling shrimp, hake, lobster-like "scampi," and numerous other species of fish, near the Tunisian harbor of Kelibia. The International Cooperation Administration (ICA) is now outfitting the Tunisian Government with four trawlers to exploit these grounds.

The survey of the Tunisian fisheries showed possibilities for improvement in the sardine fisheries and in extending Tunisian trawling farther offshore. Together with an FAO master fisherman from Italy, the French expert introduced the use of an underwater lamp into Tunisian sardine fishing. Tunisians had been using lamps hung over the surface of the sea to attract sardines for purse-seining. However, the FAO expert's experiments showed that light from above the water lamps was mostly reflected upward by the sea surface and that one underwater lamp could do the job of eight of the above-surface lamps. Underwater lamps have now been adopted by most of the Tunisian sardine fishermen, with savings in fuel costs and increased efficiency. He also introduced the use of small Diesel-powered generators to operate the underwater lamps, reducing the sardine fleet's gas consumption by nine-tenths.

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THIRD TRIP OF FROZEN TUNA LANDED AT MAHDIA:

A Japanese fishing vessel has landed a trip of 100 metric tons of frozen tuna at the

Tunisia (Contd.):

Tunisian port of Mahdia. This trip is the third landed during the summer of 1960 for the fish-canning industry. (United States Embassy in Tunis, September 13, 1960.)

Union of South Africa

FISH PRODUCTION NOT CURTAILED IN SPITE OF BOYCOTTS:

The South African Fish Canners Association, representing all producers of canned fish in the inshore fishing industry in the Union and South West Africa, after considering the effects which the recent imposed boycotts by African nations on South African products may have on the economy of the fishing industry, stated August 5, 1960, that at this stage there would be no curtailing of production nor any contemplation of retrenchment of factory staffs and fishermen.

Over the last five years the industry has pursued a vigorous policy of building up export markets in many countries. This policy has been successful and will now be intensified. Wherever possible, alternative markets will be found.

Any further extension of the boycott movement may possibly lead to diversion of more raw fish supplies to the production of meal. While international fish-meal markets are presently depressed as a result of overproduction in Peru, a representative of the Union is attending talks in London, preparatory to an international convention of fish-meal manufacturers scheduled for September in Paris. It is hoped that some workable plan will be evolved whereby fish-meal producing countries will be able to enjoy more stable and more profitable export prices for the product. (United States Consulate, Cape Town, August 24, 1960.)

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PILCHARD-MAASBANKER 1960 LANDINGS SET NEW RECORD:

The 1960 pelagic shoal-fishing season on the Union of South Africa's Cape west coast closed at midnight on July 31, with a new record catch of 423,524 short tons, comprising 350,361 tons sardine or pilchard, 45,800 tons maasbanker, and 27,363 tons mackerel. This is the third successive year that the industry has had record landings. With the pilchard haul at South West Africa's Walvis Bay likely to be well over 300,000 tons, the total 1960 catch for the Union and South West Africa will be almost 900,000 tons.

Pilchard fishing will re-open on January 1, 1961. Mackerel and maasbanker fishing will open on November 1, 1960, and continue with pilchard fishing until July 31, 1961.

The recovery from the lean 1955/56 period has been sustained and for the first time in the history of the industry the official "quota" limit has been caught before the end of May. In anticipation the industry initiated discussions with the Director of Fisheries earlier in the year with the result that for 1960 at least, the tonnage limit on fish landed has been abandoned and replaced by a time limit in the Union of South Africa.

Although in 1960 the pelagic fish schools appeared up to July 31 over a wider area than in the previous few years, most catches were made in waters far south of the main concentration of factories. This has called for heavy investment in large vessels.

For the two fish meal factories in the Cape Peninsula, 1960 brought big increases in production. According to reports, one company processed 26,476 short tons of fish in the first six months of the season, compared with 16,990 tons last year. The second firm increased its intake from 27,653 to 38,752 tons.

The outstanding catches and high production figures of the Union's west coast factories have been partly offset--first by the depressed prices for fish meal on world markets, and, more recently, by political boycotts of South African products in some important markets.

Although South African fish meal did not drop to the £22 (about US$62) a ton paid for Peruvian meal, the price is low enough to alarm producers. And some form of rationalization of fish meal production and marketing on an international basis was likely to be a priority subject at the Paris meeting in September of the International Convention of Fish Meal Manufacturers.

The fish meal price coupled with a worldwide demand for canned fish may result in a

Union of South Africa (Contd.):

record output this year from South and South-West African canneries. In the Cape, production is restricted by the long distance that pilchards have to be carried from fishing grounds to the canneries in Saldanha and St. Helena Bay. But in Walvis Bay, where catches are made much closer to the factories, production was considerably higher than last year. By the end of June, one Walvis factory had nearly trebled its canned fish output of the same period last year.

With Ghana and Malaya boycotting South African products, some valuable markets have been lost and the effect will be felt by canners and by producers of dried fish, which has had a growing sale in Central and West Africa.

At least two South African fish-meal factories are packing part of their production in paper bags. These are exported to Germany where the paper bag is preferred. Towards the end of the season, one firm was packing in a bright yellow bag with a plastic layer. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, August 1960.)

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TWO VESSELS FISH TUNA WITH JAPANESE LONG-LINE GEAR:

As a result of tests now being carried out from two boats operating off the South African Cape coast, the Japanese long-line method of tuna fishing may one day be introduced to the South African fishing industry. Catches are reported to be encouraging. In one two-day fishing period the South African research boat Kunene landed 53 tuna weighing 3,840 pounds. The 70-ft. Kunene is one of two new wooden craft designed for the pilchard research program of the Union's Division of Fisheries. With her sistership Trachurus and the larger steel-built vessel Sardinops, the Kunene is occupied most of the time in the long-range pilchard research program. But for part of each month, usually about five days, she is used by the Division to test new fishing methods which may help to improve and diversify the fishing effort in South Africa.

The possibilities of tuna fishing in South African waters have long interested fishery scientists, fishermen, and industrialists. The fish are known to occur in considerable quantities off the Cape; they are caught by big-game fishermen, and the recent tests indicate that they may be available in sufficient concentration for commercial fishing.

The Kunene started the South African long-line tests towards the end of last year; the gear was imported from Japan. For a while the Kunene worked alone, but early this year a South African firm, in cooperation with the South African Museum and its Marine Biologist, also started long-line tests. These are now being carried out between Slangkop and Port Elizabeth, and the Kunene is operating north-west of Slangkop.

Using five baskets of 3/16-inch diameter Kuralon line, nearly a mile in length, the Kunene is working with six branch lines to a basket. Each branch line is about 12 fathoms long and is attached by dog clip to the main line. Glass float bubbles of about 20-lb. displacement are used. Hooks are baited with pilchards or mackerel, and are left in the water for 45 to 60 minutes before the line is pulled in by the boat's hydraulic line-hauler.

The best result to date was a catch made during a two-day period in oceanic water temperature 17° C. (62.6° F.) 60 miles west of Cape Town. The first set was made at daybreak, the setting taking ten minutes. After periods of from 45 to 60 minutes the hooks were hauled in. In all, the line was set seven times over the two days to give an equivalent of 210 hooks, which caught 53 tuna weighing a total of 3,840 pounds. Included in the catch were 15 big-eyed tuna (averaging 100-lbs. each); also albacore and bluefin. The fish ranged from 40 pounds to 170 pounds each in weight.

This was the most encouraging catch made by the Kunene and is regarded as a hopeful indication that the fish are available and can be exploited commercially.

While the Kunene is employed on long-line tests, her sister vessel Trachurus has been trying out a Canadian-type midwater trawl designed to be worked by one boat. The trawl, which is for fishing at intermediate depths, has not had much success with pilchards and maasbanker. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, June 1960.)

U.S.S.R.

FISHING AND WHALING FACTORYSHIPS TO BE BUILT IN WEST GERMANY:

The "Sudoimport" in Moscow has ordered two super factoryships of 18,000 and 25,000 dead-weight tons, respectively, from a West German shipyard. The two large fishing and whaling factoryships will cost a total of 220 million kroner (US$30.8 million). Keels will be laid early in 1961 and the vessels delivered the same year. The vessels will be about 180 meters (590.4 feet) long, 22.8 meters (74.8 feet) in breadth, and 8 meters (26.2 feet) deep.

The vessels will hunt whales for a short period in the tropic zone of the Pacific Ocean, and also catch fish in the tropics, off West Africa, Newfoundland, Greenland, and in the Arctic Ocean.

After the whaling season, the vessels will mount complete fish plants on the flensing deck to quick-freeze fish fillets, and produce fish meal and liver and vitamin oils. There will be fish oil tanks holding 11,000 cubic meters, cold-storage rooms (32,000 cubic meters) for fish fillets, and 4,400 cubic meters of fish-meal storage. The 6,250-hp. Diesel engine will give a speed of 14 knots.

The special requirements requested by the Russians included a landing place for

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

helicopters, operating rooms, printshops, motion picture salons, and even Finnish baths.

With this order, the State-owned West German shipyard has received orders for vessels totaling 850 million kroner (US$119.0 million) from the Russians, including 24 fish factory-ships of the Pushkin class, repairs of ships, and 3 fast fruit refrigerator ships. (Fiskaren, August 17, 1960.)

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TRANSPLANTED PACIFIC SALMON CAUGHT IN BARENTS AND WHITE SEAS:

Tens of thousands of transplanted Pacific salmon were caught for the first time this summer in the Barents and White Seas, according to information from Moscow published in a Japanese newspaper (August 29, 1960). This means the Russians have succeeded in transplanting salmon from the Pacific Ocean to the North Arctic Sea. The salmon were grown artificially from fertilized spawn taken from Saghalin. It is reported that some transplanted salmon were also caught off Norway.

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12-MILE TERRITORIAL WATERS LIMIT ENACTED:

According to a wire from Moscow received in Tokyo, the Soviet Government has decreed through an official publication of its Highest Conference, a 12-mile limit for its territorial maritime waters. The decree was enacted and signed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on August 5, 1960. This is the first time Russia has enacted a law officially promulgating territorial waters of 12 miles. (Japanese newspaper, September 8, 1960.)

Venezuela

SHRIMP INDUSTRY:

The fishing industry is not well developed in Venezuela. Modernization of fishing methods and processing and marketing techniques are necessary before Venezuela can satisfy domestic demand. The only organized part of the industry is the sardine canners.

Shrimp fishing occurs on the western shores of Lake Maracaibo; the coast of the Gulf of Venezuela; the coast of Anzoategui; between the mainland and the Island of Margarita; and on the mainland coast of the Gulf of Paria. Vessels take a mixed catch. There is a canning plant in Maracaibo and a freezing plant in Puerto la Cruz. The plant in Maracaibo canned shrimp in 1957, but there was no production in 1958. In 1959, some shrimp was packed (about 5.8 metric tons) in cans of 120 grams (3.9 ounces) divided about equally between wet and dry pack. The retail price in August 1960 was 2.75 bolivars per can (US$0.83). The plant in Puerto la Cruz produced 10 metric tons of frozen shrimp in 1959. Their estimate for three months' operation in 1960 is 12 tons. This plant purchases its shrimp from fishermen using shore nets or small inboard craft. Shrimp production for the canning season of 1960 has been poor because of dry weather affecting the grounds in the mouth of the Unare River. As of August 1960, no shrimp were for sale in Puerto la Cruz.

Table 1 - Venezuela's Shrimp Landings, 1956-1959 1/

Year	Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	Bolivars	US$
1959	1,588	2,324,955	697,487
1958	1,128	1,592,942	477,883
1957	974	2/	-
1956	723	2/	-

1/Includes camarones, "langostinos"--Penaeus schmitti Burkenroad, and Xiphopenaeus kroyeri.
2/Not known.

It is estimated that the 1960 catch will drop due to restrictions on otter trawling. Some 16 of the 32 trawlers operating in the eastern part of Venezuela have been put out of business by restrictive regulations.

Table 2 - Venezuela's Shrimp Exports, 1957-59 1/

Year and Destination	Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	Bolivars	US$
1959:			
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles	0.2	1,172	352
United States	0.5	2,560	768
Total	0.7	3,732	1,120
1958:			
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles	0.7	3,676	1,103
Puerto Rico	1.5	9,045	2,714
United States	2.9	15,678	4,703
Total	5.1	28,399	8,520
1957:			
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles	1.1	5,000	1,500
United States	7.3	20,358	6,107
Total	8.4	25,358	7,607

1/Includes fresh, frozen, and canned shrimp.

There are no export controls or taxes on shrimp in Venezuela. (United States Embassy, Caracas, August 25, 1960.)

Note: Values converted at rate of 1 bolivar equals US$0.30.

Yugoslavia

BAN LIFTED ON IMPORTS OF FROZEN JAPANESE TUNA:

Commercial negotiations between Yugoslavia and Japanese trading firms are in progress since it seems that the Yugoslavian

Yugoslavia (Contd.):

Government has lifted its ban on the issue of import licenses for frozen Japanese tuna. It was reported that the Yugoslavian Government decided to issue a license for the import of 4,500 metric tons of frozen Japanese tuna from September to December 1960. Yugoslavia had banned the import of frozen Japanese tuna from June through August 1960.

It was reported that the Yugoslavian buyers had mentioned a price as low as $210 a metric ton c. & f. but the Japanese countered with $250 or over because the Italian market was improving. Immediately after the abolition of the conference rate of tuna for shipments to Italy in mid-August, some sales at $220 c. & f. Italy or $180 a metric ton f.o.b. Dakar were not unusual. However, catches and shipments by Japanese fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean dropped and the price rose to $230 a ton c. & f. Also, prices offered for frozen Atlantic tuna shipped to the United States via intermediate ports firmed up. The price for albacore tuna delivered at Cristobal has bounced back to $280-290 a ton.

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FROZEN TUNA IMPORTS FROM JAPAN BANNED FOR THREE MONTHS:

Yugoslavia stopped issuing licenses for imports of Japanese frozen tuna from June through August 1960 for two reasons: (1) exports of Yugoslavian canned tuna to both eastern and western Europe were extremely light early this year, and stocks on hand in Yugoslavia were greater than the domestic market could absorb; (2) sardine fishing in the Black Sea and off the Turkish coast was very good, and the canneries would keep operating without imports of frozen tuna. This caused cancellation of orders from Japan--about 2,500 metric tons of frozen tuna were involved, which was the amount planned for export to Yugoslavia for June-August.