



International

FISHING LIMITS

NO SPECIAL FISHING RIGHTS FOR POLISH TRAWLERS IN NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS:

Representatives of the Norwegian and Polish Governments in June 1961 concluded negotiations regarding possible fishing rights for Polish fishing vessels within the Norwegian 12-mile fishing limits boundary. The leader of the Norwegian delegation has reportedly stated to the press that there was found to be no historical basis on which to grant any special rights to Polish vessels. Thus, when the Norwegian fishing limits boundary is extended from 6 to 12 miles as of September 1, 1961, Polish fishing vessels will be obliged to remain outside the new boundary. (United States Embassy, Oslo, dispatch, dated July 7, 1961.)

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SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES DISCUSS EXTENSION:

The Danish Fisheries Minister early in July 1961 was in Norway discussing with his Swedish and Norwegian colleagues the extension of fishing limits for Greenland and the Faroe Islands as well as for the three Scandinavian countries proper. Danish fishery circles predict the eventual adoption by all three countries of a 12-mile limit, with "traditional" fishing fleets (i.e. those from the other two countries) permitted to continue to fish in the outer six of the 12 miles for about ten years. (United States Embassy, Copenhagen dispatch, dated July 11, 1961.)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

CHAIRMAN NAMED FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FISH IN NUTRITION:

For the FAO International Conference on Fish in Nutrition, September 19-27, 1961, in Washington, D. C., Donald L. McKernan, Di-

rector of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service was named as chairman.

According to the tentative agenda drawn up for the meeting, the conference was to be opened by Dr. D. B. Finn, Director of the FAO Fisheries Division. Welcoming remarks also were to be made by representatives of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



Donald L. McKernan

The purpose of the meeting was to compile and make available internationally the current knowledge on the nutritive value of fish and fishery products and on the biological factors affecting their nutritional value. Five main topic areas were set up, and the chairmen of the respective sessions were: "The Role of Fish in World Nutrition," H. E. Crowther, Assistant Director, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; "Chemical Composition of Fish and Fishery Products," Dr. G. A. Reay, Director, Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, Scotland; "Contribution of Fish and Fish Products to National Diets," Prof. B. C. Guha, Head, Department of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, India; "Fish and Fishery Products in Animal Nutrition," Prof. H. R. Bird, Chairman, Department of Poultry Husbandry, University of Wisconsin; and "Demand for Fish as Human Food and Possibilities for Increased Consumption," Prof. Georg Borgstrom, Michigan State University.

Participants from interested countries of FAO's 88-nation membership were expected to attend, along with scientists invited from governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and members of the fishing industry.

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FISHERIES RESEARCH VESSELS OF THE FUTURE FACE COMPLEX PROBLEMS:

The modern fisheries research vessel more and more has become a floating laboratory, designed to do on-the-spot tests and, in some cases, pass on the information to a waiting fishing fleet. But even in a land-locked laboratory, where does one put water samples of a half ton each?

Such huge water samples are needed to test for radioactivity, for the days are gone when a scientist simply lowered a string of small bottles over the ship's side and brought up water from different depths to determine the kind of plankton or the water's chemical content. Now, in this atomic age, scientists must test the oceans for radioactive waste, and since this waste diffuses, the water samples have grown from a quart to a half ton. But still the problem remains--how to process it?

Testing for radioactive waste, the possibility of using ocean-going catamarans or twin-hull craft for marine research, the Japanese development of a ship that causes no waves--these and many more advanced ideas were to be explored at a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sponsored forum on research vessels, September 18-30, 1961, in Tokyo, Japan.

The meeting's purpose was to compile and exchange new information on the design and operation of research vessels and to bring together oceanographers, biologists, and naval architects to discuss mutual problems and accomplishments.

The men involved in developing these new ideas were to be present at the forum, men like Prof. Takao Inui of the University of Tokyo whose particular project has been creating a ship that causes no waves.

"We have known that a bulbous bow will reduce wave resistance," said the chief of FAO's Fishing Boat Section, and secretary of the forum. "But Prof. Inui has been studying the exact relation of waves to the bow and has developed and proved one type of bulbous bow to completely eliminate the bow wave."

It has already proved practical for a passenger vessel. An aerial photo of two identical ships moving along at full speed shows

one ship had only a thin spume of white tailing from its stern and no bow wave due to its Inui bulb bow. An now Inui is trying to adapt his discovery to other vessels.

The advantages of a waveless ship? Using 1,000 hp. where you would use 1,500 hp.--much less pitch and much more space.

The problems of taking radioactive samples at sea is a fascinating subject, and they will be presented by oceanographers from the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif., who have been involved in trying to develop a vessel for this purpose.

The possibility of using catamarans, the twin-hull ships, as research vessels was to be reported by representatives of the University of Miami, Fla. That University has been considering using an ocean-going catamaran for fisheries research and already has a small one in operation. Purported to be cheaper to operate due to less wave resistance, the catamaran has the practical advantage of providing more working space on the large platform that joins its twin hulls together.

However, one of the greatest factors to be considered in designing a new research vessel is not only cost of construction, but the cost of operation and maintenance. The new ship must be tailored to its job. Such a tailoring job will be reported on at the forum by Dr. H. F. P. Herdman of the National Institute of Oceanography, Wormsley, England, who is supervising the building of a new ship to replace the Discovery II, the latest in a series of pioneer British fishery research ships.

The vessel, now under construction in Aberdeen, Scotland, will incorporate all the new features learned from patient experiments with its parent craft. This will include such items as a bow propeller to increase maneuverability when retrieving modern oceanographic or biological apparatus moored in the open sea.

Lately, research vessels have a new function: doing research and providing general knowledge on ship behaviour that the naval architect can utilize in ship design. Papers were to be given at the meeting on how research vessels may give naval architects insight into ship behaviour--insight that can be directly used when designing passenger ships and super tankers.

The forum was to spend its first two days discussing work that is done on board a re-

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search vessel. The participants were then to board the 1,215-ton research vessel, the Koyo Maru of the Shimomoseki College of Fisheries, for a two-day practical demonstration and then resume the meeting ashore.

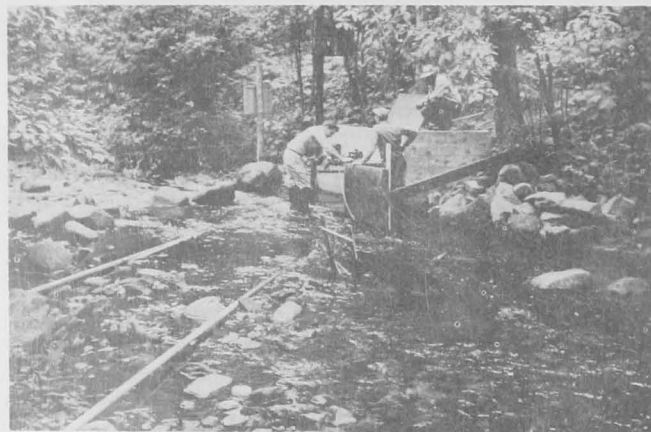
GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION

ANNUAL MEETING CONSIDERS
SEA LAMPREY CONTROL AND
UNIFORM FISHING REGULATIONS:

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC), which leads the fight against the fish-destroying sea lamprey, opened its two-day annual meeting at the University of Michigan June 22, 1961, with reports that revealed:

1. Chemical treatment of spawning streams to kill young sea lamprey before they emerge to feast on lake trout had been expanded to include 23 Lake Michigan tributaries through mid-June.

2. Catches of sea lamprey at electrical barriers in previously-treated Lake Superior streams--the best means of checking effectiveness of lamprey control methods--have been higher this year than expected.



Sea lamprey electrical barrier on a Michigan upper peninsula stream.

The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries reported that 51,628 sea lamprey had been caught in Lake Superior streams this year through June 16, a figure considerably higher than those of the previous four years.

The Bureau also reported, however, that the lampricide now in use continues to prove effective in killing lamprey young in the treated streams. It shares the chemical treatment work with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The Chairman of the Commission said the reports make it clear that "destruction of a portion of the ammocoete (lamprey larvae) population is not sufficient to appreciably reduce the number of adults" which emerge to feed on valuable Great Lakes fish. He said the Commission would "continue to rely on our 1962 catches to establish the effectiveness of the initial series of treatments."

The Commission recommended extension of chemical treatment operations on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan streams, and a second round of treatment for Lake Superior streams to destroy young lamprey established since initial treatments began in 1958-59.

The Commission also proposed expanded research and a cooperative study toward more uniform fishing regulations on the big inland waters.

A letter has been sent to regulatory agencies in Ontario, Canada, and the states of the United States bordering the Great Lakes--Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The letter proposes that conservation departments in each of the areas study fishery regulations in the light of new scientific information and suggests a series of meetings with Great Lakes researchers.

The Commission's Executive Secretary reported at the meeting that "existence of differences in fishery regulations of the Province and the Great Lakes States is a source of concern to those agencies for they apply, to some extent at least, to populations of common concern and appear to reflect disagreement on management practices." Complete uniformity may not be possible or desirable, he added, in cases where separate fish populations differ in attributes or in their value as primarily a recreational resource. Fluctuations in fish environment, mortality and growth rates must be considered.

The Executive Secretary proposed that "each regulatory agency be asked to (1) examine each regulation in the light of present information of all kinds and estimate its influence on yield; (2) recommend changes and estimate their effect; and (3) suggest studies which would follow the effects of the recommended change."

The letter prepared by the Commission reads in part:

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"The Great Lakes Fishery Commission has been asked by its advisers to consider means of achieving a greater degree of uniformity in regulations on the Great Lakes Fishery. Although there is no virtue in uniformity per se, the Commission agrees that many of the present regulations may be inefficient and some possibly harmful to the productivity of the fishery.

"The Commission believes that information available on some segments of the fishery is now sufficient to justify a critical examination of existing regulations to estimate, or perhaps even measure, their effect on the fishery. It believes that the agencies concerned with regulating the fishery should examine each regulation, define its original intent and, on the basis of present information, estimate its impact on biological production, economic yield, and other conditions.

"The information available within each agency is not likely to prove adequate for the exhaustive study of the regulations proposed. . . . It is, therefore, proposed that the Commission arrange for the presentation of working papers by scientists investigating the life history and dynamics of some important populations in the Great Lakes and by scientists from outside the Great Lakes who may be able to contribute in some special way.

"These working papers would be discussed by senior representatives of the agencies concerned with evaluation of regulations at a series of meetings. The first meeting would deal with species or populations which are the most fully understood."

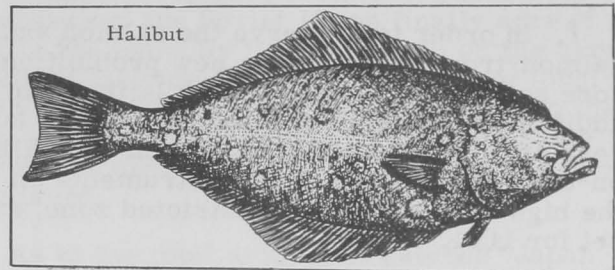
Commissioner Donald McKernan, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, received approval of his proposal that a detailed prospectus be prepared for each of the Great Lakes. He called for a broad program in which specific major projects are described "in adequate detail as to need and method of attack." The analysis of each lake, he added, should "not be confined to biological-oceanographic matters, but be broadened to include the various technological and economic problems that are so important to the sound and economic exploitation of the fisheries." Cost estimates and priorities for the various projects would be included.

Note: Commission established by a Convention between Canada and the United States for the conservation of Great Lakes Fishery Resources.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

NORTH PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHING IN AREA 3A ENDED:

The end of fishing in Pacific halibut Area 3A took place at 6 a.m. (P.S.T.) on August 23, 1961. The International Pacific Halibut Commission made the announcement on August 4, 1961, since it estimated that by August 23 the catch limit of 33 million pounds for Area 3A would have been reached. As of August 1, 1961, the landings of halibut from Area 3A were 27.0 million pounds. The Area 3A closure this year is 29 days later than in 1960 when fishing ended on July 25. In 1959 fishing in Area 3A stopped on August 1; in 1958 on August 31; and in 1957 on September 22.



Area 3A includes the waters off the coast of Alaska between Cape Spencer and Shumagin Islands. Fishing in Area 3A after August 23 is ended until reopened in 1962.

There has been no announcement as to closure of Area 2 and fishing in that area will continue until the 28.0-million-pound limit has been caught. Halibut landings from Area 2 as of August 10, 1961, totaled 23.7 million pounds. In 1960 Area 2 closed on July 31, but in 1959 Area 2 closed on July 8. This is the second year for many, many years that Area 3A closed before Area 2. Area 1B fishing season is identical to that for Area 2. Fishing in Areas 1A and 3B continued until 6 a.m. (P.S.T.) October 1, 1961.

The official opening date for all halibut fishing in the North Pacific regulatory areas this year was May 10 at 6:00 a.m. (P.S.T.), except that fishing in Area 3B South started on April 25 and Area 3B North started on April 10.

This year Area 3A was open to fishing for 105 days--20 days more than the 85 days in 1960. In 1959 the area was open to fishing for 92 days, in 1958 for 119 days, in 1957 for 144 days (the longest season for the area since 1945 when the area was open to fishing for 147 days). Between 1945 and 1955 the trend had been towards a shorter season, but then the trend reversed itself and through 1957 the seasons were longer. However, beginning in 1958 the trend was reversed again and the seasons through 1960 became shorter. But again in 1961 the trend reversed itself and the season has become longer.

Under authority of the Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, this year's regulations became effective March 30, 1961.

JAPAN-SOVIET NORTHWEST PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING:

The joint communique issued by Japan and the U. S. S. R. on the fifth annual meeting of the Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission follows:

Joint Communique of the Northwest Pacific Japan-Soviet Fishery Commission, May 21, 1961: The Northwest Pacific Japan-Soviet Fishery Commission held its 5th Conference

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in Tokyo from February 6 through May 21, 1961. At the Conference, the Science and Technical Committee met from February 6 through February 22 and the plenary session met from February 20 through May 21 to discuss the issues related to fishing on the high seas of the northwest Pacific. After discussions, the Commission adopted the following principal decisions.

1. In order to preserve the salmon and salmon-trout resources, a new prohibition zone south of 48 degrees north latitude, in addition to the same prohibition zone as last year against the fishing of salmon and salmon-trout by mobile fishing instruments on the high seas within the restricted zone, was set for 1961.

2. The total fishing quota of salmon and salmon-trout within the restricted zone for 1961 was set at 65,000 metric tons.

3. In 1961 and 1962, as regards all the lines of drift nets floated over the whole area of salmon and salmon-trout fishing operations by fishing boats which belong to mother boats within the restricted zone, the part accounting for not less than 50 percent of the length of each line shall consist of nets which have a knot-to-knot mesh length of not less than 65 millimeters.

4. In order to preserve the crab resources, it was decided to conduct no commercial crab fishing in 1961 in a few areas adjacent to the west coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The Committee agreed on a scientific cooperative survey program concerning salmon, salmon-trout, crab, and herring, recognized the need to carry out an exchange of men of learning and experience concerning fisheries in 1961, and recommended the two countries to carry out that exchange.

The Commission elected Iwao Fujita as Chairman and P. A. Moiseev as Vice-Chairman of its 5th Conference.

The Commission decided to convene its 6th Conference in Moscow from February 26, 1962.

The Commission decided to convene the Science and Technical Subcommittee in Moscow from February 5, 1962, having this committee discuss "the condition of the salmon and salmon-trout resources in the Treaty area in 1962," and have it submit a report on

the matter to the next regular Conference of the Commission.

The minutes of the 5th meeting of the Commission were signed at the Japanese Foreign Office on May 21. . . .

The press release issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry on May 21 follows:

Fifth Session of the Japan-Soviet Fishery Commission: The fifth annual meeting of the Japan-Soviet Fishery Commission for the current year opened in Tokyo on February 6, about two weeks behind schedule, being led off by the meeting of the Science and Technology Subcommittee. With the attendance of three Japanese committee members and three Soviet committee members, together with a number of experts in various fields, the meeting was held almost daily and was concluded on May 20. In the meantime, the plenary session of the Commission was held 29 times, while the Science and Technology Subcommittee met 13 times, and the informal talks between committee members of both nations amounted to about 50 times.

The talks extended over more than 100 days. The items agreed to and the progress of the talks are outlined in the following:

1. Boundaries of the Restricted Area for Salmon and Salmon-Trout Fisheries:

The Soviet Union, holding that a large amount of salmon and salmon-trout is being captured in areas south of the current restricted area, strongly insisted that such southern areas should be incorporated into the restricted area so as to apply the same restrictive measures. To this, Japan held the view that the enlargement and change of the restricted area is a serious problem touching the fundamentals of the Fishery Treaty, and that since the southern areas are fishing grounds for small-scale Japanese fishermen, the extension of the restricted area will threaten their livelihood, Japan took an uncompromising stand against the enlargement of the restricted area. Japan at the same time insisted that in the southern areas, enforcement of Japan's self-imposed restrictive measures as occasion demands will be sufficient and as in the past, harsher voluntary restrictive measures are to be adopted in the current season in the areas in question. The Soviet Union insisted on the enlargement of the restricted area and did not yield an inch, therefore, no agreement was reached on this issue despite repeated

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talks. Meanwhile, with the arrival of the fishing season in those areas, Japan gave permission, out of sheer necessity, for the fishing vessels to sail out for operations outside the current restricted area. The Soviet Union, while strongly criticizing Japan for this action, issued the statement that it would not consider that the problem of the boundaries of the restricted area had been settled. After all, the fishery talks were adjourned without reaching any agreement on this issue.

2. Yearly Quota for Salmon and Salmon-Trout Catches in the Restricted Area, Fishing Season, and the Restricted Area:

In this year's conference, too, there was a considerable gap between the views of Japan and the Soviet Union as to the appraisal of the conditions of salmon and salmon-trout resources, but as a result of discussions at the Science and Technology Subcommittee, Japan and the Soviet Union reached agreement in that this year's condition of salmon and salmon-trout resources, though it cannot be compared with the condition in the past several abundant, odd-numbered years, is much better than the past meager, even-numbered years. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union, while insisting that salmon and salmon-trout resources, particularly the latter, have remarkably decreased along the coasts of the Soviet Union because of offshore fisheries, and at the same time that contrary to an increase in Japan's catches, proposed the establishment of a vast forbidden area, partly out of the intention of countering Japan's permission for sailing out for fishing in the non-restricted areas, and at the same time proposed the moving up of the end of the fishing season from August 10--the date provided for in the Japan-Soviet Fishery Treaty and observed since then--to July 25.

Furthermore, in the deliberation of the yearly quota for salmon and salmon-trout, whereas Japan proposed a quota of 80,000 tons from the standpoint that a quota should be decided, in accordance with the agreement reached at the Science and Technology Subcommittee, somewhere between 85,000 tons, which was the quota for the rich year 1959, and 67,500 tons, which was the quota for the lean last year, the Soviet Union proposed a quota of only 50,000 tons.

As to the problems of the yearly quota for salmon and salmon-trout catches and of the

forbidden area, Japan and the Soviet Union conducted talks several times and as a result of the submission of several substitute plans, the gap of views between the two countries was narrowed gradually, but as to the area south of latitude 48° N. and west of longitude 160° E. (the main fishing ground for Japan's port-based catcher boats) which is located within the restricted area, the Soviet Union stubbornly insisted that the area should be incorporated into the prohibited fishing area. As a result of Japan's persistent requests for a concession, the Soviet Union finally agreed to settle the issue by lifting the ban on the area south of latitude 45°51' N. and east of longitude 151°30' E. On the other hand, as to the sea area north of latitude 48° N., the same forbidden area as that for last year was established.

As to the total amount of catches, Japan insisted on a quota based on the conclusion reached at the Science and Technology Subcommittee, and it was difficult to reach a compromise, but finally both sides agreed to set up a quota of 65,000 tons for Japan.

Prior to this, the Soviet Union strongly pointed out a large number of violation cases on the part of Japanese fishing boats, and as a result, the Committee recommended to both Japan and the Soviet Union that stricter control measures be adopted.

3. Problems Concerning the Operations of Salmon and Salmon-Trout Fisheries:

Concerning the control over fishery operations, various problems were discussed, including the following:

(a) As to the restriction on the capture of red salmon, it was agreed that fishery and scientific tests will be carried out with the objective of setting the limit of catches at 7,750,000 fish (about 15,500 tons).

(b) As to the problem of enlarging the mesh of the drift nets used in the mothership fisheries, it was agreed that throughout the entire areas where motherships are operated the drift nets having mesh measuring 65 millimeters from knot to knot will be used up to more than 50 percent of the total drift nets. In addition, on this same problem, the Commission recognized the desirability that the scientific research boats of both nations will be boarded by a certain number of experts of the other party.

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4. Restrictions on Crab Fisheries:

As to the restrictions on crab fisheries carried out on the western coasts of Kamchatka, it was agreed that there will be no change from last year as to the forbidden area, the amounts of canned crabs of both sides (260,000 cases for Japan and 390,000 cases for the Soviet Union, according to the Japanese way of computation) and the restrictions on the use of nets, and that as to the area where the operations of Japan and the Soviet Union are adjusted for a certain period, the order of the two countries will be reversed.

5. Restrictions on Herring Fisheries:

As to Hokkaido and Sakhalin herring, it was decided for the current year, too, that the same scientific research as last year will be conducted and other adequate measures will be taken in the main spawning grounds.

6. Joint Investigation and Exchange of Men of Learning and Experience:

At this year's conference, it was agreed that both Japan and the Soviet Union will map out and adopt an advanced joint investigation plan and that an exchange of men of learning and experience will be carried out. (Supplied by United States Embassy, Tokyo, report dated July 5, 1961.)

NORDIC FISHERY COORDINATION
COMMITTEE PROPOSED

The establishment of a Nordic coordination committee for fisheries and fishing limits was discussed informally by the fishery ministers of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway during a tour of the fisheries of northern Norway in July 1961, according to press reports. These same subjects were discussed at their meeting in Oslo.

The fishery ministers were expected to propose such a coordination committee at the meeting of the Nordic Council in October 1961. The coordination committee would consist of representatives from the fishery industries and the fishery ministerial staffs as well as the ministers themselves. (From a July 28, 1961, report from the Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

WORKING PARTY ON
OCEANOGRAPHY MEETS:

The Working Party on Oceanography of the Committee on Biology and Research of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission met July 15-August 15, 1961, in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada.

The Committee was authorized to make a joint report on oceanography of the area of interest to the Commission and correspondents were named by Canada, Japan, and the United States to prepare such a joint report. The report has been carried on by mail since it was not possible for the Working Party members to meet in 1960. The purpose of this meeting was to coordinate their contributions and prepare the final report.

The United States was represented by a biologist from the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, Wash.

WHALING

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DIVISION OF
WHALE QUOTA FOR 1962/63 SEASON:

The Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture on July 31, 1961 announced that an agreement was reached by Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands on the division of the quota of blue-whale units among those countries effective the 1962/63 season. Further consultations would take place in the near future with the Soviet Union on the text of the agreement regulating division of the catch among the five countries. As soon as agreement is reached with the Soviet Union, the Netherlands will rejoin the International Whaling Convention and sign the agreement on the division of the catch.

The Soviet Union had previously agreed to an allocation of 20 percent and that the remaining 80 percent was to be divided as follows: Japan 33 percent; Norway 32 percent; United Kingdom 9 percent; and the Netherlands 6 percent as the "basic share." In addition, the Netherlands is to receive each year from the Japanese-Norwegian-British share a bonus of 45, 60, or 70 units, provided the Dutch whaling industry has caught 75, 80, or 85 percent, respectively, of its quota by the time the official catching season is four-fifths expired. The four countries have also agreed that the above arrangement will be

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valid seven years in accordance with the recommendations of the London whaling conference of November 1958. (As reported on August 1, 1961, by the United States Embassy, the Hague.)

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NORWAY TO SELL WHALE FACTORYSHIP TO JAPAN;

It has been reported in the Norwegian press that a Japanese whaling company has agreed to purchase from a Norwegian shipping and whaling company, the whale factoryship Kosmos III, together with five whale catching boats, for the sum of 55.5 million kroner (about US\$7.8 million). With the transfer, the Japanese company would reportedly take over the whale quota assigned to the Kosmos III expedition. The sale is contingent upon approval being granted by the Norwegian Government. (United States Embassy, Oslo, dispatch dated July 7, 1961.)

**Angola**FISHERY TRENDS, FIRST QUARTER 1961:

The recession continued to have a severe effect on Angolan business in the fishing centers such as Benguela, Mocamedes, Porto Alexandre, and Baia Forte. Subsidies to the fishing industry were terminated at the end of 1960 in view of the rise in the world price of machine-dried fish meal, but producers in some areas were left without enough funds to ready their equipment for the coming season or to hire the necessary employees.

According to editorial opinion, that which is needed in the fishing industry is a reorganization and modernization of the industry so as to permit the more efficient production of a wider variety of fish products. Also, the length of the recession has left some sections of the industry without enough funds to take advantage of the resources they have. A Provincia reported that the fishing industry at Benguela petitioned the Governor General in March 1961 for the loan of approximately 6,000 contos (US\$210,000) to ready the fishing fleet there for the three-month fishing season beginning in May. But no loan was granted. Reports from other areas, however, indicate that conditions have begun to improve. The Mocamedes Fishing Guild,

for example, reported considerable exports of fish meal and higher fish meal quotations at the close of the first quarter.

Angola's exports of fish meal in the first quarter 1960 of 3,254 metric tons (valued at US\$361,900) rose to 16,023 tons (valued at \$1,197,805) in the first quarter of 1961, and dried fish exports rose from 2,940 tons in 1960 to 3,824 tons in 1961. (From a July 13 report of the United States Consulate, Luanda.)

**Belgium**FISH MEAL IMPORT DUTY REDUCED 50 PERCENT:

The special import duties which have been in effect since March 18, 1961, on Belgian imports of fish meal and feedstuffs containing fish meal have been reduced by 50 percent following a new decree issued by the Ministries of Agriculture and Economic Affairs on July 17, 1961.

The revised duties, effective July 28, 1961, are as follows:

(1) Fish meal and powder, Belgian franc 1.00 per kilo (US\$18.14 a short ton); (2) Feedstuffs containing fish meal or powder, (a) of which the gross protein content amounts to 15 percent or less, Belgian franc 0.10 per kilo (\$1.81 a short ton); (b) of which the gross protein content amounts to more than 15 percent but less than 25 percent, Belgian franc 0.75 per kilo (\$13.61 a short ton); and (c) of which the gross protein content amounts to more than 25 percent, Belgian franc 1.00 per kilo (\$18.14 a short ton).

Belgian imports of fish meal experienced a steep drop after the establishment of the special import duty of \$40.00 per metric ton (\$36.29 a short ton) in March 1961. Importers of fish meal and manufacturers of feedstuffs, who had piled up large stocks during the last few months of 1960 and the beginning of 1961, reduced their imports to an extremely low level. But now that the import duty on fish meal has been reduced from \$40.00 per metric ton to \$20.00 (\$18.14 a short ton) it is expected that Belgian imports of fish meal will gradually resume their former importance. In addition to the import duties, there is also a "taxe de transmission" (sales tax) of 8 percent on fish meal, and 5 percent on feedstuffs containing fish meal. (Report dated July 27,

Belgium (Contd.):

1961, from United States Consulate in Antwerp.)



Canada

NEW BRUNSWICK FISH MEAL PRICES, JULY 1961:

Fish-meal prices (60-percent protein) quoted by New Brunswick producers late in July 1961 averaged about C\$120 a short ton (\$2.00 a protein unit) for both exports and domestic sales. Due to short supply and good demand, fish-meal prices have advanced steadily since May and as of late July were up about \$18 a ton from the \$102 a ton (\$1.70 a protein unit) quoted by producers in mid-May this year. (United States Consulate, Saint John, N. B., July 27, 1961.)



Denmark

FISHERMEN SEEK EX-VESSEL FLOOR PRICES FOR SEVERAL VARIETIES OF FISH:

Floor or a minimum on ex-vessel prices for several varieties of fish are being sought by Danish fishermen. Producers of food fish, disturbed by recent low prices for plaice, a Danish staple, are seeking an agreement on a voluntary floor or minimum price of one krone per kilo (6.6 U. S. cents a pound) for fish in the fourth size category. If this price could not be realized, the fishermen would sell their catch for mink food and bear any loss themselves. Fishermen supplying industrial fish to trout-pond operators also are seeking to institute a minimum price of 0.30 kroner per kilo (almost 2 cents a pound) for herring.

Meanwhile, the head of the Skagen Fisheries Association has claimed that all prices have increased except those paid to fishermen. He declared that fishermen must be guaranteed reasonable minimum prices for their catches, but did not believe that the Government could set up a pool as a guarantee for a minimum price regulation at once. However, he said that the Government, after having provided over 400 million kroner (US\$58 million) for agricultural support, should be ready to cover a part of the ex-

penses involved in establishing a pool to guarantee minimum prices for fish.

The recent low prices paid for live plaice in Danish ports spurred a newspaperman to check prices from the fishermen's level to the consumer. He found that port buyers paid the fishermen about 1.30 kroner per kilo (about 8.6 U. S. cents a pound); the fish buyers resold the fish to wholesalers in Danish cities, such as Copenhagen, for about 2.60 kroner per kilo (17 cents a pound); the wholesalers received about 3.10 kroner per kilo (20.4 cents a pound) from the retail fish dealers, who then sold the plaice to housewives for 5 kroner per kilo (33 cents a pound) or almost quadruple the price the fishermen received. (August 8, 1961, report from Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

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FISHERY TRENDS, SECOND QUARTER 1961:

The large export of cod fillets to the United States in 1961 and the benefits derived from the dollar premiums (about 4 percent) earned by those exports were mentioned in a quarterly radio review of the Danish fisheries made by a member of the Fisheries Council--an organization of the major fishery associations in Denmark. The premiums are scheduled to expire on December 31, 1961. Since the fillet producers have many difficulties now, he suggested the fishery organizations seek to have the dollar premiums extended. If the fishery export industry did not obtain support, it was possible it could not compete in the United States with other countries.

With reference to the Common Market, he believed there would be hardly any opposition in the Danish fishing industry if the United Kingdom also sought membership. Minimum price regulations for various varieties of fish could be established to insure fishermen a reasonable return if there was harmony and cooperation among the fishermen, but sacrifices would be required. One of the easiest ways for the Government to aid the fishing industry would be to provide funds for marketing organizations both in Denmark and in foreign countries--a proposal for which the fishery organizations should seek support from the Minister of Fisheries. (Fisheries Attache report of August 8, 1961, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

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Denmark (Contd.):

FISHERY TRENDS, JANUARY-JUNE 1961:

While Danish fishery landings during the first half of 1961 were down slightly from last year, the valuable flatfish catch was up almost 20 percent and the herring catch up about 10 percent. As a result, exports of fresh, iced, or frozen fish were up almost 40 percent in quantity and about 25 percent in value as compared with 1960. Fish meal exports, however, were only slightly in excess of the low 1960 level.

There were mounting complaints from fishermen over continued low prices for industrial fish and declining prices for edible fish. Partly because of price developments and partly as a result of subsidies granted farmers, some Danish fishermen began demanding minimum export price guarantees and/or subsidies. Much concern was also being expressed over the difficulty of recruiting sufficient labor to man the fishing fleet. Another problem of vital concern to Denmark's fisheries is accession to the European Economic Community (EEC). With West Germany the leading purchaser of fish from Denmark and with important markets in the other EEC countries, Danish fishery circles are almost unanimous in favoring accession.

Fishing limits continued to be an important topic of discussion, with both Danish-Norwegian-Swedish and Icelandic-Faroese talks taking place. The problem came into vivid focus when, on May 30, 1961, a Danish naval patrol vessel fired on a British trawler which it claimed had violated Faroese territorial waters. (From a July 26 report of the United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

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FISHERY TRENDS, JULY 1961:

Salmon Fishing Began A Month Early: The first Danish cutter began fishing for salmon in the Baltic Sea this season in late July, about a month earlier than the usual starting time in late August. Favorable reports from Swedish cutters which fish the salmon grounds near the island of Gotland off the east coast of Sweden all summer were responsible for the earlier departure.

Shortage of Mates Delays Fishing Vessel Departures: Esbjerg and Skagen, the two largest fishing ports in Denmark, report a shortage of mates has delayed the departure

of fishing craft. Unemployment in Denmark is at the lowest level since 1940.

Shrimp Grading Proposed: The shrimp committee of the various Jutland fishery associations has drafted for their consideration a proposal that all shrimp catches be sorted over a 7 millimeter (0.3 inch) screen. That portion which goes through the screen must be returned to the sea. The remainder may be sold unsorted, or sorted into two groups. One may not contain over 160 shrimp per kilo (2.2 pounds) and the other a maximum of 290 shrimp per kilo. If adopted the Danish Fishery Ministry will enforce the regulations.

Fisheries Associations May Realign: The Skagen Fisheries Association, the largest group in the Danish Fisheries Association, is considering withdrawing and joining the West Jutland Fisheries Association, or remaining separate from each. The division into two large fisheries associations reportedly has weakened the Danish fishing industry with respect to the Government and in negotiations with other countries. A further division would be unfortunate at a time when important negotiations with regard to fishing limits and market problems are in prospect. (Fisheries Attache report of July 28, 1961, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

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MARINE OIL SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, AND FOREIGN TRADE, 1959-1960:

In 1960 the production of crude marine oils declined, while imports from Peru increased. Danish exports of marine oils were down more than 50 percent because Danish products could not compete with Peruvian products on the world market.

Supply: Denmark's supply of crude marine oils in 1960 amounted to 38,393 metric tons as compared with 43,316 tons in 1959. This decline was due to smaller stocks, and a drop in both domestic production and imports. Fish oil (including herring oil) was the type of crude marine oil most widely produced and exported. But production of fish oil was down slightly in 1960 because low fish meal prices reduced the fishing effort for industrial fish. Prior to 1960 the production of fish oil had for several years steadily increased.

Herring oil was the leading crude marine oil imported in 1959, but imports of that oil fell sharply in 1960 and other crude marine

Denmark (Contd.):

Item	1960					1959				
	Fish Oil Including Herring Oil	Whale Oil	Seal Oil	Other Crude Marine Oils	Total Marine Oils	Fish Oil Including Herring Oil	Whale Oil	Seal Oil	Other Crude Marine Oils	Total Marine Oils
(Metric Tons)										
Available Supply:										
Beginning stocks, Jan. 1	3,169	2,028	N.A.	N.A.	5,197	3,781	3,671	N.A.	N.A.	7,452
Production	18,171	N.A.	263	N.A.	18,434	19,656	N.A.	256	N.A.	19,912
Imports	1/1,902	3,051	22	9,787	14,762	1/8,177	7,164	8	603	15,952
Total Supply	23,242	5,079	285	9,787	38,393	31,614	10,835	264	603	43,316
Distribution:										
Exports	5,776	32	285	285	6,378	13,550	105	264	440	14,359
Domestic utilization	12,868	4,134	-	9,502	26,504	14,895	8,702	-	163	23,760
Ending stocks, Dec. 31	4,598	913	N.A.	N.A.	5,511	3,169	2,028	N.A.	N.A.	5,197
Total Distribution	23,242	5,079	285	9,787	38,393	31,614	10,835	264	603	43,316

N.A. - Not available.
1/Herring oil.

oils were imported in larger quantities (table 1).

The supplies of crude marine oils were disposed of in 1960 through exports of 6,378 tons and a domestic utilization of 26,504 tons.

Product and Origin	Metric Tons
Whale Oil, Crude:	
Norway	3,046
Sweden	5
Total	3,051
Sperm Oil, Crude:	
Norway	18
Netherlands	9
West Germany	48
Total	75
Seal Oil, Crude:	
Norway	22
Herring Oil, Crude:	
Iceland	795
Norway	212
West Germany	795
Peru	100
Total	1,902
Marine Oils for Medical and Veterinary Purposes:	
Iceland	575
Norway	1,433
United Kingdom	72
West Germany	549
Total	2,629
Other Marine Oils, Crude:	
Iceland	92
Norway	40
United Kingdom	4
Morocco	135
Portuguese West Africa	1,062
Chile	688
Paraguay	48
Peru	7,644
Total	9,713
Other Marine Oils, Refined:	
Norway	50
United Kingdom	1/
West Germany	32
Peru	48
Total	130
Grand Total	17,522

1/Less than 1 metric ton.

Note: Does not include a small amount of hardened marine oils included in the general classification of "marine oils and other animal oils, hardened."

Exports were down more than 50 percent, but domestic utilization was expanded by 2,744 tons.

On the Danish market, imported fish oil from Peru replaced some of the domestic herring oil and imported whale oil.

Imports: Denmark imported a total of 17,522 tons of all (crude and refined) marine

Product and Destination	Metric Tons
Whale Oil, Crude:	
West Germany	1/
New Zealand	32
Total	32
Seal Oil:	
France	249
West Germany	36
Total	285
Herring Oil, Crude:	
Norway	2,900
Sweden	499
Netherlands	18
West Germany	2,359
Total	5,776
Marine Oils for Medical and Veterinary Purposes:	
Finland	27
Norway	36
Sweden	75
Holland	9
West Germany	170
Venezuela	1
Total	318
Other Marine Oils, Crude:	
Norway	31
Sweden	1/
Holland	102
Italy	12
West Germany	140
Total	285
Other Marine Oils, Refined:	
Norway	98
Sweden	1/
United Kingdom	16
West Germany	217
Total	331

1/Less than 1 metric ton.

Note: Does not include a small amount of hardened marine oils included in the general classification of "marine oils and other animal oils, hardened."

Denmark (Contd.):

oils in 1960. Peru was the major supplier of marine oils to Denmark with 7,644 tons of "other crude marine oils," 100 tons of crude herring (really anchovy) oil, and 48 tons of "other refined marine oils" (table 2). Imports from Peru were stimulated in 1960 because of low prices. The next important supplier was Norway, followed by Iceland, West Germany, and Portuguese West Africa.

Denmark's imports of only crude marine oils decreased slightly, from 15,952 tons in 1959 to 14,762 tons in 1960. Imports of crude herring oil decreased sharply in 1960, while imports of other crude marine oils increased. Crude marine oil imports from the United States consisted of only 519 tons of crude herring oil in 1959 and none in 1960.

Exports: Denmark exported 7,027 tons of all (crude and refined) marine oils in 1960, mostly consisting of crude herring oil to Norway and West German (table 3). But exports of crude herring oil to those two countries declined in 1960 as compared with 1959. (Excerpt from April 14, 1961, report from the United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1960 p. 70.

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FISH MEAL SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, AND FOREIGN TRADE, 1959-1960:

Supply: Denmark's over-all supply of fish meal in 1960 amounted to 73,100 metric tons--14,800 tons less than in 1959. This decline was due to a 20,200-ton decrease in domestic production, which lowered total output to 50,600 tons in 1960. The decline in domestic production was due to the low prices for fish meal in 1960.

Smaller production in 1960 was, in part, offset by increased imports, which rose from 13,400 tons in 1959 to 18,900 tons in 1960. Exports declined from 58,800 tons in 1959 to 31,800 tons in 1960 because Denmark could not compete with Peru's low-priced meal.

But in 1960 domestic utilization was stimulated by the lower prices and it rose from 25,500 tons in 1959 to 37,100 tons in 1960 (table 1).

Table 1 - Denmark's Fish Meal Supply and Distribution, 1959-1960

	1960	1959
	(1,000 Metric Tons)	
<u>Available Supply:</u>		
Beginning stocks, Jan. 1	3.6	3.7
Production	50.6	70.8
Imports	18.9	13.4
Total Supply	73.1	87.9
<u>Distribution:</u>		
Exports	31.8	58.8
Domestic utilization (as feed). . . .	37.1	25.5
Ending stocks, Dec. 31	4.2	3.6

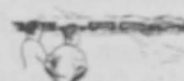
Imports: Denmark imported a total of 18,868 tons of fish meal in 1960, made up of herring meal and other fish meal. Iceland supplied the bulk of both types of meal (table 2).

Product and Origin	Quantity
	Metric Tons
<u>Herring Meal:</u>	
Iceland	4,314
Norway	3,581
Ireland	280
Total	8,175
<u>Other Fish Meal:</u>	
Iceland	10,097
Norway	593
United Kingdom	3
Total	10,693
Grand Total	18,868

Exports: Denmark exported a total of 31,770 tons of fish meal in 1960. Of this total, 30,104 tons consisted of herring meal, about one-half of which was exported to the

Product and Destination	Quantity
	Metric Tons
<u>Herring Meal:</u>	
Finland	670
Sweden	1,509
Czechoslovakia	156
France	265
Greece	22
Netherlands	2,470
Ireland	2,583
Italy	40
Poland	148
Switzerland	2,952
United Kingdom	14,505
West Germany	2,093
Austria	110
East Germany	2,400
Mexico	40
Cyprus	15
Malaya	50
Singapore	76
Total	30,104
<u>Other Fish Meal:</u>	
Sweden	169
Greece	15
Poland	400
Switzerland	20
West Germany	841
East Germany	200
Egypt	4
Malaya	17
Total	1,666
Grand Total	31,770

United Kingdom. (Excerpt from report of April 14, 1961, from United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)



Faroe Islands

FROZEN FILLETS SHIPPED TO U. S.:

The export of quick-frozen fish fillets from the Faroe Islands to the United States was renewed late in July 1961 with a shipment of 175 metric tons after a lapse of 6 months due to lack of supplies. The refrigerator ship also picked up 200 tons of fillets in Greenland. Shipments were expected to be made directly from the Faroe Islands to the United States in late summer.

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LOANS FOR FISHING VESSELS:

The Faroese Fishing Vessel Mortgage Finance Corporation has financed an important part of the modernization of the Faroese fleet since its establishment in 1955. In the year ending March 31, 1961, it made ten loans to Faroese companies, totaling 8,645,000 kroner (almost US\$1.2 million). Sixty-eight loans, amounting to 30,061,502 kroner (about \$4.4 million) have been made since 1955. Capital and reserves amount to about 10,000,000 kroner (almost \$1.4 million). Consideration is being given to loans to 18 long-line cutters, totaling about 11,300,000 kroner (\$1.6 million).

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FAROESE FISHERMEN TO HAND LINE INSIDE ICELANDIC FISHING LIMITS AREA:

On August 2, 1961, the Danish Foreign Ministry released the following communique:

"By an exchange of notes between Denmark's Ambassador in Reykjavik and the Icelandic Foreign Minister an agreement was concluded yesterday concerning permission for Faroese fishermen to fish with hand lines off Iceland.

"According to this agreement, ships registered in the Faroe Islands have the right to fish with hand lines within Iceland's fishing limits in the areas and at the times of the year, where and when Icelandic vessels are permitted to fish with bottom trawls or floating trawls in accordance with the existing regulations.

"Vessels registered in the Faroe Islands, furthermore, have the right to fish with hand lines in the area between 4 and 8 nautical miles within Iceland's fishing limits at Kolbeinsó.

"The agreement is in force without time limits, but either party may terminate it by giving 6 months' notice."

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FISHERY OFF WEST GREENLAND PRODUCE WELL:

Although the Faroe Islands fishery off West Greenland varied throughout the season, the latter part has been excellent for the 2,350 motorboat fishermen based on land at Faeringehavn, Kangarssuk, Borgshavn, and Ravens Storó. Thirty-two motor boats with 4-5 men crews, often including one or two young Greenlanders, landed 1,249 metric tons of fish, mostly cod, in Faeringehavn, since mid-June. The fish are filleted and frozen in a modern shore plant and exported directly to the United States.

The Faroe Islands fishermen also conduct a fishery from June to September on the West Greenland coast with 5 motherships--schooners with 4-5 smaller boats which fish farther out to sea. The catch is salted and returned to the Faroe Islands.

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LINE FISHERMEN BOTHERED LESS BY FOREIGN TRAWLERS:

Faroe Islands line fishermen report with satisfaction that foreign trawlers have bothered them less since the Danish frigate Niels Ebbesen followed and shot at the trawler Red Crusader from Aberdeen, Scotland. (Reports of July 28 and August 8, 1961, from the Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)



France

TUNA INDUSTRY, 1960:

In 1960, only 17,920 metric tons of tuna were caught by French tuna vessels along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts, 20 percent less than in 1959 when 22,472 tons were landed. In the Atlantic ports, 17,010 tons of "white" tuna (believed to be albacore) and 550 tons of "red" tuna (believed to be bluefin) were landed, and in the Mediterranean ports 360 tons of "red" tuna were landed. Minimum and maximum tuna prices are fixed by agreement between the fishermen and canners. Because of the decline in "white" tuna production, the average ex-vessel price rose

France (Contd.):

5.5 percent to the agreed ceiling of 2.31 new francs per kilo (US\$420 a short ton).

"White" tuna is fished from June to October in the open Atlantic, a great distance from the continental shelf. The tuna area is at the same latitude as the Bay of Biscay. For several years, the French tuna fishermen have also been catching yellowfin tuna off the coast of Senegal.

The number of vessels engaged in tuna fishing totaled 468 in 1960, compared with more than 600 in 1958. In 1960, 37 percent of the vessels fished with live bait with an average catch more than double that of the vessels fishing without live bait. Most of

at Concarneau (2,110 tons) and Bayonne (1,990 tons). The balance was either directly exported or landed at Dakar for the Senegalese canneries. (United States Embassy, Paris, report dated May 15, 1961; French fishery periodical, Maree de France, August 1961.)



German Federal Republic

**FISH MEAL PRICES,
AUGUST 4, 1961:**

Prices reported at Hamburg Commodity Exchange as of August 4, 1961, for fish meal delivered ex-Hamburg warehouse, or c. & f. West German sea port were as follows:

Type of Fish Meal	Protein Content (%)	Delivery	DM/Metric Ton	US\$/Short Ton
German fish meal	50-55	loco/ prompt	542.50	123.04
" " "	55-60	" "	552.50	125.31
" " "	60-65	" "	575.00	130.41
" " std. brands	60-65	Aug.	620.00	140.62
" herring meal 1/	64-68	prompt/Aug.	637.50	144.59
Peruvian fish meal	65-70	loco/ Aug.	547.50	124.18
" " "	65-70	Sept.-Dec. 1961	567.50	128.71
South African fish meal ...	65-70	Aug.	600.00	136.08
Angola fish meal	65-70	loco/ Aug.	610.00	138.35
Portuguese fish meal	50-55	prompt/Sept.	537.50	121.91
Icelandic herring meal ...	70-75	Aug.	660.00	149.69

1/Delivered coastal location.
Notes: (1) Values converted at rate of 4.0 deutschmarks equal US\$1.
(2) "Loco" means where and as it is at the time of sale, and all subsequent expenses to be at buyer's account.

the tuna clippers are small vessels of less than 26 meters (85 feet) in length.

St. Jean-de-Luz continued to be the leading tuna port of France, followed by Concarneau.

Port	Quantity Metric Tons
Saint-Jean-de-Luz	4,200
Concarneau	3,300
Les Sables-d'Olonne	1,900
Douarnenez	1,400
Saint-Guenole	1,100
Ile d'Yeu	1,000
Other ports	5,020
Total	17,920

1/Does not include tuna caught by French vessels in African waters and landed in French and foreign ports.

In addition to landings at French ports, a number of French vessels engaged in tuna fishing in African waters and caught an estimated 13,000 tons during 1960. Of that total, 4,840 tons were landed in French ports as frozen tuna for the canning industry, mostly

As compared with July 5, 1961, fish-meal prices on the Hamburg Exchange on August 4, 1961, were averaging about \$1.50 a short ton higher for both domestic and imported fish meal. (United States Consulate, Bremen, August 9, 1961.)

**GERMANS PERMITTED TO FISH INSIDE
TWELVE MILES OF ICELANDIC COASTS:**

West German fishing vessels have been given access to the same areas within the Icelandic 12-mile fishing limits as were made available to British vessels in the Icelandic-British settlement of March 11, 1961. West German vessels will be permitted to fish within those areas until March 10, 1964, which is also the terminal date for British operations. By the agreement the West German Government recognized Iceland's 12-mile fishing limits, including the extended base lines. The agreement between Germany and Iceland was formalized by an exchange of notes on July 19,

German Federal Republic (Contd.):

1961. (From a July 20 report of the United States Embassy, Reykjavik.)

According to German newspaper accounts, West Germany recognized formally the 12-mile zone in exchange for phase-out fishing rights for West German vessels.

On September 1, 1958, the Government of Iceland unilaterally extended its fishing limits from 3 to 12 miles. Although the West German Government did not recognize de jure the extension, the German trawler operators respected the 12-mile zone because Bonn was not willing to guarantee them indemnification against the possible seizure of their vessels. The trade voiced its displeasure over the extension on several occasions, however, and claimed that the potential catch off Iceland would be reduced by 10,000 to 25,000 metric tons per year. West

Year	1,000 Metric Tons	% of Total West German Landings
1960	102.6	17.3
1959	99.2	14.6
1958	118.2	18.2
1957	92.9	13.5
1956	106.1	15.3

German statistics for the fish catch off Iceland in 1959 and 1960 would seem to bear out this assertion, as they reveal a decline annually from 1958. However, 1958 was an unusually good year so far as the catch off Iceland waters was concerned. (From August 7, 1961, report of United States Consulate, Bremen.)



Ghana

GOVERNMENT STRIVES FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FISH PRODUCTION:

The Government of Ghana opened the New Tema fishing harbor on August 8, 1961, and signed a £G10,000 (US\$28,000) fishing agreement with a British fishing company on August 11, 1961, as part of an intensified program to attain self sufficiency in fish production.

The Tema fishing harbor is the first harbor to be constructed in Ghana solely for the use of fishing vessels. It can ac-

commodate vessels 130-180 feet in length. A temporary cold-storage plant is now in use at Tema with a capacity of 1,000 metric tons, but work will begin soon on a new plant with a capacity of 4,500 tons. This plant will be located in the industrial area near the fishing harbor. In addition, there will be a shipyard in which wooden vessels up to 70 feet and steel vessels up to 150 feet in length will be constructed. To provide adequate marketing facilities, a large wholesale market will also be established.

As a result of a tuna survey of the Guinea Gulf by a United States tuna fishing and cannery company, the Ghana Government has ordered six modern fishing vessels from the United Kingdom. These vessels will be 130 feet in length and will form the nucleus of a long-range fishing fleet. The vessels are to be delivered in November 1961. The British fishing company will provide managerial and technical personnel for the fishing fleet under the £G10,000 agreement concluded with the Government.

The Government has increased the budget for fisheries from £G262,000 (\$733,600) to £G850,000 (\$2,380,000) for 1961/62. These funds will be used to equip the new fishing harbor, develop the long-range fishing fleet, and to expand the outboard motor plan for native canoe fishermen. The Government will also operate a school to provide technical training to Ghanaian personnel. This school will be operated in conjunction with the Ghana Nautical College.

Total consumption of fish in Ghana is estimated at 55,000 metric tons and local production is presently running at 26,000 tons. The catch of the six long-range fishing vessels is expected to increase landings sharply and this potential catch, combined with the expanding outboard motor plan for native fishermen, would make Ghana self sufficient in fish production. This would effect a significant saving in foreign exchange and help ease the hardship arising out of the recent introduction of an austere fiscal policy, the United States Embassy in Accra reported on August 14, 1961.

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SOVIET TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR FISHERIES:

The Government of Ghana signed an agreement on June 13, 1961, with the Soviet Union for the construction of 13 fishery industries

Ghana (Contd.):

in Ghana as a part of the Soviet technical assistance program.

Some weeks earlier, the Government had signed a contract for the purchase from a British firm of four large purse-seiners and two trawlers which will be operated with the advice and assistance of a large United States west coast canning company.

Also, Ghana Cold Stores Ltd., a consortium of West European firms with Ghana Government participation, has announced the completion of a £G470,000 (US\$1.3 million) cold-storage plant at Tema to serve the fishing industry. It is not clear how the Soviet projects will tie in with these other fishery developments. (Excerpted from a United States Embassy, Accra, report of July 1961.)



Greenland

EXPLORATORY FISHING FOR NEW GROUNDS AND FISHERIES:

Greenland's Fishery Research organization was making plans to start an intensive exploratory research program in mid-August 1961 along the east coast of Greenland to find new, large fishing grounds, according to the August 2 issue of Kristlige Dagbladet. The research is being undertaken, in part, for the benefit of the Faroe Islands fishermen who may lack fishing grounds after the expansion of the fishing limits around Iceland.

At the same time, the Greenland National Council is strongly interested in the research because development of a fishery along the southern Greenland coast naturally will benefit the local population. There is close cooperation in the program between Greenland, Denmark, and the Faroe Islands. The program will be led by the chief of Denmark's Ocean and Fishery Research Station in the Faroe Islands, and the Faroese vessel Polur will be used. There will be experiments with long-line and hand-line gear as well as biological research to determine the size, age, and quality of the cod population. The research will be of importance to the cod fishery in West Greenland since there is a steady exchange between the populations in east and west Greenland waters. While this research is going on, Norway also will send its own expedition to the area.

The Royal Greenland Trade organization is arranging to send a Danish salmon fisherman to Greenland for three months so that he can demonstrate methods and gear suitable for a Greenland salmon fishery. It has been found that salmon from Canada and Scotland migrate to Greenland in the winter months and that there may therefore be a possibility for a salmon fishery along Greenland's coasts. There is great interest in the outcome of such a fishery. (United States Embassy, Copenhagen, report of August 8, 1961.)

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FISHERY PRODUCTS BUYERS VISIT GREENLAND:

A United States and an English buyer of West Greenland frozen and canned fish and shellfish visited Greenland fishing ports and plants to observe the conditions under which frozen cod, ocean catfish (wolffish), and shrimp in glass are produced. The largest production areas are Julianehaab, Narssaq, Godthaab, Sukkertoppen, Holsteinsborg, Egedesminde, and Christianshaab. The large shrimp cannery in the latter port will surpass previous pack records this year. (As reported on July 28, 1961, by the Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)



Guatemala

NEW LAW ON DEEP-SEA FISHING:

A new law on deep-sea fishing has been issued by Guatemala as Congressional Decree 1470 of June 23, 1961. It was published in El Guatemalteco of July 11, 1961 (Volume 162, No. 32), and became effective July 14, 1961.

The new law provides that the Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to issue licenses to firms and individuals for ocean fishing on a large scale. Such fishing is defined as: (1) boats with engines, (2) boats equipped to fish in deep waters, (3) boats of not less than 30 tons with refrigeration, and (4) operational bases on shore with plants to process fish and provision boats. Licenses are to be issued by the Hunting and Fishing Department with validity not to exceed ten years and licenses are not transferable. They are subject to the provisions of Government Decree 1235 and fishing boats are subject to the provisions of Government Decree 1329 of October 8, 1932, Regulations for Registration and Inscription of Vessels and Boats (Diario de Centro America, October 15, Vol. 5 No. 78.)

There are three types of licenses:

Type A--Guatemalans or Guatemalan enterprises with at least 50 percent Guatemalan capital using Guatemalan flag boats and unloading the catch in Guatemalan ports for processing and later total or partial export--no charge for annual operating license and no dockage charges.

Type B--Alien persons or Guatemalan enterprises with only 25-50 percent Guatemalan capital using both Guatemalan and foreign flag boats and unloading the catch in Guatemalan ports for processing and later total or partial export--no charge for annual operating license for Guatemalan flag boats and Q30-120 for foreign flag boats according to tonnage; dock-

Guatemala (Contd.):

age charges (good for ten days and one departure from port) are Q25 per ton (of boat) for shrimp fishing and Q5 per ton for other types of fishing.

Type C--Guatemalan and alien persons and enterprises using foreign flag boats and sending catch fresh directly to foreign markets--charge for annual operating license is Q40-160 according to tonnage; dockage charges (good for ten days and one departure from port) are Q50 per ton (of boat) for shrimp fishing and Q10 per ton for other types of fishing.

The net tonnage of boats must be accredited to the Ministry of Agriculture by showing the certificates of registry. For A and B licenses the boats must be registered in Guatemalan ports. Before B and C licenses are issued cash deposits must be made of Q2,000 and Q5,000, respectively, and the licensees must have Apoderados or representatives in Guatemala City.

B and C licensees may use motherships if they are registered in Guatemalan ports. The motherships will be charged the usual B or C license fees plus a 100 percent surcharge on the dockage charges. However, in such a case, there will be no dockage charges on the fishing boats.

A and B licensees fishing for shrimp must disembark anything else caught at Guatemalan ports in a percentage to be determined in each case by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Fines, seizures, license revocations, and the like will be governed by the provisions of the new law as well as those of Government Decree 1235. Any foreign government participation after the license has been obtained, will be a cause for its revocation. If no specific penalty for a violation of this law or Government Decree 1235 is provided, then the penalty will be a fine of Q100-5,000 with a double amount for a second offense. (Excerpt from July 24, 1961, report from United States Embassy, Guatemala.)

Presidential Decree 550 of February 22, 1956 (published in El Guatemalteco of February 22, Vol. 146, No. 69) is annulled. This decree of one article empowered the Ministry of Agriculture to issue licenses valid not to exceed ten years to fish in lakes, rivers, and territorial seas. Licenses were subject to an advisory opinion from the Hunting and Fishing Section of the Ministry. Article 134 of Government Decree 1235 of January 18, 1932 (Diario de Centro America, January 21, Vol. 3, No. 56) is annulled. This decree is the Law Regulating Fish Culture and Fishing. Article 134 merely provided that infractions not otherwise penalized were to be punished by ten days' imprisonment commutable at one quetzal per day with a double penalty for a second offense.

Note: One quetzal equals US\$1.

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SHRIMP FISHING BASE TO BE ESTABLISHED BY JAPANESE:

The Japanese Fishery Agency approved the joint application of two Japanese fishing firms to engage in a joint shrimp fishing venture with Guatemalan interests. The shrimp fishing base will be established at Champerico on the Pacific coast of Guatemala. Plans call for constructing a 100-ton capacity cold-storage plant (a 20-ton capacity cold-storage plant already exists) and six 60-ton vessels; contracting 14 other 60-ton vessels to fish for the company; and employ 3 30-ton vessels as scout boats. Catch is expected to be exported to the United States. (Suisan Tsushin, August 5, 1961.)

Translator's Note: In addition to the two aforementioned firms, two other firms had submitted a joint application to establish a shrimp base in Guatemala. The Fishery Agency had some qualms about permitting the establishment of two Japanese shrimp bases in Guatemala and sought to have the four firms consolidate their operations, but neither group agreed. As of August 1961, it was not known whether the Fishery Agency would permit another shrimp base to be established in Guatemala.



Iceland

ADDITIONAL DEVALUATION MEASURES AFFECT FISHING INDUSTRY:

Following announcement of the 43 kronur to the US\$1 devaluation on August 3, 1961, Iceland's President signed a second decree, announced August 4, which further implemented the devaluation.

This provided, among other things, that stocks of fish products sold abroad before July 31 would fetch the seller the predevaluation price only. Devaluation gains thereby incurred will be used by the Treasury to defray devaluation losses when servicing certain international obligations, e.g., repayments to the International Monetary Fund.

The noteworthy provision of the decree, however, was the levy of a 6 percent export tax on the f.o.b. value of most fish products produced after July 31. The decree provides that receipts from this tax will all be plowed back into the fisheries sector: 32 percent for insurance premiums on fishing vessels; 30 percent for fisheries mortgage fund; 30 percent for fisheries loan fund; and practically all the remainder for fisheries research. (As reported August 10, 1961, by United States Embassy, Reykjavik.)

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COMMITTEE TO STUDY TRAWLER OPERATIONS:

The Icelandic Minister for Fisheries in July 1961, appointed a three-member committee to study trawler operations. It will be chaired by the Director of the Fisheries Association.

Concerned by the continued losses in Icelandic trawler operations, the Government

Iceland (Contd.):

decided to take this step in an attempt to determine what can be done to facilitate a profitable return to the trawlers. Such questions as size of crew, taxation, insurance, public vs. private ownership, and debt burden will be examined. (From a July 27, 1961, report of the United States Embassy, Reykjavik.)

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FAROESE GET ICELANDIC FISHING RIGHTS:

Press reports indicate that agreement was reached in Reykjavik on July 21, 1961, on Faroese fishing rights in Icelandic waters. According to the press accounts, the Faroese have been accorded greater rights than were recently given to British fishermen, since the Faroese use lines rather than trawls in those waters. Faroese fishermen have been granted the right to fish with lines within the 12-mile Icelandic fishery limits in limited zones during certain periods of the year. The agreement will not become effective until approved by the Danish and Icelandic Governments. (Excerpt from United States Embassy, Copenhagen, report of July 28, 1961.)

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FISHERY EXPORTS AND EUROPEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION:

On July 11, 1961, the Icelandic Minister of Commerce spoke to the Chamber of Commerce on Iceland and European economic integration. He pointed out that Iceland would have to take a stand soon on joining the European Common Market (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), since if they amalgamated Iceland would be confronted by a common tariff against its fishery exports.

While he mentioned difficulties certain protected indigenous Icelandic industries would face through membership, he also hinted at areas where Iceland would be able to make concessions to Western Europe, in regard to "rights of foreigners to land their catches and operate processing plants in Iceland." (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, report of July 13, 1961.)

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FISHERY TRENDS, FIRST QUARTER 1961:

Landings: In the first quarter of 1961, Iceland's fish catch was 17.2 percent less than

the catch for the same period of 1960, but about the same as for the same period of 1959.

Labor disputes immobilized the important motorboat fishing fleet and processing plants of the Westman Islands early in 1961 when there was a heavy demand for frozen cod and haddock fillets in the United States. Icelandic cod landings declined by 37.9 percent, from 94,720 metric tons during the first quarter of 1960 to 58,820 tons during the same period of 1961. On the other hand, the unseasonable appearance of many herring schools off the southwest coasts made possible the landings of 19,537 tons of herring during the first quarter of 1961, whereas virtually none had been caught during the same period for the last few years. Ocean perch operations were slowed by the absence of a sales contract with the Soviet Union.

Deliveries of fish for processing declined appreciably during the first quarter of 1961 as compared with the same period in 1960. The declines were 39.4 percent for freezing purposes, 36.4 percent for stockfish, and 23.3 percent for salting.

The trend of recent years, away from the use of trawlers and towards increased use of motorboats, was reversed slightly during the first quarter of 1961 (table 1).

Landed By	1961	1960	1959
 (Percent)		
Motorboat	80.4	83.2	68.6
Trawler	19.6	16.8	31.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Partially due to the labor dispute which tied-up the motorboat fleet in the Westman Islands, the amount of groundfish landed by motorboat during the first quarter of 1961 decreased tremendously as compared with the same quarter of 1960. On the other hand, the amount of herring landed by motorboats in the 1961 quarter increased principally because the herring appeared earlier this year. Trawler landings of groundfish decreased slightly for the 1961 period, while herring landings increased (table 2).

Although the Trawler Owners Association prohibited landings by their vessels in Hull and Grimsby, England, until the fisheries

Iceland (Contd.):

Fishery	1961			1960		
	Motor-boat	Trawler	Total	Motor-boat	Trawler	Total
	..... (Metric Tons)					
Groundfish ^{1/}	70,152	17,097	87,249	106,895	21,560	128,455
Herring ^{2/}	17,038	2,499	19,537	348	552	900
Shellfish ..	382	0	382	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total . . .	87,572	19,596	107,168	107,243	22,112	129,355
^{1/} Drawn weight.		^{2/} Round weight.		N.A. - Not available.		

dispute with Great Britain was settled on March 11, 1961, these trawlers did a lively business at West German ports. Their access to the British fishing ports for a time after the settlement was limited by the Association as a result of a protest strike in Hull and Grimsby.

How Utilized	January-March		
	1961	1960	1959
	..... (Metric Tons)		
Herring ^{1/} for:			
Oil and meal	5,961	135	13
Freezing	5,045	125	89
Salting	6,037	78	-
Fresh on ice landed abroad . .	2,494	562	-
Groundfish ^{2/} for:			
Fresh on ice landed abroad . .	7,813	7,618	4,022
Freezing and filleting	41,047	67,701	66,510
Canning	-	-	47
Salting	22,952	29,909	22,084
Stockfish	12,691	19,950	14,699
Home consumption	1,969	2,282	1,714
Oil and meal	777	995	1,185
Shellfish for:			
Freezing	3/270	-	-
Canning	3/112	-	-
Total production	107,168	129,355	110,363
^{1/} Whole fish.			
^{2/} Drawn fish.			
^{3/} Believed to be mostly shrimp.			

As to the Icelandic fishing limits agreement with Great Britain, it remained to be seen whether the terms would favor Icelandic trawlers as against the motor fishing vessels. Icelandic trawlers did gain access for three years with British trawlers to certain additional pockets, lying between the 4- and 12-mile limit, but all trawling was excluded for the first time in sizable, rich southwestern fishing areas by the pushing seaward of base lines.

Exports: The failure of exports of fishery products to stand out in the first quarter of

Species	1961	1960	1959
	(Metric Tons ^{1/})		
Cod	58,820	94,720	74,566
Haddock	11,557	13,195	8,424
Saithe	2,408	2,709	2,785
Ling	2,317	2,874	1,171
Wolffish (catfish)	4,212	4,232	3,304
Cusk	2,875	4,763	2,061
Ocean perch . .	3,770	4,271	16,667
Halibut	419	569	332
Herring	19,537	900	102
Other	1,253	1,122	951
Total	2/107,168	3/129,355	3/110,363
^{1/} Except for herring which are landed round, all fish are drawn weight.			
^{2/} Includes 382 tons of shellfish.			
^{3/} Does not include shellfish.			

1961, after a mediocre quarter in 1960, is because of relatively small carry-over stocks at the end of 1960, the labor dispute which hampered production early in 1961, and the continued difficulty of the trawlers in operating successfully. A favorable development, however, was the substantial price increases which took place in world markets for dried and frozen fish, fish meal, and fish oil.

There was a radical trade shift in exports during the 1961 quarter, away from the Soviet Bloc countries. No frozen fish were shipped to the Soviet Union during the first quarter of 1961, whereas 7,640 metric tons had been shipped during the first three months of 1960. No agreement on frozen fish sales to the Soviet Union had been reached by the end of the 1961 quarter. Also, no frozen fish were shipped to East Germany. These exports had consisted largely of salted herring. The only Bloc country which imported Icelandic frozen fish during the quarter was Czechoslovakia, but even that country imported considerably less than it had during the same quarter of 1960.

United States imports of Icelandic frozen fish increased by 77.2 percent during the first quarter of 1961 as compared with the same quarter of 1960.

During the first quarter of 1961, Great Britain's imports of Icelandic frozen fish were valued at 20.9 million kroner (US\$548,556)--imports of stockfish were

Iceland (Contd.):

valued at 38.6 million kroner (US\$1.0 million), most of which was transshipped to Africa. Britain also imported fish and herring meal valued at 31.6 million kroner (US\$829,396). Thus, the United States and Great Britain became Iceland's leading fishery markets, with West Germany third. The Soviet Union, which had usually been Iceland's leading trading partner during recent years, was fourth.

With the settling of the Icelandic fishing limits dispute with Great Britain, Iceland considered full or associate membership in the European Free Trade Association. Possible EEC and GATT membership were also studied. (As reported by United States Embassy, Reykjavik, July 10, 1961.)

Production of Fishery Products and By-products: Iceland's total production of fishery products and byproducts for the first quarter of 1961 amounted to 72,895 metric tons. Cured fishery products, especially wet salt fish and salted herring, were produced in the greatest quantity, followed closely by frozen fishery products composed mainly of frozen fish fillets, offal, and herring. (Aegir, July 12, 1961.)

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FISH PRODUCTION,
JANUARY-APRIL 1961:

How Utilized	January-April	
	1961	1960
..(Metric Tons) ..		
<u>Herring</u> ^{1/} for:		
Oil and meal	11,089	135
Freezing	6,758	125
Salting	6,038	78
Fresh on ice landed abroad	3,143	562
<u>Groundfish</u> ^{2/} for:		
Fresh on ice landed abroad	10,617	9,634
Freezing and filleting	66,203	97,146
Canning	-	-
Salting	45,480	50,789
Stockfish	32,385	38,933
Home consumption	2,690	3,111
Oil and meal	1,110	1,490
<u>Shellfish</u> ^{3/} for:		
Freezing	304	-
Canning	126	-
Total production	185,943	202,003

1/Whole fish.
2/Drawn fish.
3/Believed to be mostly shrimp.

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HERRING FISHERY TRENDS:

Landings: Iceland's total landings of north coast herring as of June 24, 1961, amounted to 5,818 metric tons as compared

to 15,338 tons as of the same date in 1960. The bulk of the herring was good enough for salting as compared with none during the same period of 1960.

Although landings had been light, schools of herring were reported plentiful. The number of vessels participating in the north coast herring fishery this year is believed to be fewer than in the summer of 1960 when there were 261 vessels engaged in that fishery.

Early in July huge shoals of herring appeared off the east coast where virtually the whole herring fleet was engaged. In 24 hours on July 10 nearly 70,000 barrels of herring were landed. As of July 8, a total of 28,832 tons of herring had been salted compared with only 3,746 tons by the same time last year. Last year, however, more herring had been used for meal and oil than this season as the herring were of lower quality.

Soviet Herring Contract Signed: The press finally confirmed on July 13 that the Herring Production Board had signed a contract with the Soviet Prodintorg for delivery of 50,000 barrels of salted herring to the Soviet Union from the north coast herring catch. The contract provides that Prodintorg may decide within a month whether it wishes to purchase an additional 10,000 barrels.

This news broke following press announcements that virtually all existing contracts had been filled by a flood of high-quality herring into the processing ports. Existing contracts for 230,000 barrels were largely with Sweden and Finland. Negotiations continued regarding a 6,000-barrel contract with West Germany. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, reports dated June 29 and July 13, 1961.)

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FISHERY TRENDS, JULY 1961:

Although the main Icelandic January-May fishing season catch (excluding herring) was estimated at 21 percent less than for the main 1960 fishing season, prices received were substantially higher. The 1961 summer herring season started off extremely well, with large and high-quality catches off the north coast. By July 22, 107,055 metric tons of herring had been landed and 42,980 tons salted, compared with 68,220 tons landed and only 10,090 tons salted by July 22, 1960. Likewise the flatfish catch off the south coast in June and July was good.

Iceland (Contd.):

During the second quarter of 1961 the Freezing Plants Corporation began construction of a modern processing and distribution plant in the Netherlands to serve the European Economic Community area--\$250,000 was loaned by the Import-Export Bank of Washington to cover foreign exchange costs of the project. (From a July 31, 1961, report of the United States Embassy, Reykjavik.)

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SUMMER HERRING FISHERY GOOD:

The Icelandic herring fishery is the best in 22 years, according to August 5, 1961, newspaper reports from Reykjavik. Iceland has experienced its best herring salting season--46,286 metric tons had been salted by early August 1961 (14,268 tons by the same time last year) out of a catch of 160,976 tons (91,174 tons last year).

All herring caught since August 5 was being used for fish meal and oil. Some industrial products plants ran out of storage space for the oil produced early in August.

With Iceland's reduction plants swamped with fish, Norwegian vessels introduced a new feature by purchasing and loading 1,350 metric tons of herring caught by Icelandic vessels on August 8. This was carried to oil and meal plants in Norway for processing.

The Soviets have contracted for 60,000 barrels of salt herring, whereas 120,000 barrels are stipulated in their trade agreement with Iceland. On August 10 the press announced Soviet interest in negotiating for more summer salt herring. (From United States Embassy, Reykjavik, report of August 10, 1961.)



India

JAPANESE TO INCREASE CAPITAL OF JOINT INDIAN-JAPANESE FISHING COMPANY:

A large Japanese fishing company, which has established a joint Indian-Japanese fisheries company in India, has submitted an application to the Japanese Fishery Agency to increase by 500,000 rupees (US\$104,000) the capital of the company in India. The money will be used to construct fishing vessels and

expand plant facilities. The plan for the joint fishing company calls for the construction of three 58-ton trawlers; three 12-ton trawlers; an ice plant with a daily capacity to produce 10 tons of ice and store 50 tons of ice, as well as freeze five tons of fish; a 75-ton capacity cold-storage plant; and a 25-ton capacity refrigerated plant. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, July 14, 1961.)



Israel

NEW TUNA FISHING VESSEL LANDS FIRST TRIP:

The new Israeli tuna fishing vessel, which was delivered in France early this year, landed its first trip of 200 metric tons during August. The vessel, with a crew of 14 fishermen, was at sea for over three months. (United States Embassy in Tel Aviv, August 16, 1961.)



Italy

FISH OIL IMPORTS FROM DOLLAR AREA LIBERALIZED:

An Italian Ministerial Decree in July this year liberalized fish oils for importation from the "Dollar Area." The exact tariff items involved are:

- 15.04 - Fats and oils from fish and aquatic mammals, also refined.
- 15.14 - Spermaceti (from whales and other cetaceans) crude, pressed or refined, also artificially colored.



Japan

COMMITTEE STUDIES REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION:

The Japanese government-industry committee specially established to study the tripartite (Japan, Canada, and the United States) International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean was scheduling regular meetings from early

Japan (Contd.):

August on to discuss Japan's position concerning the principle of "voluntary abstention" in preparation for the forthcoming Eighth Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Fisheries Commission scheduled to be held in Tokyo in late October 1961.

In a commentary, the July 19, 1961, issue of the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shim-bun states that Canada and the United States claim that the salmon and halibut resources are being fully exploited by them and Japan must voluntarily abstain from fishing for salmon and halibut in the waters to the east of 170° W. longitude. Under these terms, Japan will forever not be able to fish for salmon and halibut (in the waters to the east of 170° W.), even if the salmon and halibut resources should improve greatly since it is likely that both the United States and Canada would then increase their catch efforts. The periodical adds that the question of voluntary abstention must be studied carefully to see whether it has any basis at all from the standpoint of world trends and the Law of the Sea, as well as from a biological standpoint, and that Japan plans to press the discussions on "voluntary abstention" strongly at the Eighth Annual Meeting.

Earlier reports had stated that the government-industry committee was officially designated as the Fishery Agreement Research Association within the Japan-United States-Canada Fishery Subcommittee of the Northern-Seas Fisheries Resources Research Council.

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GOVERNMENT POLICY ON FISHERIES:

On August 16, 1961, the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry convened a two-hour staff meeting of all department and section heads in the Fishery Agency and broadly spelled out a policy for the Agency to follow. His talk was reported in part in the Japanese periodical Nippon Suisan Shim-bun of August 18, 1961, as follows:

1. The fisheries industry of Japan seems to be harboring a feeling of being stifled. Fishery Agency must pursue a policy which will dispel this feeling.

2. The one area where Government policy seems to be lagging is the coastal fishery. Greater emphasis must be devoted to the promotion of that fishery.

3. Subsidies in the past have been spread too thin over a wide area, and have not been effective. In the future, greater emphasis should be placed on the promotion of coastal fishing enterprises in appropriate fishing districts.

4. Subsidies for the construction of beaches (many Japanese fishing villages do not have docks and utilize beaches for landing and launching vessels) have been small. Additional funds should be procured for this project and long-range plans for this project perhaps be made.

5. Management of the large fishing companies does not pose problems. As for the distant-water fisheries, care must be exercised in the management of those fisheries with international implications; as for all other distant-water fisheries, the Agency should adopt an aggressive policy from the standpoint of promoting the development of the national economy.

6. Emphasis should be placed in the adjustment of the port consolidation plan now under study.

7. Greater effort should be placed on public relations. One way of making the Japanese people aware of fisheries is perhaps to construct aquariums.

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APPLICATIONS TO PURSE-SEINE TUNA IN ATLANTIC OCEAN STILL NOT APPROVED:

The applications submitted by the three Japanese fishing companies affiliated with one large Japanese fishery firm to purse-seine tuna in the Atlantic Ocean have not yet been acted upon by the Fishery Agency, although 40 days had passed, as of the end of July 1961 since the three companies submitted their applications. Permission is being withheld at the present time inasmuch as a purse-seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, if licensed, would conflict with the existing long-line tuna fishery. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, July 28, 1961.)

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SHIPMENTS OF ATLANTIC TUNA TO JAPAN LAG BEHIND QUOTA:

The Japan Export Frozen Tuna Fisheries Association established a plan in the spring of 1961 whereby 10,000 metric tons of Atlan-

Japan (Contd.):

tic Ocean tuna would be shipped to Japan by common carriers to help stabilize the Italian tuna market. A recent survey made by the Association shows that 2,817 metric tons of frozen tuna (955 tons of yellowfin, 644 tons of big-eyed, 1,101 tons of black marlin, and 117 tons of miscellaneous species) were transported to Japan and a total of 28 fishing vessels and 10 carriers participated in the plan, reports the fishery periodical Suisan Tsushin of July 24, 1961.

Poor fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since spring and firm market conditions in Europe are given as factors which resulted in a much smaller amount of Atlantic tuna being brought back to Japan than had been anticipated.

Editor's Note: As of early July, tuna fishing in the Atlantic had improved, according to reports.

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ATLANTIC TUNA FISHERY CATCHES
OF BIG-EYED TUNA AND SPEARFISH
TO BE SHIPPED TO JAPAN:

The Japanese Export Frozen Tuna Fisheries Association planned to ship back to Japan via common carrier the big-eyed tuna and spearfish which were being taken in large quantities (reported to be about 70 percent of total catch) by the Japanese Atlantic tuna fleet. A petition asking for shipment to Japan was being prepared for submission to the Fishery Agency. Italy and Yugoslavia were reported not to care too much for big-eyed tuna and spearfish, but the Japanese tuna vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean (numbering 56 vessels as of mid-August 1961) were compelled to fish for these species due to poor yellowfin fishing. However,

Japanese Projected Transshipments of Atlantic Big-Eyed Tuna and Spearfish to Japan, August-October 1961

Port of Transshipment	1961			Total
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
	(Metric Tons)			
Dakar, Senegal	100	75	-	175
Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone	50	-	-	50
Port of Spain, Trinidad	250	700	200	1,150
Las Palmas, Canary Is.	-	100	-	100
Freetown, Sierra Leone	-	-	200	200
Total	400	875	400	1,675

1/In the text of the original article the amount of 1,775 metric tons was used, which appears to be correct since one other trade journal (Suisan Tsushin, August 9) reported 1,775 tons. That journal stated that Japan planned to transship to Japan 400 metric tons in August, 975 tons in September, and 400 tons in October, but did not mention specific ports of transshipment.

fish sausage producers in Japan were reported to be facing a serious shortage of tuna and the Export Frozen Tuna Fisheries Association hoped to divert the Atlantic Ocean catch of big-eyed tuna and spearfish to Japan to fill this demand. (Translated from Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 11, 1961.)

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BIG-EYED TUNA CATCH OFF
WEST AFRICA REPORTED GOOD:

Catch of big-eyed tuna by Japanese vessels as of mid-July 1961 increased in the Atlantic Ocean. Big-eyed tuna is said to make up about 60-70 percent of total tuna catches in the Atlantic. According to a Japanese newspaper this change in catch composition may necessitate changing the price of tuna landed in Italy. Normally, yellowfin makes up about 80 percent of total tuna landings, with the other species of tuna making up the remaining 20 percent, and the tuna price (recently raised to \$285 a ton from \$280 a ton) in Italy is fixed on the basis of this catch ratio. However, with big-eyed tuna now contributing an overwhelming 60-70 percent of the tuna catch, the 20-80 ratio no longer applies, which means that present prices may have to be lowered. The Japanese Exporters Association is planning to convene a meeting of its Atlantic Tuna Committee to discuss this situation.

The main tuna fishing grounds in the Atlantic as of mid-July were located between 0° and 5° W. longitude and south of the equator between 15° S. and 30° S. latitude. The good catches may help to ease the tuna shortage. (Japanese periodical Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho of July 19, 1961.)

Editor's Note: Japanese long-line vessels in the Atlantic fishing tuna are operating far to the south this year, farther south than they normally do, in an attempt to locate better fishing grounds.

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TUNA VESSELS IN ATLANTIC OCEAN
SWITCHING TO ALBACORE FISHING:

Part of the Japanese fleet of 56 tuna long-liners fishing in the Atlantic Ocean in August 1961 were reported to have switched to albacore fishing off Brazil. Normally, albacore fishing does not peak until after October, but it seems that those making the switch to albacore fishing figure that they may just as well hunt for albacore than other species of tuna

Japan (Contd.):

since fishing is poor anyway. (Translated from Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, August 10, 1961.)

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FIRM PLANS TO USE CANARY ISLANDS TO STORE FROZEN TUNA FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

A large Japanese fishing company which hopes to export frozen yellowfin tuna to Czechoslovakia plans to utilize Las Palmas, Canary Islands, as a temporary storage center for tuna to be exported to Czechoslovakia via Hamburg, Germany. The company is reported to be planning on building a large cold-storage plant at Las Palmas. This cold-storage plant is to be used primarily for handling the catch of the company's expanding Atlantic trawl fleet. On August 26, 1961, this company expected to send the newly-built stern trawler Ibuki Maru, 2,500 gross tons, the largest trawler ever to be built in Japan, to the Atlantic Ocean. (Shin Suisan Shimbu Sokuho, August 10 & 12, 1961.)

Translator's Note: Concerning exports of frozen tuna to Czechoslovakia, which is on a barter basis, two other large Japanese fishing companies had an agreement to deliver a total of 1,050 metric tons of frozen tuna to Czechoslovakia between June and September 1961. The frozen tuna were to be delivered to Hamburg, from whence they were to be shipped by rail to Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia has stated that she would likely import more tuna, pending the examination of the quality of the 1,050 tons of frozen tuna under contract. In the meanwhile, according to earlier reports, the first firm mentioned above has been negotiating to export 600 metric tons of frozen tuna to Czechoslovakia. As far as is known, the first firm has two large trawlers operating off the west coast of Africa. In addition to the Ibuki Maru, the construction of which was just completed, the first firm plans to construct three large trawlers in 1962 for the Atlantic Ocean fishery.

As for cold-storage facilities in Las Palmas, one of the two firms that was to deliver the 1,050 tons completed the construction of a 2,000-ton capacity cold-storage plant at Las Palmas in June 1961 to handle the catch of its trawl fleet, last reported to total five vessels.

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DISTANT-WATER REFRIGERATED TUNA VESSELS INCREASING IN NUMBER:

The number of "refrigerated tuna fishing vessels" is increasing yearly, according to a survey made by the Japanese Frozen Tuna Association. Construction of "refrigerated tuna fishing vessels" in 1959 totaled 45; in 1960, 49 vessels; and in 1961 well over 40 vessels are expected to be constructed.

As of December 1960, of a total of 621 distant-water fishing vessels, 232 or over one-third fell in the category of "refrigerated tuna vessels." They totaled 106,920 gross tons, with a total freezing capacity of 2,365 metric tons of tuna per day, and a cargo capacity of over 61,200 tons. Of the refrigerated tuna vessels, 103 are of the 300-400 gross ton size, 56 of 400-500 gross tons, 41 of 200-300 gross tons, and most of the balance of over 500 gross tons.

Vessels of 200 to 500 gross tons are reported to be most efficient. Vessels over 1,000 gross tons (of which there are 12) are all company-owned fishing vessels. (Translated from Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbu, July 18, 1961.)

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SIZE OF DISTANT-WATER TUNA LONG-LINE FLEET:

Statistics compiled by the Export Frozen Tuna Fisheries Association show that Japanese distant-water tuna long-line vessels presently number 383 vessels, totaling 131,492 gross tons, and that the construction of these vessels is increasing yearly.

Japanese Construction of Tuna Long-Liners, 1956-60	
Year	No. of Vessels
1960	77
1959	49
1958	26
1957	26
1956	17

As of August 1961, 56 distant-water tuna vessels were reported to be operating in the Atlantic Ocean, the same as last year for the same period; over 100 vessels were estimated to be fishing in the area southeast of Hawaii^{1/} (catch reported to consist mainly of big-eyed tuna); between 30-40 vessels were fishing for Australian bluefin off the west coast of New Zealand, where fishing was reported to be good; and between 70-80 vessels were said to be fishing in the Indian Ocean. (Suisan Tsushin, August 10, 1961.)

^{1/}Translator's Note: According to available information, the Japanese tuna vessels were primarily fishing in the area bounded by latitudes 10° N. and 5° S, and longitudes 115° W. to 155° W. in early June 1961.

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Japan (Contd.)

**ITALIAN-JAPANESE TUNA
INDUSTRY MEETING:**

The following discussions took place at the tuna industry meeting held in Rome on July 19-21, 1961, between members of the Japanese and Italian tuna industries. According to Japan's wishes, participation at this meeting was limited to industry members only, and the meeting was attended by Japanese and Italian (including Sicilian) tuna industry members.

The Japanese delegation discussed tuna fishing conditions in the Atlantic Ocean and stated that due to poor fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, Japanese fishing was being extended by about two months. But some vessels were moving to the eastern Pacific, where good fishing was reported. As a result of these developments, Japan claimed that frozen tuna exports to Italy will probably not exceed 20,000 metric tons as compared to 26,000 metric tons in 1960.

The Italian tuna industry claimed that the 15,000 or so metric tons of frozen tuna which Japan plans to export to Yugoslavia this year are finding their way into Italy as canned or frozen fish, thereby disrupting the Italian market, and requested that tuna exports to Italy be increased.

Concerning reject claims on frozen tuna, Japan took the stand that if Italy should press this matter strenuously, Japanese vessel owners would decline to land fish in Italy. Also, if Italy should adopt a claims system similar to that in the United States, then Japan would raise the export price of tuna to Italy to the same level as exports to the United States. The Italian tuna industry expressed divergent views on reject claims. Members of the Italian tuna association were strongly for legislation whereby green meat tuna would be rejected and brown meat tuna classified as a grade B product. Non-members claimed that emphasis should be placed on the acquisition of raw materials and took a negative attitude regarding such legislation.

The meeting ended with Italy and Japan agreeing to establish a joint investigation committee, subject to ratification by Japan before August 31, 1961, whereby the committee would study the over-all problem of claims and report the result of their investigation to their respective industries. Ten-

ure of this committee is six months. (Translated from Japanese periodicals Suisan Tsushin, August 2; Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 29, 1961.)

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**ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV MARKET
TRENDS FOR FROZEN TUNA:**

A group of Japanese fishery businessmen who visited Italy and Yugoslavia in July 1961, returned to Japan and reported that Italian buyers seemed to want to import 30,000 tons of Japanese frozen tuna in the Italian fiscal year 1961 (July 1961-June 1962). Cold-storage facilities are available at only a few points in Italy and the total capacity is 7,000 metric tons. The Italians are stepping up plans for expansion of cold-storage equipment, notably in Sicily.

As a whole, the cold-storage equipment in Yugoslavia is adequate. Operations in Yugoslavia are integrated from cold storage to canning, including can making. Fish in Yugoslavia was scarce in July and their interests to buy Japanese frozen tuna was keen.

Heretofore frozen tuna exported by the Japanese to Europe has been primarily yellowfin. In mid-1961 the percentage of big-eyed increased substantially. As a result of negotiations with Italian and Yugoslavian buyers, it was agreed that if big-eyed should be mixed more than 20 percent, the price should be reduced by \$15 per metric ton for that part of the excess. The base price is \$285 a metric ton c.i.f. Therefore, the price of big-eyed may be said to be \$270 a ton. In the past there had been no instance when big-eyed made up more than 20 percent of any one lot. (Translation from the fishery periodical Nippon Suisan Shimbun, August 10, 1961.)

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**TUNA MOTHERSHIP SENT TO
SOUTH PACIFIC IN AUGUST 1961:**

A Japanese fishery firm in July 1961 applied to the Fishery Agency for permission to dispatch the tuna mothership Jinyo Maru, 7,200 gross tons, to the South Pacific. The Fishery Agency was expected to grant permission.

Jinyo Maru was scheduled to depart Hakodate on August 13 and arrive on the tuna fishing grounds in the vicinity of the Fiji Islands on August 26, and be en route home around

Japan (Contd.):

Catch Target of <u>Jinyo Maru</u> Tuna Mothership	
Species	Target
	Metric Tons
Yellowfin (fillet and round)	1,500
Albacore (round)	1,600
Big-eyed (fillet)	400
Swordfish (fillet)	1,000
Shark (fillet)	400
Other species (round)	100

November 30. This mothership will be accompanied by 50 fishing vessels and has a catch target of 5,000 metric tons. (Translated from the Japanese fishery periodical Suisan Tsushin, July 27, 1961.)

Translator's Note: Jinyo Maru was employed as a salmon mothership during the summer.

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TUNA LONG-LINER SENT TO VENEZUELA:

Chiba Prefecture, Japan, which established a joint fishing base in Venezuela two years ago, planned to send the tuna long-liner No. 27 Kompira Maru (308 gross tons) to Cumana, Venezuela, to fish for tuna in the Caribbean Sea. The vessel was scheduled to arrive in Cumana on August 20, 1961. As of July 1961, one 88-ton long-line vessel from Chiba Prefecture was fishing out of Cumana. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Nippon Suisan Shimbun, July 17, 1961.)

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TUNA RESEARCH COUNCIL ORGANIZED:

A permanent Tuna and Skipjack Research Council was organized and a general organizational meeting was held on August 8, 1961. Its aim is to promote fishery sciences regarding tuna and skipjack fisheries, to conduct research and investigations, and to improve fishery techniques. Membership consists of central and prefectural government agencies and institutes, fishery associations, and a number of interested companies associated with the tuna industry, notably makers of fishing gear and instruments.

The council is divided into three departments: (1) Fisheries Investigation and Research (oceanography and fishing condition), (2) Fisheries Science and Techniques (fishing vessel, fishing gear, etc.), and (3) Fish Processing. The secretariat's office is in the

Tuna Building, Tokyo. (As reported by Japanese periodical early in August 1961.)

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VALUE OF FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO U. S., FIRST QUARTER 1961:

The value of Japan's exports of fresh and frozen tuna (practically all frozen) increased from US\$5,028,000 during January-March 1960 to US\$5,218,000 during January-March 1961. (U. S. Embassy, Tokyo, August 9, 1961.)

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SUPPLIES OF FROZEN ALBACORE AND YELLOWFIN TUNA FOR EXPORT LOW:

Japanese supplies of frozen albacore and yellowfin tuna for export to the United States were still inadequate as of early August 1961 and a seller's market was in the making. Export prices as of August were US\$330-\$335 per short ton f.o.b. for albacore and \$280 for yellowfin. The yellowfin market was firm. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, August 8, 1961.)

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EXPORT PRICES RAISED ON CANNED TUNA IN BRINE:

The Japan Export Canned Tuna Packers Association decided on August 15, 1961, to raise the export prices of all canned lightmeat tuna in brine by 20 cents a case as of the August sale. This means that canned lightmeat tuna other than yellowfin will now sell for \$7.50 a case and canned yellowfin \$7.60 a case, all prices f.o.b. Japan for a 48 7-oz.-can case. Price of canned whitemeat (albacore) shall be raised for the September sale, but the packers plan to negotiate this matter first with the exporters. The price of lightmeat yellowfin tuna in brine rose from \$6.80 a case during January-June 1961, to \$7.40 a case in July, and to \$7.60 a case in August. Lightmeat other than yellowfin rose from \$6.80 a case January-June 1961, to \$7.30 a case in July, to \$7.50 a case in August.

The Packers Association also agreed on putting on one sale per month between August and October. At each of these sales, 100,000 cases of canned lightmeat and canned whitemeat tuna was to be offered.

Exporters are not expected to protest this increase inasmuch as the decisions arrived

Japan (Contd.):

at the meeting were discussed at a conference held a day earlier between packers and exporters. (Part of information from Suisan Tsushin, August 16, 1961.)

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**FROZEN TUNA EXPORT
PRICES INCREASED:**

Albacore and yellowfin tuna are in short supply in Japan and this shortage has firmed prices for these two species. The export price of frozen albacore is reported to be \$330 to \$335 a short ton f.o.b. Japan, and that for yellowfin tuna is said to be \$280 a ton f.o.b. Japan. (From Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, August 7, 1961.)

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**CANNED TUNA IN BRINE
SALES TO U. S. IN 1961:**

If the sale of Japanese canned tuna in brine should be carried out according to the targets announced by the Canned Tuna Packers Association (100,000 cases each of whitemeat and lightmeat tuna to be sold in each of the months of August, September, and October), sales this year to the United States will total 2,185,000 cases (1,700,000 cases of whitemeat tuna and 485,000 cases of lightmeat tuna).

This means that Japanese canned tuna will account for about 88 percent of the quota of 57,114,714 pounds (about 2,720,000 cases) of canned tuna in brine which may be imported into the United States during the calendar year 1961 at the 12½-percent rate of duty. Any imports in excess of the quota are dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem. (As reported in Suisan Tsushin, August 17, 1961.)

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**OFFERINGS OF CANNED TUNA
IN BRINE FOR EXPORT:**

For Sale No. 11 which started on August 17, 1961, the Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Company offered canned tuna in brine as follows: 100,000 cases of whitemeat tuna and 50,000 cases of lightmeat tuna. An additional 50,000 cases of lightmeat tuna were to be offered towards the latter part of August. The lightmeat tuna were being offered under the new price of \$7.60 a case for yellowfin and \$7.50 a case for tuna other than yellowfin.

Sales of canned tuna to date (Sale No. 1 to No. 10) total 1,585,500 cases, of which 1,400,500 cases were whitemeat tuna and 185,000 cases lightmeat tuna. Last year in late July, 1,480,000 cases of canned tuna were sold for export, of which 800,000 cases were whitemeat tuna and 780,000 cases lightmeat tuna. (As reported in Japanese periodical, Suisan Tsushin, August 17, 1961.)

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**SALMON CATCH BY NORTH PACIFIC
MOTHERSHIP FLEETS, 1959-1960:**

The total catch of salmon by the 12 Japanese mothership fleets in the North Pacific in 1960 amounted to 26,423,807 fish as compared with 42,331,078 fish taken in 1959, a decrease of 15,907,271 fish, or 37.5 percent (table 1). The pink salmon catch in 1960 was 90 percent less than in 1959; chums were down 18 percent, and cohoes or silvers dropped 32 percent. But sockeye or red catches were up 42 percent and chinook or king catches up 165 percent as compared to 1959.

The percentage composition of the three major species in the 1960 catch was sockeyes 49.1 percent, chums 39.8 percent, and pinks 7.1 percent. In 1959 sockeyes represented 21.5 percent of the total catch, chums 30.3 percent, and pinks 44.5 percent.

With pink, chum, and sockeye salmon appearing in good numbers in 1959 and with good catches of sockeye and chum salmon in 1960, little difficulty was experienced by the mothership fleets in attaining their quotas.

At the Japanese-Soviet Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission meeting in 1959, the Japanese catch quota was set at 85,000 metric tons. Of that quota, the Japanese Fishery Agency assigned 70,830 metric tons to the mothership fleet and 14,170 metric tons to the land-based salmon fleet at Hokkaido. In 1960, by Commission action, Japan was assigned a catch quota of 67,500 metric tons. A division of the 1960 quota, by the Fishery Agency, gave the mothership fleet 54,000 metric tons and the land-based fleet 13,500 metric tons.

Faced with reduced catch quotas, action was taken late in 1959, by Japanese interests, to reduce fishing effort for the 1960 season by 4 motherships and 50 catcher boats. In 1960, the fleet consisted of 12 motherships and 410 catcher boats, compared with 16 motherships and 460 catcher boats in 1959.

There was some variation in the length of fishing seasons between the two years. Fishing commenced on May 21 in 1959, terminating when the quota was filled on July 25. In 1960 fishing started on May 25 and ended when the quota was reached on August 5. The Commission had set August 10 as the closing date for fishing in both years.

Table 1 - Catch of Salmon by Japanese North Pacific Mothership Fleets, 1959-60

Months	1960	1959
	.. (Number of Fish) ..	
May	2,242,221	5,599,630
June	11,552,644	18,508,913
July	12,149,699	18,222,535
August	479,243	-
Total	26,423,807	42,331,078

Under Commission regulations an over-all tonnage quota for salmon is set but does not limit the numbers of fish of a given species, except for red salmon, that may be taken to attain the quota. In the case of red salmon both tonnage and numbers apply. Within the total quota set in 1959, the red salmon catch was limited to 16,000 metric tons or 8 million fish and in 1960, 15,500 metric tons or 7.5 million fish.

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Japan (Contd.):

FISHERY AGENCY STUDYING REDUCTION OF NORTH PACIFIC SALMON MOTHERSHIP FLEETS:

The Japanese Fishery Agency is studying plans to reduce the 12 salmon motherships and 410 catcher vessels operating in the North Pacific by 2 or 3 motherships and by 70 to 100 catcher vessels, respectively, and the Eastern Hokkaido land-based salmon fleet of 415 vessels by 20 to 30 percent. The Agency is also studying ways and means of compensating vessel owners whose vessels may be affected under such a plan of reduction.

In 1960, the Agency reduced the number of North Pacific salmon motherships by four (from 16 to 12) and the catcher vessels by 90. (Translated from the July 19 and 23, 1961, issues of the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun.)

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MOTHERSHIP SALMON FLEETS TRY NEW NYLON GILL NETS:

The Japanese mothership-type salmon fleets appear to be convinced of the merits of a new special monofilament nylon gill net described as a "transparent net." The fleets plan to use these types of nets next year on a large scale.

The "transparent net," produced jointly by two Japanese firms, was supplied to all 12 fleets engaged in the mothership-type salmon fishery on an experimental basis this year. Catch per unit of gear is said to have been about twice that of nylon-type gear normally used and cost was limited to less than 60 percent of regular gear. The net is most effective when used in the ratio of 3 shackles of regular nylon-type gear and one shackle of monofilament gill net.

Other Japanese net manufacturers hope to start producing "transparent nets" in the near future and experiments are now being conducted to utilize the "transparent net" for other fisheries. The success of this new gear is said to mark a revolutionary step in the field of gear development.

Japanese has been experimenting with a monofilament gill net for three years. Experiments were first conducted by utilizing hatchery fish, and in 1960 the Japanese salmon

mothership fleets used this gear on a trial basis. Although extremely effective, it was found to be difficult to handle due to its bulkiness (stiffness). Also, knot slippage occurred. These shortcomings now appear to have been overcome. In 1961 the salmon motherships were furnished with about 5,000 shackles (Japanese shackle is approximately 150 feet long), the land-based Eastern Hokkaido salmon fleet with about 1,500 shackles, and the Japan Sea pink salmon fleet about 500 shackles.

Advantages of the monofilament gill net are described as follows: (1) transparent characteristic of net makes it most effective; (2) gilled fish are not scarred; (3) gilled fish do not fall off; (4) net does not "roll" (entangle) in rough sea; (5) net more durable than existing nets. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 6; Suisan Tsushin, July 31, 1961.)

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SALMON MOTHERSHIPS AND CATCHER BOATS NEGOTIATE SEASON'S SALMON PRICES:

Negotiations between Japanese salmon mothership operating firms and the union of catcher boats on the ex-vessel price of salmon caught during this year's operations hit a snag as of mid-July 1961.

On July 15 the first arrivals from North Pacific salmon operations were the salmon factoryships Chiyo Maru and Meisei Maru. They landed at the port of Hakodate.

After the first early shipment of half-pound cans of pink salmon at US\$11.80 f.o.b. per case (48 cans), a small amount of the same species in tall cans was shipped to the United States at \$23 per case (48 cans). The last price in 1960 was \$20 for 48 1-pound cans of pink salmon, but this sale seemed to consist of land-packed fish instead of factoryship-packed fish. (Translated from Japanese periodical dated July 17, 1961.)

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SALMON VESSEL OWNERS REQUEST PERMITS FOR TUNA FISHING:

The special committee established by the Japanese National Federation of Salmon Fishing Cooperative Associations to study the full utilization of salmon fishing vessels has submitted a request to the Fishery Agency to permit approximately 120 salmon fishing vessels presently without tuna fishing licenses to go

Japan (Contd.):

tuna fishing. This number only includes those vessels which want to go tuna fishing.

According to the Federation, of the 410 salmon catcher vessels which engaged in the salmon mothership fishery this year, over 200 do not possess tuna fishing licenses. These vessels are compelled to lay up their vessels at the termination of the salmon season (which is for about two months, June and July). Furthermore, salmon vessel owners are greatly disturbed over the future development of the salmon fishery, which has until now shown a continued downward trend as a result of fishing agreements between the Soviet Union and Japan. Some of them want to be allowed to go tuna fishing, which they consider the best way to efficiently utilize their vessels during the off-season for salmon.

To this request, the Fishery Agency Director stated that he wanted to look into the matter carefully before arriving at any decision. (As reported in Suisan Keizai Shim-bun, August 15, 1961.)

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS DECLINE IN FIRST HALF 1961:

During the first half of 1961, Japan's world exports of fish and fish products amounted to 133,226 metric tons valued at US\$63.5 million. This represented a sharp decline when compared with exports of 159,630 tons valued at \$104.3 million during the second half of 1960. Exports during the first half of 1961 also were less than the 147,070 tons valued at \$70.4 million, which Japan exported in the first half of 1960. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 9, 1961.)

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FROZEN SABLEFISH EXPORTED TO UNITED STATES:

A Japanese fishing firm is reported to have exported early in August 1961 a total of 10 metric tons of frozen silver cod or sablefish to the United States through San Francisco. The fish were 5 pounds and up, and the price was 20-22 cents per pound c.i.f. Negotiations are in progress for the export of sablefish in other forms.

Because other fishing companies are also interested in this export trade, 700-800 tons may be exported by the end of 1961. The catch of sablefish is reported to be unexpectedly good this year. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shim-bun, August 8, 1961.)

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EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES OF MAJOR CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1959-1960:

Japanese exports to the United States of canned fish, fruits, and other edible food products amounted in 1960 to 4,049,739 actual cases valued at US\$36.5 million as compared to 1959 exports of 4,479,281 cases valued at \$47.8 million. The bulk of the canned food exports consisted of fishery prod-

Product	1960		1959	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
		US\$		US\$
Crab Meat:				
King	169,124	4,501,553	301,719	6,748,606
Korean	46,782	815,661	35,784	583,803
Other	2,670	41,958	13,181	209,289
Total crab meat	218,576	5,359,172	350,684	7,541,698
Salmon-trout	225,622	4,446,217	794,929	13,959,945
Tuna:				
Albacore in brine	974,642	9,254,975	1,002,775	10,277,411
Other tuna in brine	30,341	215,558	28,773	214,061
Skipjack in brine	1,020,967	6,870,575	1,023,947	7,389,642
Other	1,998	8,525	4,143	25,011
Total tuna	2,027,948	16,349,633	2,059,638	17,906,125
Sardines	452	3,450	441	3,139
Mackerel-pike	51,867	116,183	22,151	94,897
Short-necked clams	24,443	290,172	25,875	262,136
Oysters:				
In oil	142,057	986,492	116,932	827,311
Other	130,348	921,842	110,835	840,614
Total oysters	272,405	1,908,334	227,767	1,667,925

ucts. Exports in 1960 were up significantly for canned products other than fish and shellfish and down substantially for canned fishery products. (Translated from Japanese sources.)

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IMPORTS OF FROZEN SHRIMP:

Japanese importation of shrimp has come under an automatic license system since July 12, 1961. As of early July 1961, import contracts have included about 1,700 metric tons of shrimp (about 3.7 million pounds). It is estimated that some 900 tons would come from Mexico, 500 tons (about 1.1 million pounds) from the United States, 200 tons from Communist China, and 100 tons (catch of Communist China) from Hong Kong. It is said that of the total tonnage of shrimp to be imported, 75 percent is going to the five big fishing companies of Japan. (Translated from Japanese periodical dated July 19, 1961.)

Japan (Contd.):

Editor's Note: According to United States export statistics, for January-April 1961 a total of 197,900 pounds of frozen shrimp of U. S. production were shipped to Japan and 817,900 pounds of frozen shrimp of foreign origin (mostly Mexican) were re-exported to Japan.

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BERING SEA BOTTOMFISH FISHERY TRENDS:

According to available information in July 1961, the 20 Japanese mothership-type long-line fleets operating in the Bering Sea between Cape Olyutorski and Cape Navarin are catching much less halibut than anticipated and are placing emphasis on catching sablefish, which are now being exported to the United States.

Fishing as whole on a per-vessel basis appears poor, the primary reason being the tremendous concentration of fleets in a relatively confined area. In June 1961, the fishing companies requested that they be allowed to fish elsewhere in the Bering Sea and south of the Aleutian Islands. This request was denied, but the latest move by these companies to expand their operations elsewhere in the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans is now being carefully studied by the Japanese Fishery Agency. (Translated from several Japanese periodicals, various dates in July 1961.)

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THREE FISHERY FIRMS TO FISH KING CRAB IN BRISTOL BAY IN FALL 1961:

The Japanese Fishery Agency has decided to permit three large Japanese fishing firms to fish for king crab in Bristol Bay in the fall of 1961 on an experimental basis. The Agency's intention is to let the three companies operate canning factoryships ranging in size from 1,000 to 1,500 gross tons. The fleets were assigned a combined quotas of 700 metric tons of frozen king crab. The three companies will be permitted to operate a king crab fleet under joint management in the spring of 1962, if the fall operations prove successful. The Agency also is reported not to have any objections to having still another company operate a king crab factoryship on an experimental basis, if that company wishes to do so.

The motherships to be operated are the Eshin Maru with 4 catcher boats, the Chichibu Maru with 6 catcher boats, and No. 31 Banshu Maru with 6 catcher boats. Fishing operations were scheduled to begin in August with a cut-off date set for October 31, 1961.

The Japanese fishing firm which owns the newly-constructed Eshin Maru (1,494 gross tons) had planned to send the mothership to the Indian Ocean in August to fish for tuna, but when the Fishery Agency announced its willingness to issue permits for crab fishing, the firm diverted the vessel to the Bering Sea as a king crab freezer ship.

In 1961, Japan is operating two king crab motherships in the Bristol Bay area. They are the Tokei Maru, 5,386 gross tons, which produced 80,000 cases of king crab between April 12 and July 2, and the Shinyo Maru, 5,630 gross tons, which was assigned a quota of 180 metric tons of frozen king crab. According to available information, Shinyo Maru, which is also packing frozen fish, was still on the fishing grounds as of early August. The Tokei Maru is jointly operated by three fishing companies and is licensed as a commercial king crab factoryship. Shinyo Maru is operated by one fishing firm and is licensed as an experimental king crab freezer vessel. (As reported by various Japanese periodicals and the United States Embassy in Tokyo.)

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FISHING FIRM TO OPERATE FISH MEAL FACTORYSHIP OFF ANGOLA:

A large Japanese fishing firm was scheduled in October 1961 to dispatch its fish meal factoryship Renshin Maru (14,094 gross tons) to the waters off Angola to operate for a period of 75 days (production target--7,000 to 8,000 metric tons of fish meal), November 1961-February 1962. On August 17 this year the Fishery Agency approved the firm's request to engage in this new venture on an experimental basis. Also, on the same day, Ministry of International Trade and Industry approved an allocation of foreign funds for the purpose. The Government of Portugal has already approved this venture. The vessel had been operating in the Bering Sea.

The Japanese firm has an agreement with the Angolan state (planning) corporation at Luanda, Angola, whereby the small fishing vessels affiliated with the corporation will sell their catches of sardines to the Renshin Maru for processing into fish meal. Produc-

Japan (Contd.):

tion over and beyond the established target shall be turned over to the Angolan corporation, for which processing fees shall be charged for labor. The fish meal brought back by the factoryship is expected to be entered into Japan free of duty. Although the waters off Angola are rich in resources, fish-meal processing facilities on land are inadequate and Angola is looking forward to the arrival of the Renshin Maru.

Japan annually imports from 30,000 to 50,000 metric tons of fish meal, and as of mid-July had already imported about 30,000 metric tons of fish meal from Peru this year. The Japanese firm hopes to produce sufficient fish meal so that a balance between domestic consumption and domestic production can be attained, thereby eliminating the necessity of importing foreign meal. Concrete plans are to be developed after a thorough survey is made of fishing conditions off the coast of Angola. (Translated from various Japanese periodicals.)

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PACKING OF CANNED
JACK MACKEREL CONTINUES:

Japanese packing of jack mackerel for export has been in progress since April 1961. Shipments to the sales company as of early July amounted to over 500,000 cases, but were expected to reach 600,000 cases by the end of July. As of early July about 150,000 cases were still unsold. (Translated from Japanese periodical dated July 15, 1961.)

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OVERSEAS TRAWL FISHERIES:

Japanese periodicals in 1961 have carried numerous articles concerning the plans of the major Japanese fishing companies to increase their overseas trawling operations. It appears that the success achieved by Japan's overseas trawl fleet has moved the Japanese trawl industry to greatly accelerate trawl fishery operations overseas. This success has prompted the Japanese companies operating mothership-type long-line fleets in the Bering Sea to request the Fishery Agency that they be allowed to operate their long-line fleets in the same general grounds fished by the distant-water trawl fleets.

A major problem which the Fishery Agency faces is in working out satisfactory adjustments in the operations of the distant-water trawl fishery to accommodate the mothership-type long-line fleets, and the Fishery Agency seems to be studying this problem from the over-all perspective of the existing trawl fisheries, such as the East China Sea and Bering Sea trawl fisheries.

The traditional fishing grounds of the Japanese trawl fishery are in the East China Sea. However, the steadily declining catch in that area (catch of 17,600 tons in 1958 was 2 percent less than in the previous year and 45 percent less than in 1953) and the unstable operational conditions of that fishery prompted one of the large Japanese companies to send two of its 500-ton trawlers off northwest Australia and one 1,000-ton trawler to West Africa in 1959. The initial withdrawal of these Japanese trawlers from the East China Sea and their subsequent redeployment elsewhere marks the beginning of Japan's present overseas trawl operations.

Japan's trawl fleet is presently fishing in the waters off northwest Australia, west of New Zealand, and off West Africa, as well as in the Bering Sea. A large Japanese fishing company, in anticipation of concentrations of Japanese trawlers off West Africa, portending the likelihood of a glut of sea bream occurring in Japan, is trying to develop a new market for sea bream in Europe and Africa. Between December 1960 and June 1961, the firm exported 1,000 metric tons of sea bream to Europe through an Italian agent at \$200 a ton. During the latter half of 1961, the same firm plans to export an additional 2,000-3,000 tons to Europe.

Sea bream brings about \$275 per ton in Japan but it costs about \$60 to \$65 per ton to ship to Japan. Thus, the export price to Europe of \$200 a ton is considered attractive, although the Japanese firm's officials claim that the Europeans and Africans will have to be "educated" to eat sea bream.

Another Japanese fishing company is constructing a sistership to its Amagi Maru, 2,250 gross tons, called the Ibuki Maru, 2,500 gross tons. This stern trawler was expected to be completed in September and was to be sent to West Africa. In addition, the same firm is planning to undertake the construction of 4 more large stern trawlers, of which 3 are

Japan (Contd.):

expected to be completed by the summer of 1962, and the fourth in late 1962, bringing the firm's distant-water trawl fleet to a total of six vessels. Of the six, it appears that the firm will dispatch five trawlers to the Atlantic Ocean. The same firm also is said to be considering constructing a cold-storage plant at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, to handle the catch of its Atlantic trawl fleet. As of July 1961, the company was landing sea bream at Ghana and was planning on utilizing the existing cold storage plant in Tema, Ghana. If cold storage facilities at Las Palmas or at Tema are not adequate, as a result of the expansion which the firm is planning, the company may build a 2,000-ton capacity cold-storage plant at Tema, although negotiations on this matter had not been started with the Ghanaian Government as of mid-1961.

A third Japanese fishing firm operated the stern trawler No. 50 Akebono Maru, 1,470 gross tons, in the Bering Sea this year and has constructed the No. 51 Akebono Maru (date of completion--August 31, 1961), which will be dispatched to the Bering Sea. The same firm is planning to construct two additional stern trawlers, and upon their completion in spring 1962 they will be sent to West Africa and to the Bering Sea.

Other Japanese fishing firms are reported planning to operate in the Atlantic trawl fishery in 1962, but no information is available concerning their plans. (Information in this article excerpted from translations of several articles which appeared in a number of Japanese periodicals in March-July 1961.)

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STUDY OF FOREIGN FISHING ENTERPRISES:

The Japanese Fishery Agency has made a study on the status of Japanese overseas fishing enterprises. About half of the overseas fishing ventures engaged in by Japan (which reportedly total about 80) are small-scale short-term enterprises. Many are reported to have failed, while others have failed even before plans could be carried out. But it is reported that the number of the enterprises is increasing yearly.

The Fishery Agency hopes to bring the Japanese overseas fishing enterprise picture up to date and has requested the prefectural governments to conduct the survey within

their prefectures, and to include in the study a review of the measures adopted in establishing overseas enterprises. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, July 24, 1961.)

Editor's Note: According to information from previous news releases in Japanese periodicals, Japan does not appear to have any fixed policy concerning the establishment of foreign fishing bases. The determination of whether or not a foreign base should be established appears to have been made on the merits of each individual case. Most of the earlier fishing bases established in foreign countries have been for the purpose of catching tuna, but this picture has changed considerably of late and become more complex, with many more overseas bases being established. Many of the new enterprises being established in foreign countries by Japan are for catching species other than tuna, e.g., shrimp and bottomfish.

Japan now appears to be planning a basic policy concerning the establishment of foreign bases so that a "race" for overseas bases and new markets would be eliminated and the impact that such overseas bases would have on Japan, as well as the country in which they are being established, and on market conditions in general would be taken into account.

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NEW FISH SAUSAGE PLANT TO BE CONSTRUCTED:

A Japanese fishing company plans to construct a fish sausage-ham plant with a daily productive capacity of 200,000 pieces of fish sausages at Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture. Construction was to begin in August 1961 and the plant is scheduled to be completed in March 1962. Total construction cost is estimated at 200 million yen or US\$500,000. (Translated from Japanese periodical Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, July 21, 1961.)

Translator's Note: Fish sausage has proven to be a popular food item in Japan and all the major Japanese fishing companies are expanding their operations in this field. The company building the new plant, for example, is presently known to operate four fish sausage plants with a total productive capacity of 700,000 fish sausages a day. Another large fishing company's production of fish sausages totals 1.6 million sausages a day; another produces 350,000 pieces a day. The combined 1960 production of fish sausages and fish hams

Japan (Contd.):

totaled 85,442 metric tons. This represents about a fivefold increase in production of those products over a five-year span.

The increasing growth of the fish sausage-ham industry means that the demand for tuna will continue to increase, for tuna is an important ingredient of fish sausage. According to news reports, big-eyed tuna appears to be used extensively. To meet demand, fish sausage producers have for some time been requesting that more of the tuna caught by the tuna motherships, the quota for which was increased this year, be made available to them.



Liberia

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH TAIWAN FOR JOINT TUNA FISHERY OFF WEST AFRICA:

An agreement was signed this summer between Liberia and Taiwan on agriculture and fisheries technical aid and development for Liberia. The part dealing with fisheries calls for a joint undertaking of tuna long-line fishing off West Africa for which the Taiwan Government plans to send technicians to Liberia. Tuna fishing carried on jointly by the two countries is expected to be based at Monrovia, Liberia, according to a report from Taiwan (Formosa). (From a translation of a news item in the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, August 4, 1961.)



Malaya

CANNED TUNA PACKING:

The joint Japanese-Malaya fishery products company in Penang, Malaya, is using tuna from the Indian Ocean in its canned tuna pack. On July 26, 1961, an official of the firm pointed out that three types of tuna are caught in the Indian Ocean: albacore or white-meat tuna; and yellowfin and big-eyed, both of which are called light-meat tuna. In addition a number of spearfish, including swordfish, are caught, but there has been no demand for their meat on the local market, and they are not canned.

The tuna canned by the company is packed in cottonseed oil or soybean oil. A small quantity for the Danish market has been packed in tomato sauce. The size used is the 7-ounce can. About 7,000 cases (48 7-oz. cans) per month are packed.

Until recently most of the canned tuna was shipped to West Germany, with smaller quantities to Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. However, in July Canada received a shipment. The official of the firm added that there is still no market for tuna in Malaya. (United States Consulate, Penang, report of July 27, 1961.)



Mexico

CRAB MEAT INDUSTRY:

Blue crabs are found on both coasts of Mexico. Commercial utilization, however, is limited almost entirely to the east coast area between Tampico, Tamaulipas, and Alvarado, Veracruz.

The records of the Mexican Bureau of Fisheries and Allied Industries group crab meat along with other shellfish meats. It is believed, nevertheless, that most of the poundage in that classification is crab meat. The Mexican records show 250.1 metric tons of shellfish meats produced in 1959 and 402.9 tons in 1960. In addition there were 556.2 tons of whole blue crabs landed in 1959 and 691.0 tons in 1960.

It is believed that crab and crab meat production in Mexico could be increased appreciably provided a ready market were available and the smaller sizes utilizable. The east coast probably is not producing near capacity and the west coast, particularly in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit, has hardly been touched. The blue crabs of the west coast generally have been considerably smaller in size than those of the east coast. The smaller size of those crabs undoubtedly has contributed to their non-use. The blue crabs from Laguna Madre and the Tampico-Laguna Tamiahua areas are said to be the largest in Mexico. Those from the Veracruz-Alvarado region are reported to be somewhat smaller.

With the interest now being shown at Tampico in crab meat production for export, it is probable that exports of this product will continue to increase. Mexican export data give exports of blue crab as fresh, iced or frozen and they do not indicate whether the product is whole or whether it is meat. Local sources state that almost all, if not all, of Mexican blue crab (jaiba) exports are in the form of crab meat. The stone crab (cangrejo moro) is the only form normally exported with the shell on. Stone crab exports are listed under miscellaneous shellfish.

Mexican blue crab exports (all to the United States) were 1.8 metric tons in 1959 and 7.9 tons in 1960. All of this is reported to come from the Tampico area and most of it probably arrives at the United States border aboard trucks.

Most of the Mexican crab meat production is sold in Mexico City. For this local consumption no separation is made of claw, lump, and body meat. All are mixed together with a rather large proportion of shell. The fastidious end user must re-pick the meat before use.

This meat (unre-picked) is sold by the primary wholesaler in Mexico City at prices varying between 8.50 and 9.00 pesos per kilo (about 30.9 and 32.7 U. S. cents per pound.) It is reported that the f.o.b. cost Mexico City to the primary whole-

Mexico (Contd.):

salers runs between 6.50 and 7.00 pesos per kilo (about 23.6 and 25.4 cents per pound).

Costs for crab meat suitable for the markets in the United States should run somewhat higher than the above since more care in the picking and cleaning is required.

Blue crabs and their meats are subject to both severance and export taxes. The current severance tax on crab meat is 10 centavos a kilo and the export duty is 20.4 centavos (about 0.4 and 0.7 cents per pound, respectively).

The severance tax on whole blue crab taken from fresh water is 2 centavos per kilo and 4 centavos from salt water (about 0.07 and 0.15 cents per pound). Export duties on whole blue crabs are the same as for the crab meat (about 0.7 cents per pound)--Information supplied on July 25, 1961, by United States Embassy, Mexico City.

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ENSENADA FISHERIES TRENDS, APRIL-JUNE 1961:

During June 1961, hopes for increased landings of fish and shellfish in the Ensenada area of Mexico's west coast were raised with reports of better fishing in nearby waters. Over 12,000 pounds of shrimp were reported taken from the waters of Magdalena Bay in the Territory of Baja California. Reports on abalone landings were not available as of the end of June.

The Fisheries Office in Ensenada reported that it is losing revenue due to the recent practice of tuna fishermen in using "deep-net" methods for fishing beyond Mexican territorial waters.

Final figures released on the 1960/61 spiny lobster fishing season show a total of 1,545,966 pounds landed at Ensenada. Government revenue from the catch amounted to 211,359 pesos (about US\$17,000), according to a United States consular dispatch from Tijuana dated July 5, 1961.

* * * * *

EX-VESSEL PRICES FOR SHRIMP UP SHARPLY IN AUGUST:

Light shrimp landings on the Texas coast and another price war at Mexican Gulf Coast ports of Carmen and Campeche resulted in a sharp increase in Mexican ex-vessel shrimp prices between late July and mid-August 1961. Ex-vessel prices at Salina Cruz, which had been steady for some time, jumped 4 to 10 U. S. cents a pound on August 21, 1961. July-August landings in the Carmen-Campeche area and at Salina Cruz were reported light.

Table 1 - Ex-Vessel Shrimp Prices at Mexican Gulf Coast Ports of Carmen and Campeche, July 26-August 18, 1961

Count Per Pound	August		July	
	18	5	28	26
	(All Species in U. S. Cents Per Pound)			
10/14	74	70	66	64
15/20	68	65	62	57
21/25	62	59	57	52
26/30	57	54	52	47
31/35	51	49	47	42
36/40	45	44	42	37
41/50	39	39	37	32
51/65	34	34	32	27
66 and over	20	17	15	15

The closed season along the Pacific northwest coast, which is Mexico's greatest shrimp producing area, was lifted in the bays and in-

Table 2 - Ex-Vessel Brown Shrimp¹/ Prices at Mexican West Coast Port of Salina Cruz, August 18 & 21, 1961

Count Per Pound	August	
	21	18
	(U. S. Cents Per Pound)	
U/12	60	51
U/16	60	51
16/20	56	51
21/25	52	43
26/30	45	37
31/40	37	31
41/50	30	26
51/60	26	16

¹/White shrimp at Salina Cruz sold 2 U. S. cents a pound more than browns for 16/20 count and larger.

terior waters on August 25. Trawling in outside waters in that area was expected to start again on September 15. (Reported by United States Embassy, Mexico, August 22, 1961.)



Morocco

CANNED FISH EXPORTS:

Morocco's canned fish exports for the packing season June 1960-July 1961 amounted to 2,331,451 cases. Of the total, 1,984,572 cases were sardines, 130,988 cases tuna, and 215,891 cases other types of canned fish. The 1960/61 exports were substantially higher than the 1959/60 season exports of 2,066,569 cases, of which 1,674,082 cases were sardines. (From a July 27, 1961, report of the United States Embassy, Rabat.)



Norway

AFFECT OF EEC ON FISHERIES DISCUSSED BY FISHERIES MINISTER:

The Norwegian Fisheries Minister stated late in August 1961 that a European market arrangement based on the Treaty of Rome would affect Norwegian fisheries regardless of whether or not Norway joins the six nation European Economic Community (EEC). Addressing the national convention of the Norwegian Fishermen's Federation, he stated that Norway in the near future would have to choose between three alternatives: (1) seek negotiations with a view to full membership in EEC; (2) apply for a looser connection as an associate member; or (3) not to engage in any negotiations at all. When all necessary studies have been completed, he said, the Government will submit its recommendations to the new Parliament, due to be elected September 11, 1961.

The Fishermen's convention unanimously adopted a resolution expressing deep concern about a possible Norwegian connection with EEC. A question of primary concern is the right of establishment provided in the Rome Treaty, and also the right of foreigners to fish inside Norway's fishery zone.

In his address to the convention, the Fisheries Minister observed that about 50 percent of Norway's total exports of fish and fish products now goes to Western Europe. This amounts to some Kr. 450 million (US\$62,762,000) annually in foreign exchange earnings. If Norway decides to stay out of a market arrangement based on the Rome Treaty, he said, it will have grave consequences for the nation's fish exports. Thus, under the new joint external tariffs, which EEC has decided to put into effect, West Germany will raise the import duty on frozen fish fillets from 5 to 18 percent, while the duty in Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg will go up from 0 to 18 percent. (News of Norway, August 31, 1961.)

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FISHERY AND WHALING TRENDS, FIRST HALF 1961:

Herring Fishery: In addition to the adverse effects on production and the balance of payments, Norway's virtually complete failure of the 1961 winter herring season has been a serious blow to the fishermen and to the 70-odd herring reduction plants along the west coast. The steady decline of

winter herring catches (94 percent in the past five years) tends to confirm the predictions of the fisheries research experts that this vital fishery, which once accounted for the bulk of the fish catch, is nearing the end of a cycle and that within a few years the herring may disappear entirely from the Norwegian coast for a decade or two.

A Government commission established one year ago to investigate the entire matter has recently submitted a report on its findings and recommendations. The commission recommended, among other things, that the herring fishermen continue to receive state aid, that 5 million kroner (US\$700,000) be made available for loans to the fishermen, and that a state agency be set up to help direct the herring fishermen into other fisheries.

Whaling Factoryship Sold to Japan: A Norwegian shipowner has sold the whale factoryship Kosmos III to Japanese interests together with the five whale-catching boats and the appurtenant catching rights amounting to 700 blue-whale units (from Norway's Antarctic catch quota for 1961/62) for Kr. 55.5 million (almost US\$7.8 million). Included in the agreement was 12.5 percent of the Norwegian catch quota for seasons subsequent to 1961/62. The Norwegian Government approved the sale only on the condition that the sale not be considered a precedent for the sale of other factoryships to foreign purchasers. The owner of the Kosmos III has agreed to compensate any other Norwegian whaling companies which cease Antarctic operations. The Japanese have renamed the factoryship, Nisshin Maru No. 3.

Permission for the sale, granted by the Government upon advice from the Norwegian Whaling Council, required dispensation from the Whaling Law, which forbids the transfer of Norwegian whaling vessels to alien citizens or companies.

The reason for the sale is the decreasing return of the Kosmos III over the past several years. In 1960 and 1961 the expedition produced only about half the whale oil it did in 1957. Kosmos IV, also owned by a company controlled by the same shipowner, has produced even less. It was recently announced that the factoryships Pelagos and Thorshammer will not participate in the next whaling season and that the company owning the Kosmos III will compensate the owners of those two ships with the payment of Kr. 7.5 million (a little over \$1.0 million) to each owner.

Norway (Contd.):

In a radio address following the sale, the owner of Kosmos III declared that the future prospects for Norwegian whaling appear dim. He alluded to diminishing whale stocks, the decreasing price of whale oil, and the rapid expansion of the whaling fleets of two nations. He charged that the international whaling regulations with respect to duration of the season and the type of whales that may be taken are being violated because of inadequate international control, and asserted that this had placed the Norwegian expeditions at a disadvantage. Finally he said that he doubted there would ever be really effective international control of whaling.

The sale reduced Norway's fleet of factoryships for Antarctic whaling to 7 and increased Japan's fleet to 8. Other countries that operate during the Antarctic season, together with the number of factoryships each employs, are: the U. S. S. R., 3; the United Kingdom, 2; and the Netherlands, 1. Two Norwegian factoryships will probably be scrapped in the next several years, and their catch quotas will be redistributed among Norway's remaining ships. (Excerpts from United States Embassy, Oslo, reports of July 21 and August 1, 1961; News of Norway,

August 17, 1961; Foreign Crops and Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, August 28, 1961.)



Pakistan

NEW SHRIMP TRAWLER PURCHASED FROM MEXICAN SHIPYARD:

In late July 1961, a 65-foot shrimp trawler was about ready to be launched from a shipyard in Mazatlan on Mexico's west coast for the Government of Pakistan. The new vessel is a conventional shrimp trawler equipped with a Diesel engine. It is reported that if arrangements can be made, the Government of Pakistan may order additional shrimp trawlers from Mexican shipyards, the United States Embassy in Mexico City reported on July 26, 1961.



Peru

FISHERIES TRENDS, SECOND QUARTER 1961:

In the second quarter of 1961 the orderly marketing of fish meal continued to be effective under guidance of the Consorcio Pesquero del Peru, S.A. (Consortium). Due to the efforts of

Table 1 - Peru's Principal Fishery Products Exports, First Quarter 1959-61

Products	Quantity			F.o.b. Value					
	January-March			January-March					
	1961	1960	1959	1961		1960		1959	
	..... (Metric Tons)			Soles 1 Million	US\$ 1,000	Soles 1 Million	US\$ 1,000	Soles 1 Million	US\$ 1,000
Frozen Fish:									
Skipjack tuna	947	1,650	930	2.3	86	4.7	170	2.9	110
Other tuna	222	2,396	2,976	0.6	22	7.0	253	9.0	341
Swordfish	66	4	32	0.8	30	0.05	2	0.4	15
Shrimp ("Langostinos")	47	40	13	1.1	41	1.0	36	0.3	11
Total Frozen Fish ..	1,282	4,090	3,951	4.8	179	12.7	461	12.6	477
Canned Fish:									
Bonito	4,000	4,166	3,540	42.1	1,571	40.8	1,473	34.7	1,314
Tuna	453	110	241	4.2	157	1.0	36	2.1	80
Total Canned Fish ..	4,453	4,276	3,781	46.3	1,728	41.8	1,509	36.8	1,394
Fish Byproducts:									
Fish meal	160,677	148,091	51,058	260.1	9,705	360.2	13,004	156.7	5,936
Sperm oil	905	4,808	3,749	5.0	1,795	15.9	574	12.7	481
Fish oil	17,162	4,903	1,301	48.1	187	13.7	495	3.4	129
Whale meal	2,036	308	998	2.9	108	0.5	18	3.1	117
Total Byproducts ...	180,780	158,110	57,106	316.1	11,795	390.3	14,091	175.9	6,663
Total Fishery Exports ..	186,515	166,476	64,838	367.2	13,702	444.8	16,061	225.3	8,534

Note: Average rate for U.S. dollar exchange certificates was 26.80 soles in the first quarter of 1961; 27.70 soles in the same period of 1960; and 26.40 soles in the first quarter of 1959.

Peru (Contd.):

the Consortium and the stronger world market for fish meal, prices were maintained at a fair level. Data published by the Consortium show a price of \$102 per metric ton (US\$92.53 a short ton) c.&f. European markets at the beginning of the April 1961 quarter. Later in the quarter prices increased to \$121 a metric ton (\$109.77 a short ton) and to \$125 a metric ton (\$113.40 a short ton), and reached \$128 a metric ton (\$116.12 a short ton) about mid-May. They remained at that level until the end of June.

Records of export shipments maintained by the Peruvian National Fisheries Society show a total of 310,088 metric tons as having been exported during the first five months of 1961. Some 82 percent of that went to five countries: Holland (29 percent), Germany (23 percent), the United States (17 percent), England (8 percent), and Japan (5 percent). The 5-months

	1961	1960
(US\$/Short Ton).....	
Month:		
June	96.16	65.00
May	76.49	75.00
April	77.78	80.00
Average April-June .	83.48	73.33

rate of export appears to be well within the quota for the first half of 1961 (340,000 tons) with which the industry was in accord, following the establishment of an export quota for Peru of 600,000 tons at the Paris meeting of fish meal producers in October 1960.

However, although official data are lacking, members of the fish meal industry have indicated that Peruvian fish meal producers, up to early August, had already sold, for delivery during 1961, more than the annual quota of 600,000 tons, and that the total production for the year will reach 800,000 tons. These members anticipate a 1962 Peruvian production of more than 1 million tons. It is reported that several new fish meal plants are being built, although no record of the issuance of the required Governmental permit for this activity

has been published in the official newspaper. Fishing vessels continue to be launched from the numerous shipyards along the Peruvian Coast at the rate of about one per week. Many of them are 65-foot steel-hulled vessels.

There are other factors in the existing situation in the Peruvian industry which suggest that fish meal prices may not remain at their present level. Some observers believe that the European market is weakening and that resistance to the high prices for Peruvian fish meal is growing stronger there. It has been reported that there was about 140,000 tons of fish meal in stock in Peru for future delivery as of the end of July, which points to one of the problems the Consortium faces, that is, the maintenance of prices in the face of bank pressure upon producers for the liquidation of loans.

There has been no indication of any effort on the part of the Government of Peru or the industry itself to control its growth or to take the restraining action necessary to prevent a recurrence of the 1960 slump in the market for fish meal.

Total exports of fishery products in the first quarter 1961 were up 12 percent in quantity, but down about 15 percent in value compared with the first quarter of last year, reflecting the lower prices of fish meal and the substantial drop in exports of frozen fish (about 68 percent reduction in volume; 62 percent in value). The tonnage of fish meal exports in the January-March 1961 quarter increased by 8.5 percent, but the value was down 25.4 percent as compared with a similar period in 1960. Exports of fish oil in the first quarter of this year rose sharply (259 percent) from the same quarter of 1960 and were almost 13 times the exports for the January-March quarter of 1959. (Reported August 3, 1961, by United States Embassy, Lima.)

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FISH MEAL PRICES AND SALES, JUNE 16-30, 1961:

The following fish meal prices and sales in the European and United States markets were included in the June 30, 1961, issue of the *Boletín Informativo*, published by the Consorcio Pesquero del Peru S. A. (Consortium).

From June 16-30, 1961, the Consortium received 25 firm orders for fish meal, of which 13 for 3,575 metric tons were approved for shipment as follows: June 200 tons; July 125 tons; August 600 tons; September 450 tons; October 700 tons;

Table 1 - Peruvian Anchovy Fish Meal Prices, June 16-30, 1961

Period and Destination	Unit	Price Range in US\$			
		Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Flat Market Prices 1/:					
European Shipments:					
June 16-30	short ton c.&f.	116.12	116.12	116.12	116.12
" " "	" " f.o.b. 2/	97.07	97.07	97.07	97.07
May 16-June 15	" " c.&f.	113.40	121.56	109.77	116.12
" " " "	" " f.o.b. 2/	94.35	102.51	90.72	97.07
Protein Market Prices 3/:					
European Shipments:					
June 16-30	protein unit c.&f.	1.751	1.751	1.751	1.751
" " "	short ton c.&f.	113.82	113.82	113.82	113.82
" " "	" " f.o.b. 2/	94.77	94.77	94.77	94.77
May 16-June 15	protein unit c.&f.	1.669	1.751	1.669	1.751
" " " "	short ton c.&f.	108.49	113.82	108.49	113.82
" " " "	short ton f.o.b. 2/	89.44	94.77	89.44	94.77

1/"Flat" market is for sales made with a guaranteed minimum of protein (usually 65 percent). Any excess of protein is to the buyer's advantage. The most important flat markets for Peruvian fish meal are the east coast of the United States and West Germany.

2/The *Boletín Informativo* showed prices in metric tons c.&f.; f.o.b. prices were calculated by subtracting US\$19.05 a short ton (equal to \$21.00 a metric ton) for cost of freight to Europe, \$26.31 a short ton (equal to \$29.00 a metric ton) for freight to the United States west coast, and \$20.41 a short ton (equal to \$22.50 a metric ton) for freight to U. S. Gulf of Mexico ports. Prices per unit converted to prices per short ton on basis of 65 percent protein meal.

3/"Protein" market is based on the price per unit of protein and buyers must pay for any excess protein found by laboratory analysis of shipments on arrival.

Peru (Contd.):

November 750 tons; and December 750 tons. Except for 25 tons for Colombia, all sales during the June 16-30 period were to the European market. No sales were made to the United States. Sales for the flat market amounted to 3,075 tons (includes 900 tons of bonito meal), and 500 tons were for the protein-unit market.

Sales of bonito meal to the European market were made at \$117.50 a metric ton c.&f. (\$106.60 a short ton) or \$87.55 a short ton f.o.b.



Portugal

FISHERY TRENDS, JANUARY-JUNE 1961:

Portuguese exports of canned fish (including sardines, anchovies, and tuna) increased from 21,570 metric tons in January-June 1960 to 23,173 tons in the same months this year. The value increased from 341 million escudos (US\$1.2 million) in 1960 to 413.3 million escudos (\$1.4 million) in 1961.

Early July reports from the cod fleet off the Newfoundland Banks were good and it was reported that some trawlers planned to make two trips. The vessels were moving from the Banks to areas off Greenland to complete their cargoes.

Early July reports from Oporto indicated that the catch of the Matosinhos sardine fleet, which began its fishing season on April 16, had been poor.

Pack data for the first quarter of 1961 show that the output of canned sardines, tuna, and anchovies was below last year's first quarter pack, although there were sufficient stocks on hand to enable shippers to increase their exports during the first five months of 1961 over last year's first five months. Sales to the United States in 1961 of canned fish (including anchovies) showed an increase over 1960 for the same period.

The typical feeling in the industry was the view expressed recently in the Jornal do Comercio of Lisbon that with the reduction of tariffs within the European Common Market (EEC), Portuguese canned fish sales to the EEC would doubtless decline. It also noted that a recent Cairo meeting of African States had recommended a boycott of Portuguese products, which might also prove serious since 12 percent of Portuguese canned fish

exports are sold in Africa. (United States Embassy, Lisbon, report of July 17, 1961.)

Note: Values converted at rate of 28.90 escudos equal US\$1 in 1961 and 28.80 escudos equal US\$1 in 1960.



Senegal

TERRITORIAL WATERS AND FISHING RIGHTS DEFINED:

Two laws concerning Senegal's territorial waters were published by the Senegalese Jour-
nal Official of July 10, 1961. The first, Law No. 61-46 of June 21, 1961, is concerned with fishing rights within Senegalese territorial waters, and the second, Law No. 61-51 of June 21, 1961, delimits territorial waters.

Only Senegalese fishermen may fish within the territorial waters unless a convention agreed to by Senegal has recognized the right of others to do so. Any violators will face the possibility of seizure of vessel and catch, and fines totaling between 180,000 and 1,800,000 francs C.F.A. (about US\$729-\$7,293) may be levied against them.

Senegal's territorial waters are defined as extending six nautical miles from a point reached by the lowest ebb tide. An additional six nautical miles are considered "a contiguous zone."

Senegal also reserves all underwater subterranean exploitation rights on the continental shelf, which is defined as lying between the point reached by the lowest ebb tide and the line of depth of 200 meters (109.33 fathoms), according to an August 3, 1961, report from the United States Embassy, Dakar.

Notes: (1) Six nautical miles or "six milles marins;" a French nautical mile (about 6,031.3 feet) is defined as 0.992 British nautical mile (about 6,080 feet).

(2) 246.8 C.F.A. francs equal US\$1.

* * * * *

TUNA INDUSTRY:

The importance of the tuna industry in Senegal has been steadily increasing (see table). The tuna is mostly yellowfin. Dakar is the center of the tuna industry.

The 1960/61 season was disappointing due to a shortage of tuna, probably explained by Dakar's vulnerable location at the upper limit of the tuna fishing areas off West Africa. The catch target was 13,500 tons. It had

Senegal (Contd.):

Landings and Utilization of Tuna at Dakar, Season 1955/56-1960/61			
Season	Total Landings	Processed	Shipped Frozen to
		Locally	France
(Metric Tons)			
1960/61	7,500	7,500	-
1959/60	11,500	6,500	5,000
1958/59	7,500	4,500	3,000
1957/58	10,000	1,500	8,500
1956/57	8,000	1,000	7,000
1955/56	770	120	650

been agreed at the beginning of the season that France would take 10,000 metric tons of canned tuna, while 3,500 tons of canned tuna would be sold outside the franc zone. France in addition was to take 5,000 metric tons of frozen tuna, and an additional 5,000 tons of frozen was to be exported to countries other than France.

The tuna season lasts from December to May. Vessels from the French fleet (as many as 94 in number from ports of Brittany and southwest France), have landed most of the catch, but Spanish fishermen have occasionally participated. These vessels are small, and the catch is put on ice until its transfer to the refrigeration plant at Dakar or to the canning plant. In addition, several tuna clippers with freezing facilities have landed or taken for transshipment frozen tuna to France. The latter vessels are of French registry, except for two which are of Senegalese registry. Contracts for frozen tuna also have been made with Italian and United States interests.

Seventuna canning plants, owned by French fishing interests, are found on the Cap Vert peninsula in the vicinity of Dakar. Working 200 8-hour days a year, the plants would be able to process 30,000 metric tons of raw tuna. A study has been made for the construction of a "California-type" cannery capable of handling 50,000 tons of tuna a year with possible financing by the European Economic Community Development Fund. (From a United States Embassy, Dakar, despatch dated July 6, 1961.)

Dakar is located at the north end of the tuna fishing grounds off West Africa, which roughly extend from Dakar southward. Due to cold water temperatures this year, the fishing grounds were located farther south and the tuna clippers were compelled to operate off the Gold Coast. This trip would have taken the smaller French fishing ves-

sels, of which a large majority have capacities of holding only about 15 tons of fish, at least 10 days one way. The smallness of the French fishing vessels is claimed to be a handicap and the consensus is that should cold-storage facilities be built at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, the importance of Dakar as a tuna fishing port may gradually diminish. (Translated from Japanese periodical *Shin Suisan Shimibun Sokuho*, July 18, 1961.)

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, May 1961 p. 61, April 1961 p. 79, January 1961 p. 79, August 1960 p. 49, and July 1960 p. 57.



Sierra Leone

TUNA INDUSTRY EXPANSION:

A large United States west coast tuna canning firm has been given a development certificate by the Sierra Leone Government to enable the firm to establish a permanent base of operation. The company proposes to utilize Freetown as its tuna receiving center for off-shore fishing.

The firm proposes to build a jetty in the Kissy Dockyard area to accommodate tuna fishing vessels, to construct brine-freezing tanks for holding tuna awaiting transshipment to Puerto Rico or the United States, and to install an ice manufacturing plant for icing the tuna catchers. Work on the first two projects had already commenced as of mid-July and should be completed by the end of the year. In addition to the above facilities, the firm has indicated that it would consider building a tuna cannery provided adequate tuna were available and a satisfactory source of water is found.

In addition to the work outlined above which is estimated to cost £100,000 (US\$280,000), the firm has purchased the existing cold-storage plant at Kissy.

During 1960 the amount of tuna landed in Freetown was 2,340 metric tons, whereas landings for the first five months of 1961 totaled 2,768 tons. With a facility providing for larger handling capacities, it is believed that landings will increase.

While the granting of the development certificate may not immediately result in increased employment in Sierra Leone, it will assist the local Government in generating more revenue through the use of Freetown

Sierra Leone (Contd.):

harbor. (United States Embassy, Freetown, report of July 19, 1961.)



South Africa Republic

PILCHARD-MAASBANKER FISHERY INDUSTRY, JANUARY-APRIL 1961:

The South Africa Republic Cape west coast pelagic shoal fishery catch for the first four months of the 1961 season totaled 283,610 short tons pilchards, 15,549 tons maasbanker, and 43,730 tons mackerel. The total catch was 342,889 tons. In 1960 the total catch for the same period was 235,782 tons.

The April catch was 54,982 tons pilchards, 3,669 tons maasbanker, and 31,311 tons mackerel. The total April catch was 89,962 tons. In April 1960 the catch was 55,072 tons pilchards, 9,165 tons maasbanker, and 1,301 tons mackerel.

South Africa Republic--Products Produced from Pilchard-Maasbanker Fishery Landings, January-April 1961

Fish Meal	Fish Oil	Pilchards	Canned Maasbanker	Mackerel
Short Tons	1,000 Imp. Gals.	(1,000 Lbs.)		
71,260	6,499	16,589	3,996	13,272

The April catch this year yielded 19,056 tons fish meal, 2,011,032 gallons fish body oil, 2,920,159 pounds canned pilchards, 781,296 pounds canned maasbanker, and 5,609,472 pounds canned mackerel. (From The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, June 1961.)

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TUNA INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS:

Some new developments have occurred within the South African fishing industry with regard to the development of tuna fishing on a commercial basis.

The most active group in this respect continues to be a combine of several large firms. This joint venture has to date shipped 200 tons of frozen tuna; 20 tons were exported to the United States in 10-ton lots on February 28 and March 28, 1961. The remaining 180 tons went to Italy, where it had a good reception.

The broker for the shipments does not now foresee further shipments to the United States, principally because the United States buyer only pays for the usable portion of the fish. But it is possible that future consignments of albacore tuna may be sent to the United States; there have been indications that the South Africans may be able to obtain \$350 per short ton for albacore, f.o.b. U. S. cannery, with the buyer permitted to reject the unusable portion.

On the Italian market the South Africans are able to get \$105 (US\$294) per metric ton, c.i.f., on the basis of landed weight, for all species of tuna without differentiation. As the percentage rejected by the United States buyer is estimated to average about 5 percent and the ocean freight rate per long ton to Genoa on the last shipment was R45 (\$63) as compared to \$79 to the United States, the Italian price is considerably higher than that now prevailing in the United States for species other than albacore.

The South African combine has raised its sights considerably since the early reports and is now thinking in terms of an annual catch of 12,500 to 15,000 short tons of tuna. This, it is hoped, will be accomplished by using 30-40 privately-owned pilchard boats equipped with long-line gear, from August to April each year. To induce the fishermen to work during their normal off-season, it is planned to set a low weekly target per boat, say 15 to 20 tons. Allowing time for repairs, bad weather, shore leave, and other delays, this fleet should still be able to land 12,000 tons without difficulty.

The group is also giving serious thought to the purchase of two tuna-clippers. These boats should have a frozen storage capacity of 150 tons each and should each be equipped with a 10-ton capacity quick-freezing plant. Between them, two such boats should be able to bring in 3,000-4,000 tons per year at the start and more as they gain experience. The group's target of 12,000-15,000 tons per year seems to be a reasonable, conservative estimate. As the 1961 pilchard season in the Republic of South Africa (formerly the Union of South Africa) closed on July 31, the implementation of the group's plan was expected within the next four months.

Meanwhile the Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd. has convened meetings of all parties in the South African fishing industry who are currently or potentially interested in tuna. The industry has, under the Corporation's sponsorship, instituted a "Tuna Forum" for the continuous investigation of the questions involved in developing a tuna industry. The following three points have been agreed upon:

1. Those members of the inshore (i.e. pilchard) industry who wish to go ahead with experiments in long-lining, with pilchard boats, will go ahead independently.
2. One South Africa firm has made available a 65-foot trawler, which is now undergoing modifications, for experimental seining. This boat will be equipped by the firm and the Corporation; the rest of the industry is invited to staff the boat as vacancies occur.
3. The Corporation is pursuing inquiries with regard to the possibility of chartering a United States tuna vessel for up to a year, preferably one that can either long-line or net tuna.

Two schools of thought, which have existed from the beginning, are coming more into the open as the South African fishing industry gets more interested in exploiting tuna. On the one hand, the combine which has already shipped 200 tons wants to get into the business promptly but feel its way. It believes that by using otherwise unoccupied privately-owned pilchard boats it can experiment on an increasing scale without any real investment of its own. The combine's spokesman points out that there is no quick-freezing plant in Cape Town capable of handling whole tuna at present. His group has available a blast-freezing room with a capacity of 15-20 tons every 30 hours.

The Development Corporation and the firm with the trawler, on the other hand, are not at all convinced that it is possible to build up an economical operation on the basis of employing off-season boats that are designed for pilchard seining and one-day operations. Consequently they are interested in the use of larger vessels, equipped with quick-freezing plants and refrigerated storage, capable of staying at sea ten days and more, and equipped for seining. (Reported by the United States Consulate, Cape Town, on July 21, 1961.)



South and South-West Africa

PILCHARD-MAASBANKER FISHERY NEARING END OF GREATEST SEASON:

The pelagic shoal fishery of the Republic of South Africa reached the end of its 1961 season for pilchard, its mainstay, on July 31. At the end of June, the Republic's shoal fishermen had landed over 462,000 short tons of raw pilchard, maasbanker, and mackerel, as compared to just over 337,000 tons in the first half of 1960.

Table 1 - Republic of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa Pilchard-Maasbanker Fishery Landings, January-June 1961 and 1960

Species	South Africa		South-West Africa		Total	
	Jan. - June		Jan. - June		Jan. - June	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
	(Short Tons)					
Pilchards	378,840	261,330	195,910	158,820	574,750	420,150
Maasbanker	39,998	47,041	14	233	40,012	47,274
Mackerel	43,647	28,828	-	-	43,647	28,828
Total	462,485	337,199	195,924	159,053	658,409	496,252

The South-West Africa pelagic shoal fishery, fishing for a quota of 375,000 short tons, had landed almost 196,000 tons by the end of June as compared to 159,000 tons by June 30, 1960.

Table 2 - South Africa and South-West Production of Canned Fish, Fish Meal, Fish Body Oil, and Solubles from Pilchard-Maasbanker Fisheries Landings, January-June 1961 and 1960

Product	Unit	South Africa		South-West Africa		Total	
		Jan. - June		Jan. - June		Jan. - June	
		1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Canned fish ^{1/}	48-lb. cases	785,376	594,870	1,566,191	1,423,300	2,351,567	2,018,170
Fish meal	Short tons	103,165	73,323	38,051	28,818	141,216	102,141
Fish body oil	Long tons	37,200	23,019	10,664	8,080	47,864	31,099
Dried solubles	Short tons	711	557	1,313	1,001	2,024	1,558

^{1/}Data are for January-May only.

Fish meal, fish oil, and canned fish production should also establish new records this year in both South and South-West Africa. While production will definitely set a new record, earnings for fish meal at least will not since fish meal was sold at prices lower than in 1960.

The price paid to the pelagic shoal fishermen of the South Africa Republic per short ton of raw fish landed in 1961 was set at the beginning of the year at £3 19s. 6d. (US\$11.13). It was, however, also decided to pay a bonus at the end of the season based on "oil-yield."

The bonus cannot be calculated until the end of the season, but reports indicate that the very high oil yields which were obtained in the early months of the season, especially at the Cape West Coast plants, were not sustained and that, in fact, oil yields reported

later in the season were lower than the customary average.

South-West African pilchard fishermen received a flat rate of 9.20 rand (\$12.88) a short ton without any bonus.

Prices received for South African fish meal f.o.b. rail cars at United States port of entry are said to have ranged from \$87.50 at the beginning of the year to \$108 a short ton for the most recent shipments. The July 1961 United Kingdom price is given as 17 shillings (\$2.38) per protein unit. South African fish meal has, this year, had a protein content running from 64.5 to 77 percent, with an average of 71.4 percent, according to the South African Fishing Industry Research Institute. The industry, however, sells on a basis of 65 percent, so that the July 1961 United Kingdom price c.i.f. British port of entry per long ton is £55 5s. (\$154.70).

South African and South-West African fish body oil is almost entirely sold to the United Kingdom where the market is dominated by one large British firm. The going price is £55 (\$154) per long ton (6.9 U. S. cents a pound), c.i.f. British port of entry.

While the 1961 over-all earnings of the pelagic shoal fisheries of the Republic and South-West Africa may reach a new high, owing to increased volume, the improvement in world fish meal prices will have little effect on South Africa this year. Most of the 1961 fish meal production was sold ahead at last year's lower prices. (From July 26 and 27, 1961, reports of the United States Consulate, Cape Town.)



South-West Africa

FISHING RIGHTS EXTENDED FOR TOTAL PERIOD OF 25 YEARS:

Following representations made by the fishing industry of the territory, the South-West Africa Administration has agreed to extend li-

South-West Africa (Contd.):

cense and quota rights for pilchard and spiny lobster fishing for a total period of 25 years. Previously, licenses and quota rights were renewed each year. The pilchard quota--now set at 375,000 short tons a year divided evenly among six factories--will not apparently be changed unless scientific advisors to the Administration believe that the condition of the fishery and the resource justifies it.

With this concession giving security of tenure to the factories manufacturing industrial products and canning fish, boat owners (who operate under contract to the processing companies) have also asked for some guarantee of their fishing rights. This has taken the form of a plea by the Walvis Bay Boat-Owners' Association to the Government for the 25-year licensing privilege to be extended to fishing craft. (From The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, June 1961.)



Spain

IMPORTS OF FISH OILS LIBERALIZED:

Effective September 1, 1961, Spain has liberalized the imports of fish and marine mammal oils and fats (including refined, simply irradiated, or vitamin-added). A list of liberalized import commodities published in the Official Bulletin of July 24, 1961, included fish oils. (From a July 27, 1961, report from the United States Embassy, Madrid.)

VIGO FISHERIES TRENDS, APRIL-JUNE 1961:

Fish Exchange: Landings at the Vigo Fish Exchange for the second quarter of 1961 amounted to 17,461 metric tons, an increase of 3,538 tons over the second quarter of 1960. The value of the catch increased from 131,426,000 pesetas (US\$2,190,400) in the second quarter of 1960 to 157,931,000 pesetas (US\$2,632,100) in the second quarter of this year. The average price per kilo was 9.04 pesetas (6.8 U.S. cents a pound) for the second quarter of 1961 and 9.41 pesetas

(7.1 U.S. cents a pound) for the same period of 1960. First quarter 1961 landings of 14,387 tons, valued at 156,191,000 pesetas (US\$2,603,200) were up about 21.4 percent in quantity as compared with the second quarter of 1961.

Albacore landings of 188 tons during the second quarter of 1961 dropped sharply from the 754 tons landed the same quarter of 1960. The albacore fleet was tied up in port several days because of bad weather when the season started in June. The albacore season is from June through September.

Table 2 - Distribution of Landings at Vigo, First and Second Quarters 1961, and Second Quarter 1960

	Shipped Fresh to Domestic Markets	Canning	Other Processing (smoking, drying, fish meal etc.)	Local Consumption
	..... (Metric Tons)			
1961 Qtr.				
2nd . .	10,948	1,302	4,440	771
1st . .	10,637	1,045	1,888	817
1960 Qtr.				
2nd . .	8,999	2,469	1,158	1,269

Landings of octopus in the second quarter of 1961 exceeded all other varieties. This species in the past two years has become important to the Vigo area fishing industry as export markets have been found in Argentina and the Philippines.

Fish Canning and Processing: The Vigo area fish canning industry moved into high gear during the second quarter of 1961 as sardines became available following the opening of the season on April 15. Sardine prices on the Vigo Fish Exchange dropped during the second quarter of 1961 to 5.20 pesetas per kilo (3.9 U.S. cents a pound) from the average price of 7.07 pesetas per kilo (5.3 U.S. cents a pound) in the same period of 1960. Canning of albacore, of increasing importance to the industry in recent years, was off to a slow start, with light landings and high prices--average 23.04 pesetas per kilo (17.4 U.S. cents a pound), well above the 17.41 pesetas (13.2 cents a pound) in the second quarter of 1960.

In general, the outlook for the canning industry in 1961 is not favorable. Declining consumer demand in the domestic market, while exports are expected to encounter the same difficulties which restricted sales in 1960, i.e., strong Japanese competition in the important United States tuna market, relatively high raw material costs, and the lack of an aggressive well-organized export marketing outlet.

Exports of Canned Fish, 1960: According to the Conservas de Pescado covering the Northwest Zone of Spain, exports of canned fish authorized for 1960 totaled 6,303 tons with a value of US\$4,484,910. (In the past, actual exports have fallen below authorizations an average of 6 percent). Comparable figures for 1959 were 7,063 tons with a value of \$5,393,082. The decrease in quantity from 1959 was 10.8 percent and in value 16.8 percent. While exports of most types of canned fish increased in 1960, the increases were more than offset by the precipitous drop in canned-in-brine tuna exports, principally to the United States, from \$1,120,683 in 1959 to \$166,916 in 1960. Showing a substantial increase were exports of anchovies in olive oil, which approximately doubled in dollar value over 1959.

The figures bring into clearer focus the fragmentary evidence previously available which had indicated that 1960 was a difficult year for canned fish exports. Apart from the problems encountered in marketing canned albacore, exports held their own or increased somewhat. However, in a year of generally improving exports for Spanish industries, and a year of great expectations for the canning industry, the failure to consolidate the important gains made in 1959 was particularly disappointing. The figures for 1960 again emphasize the tenuous position of Spanish canned fish products in many foreign markets. (United States Consulate, Vigo, July 14, 1961.)



Table 1 - Vigo Landings and Average Ex-Vessel Prices for Selected Species, April-June 1960-61

Species	April-June 1961			April-June 1960		
	Qty.	Avg. Price		Qty.	Avg. Price	
	Metric Tons	Pesetas/Kilo	US¢/Lb.	Metric Tons	Pesetas/Kilo	US¢/Lb.
Octopus	3,249	3.23	2.4	1,584	4.22	3.2
Sardines	1,411	5.20	3.9	1,482	7.07	5.3
Horse mackerel	2,391	2.71	2.0	2,457	3.56	2.7
Small hake	2,973	19.84	15.0	1,694	21.22	16.0
Pomfret	1,150	8.69	6.6	484	9.95	7.5

Sweden

FISHERMEN'S FEDERATION SEEKS SUPPORT FOR FISHERY RESEARCH:

That the need to expand fishery research in Sweden has long been a known fact, is a statement made by Sweden's Fisherman's National Federation in a communication to the Agricultural Committee of the Swedish Parliament which has before it a bill calling for an investigation directed towards advancing research activities in the fishing field.

The Federation is reported to have stressed that means for comprehensive and thorough basic research is one of the conditions for favorable further fisheries development in Sweden.

The Federation also is said to have expressed the opinion that fishery research in Sweden was not holding its own with similar activities in neighboring countries as well as in a number of branches of the domestic food-stuff industry.

Despite this general backward trend there has been some progress in late years. The Federation cited as examples: (1) the new fishery research vessel Thetis; and (2) the much needed re-equipment of the fishery research laboratory at Lysekil.

The Federation reached the conclusion that the main cause of the dilemma was the lack of sufficient financing which is reflected in both personnel and equipment. In view of this situation, the Federation was of the opinion that the proposed investigation was not necessary. Instead it is recommended that the Swedish Fisheries Board submit supply estimates and at the same time specify the tasks and purposes most important and necessary which call for an increase in funds, (United States Consul in Goteborg, August 10, 1961.)

ies Board at Goteborg. The new vessel is equipped for side and stern trawling and has accommodations for 7 scientists and a 9-man crew. The vessel is provided with two laboratories, one for biological and hydrographical studies, and a smaller one for bacteriological research. Vessel cost 1.5 million crowns (US\$289,500) and is the third Swedish fishery research vessel in operation.

The navigating instruments include radar and navigator. The fish-locating instruments comprise two groups: one group consists of a large writing echo-sounding device and a fishlupe, both made in Germany; and the second group comprises a recording echo-sounding device and an Asdic apparatus. In addition, the vessel is equipped with a 75-watt radio transmitter.

The first trip of the new research vessel will be to Skagerack and Kattegat to catch fish and make a hydrographical survey, with the primary emphasis on white fish, the United States Consul in Goteborg reported on July 28, and August 15, 1961.



Switzerland

FISH MEAL IMPORTS INCREASE:

Switzerland's imports of fish meal increased from 13,364 metric tons in 1958 to 15,712 tons in 1959, and to 22,187 tons in 1960--all of which was utilized as feed. (U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service Report, Bern, June 6, 1961.)

IMPORTS OF MARINE OILS, 1960:

In 1960, Switzerland imported 1,750 metric tons of inedible marine fats and oils. West Germany was Switzerland's largest supplier of inedible fats and oils in 1960, supplying 33.1 percent of those imports. Norway was the second most important supplier, account-

Switzerland's Imports of Edible and Inedible Marine Fats and Oils, 1960

Marine Oils	United Kingdom	Norway	West Germany	France	Iceland	Japan	Others	Total
	(Metric Tons)							
Inedible	335	457	579	113	137	50	79	1,750
Edible	18	49	-	-	-	-	-	67

Note: In addition, 20 tons of spermaceti were imported--country of origin not shown.

NEW FISHERY RESEARCH VESSEL COMPLETED:

The naval yard at Karlskrona, Sweden, has delivered the new 100-foot fishery research vessel Thetis to the Swedish Fisher-

ing for 26.1 percent of the total, followed by the United Kingdom with 19.1 percent.

Norway supplied most of the edible marine oils. (U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service Report, Bern, June 6, 1961.)

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Taiwan

FISHERY TRENDS, SECOND QUARTER 1961:

Landings of fish and shellfish in Taiwan through June this year amounted to about 150,603 metric tons (332 million pounds)--20.9 percent above the first half of 1960.

In order to continue Taiwan's rapid increase in fisheries development, the Government has drafted a 5-year plan to take effect from 1962 which aims at an annual 8 percent increase in fish production. Such a rise would substantially increase daily per capita consumption in Taiwan and provide a small but growing surplus for export. The draft plan calls for an investment of about US\$37 million, largely for construction of deep-sea vessels and for mechanization of coastal and inshore vessels.

Emphasis on expansion of the tuna fishing fleet continues. Approval has been given for the granting of International Cooperation Administration local-currency loans to help construct 15 145-ton tuna long-liners (wood hull). The mainstay of Taiwan's deep-sea tuna fleet at present consists of 10 wooden 100-ton, 5 steel 150-ton, and 4 steel 350-ton vessels. Two steel 550-ton vessels are now being constructed in Japan and should be ready by the end of this year. (From August 1, 1961, report, United States Embassy, Taipei.)



Turkey

GOVERNMENT COOPERATES IN BLUEFIN TUNA FISHERY:

The Turkish Meat and Fish Office in cooperation with a private fishery firm, operating in the Island of Marmara, plans to fish for bluefin tuna in the Sea of Marmara.

The Government Agency will supply a fishing boat and a substitute vessel and the firm will supply a new nylon bluefin tuna purse-seine net.

If this experimental venture is successful, the Meat and Fish Office intends to fish cooperatively with other fish cooperatives upon request. (Fish and Fishery, monthly periodical of the Turkish Meat and Fish Office, July-August 1961.)

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LOAN PLAN FOR FISHERMEN SET UP:

The Agriculture Bank of Turkey this summer set up procedures to distribute funds from a loan totaling 2,750,000 Turkish liras (US\$305,000) obtained from the U. S. International Cooperation Administration Organization, principally for loans to fishermen.

Local branches of the Bank and fishery cooperatives have been asked to determine the requirements of each share holder. The requirements of the fishermen will be met either in cash or fishing equipment.

The Turkish Meat and Fish Office has imported a quantity of nylon yarns in the same manner as fish netting previously, for distribution to fishermen. (Fish and Fishery, monthly periodical of the Turkish Meat and Fish Office, July-August 1961.)



U.S.S.R.

FISHERY TRENDS, JULY 1961:

Fishing Activity Continues in Northwest Atlantic: During July, a number of Soviet trawlers and gill-netters continued fishing in the Georges Bank area. Frequent sightings of these and other Soviet fishing vessels--including a large Soviet stern trawler, a factoryship, and a tanker--were reported by New England fishermen.

Soviet and Japanese Fishing Fleets Active in Bering Sea: In July, Soviet and Japanese fleets observed in the Bering Sea included about 175 craft, mainly trawlers. The Soviets operated 3 large factoryship fleets consisting of about 75 craft, of which 50 were reportedly trawlers. Some of the U.S.S.R. crafts were fishing for king crab with tangle nets. The fleets were observed mainly between 175° W. longitude and Bristol Bay.

Catch Goals: The goal set in the current Soviet seven-year plan is a fishery catch of 10.2 billion pounds (4,600,000 metric



Russian factory-type stern trawler fishing on northern edge of Georges Bank. Length about 300 feet.

U. S. S. R.:

tons) by 1965 (includes whales and shell weight of shellfish). In 1961, the total Soviet fishery catch is expected to reach 8 billion pounds (3,600,000 metric tons). Of that total, 78 percent is expected to be taken in the open ocean with important increases in the catches of tuna, sardines, redfish (ocean perch), and Atlantic herring. (University of Washington Circular No. 142; Pacific Fisherman, January 25, 1961.)

Soviet Salmon Seen off Scotland: The British Trawler reports that thousands of humpback or pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) were observed fleeing the Barents Sea for the warmer waters around the northeast coast of Scotland. This valuable species of salmon was found mainly in the Pacific until the later 1950's when the Soviet Union began planting millions of eggs in streams flowing into the Barents Sea. (The Fishing News, June 8, 1961.)

Large Factoryship Launched: The Soviet factoryship Andreï Sakharov has recently been completed at Rostock in East Germany. Claimed to be the most advanced of its type in the world, this vessel of 15,000 displacement tons provides complete and automatic processing facilities. Equipment on board includes a device for separating small and large fish, mechanized fish cooling tanks, a new type of sardine dryer, an automatic oil extractor (also claimed to be the first in the world), an ice-making plant with a capacity of 25 tons per day, a machine for making cartons, and airconditioned crew's quarters. As of July 1961, the ship was on a two-months maiden voyage to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. (World Fishing, July 1961.)

Types of Freezer-Trawlers: Several improved types of Soviet trawlers have been constructed in recent years. All large freezer-trawlers are known as BMRTs from the Russian term *Bolschoe Morozil'nyy Rybolovnyy Trawler* (large refrigerated fishing trawler); they are also referred to as Pushkin-class trawlers, the name given to the first Soviet stern trawler. Recent BMRTs--the Mayakowsky and Leskov types--constructed in Polish shipyards appear to have only minor modifications from the Pushkin, mainly improvements in fish-freezing equipment. No more freezing-in-brine systems are being installed, except for tuna fishing. Another freezer-trawler, the Nekrasov type, was built in West Germany and several other types in East German shipyards. One type of trawler is specially designed for fishing in tropical waters. (Atlantic Ocean Fisheries, London, March 1961; and Fisheries Research Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, May 1961.)

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HERRING FISHING IN ATLANTIC:

At the same time as the Faroe Islands fishermen began summer herring fishing in July in their home waters, the first Soviet Union herring trawlers appeared, according to Danish press reports. Formerly, the Soviet vessels fished the year round in the North Atlantic but now they are mostly in the Baltic Sea from April to July. The Faroe Islanders have never found the lean winter herring worth catching.

The Soviet herring vessels are as large as 300 tons with powerful engines and crews of 30-35 men. In previous years the Soviet fleet on the Faroe Islands grounds consisted of between 200 and 300 such vessels supported by motherships and supply ships up to 10,000 tons, while special tankers supplied the fleet with fresh water. (United States

Embassy, Copenhagen, Fisheries Attache report dated July 28, 1961.)

United KingdomDOGFISH MIGRATIONS STUDIED:

Dogfish tagged and released in the English Channel in April this year by British biologists of the Lowestoft Fishery Research Laboratory have been caught in the Channel and the North Sea, one as far north as Hartlepool.

About 1,000 dogfish were marked with the object of discovering their movements, and the evidence is that the dogfish moved from a point off Eastbourne into the North Sea, though some went westwards, for two were caught off the Isle of Wight.

The fishermen's theory that dogfish follow the herring shoals is a myth in the opinion of one of the British scientists, who has examined the stomach contents of several hundred dogfish and has found that herring formed only a very small percentage of their diet. In his view the dogfish is an indiscriminate feeder, eating practically anything that comes along. He has even found portions of seal and recently he found a garfish in the stomach of a dogfish.

In the fall a further experiment is to be conducted off the Humber, where it is proposed to mark about 1,000 dogfish to try and find out how quickly they are caught. The scientists are also investigating the age at which female dogfish begin to bear young and the number of pups they bear at a time. (The Fish Trades Gazette, August 5, 1961.)

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FISHERY TRENDS, JULY 1961:

Membership in Common Market Advantageous to Fishery Exports: In response to a House of Commons query asking what consequences the accession of the United Kingdom to the European Common Market would have on the agreements which prevent British trawlers from fishing in many northern European waters, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food replied that Common Market fisheries policies had not yet been fixed, but the Common Market imported a significant quantity of fish. From the point of view of fishery exports, therefore, it would be an ad-

United Kingdom (Contd.):

vantage for the United Kingdom to join the Common Market.

New Icelandic and Norwegian Fishing Limits Will Be Costly: The new fishing limits off Iceland and Norway will cost the United Kingdom about \$16.5 million annually in lost catches, according to a statement of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the House of Commons. This represents a 25 percent decline in the catch in distant waters. He doubted that more than two-thirds can be made up on other fishing grounds. (Reported on July 28, 1961, by the Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

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**NEW TYPE STERN
TRAWLER LAUNCHED:**

Britain's most unconventional trawler, a near- and middle-water Diesel-electric stern type which differs in almost every particular from an ordinary trawler, was launched and named Atlantic Dolphin at Grimsby, on July 28, 1961.

The Atlantic Dolphin was built for a Milford Haven firm under the White Fish Authority's grant and loans scheme. Before authorizing the new vessel the Authority and the Ministry of Transport insisted on the most exhaustive tank trials under all possible sea conditions.

The new vessel is quite unlike conventional trawlers being reminiscent of the Fairtry factoryships on a smaller scale.

The forecastle deck is continued for three-quarters of the length of the hull. On this shelter deck is a high, curved breakwater in front of the streamlined fiber-glass wheelhouse and deckhouse. The vessel has a ramp in the transom stern but, except during hauling operations, the ramp is closed by a hinged bulwark door which when lowered forms the floor of the ramp. The fish is handled under cover, the electric winch being also completely under cover. The hatches to the refrigerated fish hold are inside the fish-handling room, though there is a hatch from the fish hold to the shelter deck for discharging purposes.

Three Diesel-electric generators, each of 400 hp., will be fitted together with a pro-

pulsion motor of 800 hp. driving the propeller through a reduction gear box. The Diesel generators are well forward of amidships where the hull has been given much fuller lines than is customary.

Accommodations for the crew of 15 (officers and men) will be well forward over the main generator room and be of a very high standard, all being two- and three-berth cabins. The skipper's quarters are in the upper deckhouse adjacent to the bridge.

Atlantic Dolphin is 130 feet long over-all with an extreme moulded breadth of 26 feet 6 inches and a moulded depth of 14 feet 4 inches.

Trawl-handling gear is being prepared to meet the specialized ideas of the trawler's owner, and is stated to be on quite different lines from anything hitherto seen in corresponding types of vessels.

Another unusual feature of the new vessel will be the electric galley. (The Fish Trades Gazette, August 5, 1961.)

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**PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
OF WHALE OIL:**

Production: In the 1959/60 season (November 1959-May 1960), production of Antarctic whale oils amounted to 40,000 long tons on British factoryships, while an additional 5,000 tons came from shore stations. This compares with 38,000 tons from factoryships and 5,000 tons from shore stations in 1958/1959. In the 1960/61 season, it was estimated that British factoryship production would decline to 30,000 tons because only two fleets were operating instead of three as in previous seasons. Including shore station production, the total estimated 1960/61 season production was expected to total 35,000 tons.

Utilization: Great Britain's utilization of crude whale oil amounted to 143,000 tons in calendar year 1959; it was estimated that the same amount would be used in 1960.

The use of refined whale oil in margarine production increased from 91,000 tons in 1959 to 97,000 tons in 1960. This was due mainly to a decline in the use of groundnut and palm oil in margarine. The use of refined whale oil for compound cooking fat remained steady at 45,000 tons for both years. (U. S. Foreign

United Kingdom (Contd.):

Agricultural Service Report, London, April 14, 1961.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Aug. 1960 p. 73.



Yugoslavia

FISH OIL AND MEAL IMPORTS, 1959-1960:

Yugoslavia's total imports of unrefined fish oil increased from 455 metric tons in

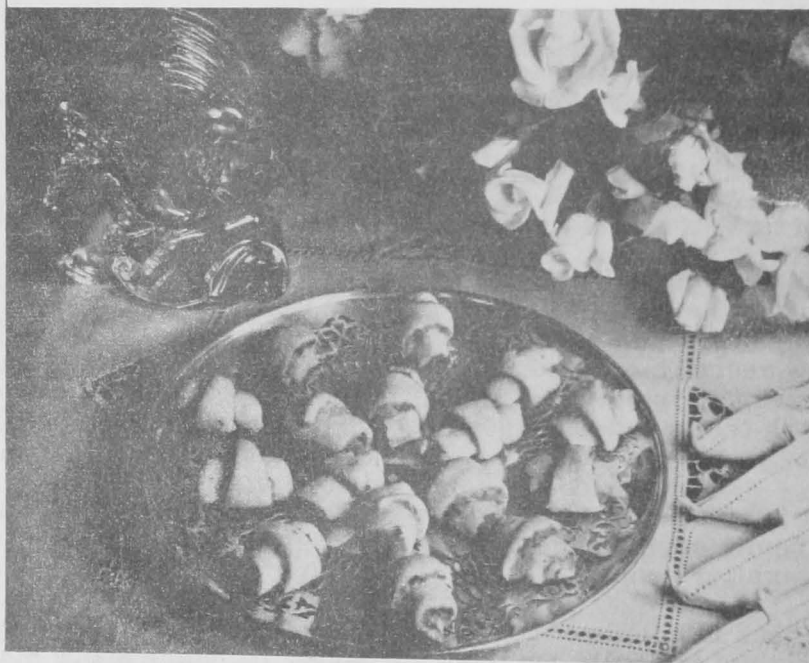
1959 to 517 tons in 1960. Nearly all was imported from Norway--516 tons in 1960 and 458 tons in 1959.

Imports of fish meal also increased, from 7,386 tons in 1959 to 12,639 tons in 1960. While Angola supplied 3,042 tons in 1959, none was received in 1960 from that country. Peru supplied 2,003 tons in 1959 and 3,500 in 1960. Australia shipped none in 1960 and 2,341 tons in 1959. But the South Africa Republic shipped 9,139 tons in 1960. U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service Report, Belgrade, dated July 12, 1961.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Feb. 1960 p. 92.



SMOKED SALMON ROLLS



1 can (7 ounces) smoked salmon
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
 2 tablespoons lemon juice

1 teaspoon horse-radish
 1 teaspoon grated onion
 1 cup pastry mix

Paprika

Drain and flake salmon. Add mayonnaise, lemon juice, and seasonings; blend into a paste. Prepare pastry according to directions. Divide in half; roll very thin in a circle about 9 inches in diameter. Spread with salmon mixture. Cut into wedge-shaped pieces, and roll in jelly-roll fashion beginning at the round edge. Score top of rolls with a fork, and sprinkle with paprika. Bake in a hot oven, 425° F., for 15 to 20 minutes or until brown. Serve hot or cold. Makes approximately 32 rolls.