International

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHING IN AREAS 2 AND 1 ENDED SEPTEMBER 8:

The International Pacific Halibut Commission on August 29 announced the closure of Area 2 and Area 1 to halibut fishing effective at 6:00 p.m. (P.S.T.) September 8, 1962. The Commission estimated that the 28-million-pound limit set for Area 2 would be caught by the closing date. Area 1, which has no catch limit, will also be closed on the same date as Area 2.

In 1961, when Area 1 consisted of two areas, the part designated Area 1B closed on the same date as Area 2, but the part designated Area 1A was open to fishing until October 1. Fishing in Area 3A ended on August 11, 1962. Fishing in Areas 1, 2, and 3A is ended until the areas are reopened in 1963. Area 1 includes the waters south of Willapa Bay, Wash.; Area 2, the waters between Willapa Bay and Cape Spencer, Alaska; Area 3A, the waters between Cape Spencer and the Shumagin Islands of the Alaska Peninsula.

The official opening date for all halibut fishing in the North Pacific regulatory area this year was May 9 at 6:00 p.m. (P.S.T.), except that fishing in Area 3B South started on April 19 and Area 3B North started on March 28.

Areas 2 and 1 this year were open to halibut fishing for 122 days. Areas 2 and 1B were open for 120 days in 1961, 91 days in 1960, 68 days in 1959, 59 days in 1958, 47 days in 1957, and 38 days in 1956. Before the "lay-over" provision was adopted in 1956, halibut seasons were shorter. The "lay-over" rule requires halibut vessels to remain in port for a specified rest period after each trip. The fishing season in Areas 2 and 1B was only 24 days in 1955, 21 days in 1954, and 24 days in 1953.

Fishing in Area 3B South was to continue until 6:00 p.m. (P.S.T.) September 30, 1962. Fishing in Area 3B North was to continue until 6:00 p.m. (P.S.T.) October 15, 1962. Area 3B South includes the waters west of Area 3A, not including the Bering Sea. Area 3B North includes the waters in the Bering Sea.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1962 p. 52.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

FISHING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT INTERIM MEETING:

Top fisheries officials and experts of Canada, Japan, and the United States on August 22, 1962, concluded a week-long meeting in search of a solution of certain of their joint fishing problems in the northern North Pacific Ocean.

The main purpose of the special meeting, in which 27 persons took part, was to discuss expanding Japanese bottom-trawling operations in areas of the eastern North Pacific Ocean where Canadian and United States fishermen fish for halibut with long lines. Although Japan, under the terms of a tri-partite fisheries treaty, abstains from taking halibut in the eastern Bering Sea and the eastern North Pacific, her fishermen trawl for other species of groundfish in those areas. Since halibut and other groundfish are usually found on the same grounds, a difficult situation has arisen.

Up to the present, Japanese bottom trawling operations in the Gulf of Alaska have been limited to small-scale exploratory operations. North of the Aleutian Islands, in the eastern Bering Sea, both Japanese and Soviet trawlers have developed large bottom-fishing operations. Their total catch in 1961 was approximately 1.5 billion pounds. Halibut apparently formed a very small proportion of that catch.

Entry of a sizable fleet of trawlers from the U.S.S.R., which is not a signatory to the North Pacific Treaty, into the Gulf of Alaska has increased the complexity of the problem and strengthened pressure in Japan for entry of her fleets into the Gulf.

Discussions at the meeting centered on the question of how Japan may exercise her right to fish for species of groundfish other than halibut in the Gulf of Alaska in a way which will minimize damage to the halibut stocks, which Japan has agreed to abstain from fishing. Although final conclusions were not reached at the meeting, spokesmen for all the member countries expressed satisfaction at the degree of understanding of each others' problems which was achieved. It is believed that information developed at the meeting will enable the Commission to resolve the joint problems at its 1962 Annual Meeting, which will be held in Seattle, Wash., in November 1962.

An expert from the International Pacific Halibut Commission took part in the meeting of scientists and presented information on

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recent surveys of the distribution and abundance of halibut in the Gulf of Alaska.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

COSTA RICA JOINS:

Costa Rica formally joined the Central American Common Market on July 23, 1962. The member states of the region which have now signed the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

At the end of July representatives of those countries meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, signed further agreements establishing uniform tariffs on more than 95 percent of all products entering the area.

In June 1962 Costa Rica and Nicaragua formally ratified the 10-year Treaty of Preferential Exchange and Free Trade, signed in August 1961 by Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. This tripartite agreement is similar to the Economic Association Treaty ratified by El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in April 1960, and likewise aims at speeding the process of economic integration. Both agreements are allowed within the framework of the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration. (Fortnightly Review, August 11, 1962, of Bank of London & South America, Ltd.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1961 p. 31.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

FISHERIES DISCUSSED AT SIXTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST:

Two recommendations were sent to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with regard to fisheries by the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East held at Tel Amara, Lebanon, July 30 to August 8, 1962. The recommendations were: (1) to assist in training personnel, and (2) to advise member governments on the need for fish industry surveys. Member countries that have or are planning to increase the fishing industries in their countries include: Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Republic, Pakistan, Sudan, and Libya.

The Conference was attended by Delegations from the following countries: Afghanistan, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Republic, Yemen, France (representing French Somaliland), and the United Kingdom (representing Aden, Bahrein, Muscat and Oman, Qatar, and Trucial Oman). The following countries were represented by observers: Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United States. (United States Embassy, Beirut, report of August 16, 1962.)

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FISHING METHODS AND GEAR SEMINAR IN SOVIET UNION:

A seminar and study tour on fishing methods and fishing-gear technology, for participants from Asian and African countries, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from August 18 to September 22, 1962, were sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The seminar and tour were organized by FAO's Fisheries Division at the invitation of and in cooperation with the U.S.S.R. Government under the technical assistance program of the United Nations. The two-week seminar was held in Moscow; the tour lasted three weeks and covered fisheries in Astrakhan, Baku, Yalta, and other places of fishing interest.

Some 25 to 30 participants were expected to attend, most of them officers charged with developing fishing industries in their home countries. Most of the countries invited were tropical or subtropical and emphasis was on warm-water fishing from small and medium mechanized craft of 25 to 100 feet in length.

The seminar and tour concentrated on fishing methods of main importance in Asian and African countries--long-lining and gill-netting, trawling in shallow water for fish and shrimp, tuna fishing and fishing with various types of traps, encircling nets, and purse seines. It also studied electronic devices for fish detection, and attracting fish by light.

Director of the seminar and tour was provided by the U.S.S.R., with an associate director from FAO.

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International (Contd.):

WORLD MEETING ON TUNA BIOLOGY URGES EXPANSION OF TUNA RESEARCH:

Fisheries biologists from around the world are urging stepped up efforts toward solving one of the sea's oldest riddles--the tuna--its behavior, migratory routes, spawning grounds, size of stocks, and the oceanic environment natural to each of the various species.

The international movement to supply answers to the many mysteries surrounding this most important of commercial fish comes as a result of the World Scientific Meeting on the Biology of Tunas and Related Species held in July 1962 in La Jolla, Calif.

At that 12-day meeting--first of its kind to be held on a global basis--248 scientists from 18 nations passed 20 resolutions, all of them designed to both expand and speed up all phases of world tuna investigation. One of the most important was for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)--sponsor of the La Jolla meeting--to set up a Continuing Committee for the Facilitation of Tuna Research.

The proposed Continuing Committee would be made up of from 12 to 15 outstanding scientists from various countries, with a secretariat provided by FAO. The Committee will oversee the implementation of the Meeting's resolutions.

In a recent interview at FAO's Rome headquarters, the Director of the Organization's Fisheries Division said FAO has accepted the biologists' proposal and is now moving toward the establishment of the Committee. "We've needed such a committee for a long time," he said. "Most tunas live in international waters and practically all the maritime nations do at least some tuna fishing. These nations and their scientists are going to have to pull together if we are to make the fullest and wisest use of the sea's tuna resources."

Too Many Unknowns: Men have fished tuna since biblical times. Tunas are taken in all the world's oceans. There is no other major commercial fish that has such an international character. Since the end of the Second World War tuna fishing has developed into one of the world's greatest sea industries. During the past ten years alone the total catch has nearly doubled--from 500,000 metric tons in 1953 to just under a million this year. Japan and the United States, in that order, dominate tuna fishing, but Peru, France, India, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Norway, and West Germany also support thriving tuna fishing fleets and Australia, South Africa, Brazil, and several other nations, particularly the West African ones, are striving to enlarge their own tuna fisheries.

Despite all this, scientists and fishermen agree, there are still altogether too many unknowns about the fish. Where, for instance, are the great tuna spawning grounds? Just how many species and subspecies of tuna are there and what is the difference between them? What is the most efficient way to fish each species? What are the tuna migration routes? What is the life span of these fish? And perhaps most important of all, how much tuna can be taken without depleting the oceans' natural stocks?

It is to answer this last question that there is particularly chronic need for more and better catch and total-fishing-effort statistics.

"Aside from the obvious value of tuna fishing to a country's economy," the Fisheries Division Director said. "We need to take as much tuna as possible to help feed the world's explosively growing population. Tuna is a protein-rich fish and it is precisely protein that is most lacking in the diet of our already too numerous undernourished.

"But to fish tuna really scientifically, we need to know a lot more answers than we have now."

Food Through Research: It was because of this need for more answers that FAO decided to call the La Jolla meeting. As one scientist put it: "A much greater understanding of the oceans of the world is needed not only in explaining the availability of tunas, but also in relation to all the natural resources of the sea."

The La Jolla group expressed much interest in the forthcoming 27-nation International Indian Ocean Expedition. Among their recommendations, the scientists urged that the expedition study the Indian Ocean's tuna wealth and take advantage of the opportunity to test the latest fishing gear and methods of collecting larvae and young tunas.

The inclusion of tuna study in this expedition could go far toward stimulating tuna fishing in the countries bordering on the Indian

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Ocean. All 27 of them are in need of greater supplies of protein rich foods.

On the systematics of tuna, the biologists recommended that a few major centers be selected for the housing of large scombroid fish collections. Three were cited as specially qualified: The United States National Museum of Washington, D. C., The Museum National d'Historie Naturelle of Paris, and the Fisheries Department of Kyoto University in Japan.

The biologists also called on all tuna fishing nations to launch wider tagging programs, using improved tags and better coordinated systems of recovery. Tagging has proved to be one of the best methods for identifying tuna stocks, growth, and migrations.

As Japan and the United States are the world leaders in tuna fishing, the Conference urged the two nations to carry out a joint cooperative study of the albacore and bluefin tunas of the Northern Pacific. Bluefin, the largest of the six major species, and albacore, a light meat tuna, make up the bulk of the Japanese and American tuna catches.

The other principal species are the bigeyed, yellowfin, skipjack, and the bonitos. In size, the tunas range from bonitos of less than 18 inches in length and 10 pounds in weight to the regal bluefins that sometimes reach 15 feet and more than 1,500 pounds.

West Africa is another potentially rich tuna fishing area that drew the La Jolla biologists' attention. They suggested that FAO aid West African countries in setting up a regional commission similar to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. The latter's work has greatly contributed to the development of tuna fishing in American waters.

A last important recommendation of the La Jolla group requested FAO's Director General to call a world meeting of experts on the economic aspects of tuna fisheries. FAO, the Fisheries Division Director reports, agrees such a meeting should be held.

"If all goes well," he said. "We'll try to hold it in late 1964 or early 1965."

Probable Future Trends: In the course of the La Jolla meeting, with so many of the world's finest tuna biologists on hand, predictions as to future trends inevitably came up.

Some of these were:

1. By 1970 the world tuna demand will probably reach 1.5 million tons, 50 percent again over present world landings. This means there is still plenty of room--room for all--for expanding the various tuna fisheries.

2. The greatest immediate increase in tuna catches will probably come not so much from further build up of the long-range fleets, but from increased development of coastal fisheries based on small, economical, locally-based vessels. These may well fish primarily for the smaller tuna-like fishes. Such a development should enrich local nutrition and, in time, put more tuna on the export market.

3. If the constantly rising demand for tuna is to be intelligently met with maximum benefit for all, consumer and fisherman, large and small fishing nations, research must march hand in hand with greater fishing effort.

The La Jolla scientists and their FAO colleagues believe that, now, perhaps it will.

The eight sections of the meeting covered species identification and distribution (adults, larvae, and eggs); population identification; size and composition of stocks; availability (accessibility and vulnerability); physiology and behavior; fishing methods; statistics of catch and effort; future lines of tuna research. There were also four working groups which considered blood samples; stock transfers; identification of larvae and juveniles; and tagging.

Presented at the meeting were 10 papers on methodology. Included were a review of the fishes of the family Scombridae, as well as distribution of eggs, larvae, and adults; subpopulation identification; size and composition of tuna stocks; matter of availability and harvest of tunas; behavior and physiology; fishing techniques for tunas and skipjack; need for statistics of catch and effort; future lines of research; and worldwide tuna research planning.

The 29 papers on species synopses included biological data on bonito (Sarda sarda), black skipjack (Euthynnus lineatus); bonito (Sarda orientalis); frigate mackerel (Auxis thazard); little tuna (Euthynnus affinis); Kuromaguro Thunnus orientalis; little tuna (Eu-

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thynnus yaito); albacore (Thunnus germo); yellowfin tuna (Neothunnus macropterus); big-eyed tuna (Parathunnus mebachi); bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus); California bluefin tuna (Thunnus saliens); big-eyed tuna (Parathunnus sibi); skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis); yellowfin tuna (Thunnus or Neothunnus albacares); bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus macoyii and Thunnus thynnus orientalis); little tuna (Euthynnus alleteratus); albacore (Thunnus alalunga); blackfin tuna (Thunnus atlanticus); yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares).

In addition there were 40 experience papers and 9 information papers. The last of the information papers consisted of the resolutions of the Pacific Tuna Biology Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii, August 1961.

This meeting on the biology of the tunas was concerned both with the assessment of present knowledge and with the questions that may be asked of tuna biologists in the future.

The most obvious and dramatic aspects of the world tuna situation developed at the meeting were two: (1) Up for consideration was not an unutilized resource, nor a resource at the terminal stages of development, but rather one in mid-stream. Demand and yield have doubled approximately each ten years. Current landings are approximately 800,000 tons annually and there is every indication that market demand for 1,500,000 tons will exist by 1970. At this date, at least one population, the eastern Pacific yellowfin, has apparently reached the limits of its productivity. Indications are that other populations are responding to fishing in a predictable manner. This exponentially expanding demand on what must be a finite resource, will soon be the central biological problem before world tuna scientists, though at the moment the world-wide central problem appears to be the development of a more complete understanding of their ecology and behavior leading toward more efficient utilization of this valuable resource. (2) The resource is international in character. Excepting for whales, no other major, currently utilized fishery resource shares this character in such a spectacular way. Most of the tunas live in international waters, and modern fishing techniques and the modern means of distributing the product places no group of people in a favored position, excepting for very special situations. Tuna scientists around the world, then, must share global responsibilities for providing the scientific basis for the full and wise use of the tuna and tuna-like fishes.

The meeting principally indicated areas of research that seem to require acceleration, and/or changes in direction to the extent that the meeting has provided guidelines.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1962 p. 49.

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SIXTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST:

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Sixth Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East was held at Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, September 15-29, 1962, to review the results in Asia and the Far East of technical and economic work in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and nutrition over the two preceding years, and to consider at policy level the recommendations of the various technical meetings. This is one of the four regional conferences that are held at two-year intervals between sessions of the FAO Conference.

NORDIC COUNTRIES

CLOSER FISHERIES COOPERATION:

The Fisheries Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, at a meeting in Trondheim, Norway, in August 1962 agreed on the establishment of a Nordic liaison committee to coordinate fisheries policies of the five countries. The joint committee will comprise four representatives from each country. Two are to be named by the Government and two by national trade associations. The chairmanship will rotate among the countries.

In the opinion of the Fisheries Ministers, the Nordic liaison committee might consider advantageously such questions as taxation of the fish stock, fisheries research, price formations, commercial policy, standardization of packaging, and setting up a joint Nordic rescue service. Concrete proposals for a joint rescue service in the North Sea, now being drafted by a Danish-Norwegian-Swedish committee, were also discussed.

Norwegian fisheries researcher Finn Devold, in a report on Nordic herring fisheries over the past 50 years, told the Ministers that the herring quantity estimated in Norwegian waters in 1962 was only one-fourth as

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large as it was six years ago. He saw some hope, however, that the influx of young fish might stem the steady decline in the stock of winter herring along the Norwegian coast. (News of Norway, August 23, 1962.)

UNESCO INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION

ARABIAN SEA PHASE OF INDIAN OCEAN OCEANOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION DEFINED:

At the working meeting for coordination of the scientific program of the International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE), it was decided to enlarge the area covered by the discussion to include all the Arabian Sea sector north of latitude 10° S. Other conclusions reached by the working meeting held in Wormley, England, July 9-11, 1962, were:

(1) That a proposed aircraft study by the U. S. Weather Bureau of air-sea interaction during May-July 1963 will require continuous observations from 30 or more research vessels arranged in a geometric spacing of 100-200 miles.

(2) The 1960 Copenhagen recommendations concerning physical oceanography should be strengthened by decreasing station spacing to not in excess of 60 miles, and continuing all possible stations to the bottom.

(3) Special attention should be paid to: (a) the stagnant layers discovered by the Vityaz in the Arabian Sea; (b) hydrogen sulfide determinations made in the 625-1,000 meter layers; and (c) means taken to eliminate interference by hydrogen sulfide in the oxygen determination.

(4) A list of standard stations was established and two were recommended for the Bay of Bengal. Other standardization was recommended including the Worthington air equilibration technique as a standard for the Winkler titration.

(5) The unused cable between Madagascar and Africa should be investigated as a means of monitoring current flow by geokinetic electromagnetic means.

(6) A list of locations of desirable tide gauges was established.

(7) Additions were made to the list of biological collections and observations.

(8) The production of a bottom contour chart of the Indian Ocean by cooperative effort was encouraged.

Meetings were also scheduled for two other sections of the Indian Ocean. Those were for August 6-8 in Sidney, Australia, for the southeast quadrant, and later in the year for the Bay of Bengal sector, possibly in Bangkok, Thailand. (National Oceanographic Data Center Newsletter, Aug. 15, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1962 p. 58.

FISH MEAL

WORLD PRODUCTION, JUNE 1962:

According to preliminary data from the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers, world production of fish meal in June 1962 amounted to about 211,478 metric tons, an increase of 7.1 percent over world production in June 1961.

Most of the principal countries producing fish meal submit data to the Association monthly (see table).

World Fish-Meal Production by Countries, June 1962

Country	June		Jan.-June
	1962	1961	1962
	.... (Metric Tons)		
Canada	7,471	7,211	43,279
Denmark	10,641	9,315	38,870
France	1,100	1,100	6,600
German Federal Republic	3,857	5,564	36,121
Netherlands	200	700	2,400
Spain	2,236	2,427	13,712
Sweden	167	226	2,496
United Kingdom	6,787	6,399	37,648
United States	52,978	49,351	103,750
Angola	2,483	4,723	14,467
Iceland	5,400	3,715	32,330
Norway	10,739	14,876	30,684
Peru	83,819	68,718	544,442
South Africa (including South West Africa)	23,600	23,100	158,196
Total	211,478	197,425	1,064,995

Note: Belgium, Chile, Japan, and Morocco do not report their fish-meal production to the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers at present.

The increase in world fish-meal production in June 1962 was mainly due to more output in Peru (up 22.0 percent), the United States (up 7.3 percent), Iceland (up 45.3 percent), and Denmark (up 14.2 percent). This year through June, Peru had increased landings of anchoveta; the United States had heavier landings of menhaden; Iceland's landings of herring were higher; and Denmark's landings of industrial fish were up. The increase was partly offset by a drop in fish-meal production in Norway (down 27.8 percent), Angola (down 47.4 percent), and Germany (down 30.7 percent). The herring fishery was a failure in Norway this year and Angola was plagued with organizational and marketing problems as well as declining catches.

Peru accounted for 39.6 percent of world fish-meal production (for countries listed) in June 1962, followed by the United States with 25.1 percent, and South Africa with 11.1 percent.

During the first six months of 1962, world fish-meal production for countries listed was 1,064,995 metric tons. Peru accounted for 51.1 percent of total production during that period, followed by South Africa with 14.9 percent, and the United States with 9.7 percent.

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MARINE OILS

ESTIMATED WORLD PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE, 1958-62:

World production of marine oils (including whale and sperm whale oils, and fish and fish-liver oils) in 1962 is expected to increase, but at a lower rate than in the preceding three years. Increased production of fish oils will be partly offset by a decline in whale oil from the Antarctic. Sperm whale oil production from areas outside the Antarctic is expected to show a small increase.

Table 1 - Estimated World Production of Marine Oils, 1958-62

Type	1/1962	2/1961	2/1960	2/1959	1958
	(1,000 Short Tons)				
Whale	402	428	418	417	435
Sperm whale	126	124	122	130	135
Fish (including liver)	790	750	590	575	515
Total	1,318	1,302	1,130	1,122	1,085

1/Forecast.
2/Revised.

World exports of marine oils are expected to increase to another all-time high in 1962, but the increase will not be as large as in the preceding two years. Exports of fish oil and sperm whale oil will increase, but exports of whale oil will decline.

Table 2 - Estimated World Exports of Marine Oils, 1958-62

Marine Oils	1/ 1962	2/1961	2/1960	2/1959	2/1958
	(1,000 Short Tons)				
Whale	402	428	418	417	435
Sperm whale	126	124	122	130	135
Fish (including liver)	335	300	248	179	130
Total	863	852	788	726	700

1/Forecast.
2/Revised.
Note: Only exports from producing countries are included.

Production and exports of fish oil in 1962 are expected to increase because of greater output in Peru, Chile, and Iceland which produce mainly for export markets. A sharp drop in fish oil production in Norway will partly offset the increase in world production of fish oil, but will stimulate fish oil exports to Norway. Very little, if any, production increase is expected in the Republic of South Africa or the United States.

Edible vegetable oils compete with edible marine oils on the world market. Exports of edible vegetable oils are expected to be at an all-time high in 1962, exceeding last year's total by 25 percent. (Foreign Crops and Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, August 30, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Nov. 1961 p. 41.

TRANSPORTATION

SELECTED OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR SELECTED FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS:

Product	Ocean Freight Rates	
	US$/Metric Tons	US$/Short Ton
From Callao (Peru) to Rotterdam (Holland) or Le Havre (France) or Hamburg (Germany):		
Fish meal: Up to Aug. 31, 1962	22.00	19.96
After Aug. 31, 1962	1/	1/
Fish oil: In bulk	16.00	14.51
In drums	22.40	20.32
Canned tuna: In cartons	30.80	27.94
In cases	2/26.60	2/24.13
	Shillings/ Metric Ton	US$/Short Ton
From Callao (Peru) to Liverpool (England):		
Fish meal: Up to Aug. 31, 1962	157	19.94
After Aug. 31, 1962	1/	1/
Fish oil: In bulk	114	14.48
In drums	160	20.32
Canned tuna: In cartons	220	27.94
In cases	190	24.13
	Shillings/Long Ton	US$/Short Ton
From Yokohama (Japan) to Rotterdam (Holland) or Hamburg (Germany):		
Fish oil: Contract rate	152 (plus 1 percent ad valorem)	19.00 (plus 1 percent ad valorem)
Non-contract rate	167.5 (plus 1.1 percent ad valorem)	20.94 (plus 1.1 percent ad valorem)
Canned salmon and canned tuna:		
Contract rate	3/208.5	3/26.06
Non-contract rate	230	28.75
	Shillings/Long Ton	US$/Short Ton
From Capetown (South Africa) to Rotterdam (Holland) or Hamburg (Germany) or Liverpool (England)4/:		
Fish oil in bulk5/:		
With a value up to £50 ($140) per long ton	113	14.12
With a value between £50-57 ($140-160) per long ton	135	16.87
With a value over £70 ($196) per long ton	150	18.75
Fish meal: In bags	149	18.62
	Shillings/40 Cubic Feet	US$/40 Cubic Feet
Canned sardines (pilchards)	134	18.76

1/Not available.
2/At ship's option, the rate may be $26.60 per 40 cubic feet of space.
3/At ship's option, the rate may be 208.5 shillings ($29.19) per 40 cubic feet of space.
4/Rates from Walvis Bay, South-West Africa, not available.
5/Rates established up to Dec. 21, 1962.
Source: United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 29, 1962.

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AFRICA

COMMON MARKET ESTABLISHED BY SIX NATIONS:

The establishment of an African Common Market was included among the seven economic agreements formulated at the Second Session of the Casablanca Powers' Economic Committee which met in Cairo, Egypt, March 26-April 2, 1962. The agreements, including the Treaty Establishing the African Common Market, were signed on April 2 by delegates of the six member nations: the Republics of Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, the United Arab Republic, and the Kingdom of Morocco.

The main purposes of the participating Governments in establishing the African Common Market are to achieve sustained economic growth, financial stability, and the full and rewarding employment of the human resources at its disposal. To bring about the most favorable conditions for promoting and regulating trade among them, and in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Casablanca Charter, the African Common Market is open to all independent African States on the following basis:

(1) More liberal trade for national commodities and products;

(2) Free movement of establishment rights, labor and employment for the development of economic activities;

(3) Freedom of transport, transit, and utilization of all means of communication, ports, and civil airports.

The Articles of five Sections comprising the Treaty establishing the African Common Market follow:

SECTION ONE: The Means: Article 1: In order to achieve the objectives of the Treaty, the Contracting Nations agreed:

(1) To establish a Customs Union among them, and to coordinate all customs tariffs, rules, and regulations that are applicable.

(2) To coordinate the import and export policies and all rules and regulations related to trade between them and to adopt a common policy regarding basic commodities.

(3) To unify customs regulations as regards specification and classification of products.

(4) To coordinate trade policies in fuel and power.

(5) To harmonize their social legislations.

(6) To establish organizations and agencies necessary for the implementation of the Treaty.

(7) To take all necessary measures for the realization of objectives planned.

SECTION TWO: The Provisions of the Treaty Customs Tariffs: Article 2: Each Contracting Party shall, within five years from the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, abolish all customs duties on its imports from the other member countries by a gradual reduction of the import levies on all products imported from member countries. This reduction shall be 25 percent during the first year. The percentage of reduction during the successive four years shall be determined by the Economic Committee of the Charter.

The reduction shall apply to the duties existing on March 31, 1962. After that date any member State which shall raise its duties shall not apply the increase to the rates applicable on the goods originating from other member States.

In order to safeguard their trade interests in certain manufactured products, two or more member States can conclude provisional bilateral agreements. A list of such manufactured products shall be decided on by mutual agreement.

Article 3. The reduction in customs duties, mentioned in Article 2, shall be made on all custom duties (fiscal and protective) levied on the imports of goods from member States of which goods are exempted if they are of local origin.

Article 4. A product shall be deemed of Common Market origin, benefiting from the reductions mentioned in Article 2, if it is either harvested or taken from the soil of the Common Market Countries, or manufactured in them. A manufactured product shall be considered a national product of a member country if it undergoes in the country concerned, a process of transformation amounting to at least 50 percent of its total cost of production.

Article 5. Each Contracting Party shall, by a progressive reduction, and within five years from the coming into force of the Treaty, abolish all restrictions on imports and exports of goods originating from the established African Common Market. This reduction shall be 25 percent during the first year.

Article 6. The Contracting Parties shall grant each other the most-favored-nation treatments as regards trade among them.

Article 7. The Contracting Parties shall give priority to the imports of goods from member countries.

Article 8. The Contracting Parties undertake to prohibit the re-export of both basic and manufactured goods to non-member countries unless otherwise agreed upon by the country of origin.

Article 9. Each Contracting Party shall facilitate the transit of goods from member countries through its territory, subject to the laws, rules, and regulations of its transit trade.

SECTION THREE: Administration: Article 10. The Contracting Parties shall establish a permanent body to be named "The Council of the African Common Market," hereinafter referred to as the "Council." The Council shall be entrusted with the implementation of the Treaty establishing the African Common Market. Its functions and powers shall be determined by the provisions of the present Treaty.

International (Contd.):

Article 11. (1) The Council of the Common Market shall be composed of one permanent representative for each State assisted by advisers.

(2) The Permanent Seat of the Council of the Common Market shall be at Casablanca and the Council may hold its meetings in any other place of its choice.

(3) The term of office of the President of the Council shall be one year. The Contracting Parties shall appoint a President to the Council by rotation.

(4) The Council shall convene periodic meetings every six months. It may hold extraordinary meetings whenever necessary.

(5) The decisions of the Council shall be taken by unanimous vote, each member country having one vote unless the matter is referred to the Economic Committee of the Casablanca Charter.

Article 12. The Council shall carry out its functions with the assistance of permanent or temporary committees. The Council may, however, entrust experts from among the nationals of the Contracting Parties with carrying out studies or research on specific questions.

Article 13. (1) The Council shall enjoy financial and administrative autonomy and shall have its own budget supplied by the member States. The Council shall submit annually, a draft budget to the Permanent Secretariat of the Charter which shall be entrusted with providing the necessary funds.

(2) The Council shall, at its first meeting, lay down its own rules of procedure.

Article 14. The Governments of the Contracting Parties shall appoint their representatives at the Council within a maximum period of one month from the date of the coming into force of this Treaty. The Council shall carry out its functions upon its formation.

Article 15. The Council shall carry out the functions and exercise the powers provided for in this Treaty and its annexes, as well as other prerogatives which may be deemed necessary for the successful implementation of the provisions of this Treaty, with special regard to the following:

(1) The implementation of the provisions of this Treaty and annexes, as well as all decisions taken in application of the present Treaty and annexes.

(2) The supervision of the work of its committees and subsidiary organs.

(3) The recruitment of personnel and experts responsible to the council itself, in conformity with the provisions of the present Treaty.

(4) Coordination of the Foreign Trade Policies of the Member States.

Article 16. The Council shall submit a report on its activities to the Economic Committee of the States of Casablanca Charter at each meeting of its members.

SECTION FOUR: Transitory Provisions: Article 17. When assuming its responsibilities, the Council shall take into consideration the special circumstances prevailing in some member countries.

Article 18. Two or more Contracting Parties may conclude closer economic agreements than those prescribed in this Treaty.

Article 19. Any member country desiring to conclude an agreement with any economic bloc or customs union outside the Casablanca Charter should first consult with the other Contracting Parties. Under no circumstances must an individual agreement prejudice the interests of the African Common Market.

SECTION FIVE: Ratification and Admission: Article 20. This treaty shall be ratified on June 1, 1962 at the latest, by the Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited at the Permanent Secretariat of the Charter. Each deposit shall be recorded and other contracting parties shall be notified.

Article 21. Any African State joining the Casablanca Charter in the future shall, at its request, be admitted as a Contracting Party to this Treaty.

Any African non-member State may adhere to this Treaty or associate itself with it according to the procedure to be determined by the Council of the African Common Market.

Any application by a non-member State for integration or association shall be examined by the Economic Committee of the Charter, and submitted to the Political Commission for approval.

Article 22. This treaty shall come into force one month after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by two of the Signatory States. This Treaty shall be applicable to other States one month after the deposit of their instruments of ratification or of admission.

The Treaty establishing the African Common Market was drawn up in Cairo, Egypt, on April 1, 1962, in 3 original copies in the Arabic, English, and French languages. The 3 original copies were to be deposited at the Permanent Secretariat of the Casablanca Charter, and a certified true copy delivered to each Contracting Party, and to any State subsequently agreeing to the Treaty. Included among the other economic agreements was: (1) agreement for establishment of the African Development Bank; (2) agreement on the establishment of a Council for African Economic Unity; Convention of Economic and Technical Cooperation. (United States Embassy, Cairo, May 15, 1962.)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

FIFTIETH STATUTORY MEETING HELD IN COPENHAGEN:

The fiftieth Statutory Meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 28-October 10, 1962. The agenda for the opening meeting of the General Assembly included:

International (Contd.):

1. Report on Permanent Commission.

2. Report on International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

3. Report on Intergovernmental Oceaographic Commission.

4. Report on European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission.

5. Report on the Meeting on the Biology of Tuna and Related Species.

6. Report on International Whaling Commission.

A special meeting was devoted to problems in exploiting and regulating fisheries for shellfish. The program of the Council included meetings by the committees on plankton, gadoid fish, scombriform fish, herring, salmon and trout, sardines, and shellfish. There were also meetings by the committees on hydrography, statistics, and comparative fishing; and the committees on the Atlantic, Baltic-Belt Seas, distant Northern Seas, and near Northern Seas.

Australia

EXPORTER RECOMMENDS NEW METHOD OF SELLING LOBSTER TAILS TO UNITED STATES:

An orderly system for exporting Australian frozen spiny lobster tails to the United States is needed. This is the opinion of an Australian exporter who, in the spring of 1962, made an on-the-spot survey of the United States market. The exporter is the director of the largest privately-owned spiny lobster tail exporting firm in Australia.

The Australian exporter said, "A feeling of uncertainty prevails among the United States importers of Australian crays (lobster tails) especially on the East Coast. It is quite possible that large stocks which have had to be accumulated on account of irregular sailings to that coast will have to be sold at a loss because direct sales have been made from Australia to other than primary importers." He felt that sales to other than primary importers in the United States had caused a loss of good will, particularly on the East Coast which also obtained supplies from South Africa and South America. He suggested that a system similar to South Africa's, where a limited number of exporters sell to a limited number of importers, was ideal.

Australia is the third largest exporter of lobster tails to the United States. They shipped over 8,026,000 pounds of frozen lobster tails to the United States in 1961. (Fish Trades Review, Australia, June 1962.)

* * * * *

SHRIMP FISHERY STARTED IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

A bright future is predicted for Western Australia's shrimp, started on a commercial basis for the first time early this summer by a Whaling Company at Carnarvon. Some shrimp fishing had been attempted before, but there were no processing plants, freezers, or transports to handle the catch properly.

Some experts believe the Western Australia shrimp fishery potential is equal to Queensland where the industry employs 300 boats and is worth £2 million (US$4.5 million) a year in exports.

Until the extent of the shrimp grounds is full known, it would be impossible to say how much the shrimp fishery could be worth to Western Australia. All that can be said at present is that results have been encouraging. The Fremantle spiny lobster fleet, which is laid up every winter, is particularly interested.

The shrimp season in the northwest coincides with the slack period down south. If this season's shrimp trawling is successful, many of the Fremantle boats will be working next year instead of lying idle over the winter.

The whaling company has chartered one of Queensland's top shrimp fishing skipper and his trawler Dorothea W., for their pioneering effort.

The company has also engaged two Queensland crews to man their specially-designed shrimp trawlers Nor I and Nor II. The boats were built at Fremantle, to Queensland design, at a cost of £14,000 ($31,500) each.

The shrimp have received an enthusiastic reception in the Sydney fish trade because of

Australia (Contd.):

their uniformity in size and quality. (Australian Fish Trades Review, July 1962.)

* * * * *

NEW TYPE UNDERWATER VEHICLE FOR FISHERY RESEARCH:

A new type of underwater vehicle has been developed and built in South Australia. It could have many uses in commercial fishing and fish research. The vessel is called a "Towvane" and its designer is M. E. Lawrie, a commercial diver and slipway owner of Port Adelaide.

New type of underwater vehicle--"Towvane"-- being hauled aboard a vessel.

It can be towed behind any vessel over 35 feet long and needs no motive power of its own. Instructions are given to the operator by telephone from the towing vessel. This means that the "Towvane" rider need have no experience in underwater activity.

The new vehicle could be used to observe fish habits and effectiveness of fishing and trawling methods, survey the sea floor, search for and inspect underwater installations. Floodlights can be carried for use in murky waters.

Among the vehicle's advantages over "conventional" self-propelled submarines are its readiness for use at any time and the little maintenance or preparation needed.

It can be carried on deck and requires no special cradles or accommodation. A winch is used to launch or recover the "Towvane."

No special clothing is needed and once the vessel has been "trimmed" underwater the rider is free to observe and record his observations. In an underwater survey made recently, an engineer made on-the-spot notes on a tape-recorder carried on his lap.

There are no engines to operate, refuel, or maintain. And no turbulence from screws.

The "Towvane" has a range and speed limited only by that of the vessel towing it. Therefore it can be taken out to fishing grounds that would be inaccessible to other types of vessel.

The ability to send the expert comfortably below to make his own unworried observations is an advantage over secondhand reports from frogmen or other divers. Should the towing cable break the vessel will rise to the surface. The vehicle is of welded construction, built to vessel pressure standards.

It is of simple design and would lend itself to mass-production methods. It has been proved in many tests and open-sea trips. "Towvanes" could work in groups to sweep wide areas, being linked together by telephone.

The model being developed at present is 3 feet in diameter and stands about 6 feet high.

The specifications are: Depth limited only by hull thickness (probably suited to depths less than 1,000 feet; weight 1,600 pounds; positive bouyancy 30 pounds; plywood control vanes hydrostatically balanced; air supply; pressure release valve; transparent plastic window with 360 degree vision; interior and exterior accommodation for all types of ancillary equipment; telephone; interior hatch release.

* * * * *

WHALE OIL PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1962:

Australian baleen whale oil production during the 1962 season is expected to drop to 7,000 short tons, down 44 percent from production of 12,500 tons in 1961. Sperm whale oil production is expected to slightly exceed last year's output of 3,500 tons.

A sharp drop in the number of whales migrating from Antarctic waters for mating in warmer northern waters has caused a drastic decline in the abundance of humpback whales off the East Coast of Australia. Some observ-

Australia (Contd.):

ors blame the shortage on the lack of an effective international convention for limiting kills in other regions. The shore-based Tangalooma station at Moreton Island on the East Coast announced in early August that it had caught only 68 whales since the start of the whaling season June 18, 1962, and was suspending operations. The station on Norfolk Island on the East Coast also suspended operations, leaving only one station operating on the East Coast. The firm operating the station had been allocated a quota of 600 whales in the three months' season which opened last June 18. In the first three weeks of the season only 29 whales were caught. Last year the firm had a quota of 660 whales, but caught only 593. In recent years the annual value of production from Tangalooma has been about ŁA100,000 (US$225,000). In 1959/60 (the last year for which figures are available) it was worth ŁA96,384 ($217,000). Unofficial sources quote last year's production value at slightly over Ł75,000 ($169,000). This year's operating costs will far exceed the revenue.

The West Coast catch by shore-based whaling stations at Carnovan and Frenchman Bay also declined. But the decline was not as disastrous as on the East Coast, in part because of the availability of sperm whales. West Coast stations continued to operate.

The Australian Whaling industry has had a long history dating back to 1788. Commercially it has had many vicissitudes frequently due to overhunting. For just short of ten years the humpback whale which uses the coastal waters of eastern Australia for its annual migration from Antarctica to the tropics for breeding purposes has been hunted by chasers from the shore base at Tangalooma, on Moreton Island, Queensland. There was no difficulty in filling quotas of up to 660 whales in a season. But over the last few years there have been fewer whales to catch. This is not surprising when it is considered that a female humpback rarely produces more than one calf every two years, and that the species is hunted in other regions. (United States Consulate, Brisbane, August 10, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1962 p. 59, July 1961 p. 45.

Canada

NEW INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY:

The construction of a new Canadian Institute of Oceanography at Bedford, Nova Scotia, was nearing completion about the middle of this year. The Institute, which is a part of the Marine Sciences Branch of the Canadian Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, will cost US$4.5 million when completed. A similar center is planned for Canada's west coast in about three years. The Bedford Institute, near Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, will have an office and laboratory building, docking facilities for ten ships, woodworking and electrical shops.

In addition to the newly-built oceanographic Institute, the Canadians have a long-range oceanographic shipbuilding program under way for survey and research work. As of May 1962, three ships were being designed or under construction. One of the ships, the Maxwell, was launched last year. The largest, the Hudson, will have a cruising range of 15,000 miles. The two additional vessels will be about 225 feet long and will replace obsolete ones now in use. (National Oceanographic Data Center Newsletter, May 31, 1962.)

Ceylon

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT:

Landings and Imports, 1957-1960: Ceylon's total fishery landings in 1960 was 28.7 percent greater than in 1957. Imports and per capita consumption of fishery products also increased from 1957 through 1960. Three times as much fishery products are being imported as are produced locally. Data in Table 2 show that most of the imports con-

Table 1 - Ceylon's Landings, Imports, and Per Capita Consumption of Fishery Products, 1957-60

Item	1960	1959	1958	1957
	(Long Tons)			
Landings	49,001	43,832	40,032	38,065
Imports	134,479	122,783	130,796	106,523
Total Supply	183,480	166,615	170,828	144,588
	(Percentage)			
Percentage of Landings to Total Supply	26.7	26.3	23.4	26.3
	(Pounds)			
Annual Per Capita Consumption of Fishery Products in Ceylon	41.79	38.80	40.77	35.30

Source: Ceylon Department of Fisheries.

Ceylon (Contd.):

sist of dried or cured fish. A significant amount of canned and frozen fish also is imported.

Table 2 - Ceylon's Imports of Selected Fishery Products, 1960

Product	Quantity	Value	
	Long Tons	C. Rs. 1,000	US$1,000
Maldive fish . . .	3,095	11,245	2,364
Dried sprats . . .	5,278	18,771	3,947
Other dried fish .	593	1,238	260
Salt-dry fish . . .	30,848	59,308	12,470
Salt-wet fish (Jadi)	7,399	2,764	581
Dried shrimp . . .	1,229	2,985	628
Canned fish . . .	6,136	8,876	1,866
Frozen fish	61	139	29

Note: Values converted at 4.756 Ceylon rupees equal US$1.
Source: Ceylon Department of Fisheries.

Mechanization of Fishing Fleet: The increase in Ceylon's landings has been achieved by mechanizing part of the fishing fleet. In 1951, when the Government of Ceylon first decided to start mechanizing fishing boats, not one of Ceylon's 20,000 fishing craft had a motor. In 1952, total fishery landing amounted to only about 25,000 metric tons. In

Fig. 1 - A kattamaran near Jaffna on the north coast of Ceylon on the way to fishing grounds. This type of boat is made of five logs pegged and tied together, and equipped with centerboard.

1959, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sent a Finnish naval architect to Ceylon following a request by the Government of Ceylon for an expert capable of designing an ideal fishing boat for Ceylonese waters. (Editor's Note: In the early years of the mechanization program, the motorized fishing vessels built in Ceylon were based on designs first developed by FAO naval architects in India for Indian fishing vessels.) The Finnish expert designed a 28-foot inboard motor vessel that is now known throughout Ceylon as the "E-26." In the summer of 1962, there were about 600 of those boats in operation, many of them in the rich shallow waters of the 55-mile Palk Strait between Ceylon and India.

Fig. 2 - A Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) expert installed two motors on two Ceylonese craft to demonstrate how the local boats could be motorized to advantage.

The "E-26" carries a crew of five and its average daily catch during the main fishing season between December and April is above a thousand pounds. This is far above the catch of any other Ceylonese vessel. The Finnish expert is now working on an improved version of the "E-26" which will be four feet longer and specially designed for fishing in the rougher northern waters.

Ceylon still has about 400 of the older model inboard motor boats which were built earlier in the mechanization program. They carry only 12 nets while the "E-26" can carry 50.

The Finnish naval architect also helped the Government start a program to mechanize Ceylon's traditional fishing craft by adding outboard motors. Ceylon's traditional fishing fleet consists of kattamarans (log rafts with a sail and a 2-man crew), teppams (a smaller version of the kattamaran), orus (outrigger sailing canoes), and vallams (dugouts with or without outriggers). All traditional craft can be beach-landed.

Ceylon (Contd.):

About 400 teppams and 200 kattamarans have been mechanized. The teppams require outboard motors of from 4-10 horsepower while the larger kattamarans need more powerful motors. A total of 200 vallams and orus have also been mechanized.

Fig. 3 - Speed trials of a small outrigger canoe fitted with a 10-hp. outboard motor on the south coast of Ceylon. FAO expert aided in introducing outboard motors for use on this type of boat.

The Finnish expert commented, "We figured putting outboards on these boats would increase their catch about five times. Actually it has been closer to ten." A non-mechanized kattamaran takes 10-12 pounds of fish per day. A 15-pound catch is considered good. For a mechanized kattamaran a catch of 120 pounds per day is normal. Improved tackle and nets have also helped increase the catch.

The mechanization program has been financed for the most part by Government loans.

Revised Plan for Fisheries Development: Investment in the fishing industry has fallen short of the goals announced in Ceylon's Ten Year Plan for the development of the fishing industry, which was published by the Government in 1959. The Plan had 1958/59 as its base period. In the summer of 1962, the Government of Ceylon published a "Memorandum on Development Projects of the Department of Fisheries for Which Foreign Aid and Assistance Is Sought." The "Memorandum" reviews the projects under the Ten Year Plan and makes recommendations for their revision. It states that the goal of self-sufficiency in fish production has been given less emphasis because of underinvestment in the fishing industry and increased per capita consumption. A shortage of harbors is cited as the main bottleneck hampering other projects under the Ten Year Plan.

According to the original Plan, 1,650 mechanized vessels were to be constructed during the period 1958/60-1959/61 and 650 more in the year 1961/62, bringing the total to 2,300. Actually, just under 700 vessels had been constructed by the end of 1958/61. If the present target of 500 to be built in 1961/62 is reached, the total will be little more than half that of the Ten Year Plan target. The "Memorandum" says that the goal was not met because of initial inexperience in this type of boat building; poor recoveries of loan installments; and slow construction of fishery harbors. The revised plan of the Department of Fisheries is to launch 500 vessels annually for the next three years. When more harbors are available, it is hoped to step up the rate of construction.

The problem of additional harbors is a vital one as it is estimated that present harbors will accommodate only 2,000 vessels. A survey carried out in 1960 by the International Engineering Consultants Association of Japan recommended the construction of 17 harbors at an estimated cost of about Rs.140 million ($29.4 million). The estimate will probably need revision. The "Memorandum" states that the Government of Japan has unofficially indicated that it would asssist in harbor construction. Even if decisions are made promptly, and plans are carried out, harbor construction time is estimated at from 2 to 3 years.

Because of limited harbor space for some time to come, the Department of Fisheries pointed out the necessity of continuing to mechanize the traditional craft which can easily be beached and now produce about 60 percent of the annual catch. The original program in the Ten Year Plan called for the mechanization of 1,700 traditional craft at a cost of Rs. 5.8 million ($1.2 million). A total of 5,17 craft were to be provided with modern fishing gear at a cost of Rs. 7.8 million ($1.6 million). The Department of Fisheries now proposes to recommend a modified plan under which marine engines and fishing gear will be given at subsidized rates to fishermen owning approved registered craft.

The new plan proposes to mechanize 500 out of 2,627 vallams, and at least 500 out of about 7,263 orus. Out of about 4,400 teppams and 2,200 larger kattamarans, it is proposed to mechanize at least 500 to 600.

Engine breakdowns on mechanized vessels have been substantial, due to the inexperience of fishermen. The "Memorandum" reports that engine suppliers will arrange training classes for mechanics and the Fisheries Training Center planned with Japanese aid

Ceylon (Contd.):

will give the necessary training to both fishermen and mechanics. A Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) officer is reported to have started a detailed study of engines used by Ceylon's fishing vessels. A program on the use of improved gear and modern fishing techniques is being directed by another FAO expert with Japanese assistants and the staff of the Ceylon Department of Fisheries.

The Fisheries Department proposes to add a new trawler, for which Rs. 1.8 million ($0.4 million) has been provided, to the two it now operates. The "Memorandum" points out that existing facilities at the cold-storage plant built with Canadian aid at Mutwal must be expanded if additional trawlers are to be accommodated. The Department of Fisheries has outlined a plan for expanding the Mutwal Project and hopes the plan can be carried out with foreign aid.

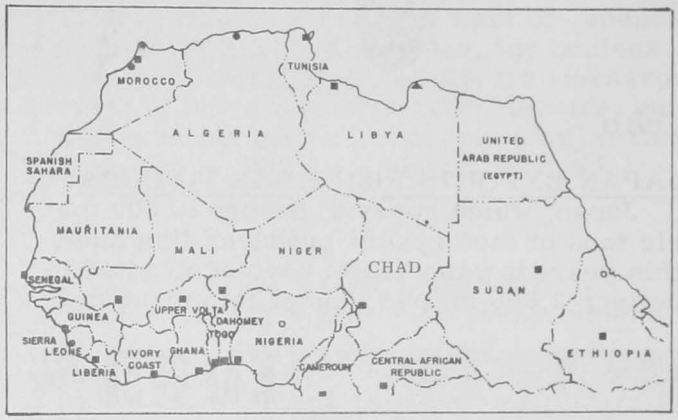
The Port Commission of Ceylon is building a harbor at Galle that will have 1,200 feet of alongside dock space for fishing vessels needing less than 20 feet of water. The harbor will cost Rs. 6.6 million (US$1.4 million) and is scheduled for completion in 1964. The Government of Ceylon has invited foreign investors to join with Ceylon in developing Galle harbor as a base for a tuna long-line fishing venture. It is hoped that foreign investors will develop the necessary shore facilities at Galle for processing fish. Roads and transport facilities for marketing the catch landed at Galle are also needed. Foreign investors in a joint fishing venture at Galle would be asked to furnish vessels, train the Ceylonese in modern fishing methods, and eventually transfer all interest in the venture to the Ceylonese. Ceylon has published an outline of the joint venture proposed for Galle harbor. Ceylon is also interested in receiving plans for other joint fishing ventures with foreign countries. (United States Embassy, Colombo, August 24, 1962; Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, August 6, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Aug. 1962 p. 58, Mar. 1962 p. 36, Sept. 1961 p. 68, June 1961 p. 55, May 1961 p. 44, Mar. 1961 p. 48

Chad

FISHING INDUSTRY OF CHAD:

The annual fresh-water catch from rivers and lakes in landlocked Chad amounts to about 100,000 metric tons. About 30 percent of the catch is consumed fresh close to the fishing areas. The other 70 percent is smoke-dried



and yields about 18,000 tons of dried fish. Some dried fish is exported to neighboring countries. Lake Chad is not fished by the Chadians because the people along its shore consider fishing unworthy work. (United States Embassy, Fort Lamy, June 18, 1962).

Note: See also under "Nigeria."

Colombia

REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED ON ISSUANCE OF SHRIMP FISHING PERMITS:

Regulations covering issuance of shrimp fishing permits to foreign flag shrimp vessel operators, prescribed in Decree 1656, were issued by the Colombian Government on June 28, 1962. The text of the Colombian Decree follows:

Article 1. Foreign flag vessels larger than 10 tons associated with local firms, and which intend to fish for shrimp, shall be permitted to dock at a Colombian port only after having obtained the required fishing permits as issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 2. The issuance of fishing permits by the Ministry of Agriculture shall be subject to prior approval by the Colombian Merchant Marine headquarters (Direccion de Marina Mercante Colombiana). All documents relating to each vessel, such as registration and tonnage certificates and navigation permits, must be submitted to the Colombian Merchant Marine.

Article 3. Article 7 of Decree 1409 of 1958, which permitted only Colombian flag vessels to fish for shrimp, is hereby rescinded.

Article 4. This decree shall be effective from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Earlier in 1962, the Colombian Government placed a restriction on the issuance of licenses to fish for shrimp. These were limited to 100 on the Pacific Coast and 60 on the Atlantic

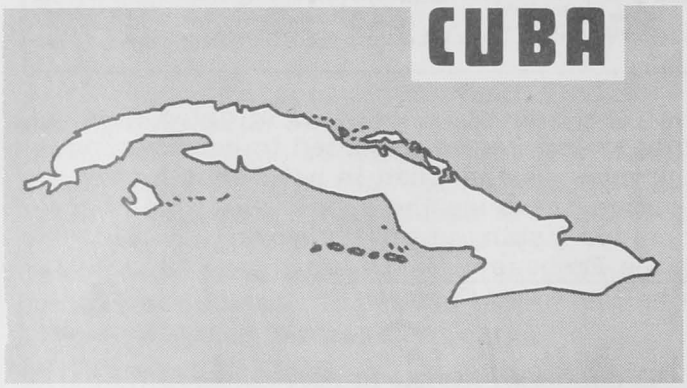
Colombia (Contd.):

Coast. About 80 licensed operators were fishing shrimp on the Pacific Coast as of February 1962 and the prospects were then dim for additional licenses to be granted for that region due to an excessive supply of shrimp in local cold-storage centers. No operators were holding licenses for shrimp fishing on the Atlantic Coast at that time. (United States Embassy, Bogota, report of July 27, 1962.)
Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1962 p. 45.

Cuba

JAPAN EXPORTS FISH MEAL TO CUBA:

Japan, which hopes to export 20,000 metric tons of factoryship-produced fish meal this year, is reported to have contracted to deliver 2,000 metric tons of fish meal to



Cuba in exchange for Cuban sugar. Half of the contracted amount, or 1,000 tons, is said to have already been shipped. Export price of the fish meal sold to Cuba is approximately US$147 a metric ton, f.o.b. Japan. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 15, 1962.)

Dahomey

FAO FISHERY OFFICER ASSIGNED TO DAHOMEY:

The assignment of a Fishery Officer (a native of Belgium) to Dahomey (formerly a part of French West Africa) was announced by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on September 4, 1962. He will head a project being sponsored jointly by FAO and the United Nations' Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.

The newly-appointed Fishery Officer was scheduled to arrive in Dahomey about August 29. He will remain there for one year, assisting the Government in reorganizing its fisheries. One of his principal tasks will be to draw up a plan for the improvement of both lagoon and sea fishing, including the resettlement of lagoon fishermen on the country's coast. The Fishery Officer assigned to Dahomey had made a preliminary survey of Dahomey's fisheries for FAO in April 1962.

Denmark

FISH FILLETS AND BLOCKS AND FISHERY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS, MAY 1962:

Denmark's exports of fresh and frozen fillets and blocks during the first five months of this year were 24.4 percent greater than in the same period of 1961, mainly because of an increase of 156.5 percent in exports of herring fillets.

Denmark's Exports of Fresh and Frozen Fish Fillets and Blocks and Fishery Industrial Products, May 1962 1/

Product	May		Jan.-May	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
	(1,000 Lbs.)			
Fillets and Blocks:				
Cod and related species.	3,782	2,947	17,067	16,734
Flounder and sole	2,299	2,356	9,288	8,193
Herring	1,762	440	9,430	3,676
Other	118	88	379	477
Total	7,961	5,831	36,164	29,080
	(Short Tons)			
Industrial Products:				
Fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products	6,027	2,215	23,719	12,977

1/ Shipments from the Faroe Islands and Greenland direct to foreign countries not included

Hvide Sande, fishing port on west coast of Jutland, Denmark.

Denmark (Contd.):

Exports of cod and related species increased 2.0 percent and flounder and sole fillets were up 13.4 percent. During the first five months this year exports to the United States of fresh and frozen fillets and blocks of almost 7.3 million pounds (mostly cod and related species) were up 25.9 percent from the exports of about 5.8 million pounds in the same period of 1961.

Denmark's exports of fresh and frozen fish fillets and blocks during May 1962 were 36.5 percent greater than in the same month in 1961. Of the total exports, almost 2.3 million pounds (mostly cod and related species) were shipped to the United States in May.

Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products in January-May 1962 were 82.8 percent greater than in the same five months a year earlier.

During May 1962, Denmark exported almost 3 times the meal, fish solubles, and similar products shipped out in the same month of 1961. The principal buyers were West Germany, Finland, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

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FISH FILLETS AND BLOCKS AND FISHERY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS, JUNE 1962:

Denmark's exports of fresh and frozen fillets and blocks during the first six months of this year were 16.7 percent greater than in the same period of 1961, mainly because of an increase of 148.4 percent in exports of herring fillets. Exports of flounder and sole fillets increased 11.9 percent, but exports of cod and related species declined 5.7 percent. During the first six months of this year exports to the United States of fresh and frozen fillets and blocks of about 8.4 million pounds (mostly cod and related species) were up 9.1 percent from the exports of about 7.7 million pounds in the same period of 1961.

Denmark's exports of fresh and frozen fish fillets and blocks during June 1962 were 17.6 percent below exports in the same month in 1961. Of the total exports, about 1.2 million pounds (mostly cod and related species) were shipped to the United States in June.

Denmark's Exports of Fresh and Frozen Fish Fillets and Blocks and Fishery Industrial Products, June 1962 1/

Product	June		Jan.-June	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
	(1,000 Lbs.)			
Fillets and Blocks:				
Cod and related species.	2,245	3,740	19,312	20,474
Flounder and sole	2,159	2,039	11,447	10,232
Herring	904	485	10,334	4,161
Other	40	223	419	700
Total	5,348	6,487	41,512	35,567
	(Short Tons)			
Industrial Products:				
Fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products	8,191	9,070	31,910	22,047

1/Shipments from the Faroe Islands and Greenland direct to foreign countries not included.

Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products in January-June 1962 were 44.7 percent greater than in the same six months a year earlier.

During June 1962, Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products were 9.7 percent below the amount shipped out in the same month of 1961. The principal buyers were the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Ecuador

JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL BASED IN ECUADOR TO FISH TUNA AND SHRIMP:

According to a Japanese report, the Japanese fishing vessel Daishin Maru No. 7 is scheduled to be dispatched sometime this year to Ecuador where it will engage in shrimp and skipjack tuna fishing. Reportedly, the Daishin Maru will be part of the fleet of Japanese vessels to be based in Ecuador, the nucleus of which will consist of medium trawlers from the port of Shiogama, Miyagi Prefecture, but it will work independently of this trawler fleet. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 22, 1962.)

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JAPANESE TUNA VESSEL SEIZED:

The 480-ton Japanese tuna vessel Seisho Maru No. 5 was reported to have been arrested by an Ecuadorean Navy patrol vessel on August 19, 1962, while fishing off Ecuador. The Seisho Maru reportedly was being escorted to San Cristobal in the Galapagos Islands for possible trial on suspicion of having violated Ecuadorean territorial waters. (Suisan Tsushin, August 24, 1962.)

El Salvador

IMPORT DUTY ON UNITED STATES CANNED SALMON AND CANNED MACKEREL UNCHANGED:

The preferential import duty on United States canned salmon and canned mackerel approved by the Legislature of El Salvador on August 13, 1962, is: $5 per 100 kilograms (about 2.27 U. S. cents a pound), plus 6 percent ad valorem, according to a San Salvador newspaper. The new rate of duty is the same as that provided by the 1937 Trade Treaty between the United States and El Salvador which was terminated August 9, 1962. (United States Embassy, San Salvador, August 17, 1962.)

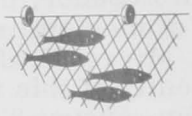
Ethiopia

RED SEA FISHERY RESOURCES NOT FULLY USED:

Ethiopia has not yet developed her rich fishing grounds in the Red Sea. Possibilities exist for starting local industry to process

Ethiopia (Contd.):

tuna, sardines, snapper, shrimp, and spiny lobsters. During the 12 month period ending September 1961, total landings of fish and shellfish in Ethiopia amounted to only 11,000 metric tons. Sardines and anchovies made up over 90 percent of the catch and were used mainly for dried fish and fish meal. (United States Consulate, Asmara, June 26, 1962.)



France

FRENCH FISHERMEN PROTEST IMPORTS OF MOROCCAN FROZEN SARDINES:

An oversupply of sardines in French ports in the summer of 1962 caused French fishermen to protest against imports of frozen sardines from Morocco. In one port (Breton), demonstrators destroyed 40 tons of a 150-ton cargo of frozen sardines brought to France aboard a Moroccan ship.

Therefore, shipments of frozen sardines to France have been suspended by Morocco following the violent protests of Breton fishermen. An unusually abundant sardine catch off the Breton Coast is reported to have glutted the French market and to have caused prices to collapse. Morocco has an arrangement of duty-free quotas for many products exported to France, including all types of sardine products. (United States Embassy, Rabat, July 27, and August 10; 1962.)

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JAPANESE FIRMS EXPORT FROZEN TUNA TO FRANCE:

Two Japanese firms in July 1962 concluded contracts to export a total of 418 metric tons of frozen tuna (consisting of yellowfin, albacore, and bluefin) to France. While these quantities are small, they are the first shipment of frozen tuna destined for France this year, and it is expected that frozen tuna exports to that country will reach close to 3,000 metric tons by the end of this year.

Other Japanese firms are also negotiating with French firms to export frozen tuna to France, which reportedly is interested in increasing imports of that product for canning purposes. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 22, 1962.)

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL "FISH FAIR" HELD:

France held its first "Biennale Internationale des Peches" (International Fisheries Biennial), May 25-June 3, 1962, at the Port of Lorient. The event took place in a covered structure called the "Paladium" measuring about 33,000 square feet, as well as along the quays of the sea fishing port which is located at the northern end of the Bay of Biscay.

The event was sponsored by the Lorient Chamber of Commerce as a means of stimulating the French fishing industry, to increase the consumption of fish in France, and to alert the industry to the increased competition it can expect from other nations in the Common Market group. France's per capita consumption of fishery products ranges from 26 to 28 pounds and is considered below that of other European nations.

The "Fish Fair" was rated the most important ever organized by the French fishing industry. Its aim was to group together all the activities of the fishing and related industries, from fishing boats and equipment to the meal and oil industries, packing industries, and distribution channels. The 600 stands inside the covered structure were occupied by some 152 participants. All were French except eight. Among the 8 foreign firms, there were 2 from Sweden, 2 from Holland, 1 from Denmark, 1 from Spain, and 1 from Belgium.

The "Fish Fair" was reported not to have attracted as many general visitors as some other commercial fairs held in the larger French cities, but it was well attended by people representing France's fishing industry. Many contracts and good business transactions were made, and the participants were reported to have been satisfied with the results.

It was reported, however, that the French press carried strong criticism about the fact that outside of fishing equipment, which was well presented, very little was shown relating to industries involved in the distribution of fish. The lack of such representation was said to reflect the present situation in France where the canning, freezing or icing, and distribution of fish were said to be poorly organized. According to the French press, the Biennale at least helped draw attention to that problem.

A number of various conferences and lectures were programmed for the "Fish Fair." May 28 was "Foreign Commerce Day," May

France (Contd.):

30 "Consumers' Day," June 1, "Fishing Fleet Day," and June 2 "Fish Dealers' Day." At the "Foreign Commerce Day," the Canadian Vice-Minister of Fisheries, the Assistant Director of the Moroccan Fisheries Office, the Director of Industrialization in Senegal, and the Director of a fishery magazine in Athens, Greece, all spoke of fishing practices and techniques in their own countries. The Directeur General of the French Centre National du Commerce Exterieur, who presided on "Foreign Commerce Day," emphasized the necessity to help underdeveloped countries, technically and financially, to organize their own fishing. Subsequent incidents involving the deliberate destruction of Moroccan-caught sardines landed at French ports were considered significant.

The consumption of fish in France is expected to increase in the near future, and it is believed that frozen fishery products will take an important part of the market. If not soon produced in France, increasing quantities of frozen fishery products could conceivably be imported from foreign countries. A French press article stated that "no display of frozen fish products was shown at this first biennial since so very few foreign firms participated. No American firm participated but it is hoped that the next biennial will arouse more interest on the part of American and other foreign firms." (United States Embassy, Paris, August 18, 1962.)

Gabon

STATUS OF FISHERIES, 1961:

The fishing industry of Gabon is relatively small. In 1961, the five local fishing companies produced 1,200 metric tons of fish valued at US$530,000. Although the fishery resources off the Gabonese coast are reported to be large, substantial imports of fish are necessary to meet local needs. (United States Embassy, Libreville, August 1, 1962.)

Ghana

SOVIETS DELIVER FISHING VESSEL TO GHANAIAN FIRM:

A Soviet-built fishing vessel arrived in Tema, Ghana, late in August 1962 for delivery to a Ghanaian firm. Newspapers in Ghana reported that the ship cost ŁG30,000 ($84,000), has crew facilities for 12, and is capable of remaining at sea for 9 days. A group of Soviet technicians accompanied the ship. They will train Ghanaian crewmen in fishing methods, and is believed that the training will be mainly in herring fishery techniques.

Russian fishing crews and vessels have been hired in the past on contract by the Ghanaian firm that received the new vessel. The firm acts as the agent for Prodintorg of Moscow and handles provisions and goods for the Russian organization. (United States Embassy, Accra, August 28, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Nov. 1961 p. 48.

Republic of Honduras

SHRIMP EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES DECLINE:

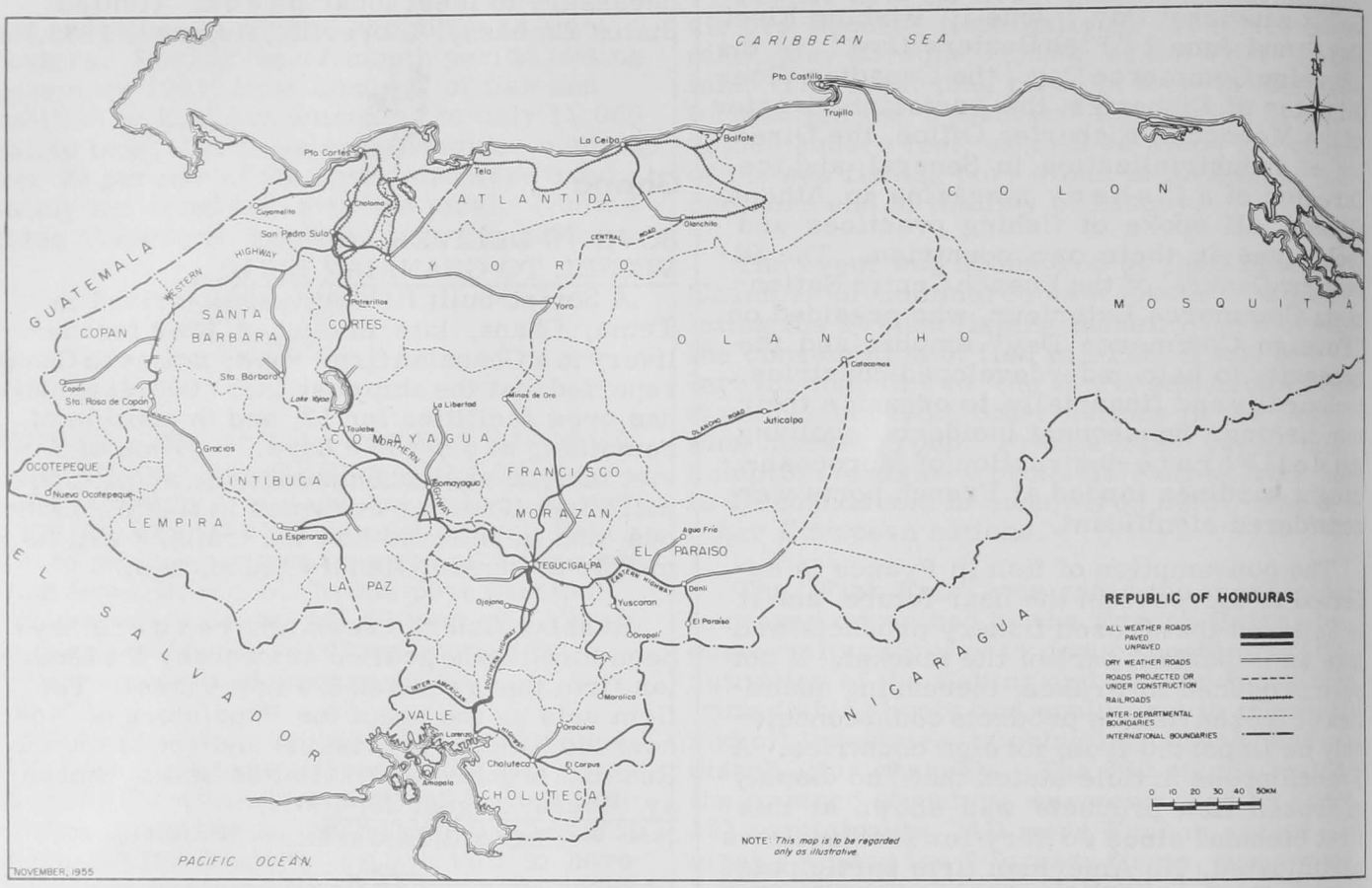
Total 1961 fishery products exports by the Republic of Hondurus amounted to 125 metric tons, valued at 235,814 lempiras (US$117,908). All but about 10 percent of the total was shipped to the United States--principally frozen shrimp and frozen spiny lobster tails. The remainder went to El Salvador.

Total Fishery Products Exports by Republic of Hondurus, 1961

Product	To United States			To El Salvador		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	Lempiras	US$	Metric Tons	Lempiras	US$
Fish, including live fish, fish meat & edible fish eggs, fresh, refrigerated, or frozen (includes aquarium fish)	-	-	-	1/	200	100
Fish, including fish meat & edible fish eggs, dried, salted, smoked, or cured, but not otherwise prepared	-	-	-	11	11,575	5,788
Crustaceans & mollusks, fresh, refrigerated, frozen, salted, dried, smoked, cured, or cooked (except shrimp)	17	29,891	14,946	1/	40	20
Shrimp, fresh, refrigerated, frozen, salted, dried, smoked, cured, or cooked	97	194,108	97,054	-	-	-
Total	114	223,999	112,000	11	11,815	5,908

1/Less than 1 metric ton.
Notes: (1) Values converted at rate of 2.00 lempiras equal US$1.
(2) Fishery products were exported only to the United States and El Salvador.

Republic of Hondurus (Contd.):



The 1961 exports of frozen shrimp from that country to the United States were below the previous year, and were the lowest since 1958 when they were at a record high. Shrimp landings in Hondurus during 1961 totaled only a little more than 200,000 pounds, practically all of which was shipped to the United States.

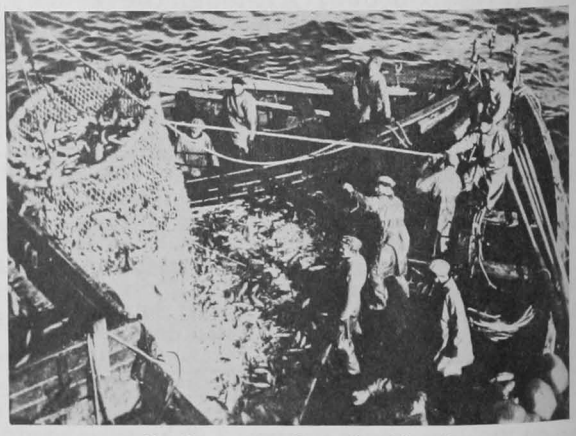
United States frozen shrimp imports from Hondurus during the past several years were: 362,000 pounds in 1960; 271,000 pounds in 1959; and a high of 836,000 pounds in 1958 (when they were first shown separately from other countries). In 1958, the Hondurus shrimp landings amounted to nearly one million pounds, with the bulk coming to the United States. The sharp downward trend in shrimp fishing activity in Hondurus seemed to stem from certain provisions in the Fishing Law enacted during 1959, which apparently discouraged foreign investment in the Hondurus shrimp fishery. (Comercio Exterior, 1961.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1962 p. 65.

Iceland

FISHERIES TRENDS, EARLY AUGUST 1962:

Summer Herring Fishery: Less north coast herring was salted this summer than in the previous summer, even though 1962 north coast herring landings were at a record level. North coast herring landings totaled 189,806 metric tons by August 5, 1962, as compared with landings of 160,976 tons by the same date in the previous year. A total of 34,464 tons of the 1962 catch was salted by



Brailing a good catch of herring.

Iceland (Contd.):

early August, while 46,286 tons of the north coast herring catch was salted by the same time last year. Most of the remainder of the 1962 catch was processed into fish meal and oil.

Although hampered at times by bad weather, the herring fishery was rated very good. According to the Icelandic weekly herring report of August 19, 1962, a total of 226,195 metric tons of herring had been caught to that date compared with 200,263 tons by the same time the previous year.

Herring Salting: The amount of herring salted by August 1962--43,736 tons--was the greatest since 1939 except for the summer of 1961 when it was boosted up to 48,151 tons. But herring salting was stopped by August 19 as summer herring contracts totaling 312,000 barrels had been filled. Those contracts consisted of: 128,000 barrels to Sweden; 80,000 barrels to the U.S.S.R.; 55,000 barrels to Finland; 12,300 barrels to the United States; 8,700 barrels to West Germany; 6,700 barrels to Norway; 4,500 barrels to Denmark; and about 17,000 barrels for local use, including canning.

Herring salting was resumed after the announcement on August 8, 1962, that contracts had been signed with the Soviet Union and Israel for salted north coast herring. The announcement temporarily ended the annual speculation and unrest over the Soviet herring contract. The contract with the Soviet Union was for 80,000 barrels of salted north coast herring at a "somewhat higher price than last year." Last year, contracts with the Soviet Union for both north and south coast herring amounted to 152,000 barrels. The new contract with Israel calls for 6,000 barrels of specially-cured herring. Work had not yet begun on the Israeli contract. There were some prospects of additional contracts with Sweden or Finland. North coast contracts for salted herring total 320,000 barrels.

The Herring Fisheries Committee had not yet signed any contracts for south coast salted herring. There was an air of pessimism over their prospects. Considerable discussion had taken place over the future of salted herring markets in view of declining consumption. Even the Conservative press attacked the State Herring Board's sales system and called for a reorganization, as well as an intensive search for new markets.

Fishery Trade with Soviet Bloc: In response to Icelandic newspaper editorials which emphasized the disadvantages of trade with the Soviet Bloc nations, the Icelandic Freezing Plants Corporation stated that trade with the Bloc has been beneficial to the freezing plants, as well as to Iceland's fishing industry as a whole. The statement generated a new wave of democratic press protests against such trade. The main theme of the protests was that because fish products are sold on a barter basis to the Bloc countries, the Icelandic consumer is forced to buy inferior goods at high prices. The press also pointed out that it is extremely dangerous for Iceland to be in a position where Icelandic trade is subject to the whims of Soviet trade decisions, which are often based on political considerations.

Visit of Russian Vessel: A large 3,250-ton Russian trawler visited Reykjavik in connection with a joint research project on size of mesh. Experts who visited the vessel were impressed with its freezing and reduction plant.

Scandinavian Fisheries Conference: Iceland sent a strong delegation of nine representatives to the Scandinavian Fisheries Conference in Trondheim, Norway, in the middle of August. It is understood that much of the Conference discussion was about new fisheries conditions being created by the Common Market (European Economic Community). The Icelandic Minister of Fisheries discussed in a press interview the resolution of the Scandinavian Fisheries Ministers Conference. The essence of the resolution was that the Scandinavian countries should have a hand in formulating European Economic Community fisheries policy, because the Scandinavian countries would, on joining, account for more than half of the fish production of the expanded Common Market. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, August 10 and 24, 1962.)

Japan

FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, APRIL-JULY 1962:

The Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association has compiled data showing frozen tuna exports to the United States and Europe for April-July 1962. (Suisan Tsushin, August 9, 1962.)

Japan (Contd.):

Table 1 - Japanese Frozen Tuna Exports to United States, April-July 1962

Product and Source	1962	1961	1960
	(Short Tons)		
Albacore:			
Japan proper:			
Round	2,848	3,741	4,061
Loin	362	415	285
Transshipments	2,445	1,715	561
Total	5,655	5,871	4,907
Yellowfin:			
Japan proper:			
Gilled and Gutted:			
With head	13,990	10,481	13,031
Without head	251	-	63
Loin	3,447	942	970
Fillet	2,269	315	68
Transshipments	6,156	7,787	4,099
Total	26,113	19,525	18,231
Big-eyed:			
Japan proper	1,490	137	62
Skipjack:			
Japan proper	246	-	71
Bluefin:			
Japan proper	213	-	220
Total exports from Japan proper	25,116	16,031	18,831
Total transshipments	8,601	9,502	4,660
Combined total exports	33,717	25,533	23,491

Table 2 - Japanese Frozen Tuna Exports to Europe & Africa, April-July 1962

Destination	1962	1961	1960
	(Metric Tons)		
Italy	9,345	7,777	8,734
Yugoslavia	3,034	3,506	4,804
France	418	-	4,160
Ghana	393	-	-
Czechoslovakia	192	656	-
Other countries	5	1,029	528
Total	13,387	12,968	18,226

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VALUE OF FROZEN AND CANNED TUNA EXPORTS IN FIRST HALF OF 1962:

Japan's exports of frozen tuna to the United States in the first 6 months of 1962 were up 72.1 percent in value as compared with the same period in 1961. For the same period the export value of canned tuna dropped 17.6 percent.

Value of Japan's Exports of Selected Fishery Products, January-June 1961-62

Product	Jan.-June 1962			Jan.-June 1961		
	U.S.	Total	U.S. Ratio	U.S.	Total	U.S. Ratio
	(In US$1,000)		%	(In US$1,000)		%
Tuna, frozen	16,138	25,760	62.6	9,375	18,485	50.7
Tuna, canned	6,932	9,936	69.8	8,410	12,797	65.7
Pearls, worked	10,423	22,192	47.0	8,065	17,063	47.3

Note: Exports are valued f.o.b. Japan.
Source: Customs Bureau, Japanese Ministry of Finance.

The United States took 62.6 percent of Japan's total frozen tuna exports during the first half of 1962 as compared with 50.7 percent in the same period of 1961. The United States ratio of Japan's total canned tuna exports was 69.8 percent as against the same period in 1961 when it was 65.7 percent.

The marked improvement in Japan's balance of trade during the first half of 1962 was expected to remain good until the close of the year, with indications that exports to the United States of most major commodities would continue good for the remainder of 1962. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 24, 1962.)

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NINTH SALE OF CANNED TUNA IN BRINE FOR EXPORT TO U. S.:

The ninth sale of canned tuna in brine for export to the United States was approved by the Canned Tuna Sales Standing Committee of the Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association at the August 21, 1962, meeting of the Association. The Committee approved the sale of 200,000 cases (48 No. $\frac{1}{2}$, 7-oz., cans) of canned tuna in brine, consisting of 135,000 cases of white meat tuna and 65,000 cases of light meat tuna. Export prices per case remain unchanged: white meat US$10.40, light meat US$7.80, f.o.b. Japan.

Japanese exports of canned tuna in brine to the United States up to and including the ninth sale totaled 1,943,000 cases, consisting of 1,103,000 cases of white meat tuna and 840,000 cases of light meat tuna. Reportedly, there now remains only 257,000 cases of canned tuna in brine yet to be exported to the United States before the export quota established by the Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association is filled. (Suisan Tsushin, August 22, 1962.)

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EXPANSION OF FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES UNDER STUDY:

The Japanese Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association has undertaken an investigation for the purpose of expanding exports of frozen tuna to the United States from Japan proper. According to the Association, exports of frozen tuna to the United States from Japan proper for April, May, and June 1962 were exceedingly good, and, as of July 15, a total of approximately 20,000 short tons of the 35,000-ton export quota for yellowfin tuna had been used. This left only 15,000 short tons of yellowfin available for export for the remainder of the fiscal year (to March

Japan (Contd.):

1963) and the Association feels this amount to be inadequate.

One element in the Producers Association feels that the separate quota of 30,000 short tons of albacore for export to the United States from Japan proper should be combined under one over-all yellowfin-albacore export quota. Their reasoning at the present time is that it appears the albacore export quota will not be completely utilized. As of July 15, albacore exports to the United States reportedly totaled about 4,000 short tons.

This move, if it develops, is expected to be opposed strongly by those groups that hold allocations of frozen albacore export quotas, for their allocations until now have been based on past performance records, and they do not wish to see this system replaced with one which completely ignores their hard-won export quotas.

Exports of frozen tuna to the United States had begun to decline in July and this development was expected to delay settlement of the yellowfin quota expansion issue. However, the need for increasing the yellowfin export quota is acknowledged by the Association. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 19, 1962.)

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EX-VESSEL PRICE FOR FROZEN YELLOWFIN TUNA DROPS:

After July 1962, the Japanese export price of frozen tuna for shipment to the United States declined. Because of this, the Japanese landed or ex-vessel price of frozen tuna at Japanese ports dropped markedly. For instance, the ex-vessel price for yellowfin of 20-100 pounds dropped to ¥110 per kilo (US$277.20 a short ton) on August 18 at Yaizu. Later it dropped to ¥108 ($272.20 a short ton), which is said to be the lowest for this year and some ¥30 a kilo ($75 a short ton) lower than at the time of the best market. The reason for the drop is attributed to increased arrivals of frozen tuna in August, and particularly to the cautious commitment and sales policy of the frozen tuna exporting firms. (Japanese periodical, August 21, 1962.)

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TUNA EX-VESSEL PRICES AT TOKYO:

The following ex-vessel prices were paid on August 22, 1962, for 393 metric tons of tuna and spearfish landed in Tokyo by two Japanese long-line vessels. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 24, 1962.)

Tokyo Ex-Vessel Tuna Prices, August 22, 1962

Product	Price	
	Yen/Kg.	US$/Short Ton
Yellowfin (gilled & gutted):		
20-80 pounds	102-110	257-277
Over 80 pounds	90-91	227-229
Albacore	140	353
Fillets:		
Yellowfin	102-111	257-280
Big-eyed	105-106	264-267

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COSTS FOR EXPORTING FROZEN TUNA TO EUROPE FROM JAPAN PROPER:

The European tuna market is reported to have become particularly attractive to Japanese tuna exporters in view of the price decline in the United States tuna market. According to the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of July 25, 1962, the present price of frozen yellowfin tuna (dressed with tail) exported to Europe from Japan proper is about US$380 a metric ton at port of destination. Deducting 3 percent for broker's commission and $55-60 a ton for transportation cost (unscheduled freighter rates[1/]) from this figure leaves a balance of $310-315, which would be the Japan f.o.b. price per metric ton. Further if allowances of $20 per metric ton for handling costs up to time of shipment and a maximum of 10-percent loss for processing (i.e., deheaded, gilled and gutted frozen tuna landed by clippers) are made, the new adjusted price amounts to $232-239 a short ton. This adjusted price is higher than the present Tokyo ex-vessel price of $222 a short ton for gilled and gutted frozen yellowfin, which allows a good margin of profit for Japanese exporters exporting frozen yellowfin tuna to Europe from Japan proper.

The Suisan Tsushin adds that frozen skijack tuna were recently exported to Italy from Japan proper on a trial basis. Reportedly, they were exported for $310 per metric ton, c.i.f. Italy. (Suisan Tsushin, August 25, 1962.)

1/Scheduled freighter rates are quoted at $77 a metric ton by the Suisan Tsushin.

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ATLANTIC OCEAN TUNA FISHERY AND PRICES FOR ATLANTIC FROZEN TUNA, AUGUST 1962:

About one-third of the nearly 80 Japanese long-line tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean were reported to be fishing in

Japan (Contd.):

the Caribbean Sea in early August 1962. Late in July, a number of the vessels found a new fishing ground for albacore around Puerto Rico. Catch of albacore (vessels of 350-500 gross tons averaged 7 metric tons per day in early July) was reported to have declined in August to about 3 metric tons per day. The main fishing grounds had shifted southward to the offshore waters near the Guianas.

Elsewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, Japanese vessels operating off the West African coast are reported to be averaging 3-4 metric tons of fish per vessel per day. Catch was reported to consist of 60 percent yellowfin and 40 percent bigeyed. The yellowfin tuna catch was better than last year off West Africa.

Export prices of Japanese Atlantic Ocean frozen tuna for shipment to the United States (Dakar delivery) in early August were reported: albacore US$340 a short ton; yellowfin $290 a ton; big-eyed $230 a ton.

Prices of frozen tuna exported to Italy, at Italian ports of destination, in early August were reported: albacore $450 a metric ton; yellowfin $380 a ton; big-eyed $350 a ton. These prices include brokers' commission. (Suisan Tsushin, August 23, 1962.)

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE FORMED TO STUDY TUNA PROBLEMS:

Japanese tuna industry members held an informal conference at Tokyo on August 24, 1962, to consolidate industry's views concerning the forthcoming Japan-United States tuna meeting scheduled to be held at Tokyo, beginning October 9. Upon the recommendation of the President of the Japan Fisheries Society, the group decided to establish a special committee within the Japan Fisheries Society to study problems relative to the tuna industry in view of growing international tuna problems. The committee's first assignment is to prepare a paper for submission to the Japanese Government summarizing industry's views concerning the October tuna meeting with the United States.

The following organizations were represented at this meeting: Japan Fisheries Society, Canned Tuna Exporters Association, Canned Foods Exporters Association, Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Company, Frozen Foods Exporters Association, Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association, Export Frozen Tuna Sales Company, Federation of Tuna Cooperative Associations, and the National Federation of Fishery Cooperatives. (Minato Shimbun, August 25, 1962.)

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TUNA FISH-FINDER DEVELOPED:

A Japanese fish detector manufacturer with offices in Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, is reported to have developed a fish detector (called "Televi-graph De Luxe") exclusively for tuna detection. The detector is said to detect albacore tuna to a depth of 985 feet, clearly reproduce images of individual fish, and accurately record plankton masses and boundaries of water masses. Its vertical depth range is said to exceed 9,800 feet. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 15, 1962.)

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OVERSEAS TUNA BASES TRYING TO ACQUIRE MORE VESSELS:

As the tuna catch quota has been increased by Japanese authorities by 20 percent in mothership-type operations and by 50 percent at the bases in American Samoa and Espirito Santo, respectively, additional vessels are required at all those bases. Further, the port of Penang in Malaya has acquired a transshipment quota of 6,000 tons of frozen tuna, and plans are stepped up in establishing new bases at Fiji, Tahiti, New Caledonia, and Madagascar.

All of the fishing companies concerned in those operations and projects are trying to acquire additional vessels of up to 180 gross tons in size. It is reported that representatives of the firms concerned are seen at all principal Japanese tuna ports. (Japanese periodical, August 21, 1962.)

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REVISION OF TUNA VESSEL FISHING REGULATIONS PLANNED:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency is reported to have revealed its intention to revise existing regulations governing operation of medium- and distant-water tuna vessels and portable-vessel-carrying tuna motherships, based on the request submitted by the National Federation of Japan Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Associations. Reportedly, the Agency intends to make the following changes in the existing regulations:

Japan (Contd.):

1. Licensed tuna fishing vessels will be permitted to transfer their catches at sea, with certain exceptions.

2. Fishing vessels operating independently will be permitted to unload their catches at transshipment bases in the Pacific Ocean for shipment to Japan proper. However, they will not be allowed to transship their catches for export purposes.

3. Restrictions on types of fishing vessels authorized to land catches at overseas bases or authorized to fish for motherships will be removed.

4. Conditions and restrictions currently governing the licensing of tuna fishing vessels, such as retiring a vessel before constructing a new vessel, will be removed, with certain exceptions. (Present regulations require that more than 50 gross tons be put up as replacement tonnage when constructing a new vessel.)

5. Regulations will be revised to strengthen control over unlicensed fishing vessels.

6. In the assignment of vessels to overseas fishing bases, the provision in the regulations which grants priority to newly-licensed fishing vessels will be deleted. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 14, 1962.)

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TUNA LONG-LINER FLEET TRENDS:

Data compiled by the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association show that, as of July 1, 1962, the number of Japanese tuna distant-water long-liners totaled 445 vessels.

Composition of Japanese Distant-Water Tuna Long-Liner Fleet

Size Range (Gross Tons)	No. Vessels	Total Gross Tonnage
170-250	100	23,605
250-350	169	51,701
350-450	88	34,099
450-550	50	24,292
550-750	16	10,415
750-1,000	6	5,271
Over 1,000	16	21,032
Total	445	170,415

The data also revealed that between January-June 1962, a total of 49 new tuna long-liners (totaling 16,759 gross tons) were constructed. In 1961, 116 long-liners (totaling 38,820 gross tons) were constructed; in 1960, 78 vessels (totaling 32,274 gross tons) were built.

Examination of data for January 1960-June 1962 shows that the majority of the long-liners constructed during that $2\frac{1}{2}$-year period were under 250 tons gross, followed by vessels in the 250-350 ton category. Also, 72 percent of the vessels under 250 tons gross and 60 percent of those in the 250-350 ton category were constructed after 1960. In contrast, only 3 vessels in the 550-1,000 ton class have been constructed since January 1960. (Suisan Tsushin, August 17, 1962.)

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STERN TRAWLER TO FISH FOR COD IN NORTHWEST ATLANTIC:

A license permitting temporary trawling operations in the Northwest Atlantic by the stern trawler Aoi Maru No. 2 (1,138 gross tons) was issued by the Japanese Fisheries Agency to one of the three Japanese fishing firms which applied for such permits during early August this year. The vessel was scheduled to leave Nagasaki for fishing in the vicinity of Newfoundland, using St. Pierre (a French free port) as its base of operations.

The fishing firm that was granted the permit is a subsidiary of a Japanese marketing firm, which has shown considerable interest in supplying cod for the St. Pierre fish stick processing industry, and also exporting cod to the United States and Europe.

It was reported that the plan was stimulated by a sharp rise in the consumption of cod in the United States and Latin American countries, and was not to be regarded as a substitute for any failure in Japanese trawling operations off Africa's Atlantic Coast. (Japanese periodical, July 24-30, 1962.)

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TRAWLING IN NORTHWEST ATLANTIC EXPECTED TO START EARLY IN OCTOBER 1962:

The Japanese trawler Aoi Maru (1,134 gross tons) was expected to start fishing in the Northwest Atlantic off the coast of Greenland early in October 1962. The vessel left Japan August 20, 1962, and was expected to arrive on the fishing grounds October 10, 1962. Catches (probably frozen) were to be transshipped to the United States from St. Pierre Island or Trinidad. The Japanese company that operates

Japan (Contd.):

the Aoi Maru maintains a branch office in New York City. Their New York branch office has arranged sales contracts with two fish processing firms in Boston, Mass., for fish transshipped by the Aoi Maru.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency is expected to approve the license application submitted by another Japanese fishing company for permission to fish in the Northwest Atlantic. (Fisheries Attache, United State Embassy, Tokyo, September 14, 1962.)

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STERN TRAWLER TO FISH OFF WEST AFRICA:

A large Japanese fishing firm's stern trawler Akebono Maru No. 50 (1,500 gross tons) left Japan in August 1962 for West African waters and was scheduled to arrive at the fishing grounds off Las Palmas Island in early September.

The stern trawler is the first of the firm's trawlers to operate in the Atlantic Ocean. Another of the firm's trawlers, Akebono Maru No. 53 (1,500 gross tons), currently operating in the Indian Ocean northwest of Australia, is also expected to proceed to the Atlantic Ocean. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Soku-ho, August 22, 1962.)

日本

Republic of Korea

CONTRACTS FOR LOAN OF $120 MILLION TO BUILD FISHING VESSELS:

Representatives of an Italian-French combine signed a contract with the Government of the Republic of Korea on August 8, 1962, to provide a $120 million loan for the development of Korea's fishing industry. Certain conditions must be met before the contract becomes binding and some details of the contract still have to be negotiated.

New fishing vessels (729) with a total tonnage of 118,000 tons are to be built with the loan. Most of the vessels are to be built in Europe. Engines and other equipment (except lumber) will be supplied from Europe for the vessels to be built in Korea. All supplies are to be delivered to European ports. As a result of the agreement, South Korea would nearly double its fishing fleet.

The Italian-French combine is to train Korean fishermen and technicians and assist in marketing Korean fishery products throughout the world. It is predicted that the project will boost the annual Korean catch to over one million metric tons and the value of the annual catch to US$70 million. Modern packing facilities would be created at six Korean ports. In 1961, the Korean total catch amounted to 412,000 tons (including 37,000 tons of seaweed) with a value of $29 million.

The contract will go into force after (1) approval of the Korean, Italian, and French Governments; (2) the issuance of credit guarantees by the Italian and French authorities; (3) the deposit of a down payment of 10 percent by the Koreans in Europe; and (4) the deposit of drafts as stipulated in the contract in a bank designated by the Contractor. Further details of the work to be done under the contract are to be negotiated within three months. The combine is to submit for approval by Korea a plan for first priority work. Prices, to be agreed upon by the two parties, are to be "based upon international competitive market prices."

Terms of the contract call for advance payment of 20 percent of the loan, and half of that must be paid in cash in U. S. dollars on specified dates before work on the new vessels begins. Then ten percent of the price of each vessel or unit of equipment is to be paid in U.S. dollar drafts when the unit is delivered to a European port. Eighty percent of the price of each vessel or unit of equipment is to be paid in 7 years in semiannual installments, with an annual interest rate of 5.5 percent. This payment is to be in drafts of U.S. dollars "issued by the Contractor to its own order or to the order of a Financing Institute to be disignated by the Contractor." (United States Embassy, Seoul, August 10, 1962.)

The present agreement is a revision of the Italo-South Korean agreement of February 12, 1962.

Morocco

CANNED FISH PACK AND EXPORTS, 1961/62 SEASON:

The canned fish pack in Morocco during the 1961/62 canning year (June 1-May 31) showed a moderate increase over the previous year.

Morocco's Canned Fish Pack, 1961/62 and 1960/61

Products	1961/1962	1960/1961
	(Cases)	
Sardines or pilchards	2,014,878	1,984,572
Tuna	171,967	130,988
Other fish (incl. mackerel)	315,265	215,891
Total	2,502,110	2,331,451

Although Morocco's exports for the 1961/62 canning year set an all-time high, the sardine industry is in difficulty. After having disappeared from the waters off Safi during July and most of August 1962, the sardine returned but the quality of the catch was reported to be very poor from Casablanca south. In addition, Moroccan sardine exports face difficulties in their major market in France.

The Government has endorsed "Operation Tuna," a plan to promote tuna fishing to offset the poor results being obtained with sardines. Success will depend in part on whether or not arrangements can be made to contract for freezing and factoryships to work together with Moroccan fishing vessels on the high seas. (United States Embassy, Rabat, September 7, 1962.)

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Morocco (Contd.):

FISHING LIMITS EXTENDED TO 12 MILES:

The Government of Morocco on July 27, 1962, announced the extension of Moroccan fishing limits from 6 to 12 miles. The announcement included the statement that the new measure would permit the Government to reinforce its surveillance of its territorial waters and to fight with greater effect against the "systematic ravages" to Moroccan fishing waters. The extension will make it impossible for French and Portuguese fishermen to continue catching sardines off the Moroccan coast. (United States Embassy, Rabat, August 10, 1962; Le Marin, fishery periodical, August 3, 1962.)

Netherlands

JAPANESE CANNED TUNA PRICES, MID-SEPTEMBER 1962:

In mid-September 1962, the wholesale prices of Japanese canned tuna in the Netherlands were as follows:

Tuna in "dressing" sauce (48 6½-oz. cans) .	$6.70 per case
Tuna in jelly (48 7-oz. cans)	$6.40 per case

Only a small quantity of Japanese canned tuna is being sold in the Netherlands. The market for canned salmon in the Netherlands is much larger than the market for canned tuna. (United States Embassy, The Hague, September 14, 1962.)

Nigeria

FISH CATCH FROM LAKE CHAD:

The estimated annual catch from the Nigerian sector of Lake Chad is 10,000 metric tons. The annual catch yields about 4,800 tons of dried fish which when marketed has a retail value of about $4.2 million. (Federal Fisheries Service, Lagos, January 1962.)

Note: See also under "Chad."

Norway

EXPORTS OF CANNED FISH, JANUARY 1-JUNE 23, 1962:

Norway's total exports of canned fish during the period January 1-June 23, 1962, were 14.5 percent greater than in the same period of 1961. All of Norway's important canned fish products, except soft herring roe, were exported in greater quantity in 1962. Exports of canned smoked brisling were up 22.8 percent and exports of canned smoked sild were up 19.7 percent.

Norwegian Exports of Canned Fish, January 1-June 23, 1962 1/

Product	1962		1961	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Lbs.	Metric Tons	1,000 Lbs.
Smoked brisling	2,393	5,276	1,948	4,295
Smoked small sild . . .	6,543	14,425	5,472	12,063
Kippered herring	2,422	5,340	2,169	4,782
Soft herring roe	575	1,267	587	1,294
Sild delicatessen	221	487	146	322
Other canned fish	1,709	3,767	1,718	3,787
Shellfish	920	2,028	870	1,918
Total	14,783	32,590	12,910	28,461

1/Preliminary.

During January-May 1962, Norway's total exports of canned fish showed an increase of 11.3 percent in quantity and 15.2 percent in value over exports in the same period of 1961, due mainly to an increase in exports to the United States.

Norway's Total Exports of Canned Fish, January-May, 1961-62 1/

Year	Quantity		Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Lbs.	Million N. Kr.	Million US$
1962	12,872	28,378	63.84	8.9
1961	11,565	25,496	55.44	7.8

1/Preliminary.

The United States was the leading buyer of Norwegian canned fish during January-May 1962 with 6,527 metric tons valued at N. kroner 33.2 million (US$4.6 million) as compared with 4,509 tons valued at N. kroner 23.7 million (US$3.3 million) during the same period of 1961. Other important markets for Norwegian canned fish in 1962 were Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, and Canada.

The brisling catch on the west coast has been good this year, although catches declined in July. As of July 21, 1962, the brisling pack totaled 238,763 cases and the small sild pack amounted to 222,130 cases, as compared with 298,522 cases of brisling and 162,219 cases of small sild by the same date last year. (Norwegian Canners Export Journal, August 1962.)

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Norway (Contd.):

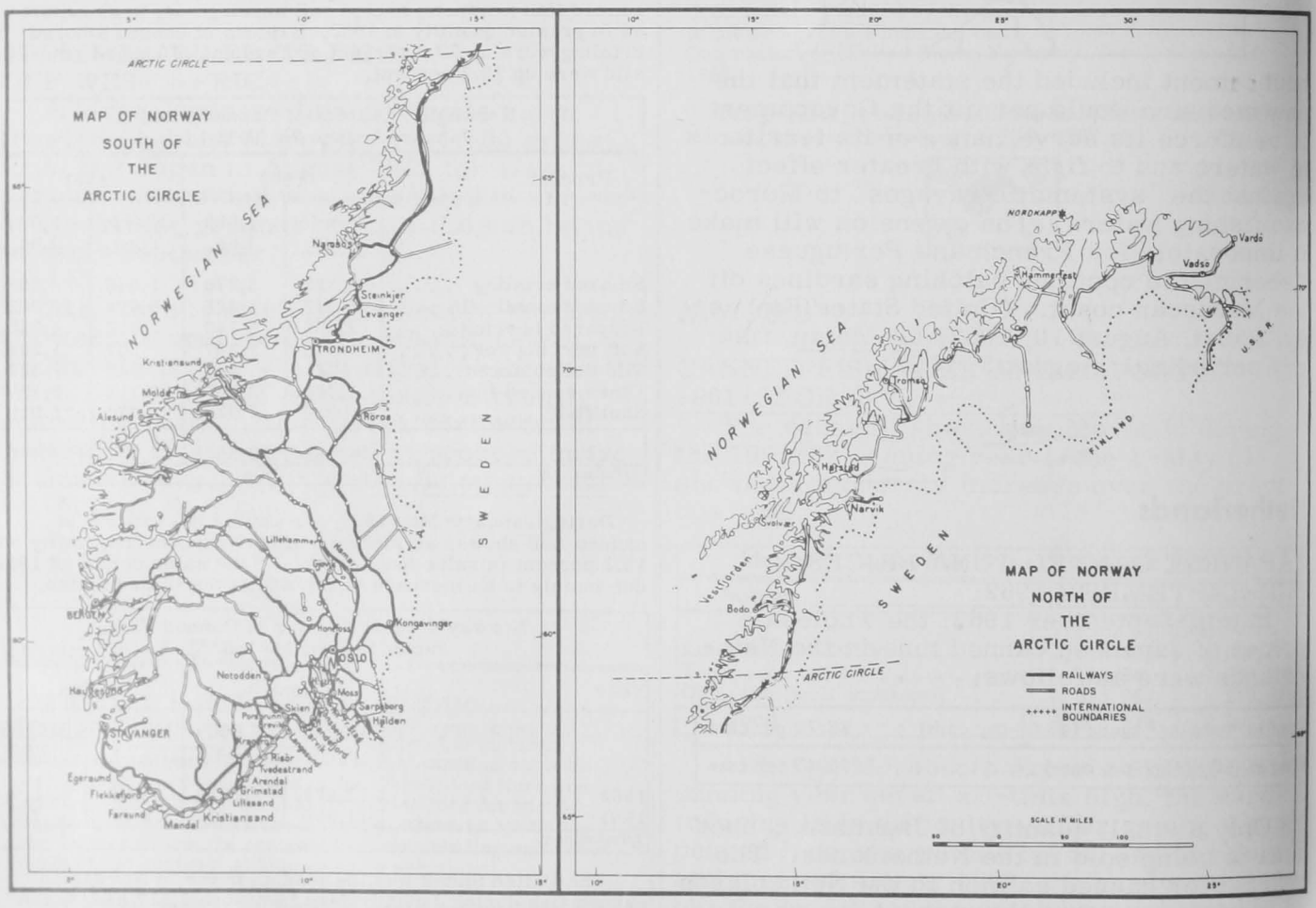
TUNA CATCH IN 1962 EXPECTED TO BE LESS THAN IN 1961:

Norwegian fishermen as of early September had landed about 5,400 metric tons of tuna this year. The tuna fishing season in Norway is from July-October. A total of 160 purse-seiners manned by 1,700 fishermen are engaged in the main tuna fishery off West Norway. Others were fishing for tuna off the Nordland coast.

The tuna catch will probably increase before the season ends, but it is doubtful if it will match the 1961 catch of 6,500 tons with an export value of 15 million N. kroner (US$2.1 million). (Editor's Note: Off the coast of Norway, tuna are more difficult to catch in the fall because the fish on which they feed become less plentiful and the tuna inhabit the deeper waters.) Most of the Norwegian tuna catch is shipped to Italy, but substantial quantities are also exported to West Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The tuna catch and the number of vessels engaged in the fishery fluctuate considerably from year to year. Norwegian fishermen began purse-seining for tuna in 1948. The record catch of about 12,000 tons was made in 1952.

At the World Scientific Meeting on the Biology of Tunas and Related Species, La Jolla, Calif., July 2-14, 1962, a Norwegian scientist reported the results of his investigation of tuna migration. His study showed that bluefin tuna tagged off Spain and the United States migrate to Norwegian waters. (News of Norway, September 6, 1962.)



Peru

GOVERNMENT'S NEW PROCEDURES FOR FISH MEAL PLANT LICENSES:

A new Peruvian law (Decree No. 14195) published in El Peruano, August 29, 1962, establishes new procedures for

Peru (Contd.):

issuance of licenses to fish meal plants in Peru. Significant provisions of the new Decree are:

1. An applicant for a license to establish a new fish-meal plant must pay 500 soles (US$18.65) a ton per hour of raw material capacity.

Fig. 1 - A Peruvian boat with the hold and decks loaded with anchovetas, used for making fish meal and oil. Boat is unloading at the Port of Chimbote.

2. The applicant must obtain authorization from the Office of the Director of Industries and Electricity showing that the plant meets the requirements established for that type of industrial plant.

3. Licenses to set up new plants will be valid for a year and can be renewed for up to one year by making a flat payment of 10,000 soles ($373) for each month of the renewal.

4. Before entering into regular production, the plant must pass a technical inspection.

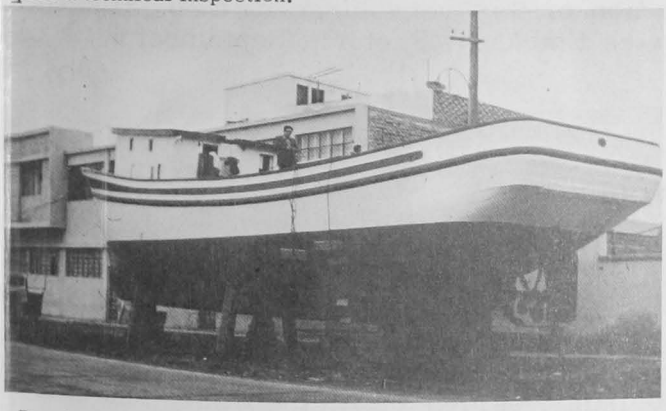


Fig. 2 - A typical Peruvian anchoveta boat about ready for launching.

5. A register of fish-meal factories will be set up, to include plants already established as well as those to be established under the new law.

6. Registration, bringing with it a definitive license, can be accomplished by payment of 500 soles a ton per hour of raw material capacity. (Existing plants also must be registered and pay this fee.)

7. Those plants having definitive licenses will pay an annual fee of 200 soles ($7.46) per ton of capacity.

8. Money from the fees established in the Decree will be used to carry out the programs of the Fish Service in the Republic, principally the program for utilization of fish products in low-cost food for human consumption.

9. Installation of new fish-meal plants is prohibited in certain zones, including Callao, Chimbote, and Laguna Grande.

10. The Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to establish closed fishing seasons as a conservation measure.

The Peruvian Government has already granted about 40 licenses for new fish-meal plants in recent months. In the past, it usually took several months to obtain a license even under the best of conditions. Under the new system, licenses are expected to be issued within about a week after application. This would obviously make it easy to break into the fish-meal business in Peru if one has sufficient capital. The average cost of installing and starting a fish-meal plant in Peru was recently estimated at about $1 million.

It seems likely that a number of new plants, applications for which were pending under the old regulations, will now be granted licenses and begin operations within the next few months. Peruvian Government officials anticipate, however, that most of the 60 to 65 applications now pending will be dropped, since many of those applications were filed by persons who thought they could get licenses and then sell them at a profit. This resulted from licenses being hard to obtain under the old system. It is believed that individuals who still plan to establish plants will find it difficult, or impossible, to get into production in time to benefit from the good fishing season anticipated in late 1962 and early 1963.

A Peruvian industry source, who thinks there are already too many fish-meal plants in Peru, does not believe many new plants will be established as a result of the new Decree. It was also pointed out that the Government apparently intends to take further steps to regulate the industry, and may very well prohibit fishing at certain times, and in certain areas. Concerning this last point, a Government official stated that the Government has no intention of regulating the commercial side of the industry, but will impose conservation measures if such are necessary. Up to now, the Government official said, there is no indication that the anchoveta supply is being overfished.

Peru's fish-meal production has been increasing steadily and is expected to be more than one million metric tons in 1962. In the first 6 months of 1962, Peru's fish-meal production was reported to be 544,000 metric tons according to preliminary data from the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers. Most of the leading countries producing fish meal submit monthly data to the Association. Despite the heavy production, the demand and price of Peruvian fish meal have been holding up. Peru's fish-meal production may continue to increase in 1963, but it is too early at this time to predict or guess what effect it will then have on market conditions and prices. (United States Embassy, Lima, Peru, August 31, 1962.)

Portugal

JOINT JAPANESE-PORTUGUESE TUNA VENTURE PROPOSED:

A large Portuguese firm was reported in August 1962 to have offered a large Japanese fishing company a proposal to establish a joint tuna venture. Under this plan, a tuna base equipped with cold-storage facilities and a packing plant would be established

Portugal (Contd.):

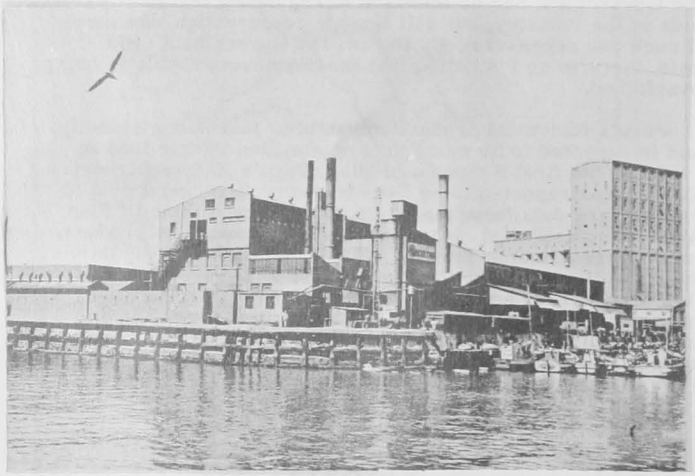
jointly in a Portuguese territory bordering the Atlantic Ocean with Japanese and Portuguese capital, the products to be sold to the European market.

The Japanese firm is said to be studying the offer carefully in view of the tuna import restrictions imposed by the European Common Market. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, August 22, 1962.)

South Africa Republic

PILCHARD-MAASBANKER FISHERY, JANUARY-JUNE 1962:

The South Africa Republic cape west coast pelagic shoal fish catch for the first six months of 1962 totaled 400,394 short tons of pilchards, 63,263 tons of maasbanker, and 19,321 tons of mackerel; a total of 482,978 tons. The catch to the end of June last year was 386,996 tons of pilchards, 41,350 tons of maasbanker, and 45,726 tons of mackerel; a total of 474,072 tons. The total catch in the same period of 1960 was 336,869 tons.



A modern fish meal plant at Alfred Basin Cape Town's first harbor of the last century. The basin is now used mainly by South Africa's deep-sea trawling fleet.

According to figures released by the Division of Sea Fisheries, the June catch was 13,615 tons of pilchards, 10,585 tons of maasbanker, and 34 tons of mackerel; a total of 24,507 tons. This compares with 43,181 tons of pilchards, 11,439 tons of maasbanker, and 10 tons of mackerel in June last year; and with 50,141 tons of pilchards, 1,707 tons of maasbanker, and 80 tons of mackerel in June 1960.

The June 1962 catch yielded 6,376 short tons of fish meal, 457,273 gallons of fish body oil, 1,798,432 pounds of canned pilchards, and 2,564,016 pounds of canned maasbanker.

During June, the shoal fishing industry at Walvis Bay in South-West Africa landed 75,387 short tons of pilchards, and the catch there to the end of June totaled 267,794 short tons. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, August 1962.)

South-West Africa

LARGE ORDER OF CANNED FISH SOLD TO PHILIPPINES:

The South-West African fishing industry has received an order for 900,000 cases of canned fish from the Philippines. The order is valued at about R3 million (US$4.2 million) and will be shipped in September, October, and November of this year. The Philippine Government's buying organization (NAMARCO) is the purchaser.

Sales of canned fish to the Philippines had been in jeopardy for many months because of the Philippines' foreign exchange problems. Consequently, the South-West African fishing industry was greatly relieved at the consummation of this very large order. (United States Embassy, Pretoria, September 6, 1962.)

Spain

BILBAO FISHERIES TRENDS, SECOND QUARTER 1962:

A total catch of about 3,500 tons of tuna was reported by the 16 Spanish vessels from northern Spain that fished off Dakar and Abidjan, West Africa, in the winter tuna season of 1962. It was Spain's most profitable and successful winter tuna season in the past six years, although catches declined to about one-third of the fleet's capacity in April. The Spanish fleet returned to its home ports at the end of April. It is believed that about 30 Spanish vessels plan to fish for tuna off Africa in the fall of 1962.

The 1962 summer tuna season in those waters began in early June. Initial catches and prospects were good. The early catches

Spain (Contd.):

brought about 60 pesetas a kilogram ($1,000 a metric ton) in the local retail market for fresh consumption as compared to 45 pesetas a kilogram ($750 a metric ton) last year.

Anchovies off Spain had been abundant and of good quality and size long before the traditional start of the season on March 1. But anchovy catches during the second quarter of 1962 did not live up to expectations. They were sporadic due to weather conditions and often consisted of small fish. The fish caught was sold mostly for fresh consumption since the prices were too high for the canneries. The total second quarter anchovy catch in the Bilbao district was reported to have been 30 percent less than in the same period of 1961. The average wholesale price in the fishing ports was estimated to have been about 5 pesetas a kilogram (about 3.8 U. S. cents a pound), or twice the price of last year. In view of the light anchovy catches, the Fishermen's Brotherhood increased temporarily the maximum catches per vessel per day from 8,000 kilograms to 10,000 kilograms. (United States Consulate, Bilbao, August 8, 1962.)

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TUNA PACKERS SWITCH TO CANNING IN OIL:

The Spanish tuna packing plants seem to have switched to tuna in olive oil from tuna in brine as of August 1962. In European markets tuna canned in olive oil packed in Spain has begun to appear in a noticeable quantity. (Suisan Tsushin, August 23, 1962.)

Tunisia

YUGOSLAV-BUILT FISHING VESSELS DELIVERED TO TUNISIA:

Five Yugoslav-built seiners were delivered on August 22, 1962, to the Tunisian National Office of Fisheries. Completely equipped, including electronic gear and refrigeration equipment, each of the 60-ton vessels cost about US$70,000. These vessels are the first to be delivered under an agreement signed in March 1962. (United States Embassy, Tunis, August 24, 1962.)

U.S.S.R.

SOVIETS BUILD FIRST TUNA LONG-LINE VESSEL:

The hull of the first Soviet tuna long-line vessel was laid in a Far East shipyard in the spring of 1962. The vessel, designed by Lenigrad engineers, will have a displacement of 1,000 tons and be capable of fishing for 50 days without touching at port. The vessel's two storage holds with a combined capacity of 100 tons will be refrigerated by a dry method. The vessel will be equipped with a long-line 46.6 miles long with 1,750 hooks; the latest navigation instruments; and fish-finding equipment. The long-line will be set and raised by two winches and tuna processing work will be mechanized. The crew will be quartered in one- and two-berth air-conditioned cabins. (Leningradskaya Pravda, June 29, 1962.)

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SOVIETS DESIGN COMBINATION FACTORYSHIP-RESEARCH VESSEL:

Lenigrad engineers have drawn plans for a vessel that will be a floating laboratory as well as a modern commercial stern trawler-factoryship. The vessel will be equipped with 11 research laboratories, submerged port holes for underwater observations, a hydrostat that can be lowered to a depth of 600 meters to collect oceanographic data, and 2 aquariums with continuous running water for holding fish under study. But it will also be equipped for stern trawling and purse-seining. A fish meal and oil reduction plant and fish freezing facilities will be installed. It will have a carrying capacity of 300 tons of frozen fish, as well as space for canned fish, cod-liver oil, and "fish flour." The fishing operations of the vessel are expected to pay half of the maintenance costs as well as help determine the best fishing methods.

The Soviets plan to use the vessel in the study of marine life in the near-bottom layers of the sea, marine microfauna and microflora, fish nutriment resources, and other studies. The vessel's laboratories are designed for hydrological, ichthyological, hydromechanical, microbiological, and other research.

The vessel will be named after N. M. Knipovich, a zoologist who founded the Soviet school of ichthyologists and organized a num-

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

ber of Soviet fishing research expeditions. (Leningradskaya Pravda, June 29, 1962.)

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SOVIET-BLOC FISHING ACTIVITIES IN NORTH ATLANTIC:

The Soviet Union continues to utilize the fishery resources of Georges Bank as evidenced by the presence, during August 1962, of a Soviet fleet consisting of 125 to 160 vessels. In addition, several trawlers from East Germany and Poland were also on Georges Bank fishing for herring. (Unpublished sources.)

A 1,500-ton stern trawler-factoryship operating on the Grand Banks.

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EXPLORATORY FISHING OFF SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST:

A Soviet exploratory fishing vessel was reported off the east coast of Florida during August 1962. The vessel, the Boguchar, is a 150-foot refrigerated medium trawler of the Okean class. Earlier in the year (June 1962) the same vessel was reported seeking menhaden off the coast of South Carolina. (Unpublished sources.)

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FISHING ACTIVITIES IN GULF OF ALASKA:

Soviet fleets in the Gulf of Alaska during August 1962 continued to fish for Pacific ocean perch. In early August, a mothership and several trawlers were reported taking king crab southwest of Kodiak Island. (Unpublished sources.)

SHARK SWALLOWS DRIFT BOTTLE

Apparently mackerel sharks couldn't care less what they eat. A member of that species of the sharp snout and the razor-like teeth swallowed a drift bottle around Georges Bank about 150 miles off the western tip of Nova Scotia.

The drift bottle encountered the shark--or vice versa--about a month after it had been cast overboard from the car ferry Bluenose somewhere between Yarmouth and Bar Harbor, Maine. The bottles are released by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada through its biological station at St. Andrews, N.B., for the purpose of getting information on currents. The bottle in question was one of many thrown into the sea in connection with a study of herring movements now being conducted by the Board's biologists.

Inside the bottles are written instructions asking the finder to return information to the Board concerning the time and place where the bottles are found. A reward of one dollar is paid to the person forwarding the information.

A United States fisherman from Quincy, Mass., returned the information about the bottle found inside the shark. The big fish was caught at the northeast peak of Georges Bank in the North Atlantic. (Canadian Department of Fisheries Trade News, April 1962.)