International

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

NORTH PACIFIC HALIBUT REGULATIONS FOR 1962:

Fishing for halibut will begin May 9 (at 6 p.m.) in all North Pacific areas (areas 1, 2, and 3A) except in Bering Sea (Area 3B North) and waters west of the Shumagin Islands (Area 3B South), according to the recommendation of the International Pacific Halibut Commission to the Governments of the United States and Canada for the 1962 fishing season.

March 28 was the opening date for fishing in Area 3B North and April 19 the opening date in Area 3B South. This year fishing began earlier than last year in all areas. (Last year all areas were opened to fishing May 10 except for Area 3B North which opened April 10 and Area 3B South which opened April 25.)

Fishing areas: Area 1--south of Willapa Bay, Washington; Area 2--between Willapa Bay and Cape Spencer, Alaska; Area 3A--between Cape Spencer and Shumagin Islands; Area 3B South--waters west of Area 3A, not including Bering Sea; Area 3B North--waters in Bering Sea. The only change in areas from 1961 is that the waters south of Willapa Bay, hitherto divided into Areas 1A and 1B, is treated as a single area, Area 1.

The opening and closing hours of the various regulatory areas is 6 p.m. Pacific standard time of the date indicated. (Last year, 6 a.m.)

In Area 1 the fishing season, with no catch limit, shall terminate at the same time as that in Area 2. (Last year when this consisted of two areas, that part designated Area 1A was open to fishing to October 1 or to the date on which Area 3A closed, whichever was later.)

In Area 2 the fishing season shall terminate at the time of attainment of the catch limit of 28 million pounds (the quota is the same as last year).

In Area 3A the fishing season shall terminate at the time of attainment of the catch limit of 33 million pounds (the quota is the same as last year).

In Area 3B South the fishing season, with no catch limit, shall end September 30 or at the closure of Area 3A, whichever is the later (the closing date last year was October 1).

In Area 3B North the fishing season, with no catch limit, shall end October 15 or at the closure of Area 3A, whichever is later (the closing date last year was October 1.)

The Commission will provide 10 days notice of closure of Areas 1 and 2, and 18 days notice of the closure of Area 3A.

This year the Commission's regulations provide that any fishing vessel leaving Area 3B South, and having halibut aboard, must have its chute and gurdy (gear used for hauling in the line and boating the halibut) sealed before leaving Area 3B South. Authorized Customs or Fishery Officers will apply the seals, and the seals will be removed only by authorized officers at the port where the vessel's fare is to be landed.

The Commission's recommendations for the 1962 season were announced on February 16 at the conclusion of its thirty-eighth annual meeting at its headquarters at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., with Chairman William M. Sprules of Ottawa, Ontario, presiding.

Other members of the Commission are Mattias Madsen, William A. Bates, and Harold E. Crowther, representing the United States; and Harold S. Helland and Richard Nelson, representing Canada.

The Halibut Commission is responsible to Canada and the United States for the investigation and regulation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. Its specific function is the development of the stocks of halibut to levels that will permit the maximum sustained yield, and its decisions regarding regulation are based upon the findings of its scientific staff.

During the past 30 years of Commission management, there has been progressive improvement of the stocks and increase in annual yield. The annual catch, which had declined to 44 million pounds in 1931 the year before regulation, has averaged more than 71 million pounds during each of the past three years. The 1961 catch of about 70 million pounds was worth over $14.5 million ex-vessel.

The Commission reviewed the past year's fishery and the research conducted by its scientific staff. It also dealt with administrative matters and approved a research program for 1962. In the course of its sessions the Commission conferred not only with its staff, but also with representatives of the halibut fishermen's, vessel owners', and dealer's organizatons. The scientific findings and all suggestions for regulations in 1962 were discussed at meetings.

The Commission also announced that the 1963 annual meeting will take place at Petersburg, Alaska, commencing January 29, 1963.

Harold E. Crowther of Washington, D. C., was elected Chairman and Dr. William M. Sprules of Ottawa, Ontario, Vice Chairman for the ensuing year.

Since in the past the United States and Canadian Governments have accepted the recommendations of the Commission without changes, it is fairly certain the 1962 regulations as recommended by the Commission will be approved by the two Governments.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH MEAL MANUFACTURERS

REPORT BY U. S. OBSERVER OF SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

The second annual conference of the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers, held in Lisbon, Portugal, October 25-27, 1961, was attended by an observer from the United States--a technologist of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This is a report of the conference by that observer.

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Much of the subject matter fell within the responsibilities of the Scientific Subcommittee of the Association. This report summarizes briefly the technical matters discussed at those committee meetings and also refers to discussions held in the Main Session in regard to fish flour.

There was considerable discussion about feed formulation and how the electronic computer has brought about changes in preparing these formulations. Those concerned with preparing formulas for feed mixes have often been inclined to make few changes in their formulas but now that computers are becoming more readily available, in some countries at least and particularly in the United States, the feed formulations may be modified at fairly frequent intervals to take advantage of price changes of ingredients and other factors favorable to the use of particular feed components in the mixes. It was brought out that much more must be known about fish meal quality and composition before consistently reliable results can be obtained from electronic computers. The answer given by the computer is no better than the information fed into it. There is still a great deal to be learned about processing variables; availability of amino acids in the meal; effect of storage conditions on fish meal; variability in the chemical makeup of the meals; and other factors that will effect the quality of fish meal and determine the extent of its use in feed formulations. Fish meal is still not a standardized product, whereas some of its competitors, as for example soymeal, have been reasonably well standardized. Because of this, some fish meal may not show up too well in computer and feed formulations. It was suggested and generally agreed upon that a team should be set up to coordinate work that is being done on computer formulating and to examine available information obtained from various laboratories throughout the world in order to ascertain what additional data might be needed regarding composition of fish meal and other ingredients going into formulations.

There was a strong feeling that quality of product will be an even more essential factor in fish meal sales in the not-too-distant future, which indicates that consideration may soon have to be given to the development of quality standards for fish meal. However, since it is necessary to have a reliable means for determining and expressing quality, and this is done in many instances by chemical analysis, various analytical methods must be screened for accuracy as applied to fish meal, and suitable ones must then be agreed upon for use as standard methods of analysis.

In a discussion in the Subcommittee on analytical methods for use with fish meal, it was brought out that the first phase of such a project, which dealt with obtaining information regarding the various methods of analyses used in member countries, has been almost completed. The next step would be to make a study of the methods that appeared to be the most acceptable and then to conduct cooperative laboratory tests to determine the reliability of the methods for particular needs. It was mentioned that the Torry Research Station in Scotland could conduct studies on pepsin digestibility, fat content, and free fatty acids in the fat. A suitable method for the determination of the oil content of fish meal is of considerable concern to the group, and much discussion took place on this subject. It was brought out that several methods for oil determination are under study at Torry. One of these, a continuous extraction with hot chloroform-methanol mixture, appears to be superior to the A.O.A.C. acetone method and might not require acid hydrolysis of the meal as is needed in the latter method. However, crude extracts obtained with chloroform-methanol solvent contain much nonlipid material and therefore must be purified. This has been done by re-extraction with ethyl ether or saponification with alkali. It was stressed that rapidity and simplicity of determinations must be kept in mind in selecting routine analytical methods. Pepsin digestibility, lysine availability, and fat determination methods, and possibly total protein evaluations, were suggested for initial studies. It was brought out that in order to be able to compare results obtained by various investigators, standard or reference samples of fish meal should be made available for use in conducting the studies. It was agreed that the Scientific Subcommittee was to consider further the matter of analytical methods for fish meal and make recommendations based on its findings.

In discussions about odor suppression in connection with fish meal manufacture, nothing particularly new was brought out on the subject. Mention was made of the use of scrubbers and afterburners (incinerators) for removing many of the vapors, gases, and

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such odors as those coming from burnt protein. It was brought out that some portions or fractions of the odors are removed by certain specific solvents.

Mention was made of the United Kingdom Association's Work Engineers Conference in which plant engineers and other closely associated with actual plant operation get together and discuss various production problems that they encounter. It was felt that much helpful information can be exchanged in this manner. The Subcommittee would like to encourage more of this type of thing being done and has suggested that, in the absence of meetings, correspondence could be used for the exchange of ideas and for discussing problems.

Quite a lot of time was given in the Main Session of the conference to discussions about fish flour. Tentative specifications for various types of the product, distributed at the meeting, were essentially the same as those discussed at the FAO nutrition conference in Washington. An FAO spokesman stated that the specifications might be considered more in the nature of guidelines to aid the authorities in the various countries in having standardized products with which to work. FAO is now in a position to accept samples of fish flour from lots that might be used in large-scale tests. Feeding projects have been recommended for the following countries: Chile, Peru, Morocco, Senegal, Ghana, and Pakistan. About $300,000 will be needed to carry out these large-scale tests. The spokesman intimated that the industry should make some contribution to the cost of carrying out the project, either financially or by supplying sizable quantities of fish flour. About 300 tons of suitable quality fish flour will be needed for the tests over a 3-year period. South Africa could supply 8 to 10 tons the first year; it was thought also that Chile and Peru could be depended upon to supply some of the product. It was stated that the fish flour might cost about 15 cents a pound or slightly more, and, in discussion, it developed that FAO would not object to such a price.

It is evident that the Scientific Subcommittee of the Association is well aware of the need for the industry to produce high-quality fish meal and the need of the buyer to have some assurance that he is receiving the high-quality meal that he expects. Much of the present work of the committee is aimed at seeing that these needs are realized.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1961 p. 59.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

MEETING ON SANITARY REGULATIONS AFFECTING FISH TRADE:

The Meeting of Experts on Sanitary Regulations Affecting Trade in Fish and Fish Products was held in Paris, December 11-14, 1961. The study and meeting were originally sponsored by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), and later after its establishment, by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Objectives of the meeting were: (1) Examination of Draft Report on Sanitary Regulations Affecting International Trade in Fish and Fish Products, and completion of report in light of discussions at meeting, prior to publication. (2) Analysis of the scientific, technical and/or economic factors which have determined the establishment of sanitary regulations for fish and fish products presently in force in Member countries. (3) On basis of the Draft Report and papers presented by guest speakers and discussions, to recommend practical measures which might be taken toward simplication and harmonizing of national regulations in order to facilitate international trade.

Member countries were invited to nominate 3 or 4 participants who were responsible for, or interested in, sanitary, commercial, and other regulations affecting international trade in fish and fish products. It was suggested they should include: (1) Government officials concerned with sanitary and health regulations for fish and fish products. (2) Fish inspectors and/or veterinary officers responsible for sanitary control of fish and fish products. (3) Representatives concerned with the production and trade in fish and fish products. (4) Research personnel concerned with the testing and evaluation of fish and fish products from the sanitary point of view.

Forty persons attended the meeting from 15 OECD countries, together with OECD Fisheries Committee staff members, and the Norwegian consultant who prepared the Draft Report.

All participants were experts in some field of fisheries. For the most part, they were

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representatives of their national inspection services. From some countries, these representatives were veterinarians, in others, the inspection staff had gained its experience in the fishing industry. Fishery research scientists, mostly bacteriologists, and four industry participants, who represented processors and exporters, completed the group.

The Draft Report was reviewed and the Working Documents (one for each subject listed) were read by their authors at general sessions. There was then a brief clarifying discussion period, after which the meeting divided into English- and French-speaking groups for detailed discussions of the working documents. These were followed by a general session which discussed the summarized comments of the two groups as presented by their respective chairmen. Chairmen were appointed from among the delegates for the general sessions and the group discussions.

On the Draft Report, the discussions brought out that international cooperation could be improved greatly. There needs to be agreement on such items as (1) scientific facts, (2) uniform methods of study, (3) standard terminology, (4) uniform certificates, and (5) how needed work shall be done.

The discussions covered the following subjects:

1. Difficulties encountered in international trade in fresh and deep-frozen fish due to application of sanitary regulations. The speaker pointed out three problems hindering international trade in frozen fishery products: (1) unrealistic information required on import certificates, (2) high inspection fees, and (3) the lack of tolerance on labeled weight figures. During the discussion these difficulties were acknowledged but it was brought out that a number of countries did not charge for inspection, and that most enforcement agencies did operate with an unrevealed tolerance on labeled weights.

2. Difficulties encountered in international trade in canned fish and other fish products due to application of sanitary measures. The speaker asked for uniform and coordinated regulations for canned fishery products with regard to the use of additives, labels, and cans, semipreserved products, and inspection and sampling, giving numerous examples of difficulties encountered. His request that preservatives not be declared on the label, or that it read only "Approved preservative added," met complete opposition from the veterinarians who contended that some consumers were allergic to some preservatives and must know what had been added.

3. Sanitary regulations for fresh fish: In outlining the possibilities of harmonizing regulations for fresh fish, the speaker and the discussion emphasized the protection needed to be afforded the consumer as contrasted with the previous speakers who were concerned mainly with trade obstacles. Inspection at sea was not considered feasible and must remain a responsibility of the fishermen. Otherwise, inspection must extend from the docks to the retailer. Exchange of inspectors between countries was deemed well worthwhile.

4. Sanitary regulations for deep-frozen fish: There was considerable discussion of the technical points in this paper. Two conclusions reached were that a bacteriological test of frozen products probably was not necessary except for breaded products, and there should be some simple means of determining whether frozen products had thawed and refrozen in distribution channels.

5. Sanitary regulations for canned fish and semipreserved fish.

6. Sanitary regulations for salted fish.

7. Sanitary regulations for smoked and dried fish.

8. Sanitary regulations for shellfish.

9. Uniform methods of inspection and analysis of fish and fish products in international trade and uniformity of terminology.

10. International cooperation of fish inspection services and problems of training fish inspectors.

In summary, the meeting concluded that:

1. The basic draft report provided a very comprehensive view of the problems.

2. International trade in fishery products met with great difficulties because of wide

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differences in national regulations on additives, labeling, etc.

3. Sanitary and quality control regulations were so closely related they must be studied together.

4. International regulations are premature until diverse regulations of exporting and importing countries have been studied and reconciled.

5. The importance of fresh fish as a raw material for all processed products was realized but harmonization of sanitary regulations for frozen, canned and semipreserved fish was deemed an immediate need. Similar action for salted, smoked, and dried fish and shellfish should follow.

6. There should be recommendations that: (a) Investigation of the problems of harmonization be conducted at national and international levels in collaboration with all interested governmental agencies, specialized research institutes, and the fishing industry. (b) Codes of basic scientific requirements and methods of control be prepared by expert groups established by OECD. (c) Duplicate work be avoided by cooperation with FAO, WHO, the International Institute of Refrigeration, the Permanent International Canned Food Committee, the European Council for Codex Alimentarius, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, etc. (d) Expert groups be set up for: I - Canned Fish and Semipreserves, II - Deep-Frozen Fish, III - Fresh Fish and Crustaceans, IV - Molluscs, and V - Salted, Smoked, Dried, and Other Fish. (e) OECD stimulate cooperation by assisting in exchange of pertinent information on sanitary regulations, inspection, control methods, etc. (f) OECD consider organizing a meeting of national inspection service officers to discuss the recommendations of the expert groups and their application, and closer cooperation between national inspection services.

The report of the meeting was scheduled to be presented to the OECD Fisheries Committee for review and recommendations at its next meeting, in late February or early March 1962. (Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, report of January 4, 1962.)

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

ANOTHER TEN PERCENT TARIFF CUT ANNOUNCED:

On March 1, 1962, five members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)--Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom--will cut their intra-EFTA tariffs by another 10 percent. Austria and Norway will follow suit not later than September 1. Under the Stockholm Convention (EFTA's "constitution"), this cut was not due until July 1, 1963.

The first EFTA tariff cut, one of 20 percent, was made on July 1, 1960, less than two months after EFTA came into being. The next cut, one of 10 percent was scheduled for January 1, 1962, but was actually carried out on July 1, 1961.

The advantages of the March 1 cut will be extended by the seven full members of EFTA to Finland, an associate member, on the same terms and conditions as they will be applying this decision among themselves.

In principle, the reductions are calculated on the basis of the tariffs actually in force and levied against imports on January 1, 1960. For Denmark, the basis for any product is the tariff applied to imports from other member states on March 1, 1960.

On March 2, the day after the tariff cut is effected, the Ministerial Council of EFTA will meet in Geneva. (EFTA Reporter, February 21, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1962 p. 57.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED:

The tariff negotiations between the seven original countries--Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay--of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) have been concluded following almost 3 months of negotiations in Montevideo.

The tariff reductions listed in each of the national schedules of concessions forming part of the Act of Negotiations became effective in the respective negotiating country on January 1, 1962.

The combined concession lists comprise a total of over 2,450 items, many of which,

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however, appear in the schedules of two or more countries. The number of individual concessions, including subitems, granted by each of the negotiating countries, expressed in terms of the Brussels tariff nomenclature, were as follows: Argentina, 413; Brazil, 623; Chile, 343; Mexico, 283; Paraguay, 232; Peru, 143; and Uruguay, 419.

The concessions granted apply mainly to natural products and raw materials generally traded between the countries, such as live animals, cereals, fats and oils, mineral products, hides and skins, fibers, and the like. Concessions also were granted, however, on many industrial products, such as textile manufactures, iron and steel products, machinery, electrical apparatus, and vehicles.

The concessions consist of reductions in duty of at least 8 percent below the rates applicable to imports from non-LAFTA countries and are expressed in terms of the rates to be collected rather than as percentage reductions from the general rates. These reduced rates do not apply to imports from the United States or other countries not members of LAFTA.

Colombia and Ecuador also joined the LAFTA, but too late to participate in the tariff negotiations just concluded. Separate negotiations with Colombia are scheduled to begin at an early date and those with Ecuador somewhat later.

Only single copies of the individual country schedules, in Spanish, have been received thus far by the American Republics Division, Bureau of International Programs, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., and are available for consultation. Information regarding the concession rates of duty granted by any of the signatory countries on specified products may be obtained from that agency.

The Latin American Free Trade Association was established by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed on February 18, 1960, and ratified on May 2, 1961. The tariff negotiations ended December 11, 1961.

WHALING

JOINT CANADIAN-JAPANESE ENTERPRISE TO OPERATE ON CANADA'S WEST COAST:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency was expected to authorize a large Japanese fishing company to establish a joint whaling company in Canada to carry out whaling off the west coast of Canada, according to the February 8, 1962, issue of the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin. Two catcher boats were expected to sail for Canada in mid-March.

The Canadian side will invest US$800,000 and the Japanese firm $600,000 in the joint company to be established on Vancouver Island. The Japanese firm is said to intend using the base on Canada's west coast not only for whaling but also for trading in tuna, salmon, and other products.

Australia

TUNA FISHERY TRENDS AND SURVEY:

Continuing storms on the New South Wales south coast hampered tuna fishing from mid-November to mid-December 1961. The catch was approximately 530 tons during that period. On December 18, the total for the season was 1,583 tons.

The Captain of the Australian tuna survey vessel Estelle Star, which was then at Albany, was in Perth during the last week of November 1961 investigating the installation of long-line equipment in the vessel. It is hoped that experimental long-lining will be carried out in 1962.

Estelle Star, last season's top tuna vessel, has been investigating tuna possibilities off south-west Australia since August 1961, but as of early 1962 there have been no positive commercial indications. The survey is being conducted by the Fisheries Division, Australian Department of Primary Industry.

Late in November 1962, at Albany, the crew of the Estelle Star took live bait. The vessel worked back to Fremantle where she arrived on December 6. En route two southern bluefin tuna were trolled and tagged. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, January 1962.)

Canada

FISHERIES PATROL OF EAST COAST WATERS:

As a precautionary measure against the encroachment of foreign fishing vessels on

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east coast Canadian waters, patrols are being carried out by Canadian surface craft and aircraft, the Canadian Fisheries Minister announced on February 12, 1962.

The area concerned is the southwest coastal region of Newfoundland from Cape Anguille to Grand Bruit, but the range can be expanded if considered necessary.

The Fisheries Department's Newfoundland-based vessel Arctica is in the area and is being joined by the Department's vessel Cygnus out of Halifax. Reconnaissance missions are being carried out by naval maritime patrol aircraft.

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NEW BRUNSWICK FISH MEAL PRICES, JANUARY 1962:

Fish-meal prices (60-percent protein) quoted by New Brunswick producers the latter part of January 1962 averaged about C$120 a short ton ($2.00 a protein unit) for both exports and domestic sales. The price has remained the same since late July 1961. But in January dealers reported that supplies were very limited. (United States Consulate, Saint John, N. B., Canada, January 30, 1962.)

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FISHERY LANDINGS, 1960-61:

Canadian sea fisheries landings (including Newfoundland) during 1961 totaled 1,856.8 million pounds (valued at C$96.8 million) as compared with 1,679.7 million pounds (valued at C$89.6 million) during 1960--an increase of 10.5 percent in quantity and 8.0 percent in value, according to the December

Canadian Landings and Ex-Vessel Values of Principal Species of Fish, 1960-61

Species	Landings		Value	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	(In 1,000 Lbs.)		(In 1,000 C$)	
Atlantic Coast:				
Cod	517,905	604,620	15,434	16,537
Haddock	118,772	95,127	4,645	3,685
Pollock	49,634	57,605	1,066	1,262
Herring	209,009	246,329	3,035	3,683
Lobsters	47,752	51,516	17,925	18,031
Pacific Coast:				
Halibut	1/28,560	2/33,869	1/6,008	2/5,399
Herring	447,234	187,675	4,577	3,153
Salmon	118,179	75,153	24,841	18,411

1/Including 4,372,000 pounds (C$859,000) landed in U. S.
2/Including 6,707,000 pounds (C$1,020,000) landed in U. S.

Fig. 1 - East coast Canadian fishermen in port repair their trawl lines. This type of gear used for cod and other groundfish caught by dory fishermen.

Fig. 2 - A method of drying salted cod still used in Newfoundland, Canada.

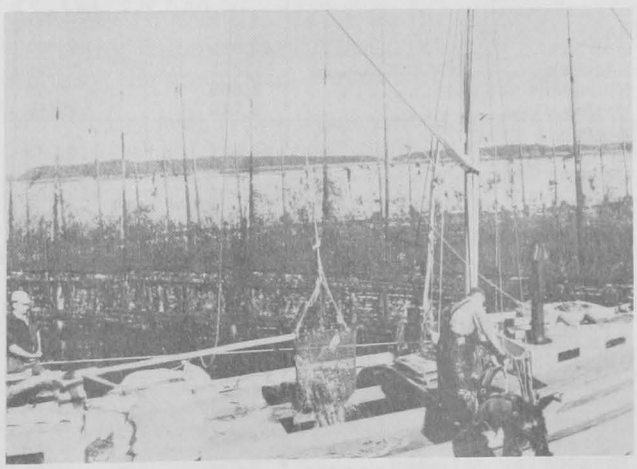

Fig. 3 - With a power-operated brailer, sardines are transferred to the hold of a carrier vessel where they are held in brine for three hours. Sardines are fished off the east coast of Canada.

Canada (Contd.):

1961 Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics.

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COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS AND FREEZINGS OF SELECTED FISHERY PRODUCTS:

Stocks in Canada of frozen salt- and fresh-water fish and shellfish (not including smoked fish and fish held for bait and animal feed) amounted to 35.2 million pounds on January 31, 1962, compared with 43.0 million pounds on January 31, 1961.

Freezings of salt- and fresh-water fish and shellfish amounted to 218.3 million pounds during 1961 as compared with 198.9 million pounds in 1960--an increase of 9.7 percent.

Table 1 - Canadian Holdings of Selected Fishery Products

Products	January 31	
	1962	1961
	... (In 1,000 Lbs.). ..	
Blocks and slabs:		
Cod	3,268	3,653
Haddock	1,129	1,548
Flounders and sole	386	861
Unclassified	925	568
Fillets and steaks 1/:		
Cod	2,059	2,669
Haddock	1,600	1,457
Ocean perch	1,199	1,367
Flounders and sole	2,857	3,629
Halibut (not incl. fletches)	200	1,037
Salmon	108	66
Unclassified	145	96
Portions, all species:		
Cooked breaded	200	94
Raw breaded & unbreaded	126	283
Halibut, dressed	4,019	4,657
Salmon, dressed	3,573	5,508
Lobster meat	270	427
Scallops:		
Unbreaded	449	263
Breaded raw or cooked	160	69
All fresh-water fish:		
Dressed or round	3,682	4,340
Fillets	4,395	3,109

1/Does not include cooked or uncooked breaded products.

Table 2 - Canadian Freezings of Selected Fishery Products

Products	January-December	
	1961	1960
	... (In 1,000 Lbs.) ...	
Blocks and slabs:		
Cod	47,911	47,803
Haddock	11,213	7,999
Flounders and sole	2,805	49
Unclassified	6,246	3,166
Fillets and steaks 1/:		
Cod	24,525	19,048
Haddock	15,893	13,360
Ocean perch	12,331	12,506
Flounders and sole	19,806	22,992
Halibut (not incl. fletches)	1,568	2,885
Salmon	474	459
Unclassified	2,058	1,004
Portions, all species:		
Cooked breaded	1,446	100
Raw breaded & unbreaded	1,550	100
Halibut, dressed	18,532	14,515
Salmon, dressed	11,982	14,377
Lobster meat	1,921	2,771
Scallops:		
Unbreaded	5,814	5,515
Breaded raw or cooked	2,692	362
All fresh-water fish:		
Dressed or round	5,813	2,306
Fillets	5,454	5,076

1/Does not include cooked or uncooked breaded products.

CANADIAN FIRM ASSIGNED SOLE RIGHTS TO BUILD NORWEGIAN-TYPE STERN TRAWLER:

A shipyard in Molde, Norway, has concluded arrangements with a Canadian firm in New Brunswick regarding the rights to build the new stern trawler-type constructed by that shipyard. The Canadian firm has the sole rights for building the stern trawler in Canada. The Norwegian shipyard's drafting office as of early this year was in full operation preparing the drawings for the Canadian firm. (Fiskaren, Norwegian periodical, January 17, 1962. News item translated by Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

Chile

FISH MEAL INDUSTRY EXPANDING:

The concessions and privileges authorized under Chile's Fisheries Law (DFL No. 266 of April 1960 and Decree No. 133 of February 9, 1961), augmented by the 20-30 percent subsidies granted industry in the two northern provinces, have brought a sharp increase in the expansion of the fish meal industry in the Arica-Iquique area.

New capital investments programmed for new plants, expansion of present plants, and additions to the fishing fleet are estimated at Ch/E°15 million to Ch/E°17 million (US$15.8 million to $17.9 million). Of this sum Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion de Chile (CORFO) will provide about Ch/E° 13 million ($13.7 million) in loans to private companies and in the development of its own enterprise, Empresa Pesquera de Tarapaca S.A. CORFO has obtained a loan of up to US$5 million from the Inter-American Development Bank to finance the purchase of plant machinery and boats. Foreign private capital includes United States, South African, Swiss, and Norwegian investors.

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The fishing fleet is increasing not only in number but also in size of vessels which will result in a substantial increase in its fishing power. It is anticipated that the landings of the Iquique fleet will be around 800,000 metric tons of anchovies in 1963. The entire fish meal production (approximately 160,000 tons) will be for export.

The continental shelf is narrow off northern Chile and the purse seiners work close to shore. There is real concern on the part of some technicians in the absence of scientific studies of the possible extermination of the anchovy which is the commercial fish of the northern zone. (United States Embassy, Santiago, report of February 1, 1962.)

Colombia

FISHING VESSEL LICENSING PROCEDURE:
The Division of Fishing of the Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia reported that licenses to fish for shrimp in Colombia are limited to 100 on the Pacific Coast and 60 on the Atlantic Coast. According to the Chief of that Division, about 80 licensed operators were fishing shrimp on the Pacific Coast as of mid-February 1962 with prospects very slim for additional licenses to be granted for that region due to an excessive supply of shrimp on hand in local storage centers. According to this same official, no operators were holding licenses for shrimp fishing on the Atlantic Coast.

In addition to this bleak picture for a new shrimp operator is the Colombian Government requirement that each boat owner establish onshore facilities for processing or storage of his catch, or alternatively, affiliate himself with an existing shrimp operator who maintains such required facilities. (February 20, 1962, report from the United States Embassy, Bogota.)

Congo Republic

FISHING INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1961:
SAPAC (La Societe de Peche d'Armement et de Conservation), the only fish cannery (tuna and pilchards) in the Congo, undertook new investments in 1961 to increase considerably the capacity of its canning factory and to double the capacity of its storage facilities. Production was expected to rise by about one-third in 1961 to a monthly average of between 450,000 and 500,000 cans of tuna and pilchards (as compared with a monthly average output of 375,000 cans in 1960). By the end of the third quarter 1961, however, output was running much higher, at about double the 1960 rate. The pack is sold almost exclusively in the Equatorial Customs Union.

A United States west coast canning firm with large operations in Ghana, indicated serious interest in setting up a fish processing and fish freezing plant at Pointe-Noire if suitable investment incentives and other concessions were granted by the Congolese Government. Little progress had been achieved on this proposal by the end of 1961 although independent studies indicate that long-term investment opportunities in a fish processing and freezing industry in the Congo are good.

No statistical data are available on salt- or fresh-water fishing operations in the Congo. Most of Congo's fishing is done by pirogues operating from the beaches and in the rivers. Some fish supplies are also sold in Pointe-Noire by trawlers operating out of other countries. SAPAC also has a small fishing fleet of its own.

Aside from the above developments, and despite the introduction in June 1961 of an Investment Code setting forth certain rights privileges, and guarantees for investors, there appeared to be little interest, internally or externally, in undertaking private investments in new plants or in the expansion of existing fishery facilities. (United States Embassy, Brazzaville, report of February 22, 1962.)

Denmark

FISH FILLETS AND BLOCKS AND FISHERY BYPRODUCTS EXPORTS:
January-November 1961: Denmark exported 1.7 million pounds (41.0 percent) more fresh and frozen fish fillets during November 1961 than in the same month of 1960. Only 206,000 pounds, mostly cod and related species, were shipped to the United States in November 1961.

From January through November 1961, Denmark shipped 10.2 million pounds of frozen fish fillets and blocks to the United States, again mostly cod and related species.

Denmark (Contd.):

Fresh cod packed ready for freezing. Denmark's 1961 cod catch set a new record of 64,000 metric tons. Caught mainly in the Eastern Baltic and North Seas, more than half the catch is filleted.

Almost 19.4 million pounds (41.8 percent) more fresh and frozen fillets and blocks were exported by Denmark in January-November 1961 than in the same period of 1960.

Denmark's Exports of Fresh and Frozen Fish Fillets and Blocks and Fishery Byproducts, January-November 1961 1/

Product	November		Jan.-Nov.	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	(1,000 Lbs.)			
Edible Products:				
Fillets and blocks:				
Cod and related species	1,250	1,006	28,536	23,105
Flounder and sole	2,126	2,936	24,515	21,643
Herring	2,512	-	11,713	-
Other	51	2/270	1,081	2/ 1,680
Total	5,939	4,212	65,845	46,428
Industrial Products:	(Short Tons)			
Fish meal, solubles, & similar products	2,712	3,480	47,793	37,906

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

There was a drop of 768 short tons in Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and other similar products in November 1961 as compared with the same month of 1960. But exports of those products for the first 11 months of 1961 were 26.1 percent greater than for the same period in 1960.

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January-October 1961: Denmark exported 644,000 pounds (22.3 percent) more fresh and frozen fish fillets during October 1961 than in the same month of 1960. Only 431,000 pounds, mostly cod and related species, were shipped to the United States in October 1961.

From January through October 1961, Denmark shipped 10.0 million pounds of frozen fish fillets and blocks to the United States, again mostly cod and related species.

Almost 17.7 million pounds (41.9 percent) more fresh and frozen fillets and blocks were exported by Denmark in January-October 1961 than in the same period of 1960.

Denmark's Exports of Fresh and Frozen Fish Fillets and Blocks and Fishery Byproducts, January-October 1961 1/

Product	October		Jan.-Oct.	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	(1,000 Lbs.)			
Edible Products:				
Fillets and blocks:				
Cod and related species	1,406	1,503	27,286	22,099
Flounder and sole	2,781	3,447	22,389	18,707
Herring	1,619	-	9,201	-
Other	103	2/315	1,030	2/ 1,410
Total	5,909	5,265	59,906	42,216
Industrial Products:	(Short Tons)			
Fish meal, solubles, & similar products	5,590	4,911	45,081	34,426

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

There was an increase of 679 short tons in Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and other similar products in October 1961 as compared with the same month of 1960. Exports of those products for the first ten months of 1961 were 31.0 percent greater than for the same period in 1960.

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AUCTION OF GREENLAND SEAL SKINS:

The Danish Royal Greenland Trade Department announced an auction of Greenland seal skins in Copenhagen, on March 7, 1962. About 21,160 Greenland ringed seals, 179 bladdernosed seals, 2,636 harp seals, and 17 saddle seals were to be offered for auction. (United States Embassy, Copenhagen, report of February 9, 1962.)

Finland

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO MODERNIZE FISHING FLEET:

The Fisheries Section of Finland's Board of Agriculture (part of Ministry of Agriculture

nland (Contd.):

r some time has been concerned about the ractice followed by Finnish fishermen of rchasing used trawlers which have been carded by the Swedish fishing industry as result of the latter's modernization pro- am. In an effort to halt this practice, the ard of Agriculture has requested Finland's mestic shipbuilding industry for bids on el fishing vessels costing Fmk 18 to 27 llion (US$55,900-83,900).

According to the plans of the Ministry, the hing vessels would be purchased by priv- e fishermen and would be largely financed the commercial banks which would lend to 75 percent of the value of the vessel at e going rate of interest. The Government turn would pay a subsidy which would low- the effective interest rate to 3 percent, sing for this purpose a Fmk 15 million $46,600) appropriation in the 1962 budget.

After the shipbuilders submit their pro- osals, the Board of Agriculture will inform ishermen of the availability of bank loans r the purchase of the trawlers. (United tates Embassy, Helsinki, report of Febru- ry 9, 1962.)

erman Federal Republic

ISH OIL MARKET AS OF FEBRUARY 1962:

According to the leading fish oil importer, s of early February 1962, sales of fish oil in est Germany continued slow. Small quan- ties of U. S. menhaden oil were purchased the margarine industry at a price of about S$112 per metric ton (5.1 U.S. cents a pound), c.i.f. Rotterdam, which is $2 per ton (9/10 of a cent) less than the price paid in early January 1962. Peruvian oil was offered at $115 a ton (5.2 cents a pound), c.i.f. Rotterdam, but no business was transacted on that basis. Some Peruvian oil was sold locally at about $112 a ton. The importer believed that by March 1962 the Peruvians would reduce their prices. Reportedly, most buyers do not want to pay more than $110 a ton (5.0 cents a pound) for Peruvian oil.

Margarine manufacturers apparently have ample stocks of fish oil to carry their production through May-July 1962. The depressed status of the fish oil market appears to be partly attributable to the prospect of the appearance of significant quantities of whale oil on the market in the next few months. The largest British user of fish oil is reportedly setting a price of £50-52 (US$140-145.60) per long ton (6.4-6.6 cents a pound) for whale oil.

German fish oil production was at its seasonally low level in February. Export sales of German oil are sluggish in view of increased competition from Icelandic and Norwegian oils, but the low level of exports has not yet diverted German oil to the domestic market and thus render imported oils significant competition. (United States Consulate, Bremen, report of February 9, 1962.)

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FISH MEAL PRICES, FEBRUARY 2, 1962:

Prices reported at Hamburg Commodity Exchange as of February 2, 1962, for fish meal delivered ex-Hamburg warehouse, or c. & f. West German sea port were as follows:

Type of Fish Meal	Protein Content (%)	Delivery	DM/metric Ton 1/	US$/Short Ton
Danish herring	70-75	Loco	785.00	178.04
South African	65-70	Apr.-Oct. 1962	615.00	139.48
German	50-55	Feb. 1962	627.50	142.32
"	55-60	Feb. 1962	637.50	144.58
"	60-65	Feb. 1962	650.00	147.42
Peruvian	65-70	Feb. 1962	720.00	163.29
"	65-70	Mar. 1962	675.00	153.09
"	65-70	May-Dec. 1962	605.00	137.21
Angola	65-70	Mar. 1962	672.50	152.52
Icelandic herring	70-75	Feb.-Mar. 1962	755.00	171.23
" cod	65-70	Feb.-Apr. 1962	757.50	171.80

1/ Values converted at rate of 4.0 deutsche marks equal US$1.
Note: "Loco" means where and as it is at the time of sales, and all subsequent expenses to be at buyer's account.

German Federal Republic (Contd.):

From January 5 to February 2 prices at the Hamburg Exchange showed a mixed trend. Prices for Peruvian fish meal firmed up and were substantially higher early in February than a month earlier. On the other hand, prices for German and Angola meal dropped during that same period. (United States Consulate, Bremen, report of February 9, 1962.)

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SWEDISH HERRING LANDINGS IN GERMANY:

Representatives for Swedish west coast fishermen recently met with representatives for the fish industry in Bremen for negotiations regarding the Swedish herring landings in Germany. It was pointed out from the German side that less than 10 percent of the Swedish herring landings in Germany in 1961 were made in Bremerhaven, and the question was raised whether it was possible for Swedish fishermen to increase the number of landings in Bremerhaven.

The Swedish group has also negotiated with West German representatives in Hamburg regarding the minimum price for herring landed in Germany. The West German canning industry has previously considered the present minimum price of DM13.60 per box containing 40 kilos (3.8 U. S. cents a pound) of herring too high. This price was accepted by the canneries and will remain in effect until July 1, 1962.

The Swedish West Coast Fishermen's group claims that Swedish fishermen in 1961 made 538 direct landings of herring in Germany, of which 22 were made in Kiel, 50 in Bremerhaven, 72 in Hamburg, and 394 in Cuxhaven. The quantity landed exceeded 20,000 metric tons, valued at 12 million Swedish crowns (US$2.3 million).

The Swedish organization will try to increase the landings in Bremerhaven, but the spokesman said the location of the port, the facilities available to fishermen and the price received are the deciding factors for the landings. As of early February, Swedish fishermen received DM25.00 per box containing 40 kilos (7.1 cents a pound) of herring in some West German ports.

The Swedish herring landings in West Germany from January 1, 1962, were subject to a 6 percent customs duty which remained in effect until February 15, 1962. From that date and until June 15, 1962, there is a duty-free period for herring imports. By that time, Swedish west coast fishermen hope that the duty-free quantity that previously has been promised, has been established. (United States Embassy, Goteborg, report of February 13, 1962.)

Ghana

JAPANESE MAKING TUNA SEINES:

A major Japanese net manufacturer is hanging tuna seines for four new Ghanaian fishing vessels purchased from British shipyards. Each net will weigh about 12 tons, will cost about $55,000, and will be 450 fathoms long by 7 strips deep. The nets will be completely hung, dipped, and assembled in Japan and shipped to Ghana ready to use.

Iceland

FISHERY TRENDS, 1961:

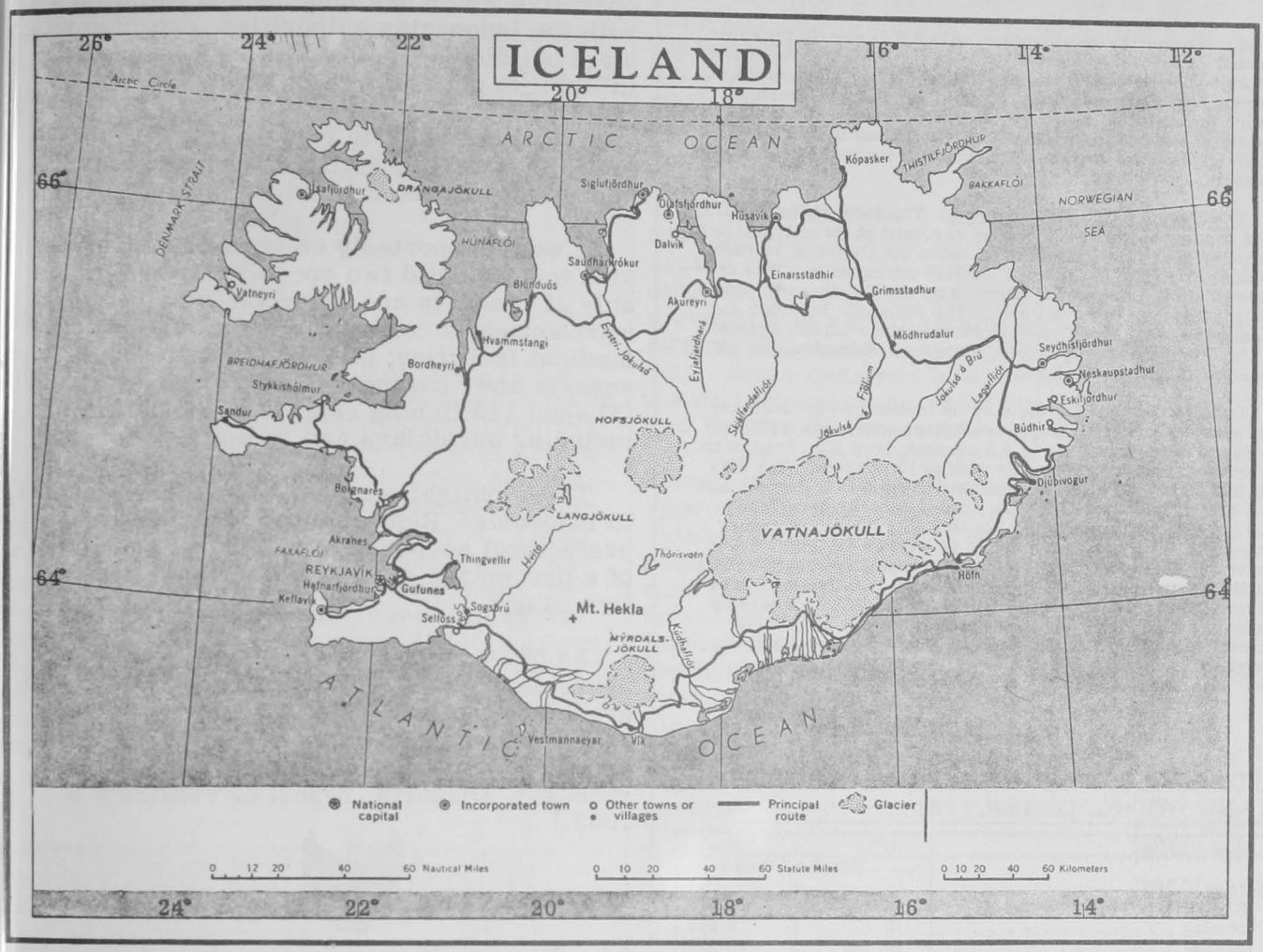
Fishery Landings: The Icelandic fishing industry, which provides over 90 percent of commodity exports, enjoyed an exceptionally good year in 1961. The estimated catch for 1961 amounted to 631,000 metric tons as compared with 514,000 metric tons for 1960, an increase of 22.8 percent. The success of the fishing sector is based on the excellent herring catches. While the 1961 catch of white fish (314,000 metric tons) declined 16 percent, compared with 1960 (374,000 metric tons), the 1961 herring catch (317,000 metric tons) increased by 133 percent compared with 1960 (136,000 metric tons).

By the end of November 1961 the value of exports of herring products for 1961 was 560,427,000 kronur (US$13.0 million), an increase of 43 percent in constant value over the comparable period in 1960. Of that amount, cured herring accounted for 259,434,000 kronur ($6.0 million); herring oil, 106,324,000 kronur ($2.5 million); herring meal, 136,061,000 kronur ($3.2 million); and frozen herring, 58,608,000 kronur ($1.3 million). For the south coast winter season, Iceland had foreign salted herring sales contracts for 120,000 barrels with the following countries: Soviet Union, 80,000; Poland, 20,000; and West Germany, 20,000 barrels. With the exception of the Soviet Union, most of the contracts had been filled by the end of 1961.

During December 1961, herring producers were experiencing difficulty in finding buyers for frozen herring. Out of a total 11,000 metric tons of frozen herring on hand at the end of 1961, only 6,000 tons have been sold--3,250 tons to West Germany and 2,500 tons to Poland. Negotiations to sell 5,000 tons to the Soviet Union were suspended. It is understood that Rumania is willing to buy 1,000 tons; likewise East Germany and Czechoslovakia. However, Iceland is probably reluctant to add to its large surplus of nonconvertible claims against the latter three countries.

Fish Oil: It is estimated that Iceland produced 48,500 metric tons of fish oil in 1961, compared to 34,100 metric

Iceland (Contd.):



tons in 1960, an increase of 43.5 percent. Fish oil exports are estimated at 36,500 metric tons for 1961 as compared with 52,900 metric tons for 1960. Iceland had a considerable supply of fish oil at the end of 1959. A severe drop in the price of fish oil, especially herring oil, caused by low prices offered in Western Europe by Peru, coupled with decreased exports of fish oil, reduced Iceland's foreign exchange fish oil earnings from 293,000,000 kronur ($6.8 million) in 1960 to approximately 230,000,000 kronur ($5.3 million) in 1961.

Trawler Difficulties: The prosperity of the fishing sector was not shared by the trawlers. The total trawler catch for 1961 was only 70,000 metric tons or about two-thirds the 1960 catch. The 1960 catch was 40,000 metric tons less than the one in 1959. In four years the trawler catch has dropped from 50 percent to 12 percent of the total fish catch. The Icelandic Minister for Fisheries claimed that extension of the fishing limits has cost each trawler about 600 metric tons in catch, a loss of 1.2 million kronur ($27,840). It is presently being considered whether or not to allow the trawlers unrestricted entry within the 12-mile fishing limit. If such a ruling is made, the conservation argument which Iceland used to exclude trawlers of other nations will cease to be valid. Another possibility which has been considered is to compensate the trawlers from the Fisheries Fund. The motorboat owners have strongly opposed this solution, however.

Investment and Credit: Credit extended to the fisheries sector for the last half of 1961 continued to be about one-third of the total bank credit. Investment in fishing returned to the normal 10 percent of total investment after the upsurge to 23 percent in 1960 caused by extraordinary investment in fishing vessels. At present there is also ample capacity for fish processing so that no large increase in investment in the fisheries sector is anticipated for the near future.

Developments in Selling and Pricing: The Althing (Parliament) has established a Fisheries Price Board which is empowered to set the price for white fish and herring for one year (more likely for one season) in advance. If this board is unable to reach a decision, the matter is sent to a board of arbitration. The Government has allowed a new company to sell frozen fish, an activity which for years had been the exclusive domain of the Freezing Plants Corporation and the Icelandic Federation of Cooperatives.

The fish pricing committee organized under the Althing's new regulations finally announced on January 29, 1962, the price to be paid vessels for cod and haddock landed during the main fishing season in 1962. This is 2.96 kronur per kilo (3.1 U.S. cents a pound), 0.25 kronur (26 cents a hundred weight) more than the average price paid in 1961.

The price increase of 9 percent was acclaimed by the Independence Party press as ensuring labor peace during the fishing season.

Frozen Fish Exports: In 1961 the United States replaced the Soviet Union as the principal buyer of Icelandic frozen fish. The United States imported 16,000 metric tons of Ice-

Iceland (Contd.):

landic frozen fish as compared with 3,250 metric tons imported by the Soviet Union. In 1960 the Soviet Union imported 24,000 metric tons and the United States imported 12,000 metric tons of frozen fish. Smaller landings of ocean perch, which normally go to the Soviet Union, and the increased capacity of the Icelandic-owned freezing plant in Maryland partially explain the shift in the pattern of Icelandic frozen fish exports.

The European Common Market: The Independence Party (the leading Government Party) resolved at its convention in October 1961 that Iceland must enter the Common Market (EEC) through some form of limited association. This attitude is shared in varying degrees by the Government opposition, the Progressive Party. The Icelandic Minister for Commerce said that Common Market outer tariffs against Iceland will eventually triple, therefore Iceland cannot afford to remain outside the EEC.

On January 1, 1962, the duty on frozen fish to Germany (at present Iceland's largest customer within the EEC) increased from 5 percent to 9.3 percent; iced fish, from 0 to 5 percent and will eventually rise to 15 percent. The duty on frozen fish to Holland increased from 0 to 6 percent and the duty on salted fish to Italy, which increased from 0 to 4.3 percent, will eventually become 13 percent. As other countries, which are customers as well as Iceland's competitors, enter the EEC, Iceland's competitive position will further deteriorate. On the other hand, it is felt that unrestricted entry of labor and capital, which full membership in the EEC implies, would be intolerable for Iceland, a country with only 177,000 people. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, reports of February 1 and 6, 1962.)

Note: Values converted at 43.06 kronur equals US$1.

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UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS, JANUARY-OCTOBER 1961:

How Utilized	1961	1960
	. . . (Metric Tons) . . .	
Herring[1/] for:		
Oil and meal	184,447	91,088
Freezing	12,199	3,692
Salting	56,164	17,277
Fresh on ice	4,119	872
Canning	114	-
Groundfish[2/] for:		
Fresh on ice landed abroad	24,625	20,282
Freezing and filleting	133,360	185,066
Salting	65,700	70,994
Stockfish	44,581	53,375
Home consumption	7,017	7,266
Oil and meal	3,414	6,173
Shellfish for:		
Freezing: Lobster	1,489	1,855
Shrimp	810	-
Canning (shrimp)	243	-
Total production	538,282	457,940

1/Whole fish.
2/Drawn fish.

Indonesia

JAPANESE-INDONESIAN FISHERIES AGREEMENT:

According to a report from Osaka, Japan, an agreement on an Indonesian-Japanese fisheries cooperation project is in the offing.

The Wakayama prefectural fisheries cooperative which has long been negotiating with the Indonesian authorities, expected to start building operation bases in Indonesia in April to put the project afoot.

The agreement, to remain in effect for 20 years, has been negotiated for nearly four years between the countries concerned.

It would reportedly obligate the Japanese side to: (1) build two operation bases, probably at Djakarta and Tjirebon, refrigeration warehouses, a cannery, a radio station, and medical facilities; (2) construct 25 fishing vessels and turn them over to Indonesia; and (3) send 113 fishing experts and technicians, including physicians and radio operators.

These obligations would constitute a credit to Indonesia. Repayment to the Wakayama prefectural cooperative would be in the form of a percentage of the realized value of the fish caught.

As of December 1960, when a preliminary agreement was signed between the Wakayama group and the Indonesian Department of Veterans' Affairs, the value of the credit to be extended was US$2 million. (United States Embassy, Djakarta, report of February 8, 1962.)

Israel

FIRST TRAWLER-FREEZER VESSEL EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS:

The former Norwegian factoryship Havkvern I, after its sale to Israel, was equipped with deep-freezing equipment which would maintain a temperature of -48 degrees C. (-54.4° F.) for 12-14 metric tons of fish per 24 hours. The storage space measures 450 cubic meters. Its name was changed to Azgad. The equipment was designed by Norwegian and Japanese experts for trawling in northwest African waters.

On its maiden trip, the Azgad obtained a full load of frozen fish in 15 days and landed its catch in Haifa 10 days after leaving the fishing grounds.

In the 6 months the Azgad has been fishing in 1961 as Israel's first trawler and freezer vessel, it has exceeded expectations by 15-20 percent. Its owner has ordered a new

Israel (Contd.):

freezer-trawler to work with the Azgad. The company plans to extend its operations to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. (January 17, 1962, Fiskaren, Norwegian periodical. News item translated by Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

Japan

PRICES FOR FROZEN ALBACORE TUNA:

The Japanese price of frozen albacore tuna for export to the United States was reported higher in late January 1962--from US$340 a short ton f.o.b. Japan to $350 a ton, according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, February 8, 1962. However, Japanese tuna packers in the Shizuoka area early in February were reported to be buying ship-frozen albacore tuna for 130 yen a kilogram ($328 a short ton) and, as a result, one United States packer is said to be offering to buy frozen albacore for $360 a short ton. Yellowfin tuna was reported selling for $340 short ton.

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PRODUCERS TO CONTINUE SEPARATE EXPORT QUOTAS TO UNITED STATES FOR FROZEN YELLOWFIN AND ALBACORE TUNA:

The Japanese Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association met on January 19 to draft 1962 regulations for frozen tuna exports to the United States. Included in the agenda was a discussion on whether a single combined frozen tuna export quota should be adopted for albacore and yellowfin exported directly from Japan proper, in the same manner that the Exporters Association is currently handling frozen tuna exports to the United States.

At this meeting, the Producers Association appointed two separate committees, one to draft quota regulations on transshipments and the other on quota regulations covering direct exports from Japan to the United States. These two committees met separately on January 23, and 24, and recommended that total exports of frozen tuna to the United States in 1962 be set at 100,000 short tons, of which 65,000 tons would consist of direct exports from Japan proper. The direct exports are to consist of 30,000 tons of albacore and 35,000 tons of yellowfin, and this means that the Producers Association apparently will continue to have separate export quotas for yellowfin and albacore, rather than one single combined export quota for those two species.

In connection with the reorganization of the Overseas Fisheries Company, which operates the joint Japanese-Malayan tuna canning firm at Penang, Malaya, a vigorous movement to establish Singapore and Penang as transshipment bases appears to be under way. Some quarters believe that transshipments of frozen tuna from the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean should also be authorized, like transshipments from the Atlantic Ocean. Should the Japanese Fisheries Agency grant approval, it appears that transshipments of catches from those two oceans will likely be regulated under the present export quota for tuna exported directly to the United States from Japan proper. This is considered only logical since at the present time tuna taken in the Indian and Pacific Oceans by Japanese vessels can only be landed in Japan (except for special cases, like Samoa and Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides) and those fish are then exported to the United States under the quota covering direct exports from Japan. (Suisan Tsushin, Japanese periodical, January 17, 20, and 25, 1962.)

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FROZEN TUNA EXPORT QUOTAS FOR 1962:

The Board of Directors of the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association held a meeting on February 21, 1962, to draft regulations governing 1962 quotas for frozen tuna and frozen swordfish to be exported to the United States, according to a translation of a news item in the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of February 22, 1962. At the meeting, a special 5,000-ton adjustment quota for direct export from Japan proper was newly established. This quota is in addition to the 65,000-ton quota (albacore tuna, 30,000 short tons; yellowfin tuna, 35,000 short tons) for direct export to the United States from Japan proper. Allocation of the 5,000-ton quota will be discussed at the next directors' meeting. The 1962 export quotas adopted at the meeting are:

1. Frozen tuna exports from Japan proper:

a. Frozen albacore tuna quota, 30,000 short tons. Of this, 26,000 tons are to be allocated on the basis of past performance; 3,900 tons unassigned (so-called free quota); and 100 tons reserved.

b. Frozen yellowfin tuna quota, 35,000 short tons. Of this, 28,000 tons are to be llocated on the basis of past performance; 6,900 tons unassigned (free quota); and 100 tons reserved (above allocations include yellowfin loins).

c. Tuna loin quota, 5,000 short tons. Of this, 4,000 tons are to be allocated on the basis of past performance;

Japan (Contd.):

935 tons unassigned (free quota); 15 tons reserved; and 50 tons for adjustment purposes.

d. Special adjustment quota, 5,000 short tons.

2. Transshipments: An aggregate total of 120 trips will be permitted for fishing vessels delivering their catches for transshipment to the United States. Number of trips each fishing vessel can make will depend on its cargo-carrying capacity, like in 1961.1/

3. Swordfish export quota, 6,500 short tons. Of this, 5,500 tons are to be allocated on the basis of past performance; 975 tons unassigned (free quota); and 25 tons reserved.

1/According to Suisan Tsushin, March 9, 1961, fishing vessels with cargo capacities of less than 150 tons shall be limited to 5 trips (with special permission from the Association's Board of Directors, up to 8 trips); 150 to 250-ton capacity fishing vessels shall be restricted to 4 trips each; 250 to 550- ton capacity vessels 3 trips each; and vessels with over 550-ton capacity 2 trips each.

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FROZEN TUNA LOINS EXPORT QUOTA RAISED:

At a loins committee meeting of the Japanese Export Frozen Tuna Manufacturers Association held in February 1962, it was agreed that the export shipment quota to the United States of tuna loins for the new year should be fixed at 5,000 short tons instead of the original planned quota of 4,800 tons. At the meeting some committee members proposed that the present ratio of the 5-percent "free quota" should be raised by a wide margin. (Translated from a Japanese periodical, February 14, 1962.)

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ATLANTIC OCEAN TUNA FISHING CONDITIONS:

A total of 67 Japanese tuna long-line fishing vessels were reported operating in the Atlantic Ocean early in February 1962. This was an increase in the Atlantic tuna fleet of 4 vessels over January, when the fleet totaled 63 vessels. In October 1961, there were 49 Japanese vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean; in November 53 vessels; in December 62 vessels. The rapid increase in fleet strength is the result of the Japanese vessels concentrating on the albacore tuna fishing grounds in the central and western half of the Atlantic Ocean off the Brazilian coast between 3° S. to 15° S. latitude. In early January 1962 tuna vessels in the 500-ton class were reported to be catching an average of 7-8 metric tons of albacore per day. After mid-January, the catch leveled off to about 5-6 tons per day.

Albacore catches drastically declined in February and vessels of the 500-ton class were catching an average of about 2 tons of albacore per day. As a result, the Japanese long-liners were leaving the albacore grounds and moving to the yellowfin grounds in the eastern Atlantic Ocean between 2° S. to 5° S. latitude. Early reports from those vessels which commenced yellowfin fishing indicated fishing was good, with vessels in the 500-ton class averaging 6 to 8 metric tons of yellowfin per day. The good catches of yellowfin contrast sharply to the low catches made in the spring of 1961. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, February 6 and 8, 1962.)

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YAIZU FISHERY LANDINGS, JANUARY 1962:

Fishery landings at Yaizu (leading Japanese tuna fishing port) in January 1962 totaled 7,732 metric tons valued at 833 million yen (US$2.3 million), an increase in value of 11.7 million yen ($32,500) over January 1961. Approximately 70 percent of the landings consisted of tuna and tunalike species. On the basis of quantity, Indian bluefin led all other species with 1,800 tons, followed by 1,480 tons yellowfin, and 1,319 tons big-eyed. Landings of tuna and tunalike fish totaled about 600 metric tons less than in the same month last year. Ex-vessel prices were high,

Yaizu Fishery Landings, Principal Species, January 1962

Species	Quantity	Ex-Vessel Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Yen	US$1,000
Indian bluefin	1,751	179,336	498
Australian bluefin	58	8,341	23
Big-eyed	1,319	152,278	423
Albacore	883	112,535	313
Yellowfin	1,477	186,318	517
Swordfish	52	7,405	20
Skipjack	40	3,083	9
Mackerel	680	29,186	82

averaging 119 yen per kilogram ($300 per short ton). The total value of the landings was 647 million yen ($1.8 million). January 1961 landings of tuna and tunalike fish averaged 102 yen per kilogram ($257 per short ton). Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun, February 7, 1962.

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EX-VESSEL TUNA PRICES:

The following prices were bid on February 23, 1962, for tuna landed by the Japanese

Japan (Contd.):

Type	Price	
	Yen/Kg.	$/Short Ton
Yellowfin (round):		
Large (over 100 pounds)	114	287
Medium (80-100 pounds) . . .	123.8	312
Small (20-80 pounds)	123.8	312
Albacore	134.8	340
Fillets:		
Yellowfin	124.4	314
Big-eyed	108-110.6	272-279

Tuna vessel No. 8 Asama Maru, which caught a total of 250 tons of tuna and tunalike fish, including a small quantity of shark, according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun of February 24, 1962.

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SEEKS RELAXATION OF UNITED STATES CANNED TUNA IMPORT RESTRICTIONS:

Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Kono planned in late February 1962 to submit a request to U.S. Secretary of the Interior Udall calling for the relaxation of United States canned tuna import restrictions, according to the Japanese periodical Nippon Suisan Shimbun, February 2, 1962. The Japanese Minister reportedly wants to increase Japan's tuna exports to the United States and promote the development of the Japanese tuna fishing industry.

Japanese tuna exports to the United States consist mainly of canned tuna in brine and frozen tuna. Annually, the equivalent of 135,000 short tons of tuna, consisting of 95,000 tons of frozen tuna and the remainder canned tuna in brine, are exported to the United States. Japanese tuna exports to the United States generally have increased in spite of various complications that have hampered this trade, but the periodical points out that this does not warrant optimism since there are continual movements in the United States to restrict Japanese tuna imports.

The United States restricts imports of canned tuna in brine by means of a tariff quota. Imports of canned tuna in brine in any existing year not exceeding 20 percent of the total United States canned tuna pack during the preceding calendar year are dutiable at 12.5 percent ad valorem. Imports exceeding 20 percent of the U.S. canned pack are dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem. Minister Kono reportedly intends to concentrate his efforts on seeking relaxation of this tariff quota system.

As for frozen tuna, the United States does not apply any trade restrictions on this product and Japan voluntarily regulates its frozen tuna exports to the United States. Japanese Minister Kono is reported to have discussed frozen tuna exports with Secretary Udall during the U.S.-Japan Economic Council meeting held in November 1961 in Tokyo. Reportedly, both Minister Kono and Secretary Udall shared each other's views concerning promotion of Japanese frozen tuna exports to the United States. Japan plans to bring this matter up for discussion once again at the forthcoming meeting of the U.S.-Japan Economic Council in May 1962. Details concerning the manner in which Japan will submit its proposal to the United States apparently have not yet been worked out, but the Japanese Fisheries Agency stated that this matter will likely be brought up for detailed study at the coming U.S.-Japan meeting in May, along with the subject of promoting Japan's frozen tuna exports to the United States.

The Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, February 12, reported that Minister Kono delivered a note to Secretary Udall requesting that the United States relax tuna import restrictions. This note is stated to have touched on present United States tariff restrictions on imports of canned tuna in oil and in brine and expressed the hope that the increase in tuna consumption in the United States will promote the development of both the Japanese and United States tuna industry, and indicated Japan's desire to seek a harmonious export trade relationship with the United States.

Japan is expected to bring this matter up once again at the U.S.-Japan Economic Council meeting scheduled to be held in May. However, inasmuch as the United States tuna import tariffs were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), it is expected that this matter will be formally negotiated by the GATT at the request of Japan.

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

Following a meeting on February 8, 1962, the Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association announced that 100,000 cases of canned white meat tuna in brine and 80,000 cases of canned light meat tuna in brine for export to the United States were to be offered at the third canned tuna sale, deliveries to be completed by April 15. Export prices are the same as for the first two sales--$9.95 per case (No. ½, 7-oz., 48's) f.o.b. Japan for white meat tuna and $7.70 per case (No. ½, 7-oz., 48's) f.o.b. Japan for light meat tuna. (Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, February 9, 1962.)

Japanese Sales of Canned Tuna in Brine for U. S. Market, 1962

Type	Third Sale	Second Sale	First Sale	Total
	. . . . . (No. Cases)			
White meat tuna	100,000	130,000	130,000	360,000
Light meat tuna	80,000	130,000	100,000	310,000
Total	180,000	260,000	230,000	670,000

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FISHING COMPANIES PLEDGE NOT TO PACK TUNA CANNED IN BRINE FOR EXPORT AT OVERSEAS BASES:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency early this year requested all fishing companies to submit a memorandum to the Agency promising that they "will not engage in the manufacture and export of canned tuna packed in brine" at their overseas bases. The Japanese fishing firm, which plans to establish a fishing base at Curacao with facilities for processing fish sausages but not canned tuna, submitted a memorandum to this effect, but attached the condition that its promise becomes void in the event that the Fisheries Agency permits Japanese overseas companies, other than the joint Japanese-Malayan cannery and base located at Penang, Malaya, to engage in the manufacture and export of canned tuna in brine. (Suisan Tsushin, February 17, 1962.)

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Japan (Contd.):

EXPORTS OF CANNED TUNA IN OIL, 1961:

Data compiled by the Japanese Canned Tuna Producers Association show that a total of 1,406,127 cases of canned tuna in oil were approved for export in 1961. This was 40 percent more than 1960 exports, which totaled 1,002,280 cases. For the period April-December 1961 a total of 1,146,805 cases were approved for export, compared to 824,093 cases for the same period in 1960, and 1,136,863 cases in 1959--a new record. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, February 10, 1962.)

Note: Total exports from Japan on a calendar or full fiscal-year basis are somewhat greater.

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EXPORTS OF TUNA SPECIALTY PACKS:

Data compiled by the Canned Tuna Producers Association show that Japanese exports of specialty canned tuna products (other than those packed in brine and oil) totaled 168,443 cases for the period April-December 1961. Exports to West Germany totaled 132,239 cases, the Netherlands 14,287 cases, Belgium 9,871 cases, Canada 6,532 cases, and England 2,000 cases. (Suisan Tsushin, February 12, 1962.)

Japanese Exports of Tuna Specialty Packs, April-December 1961

Product	April-December
	No. Actual Cases
Vegetable tuna	97,285
Jelly tuna	43,955
Seasoned tuna	21,100
Curry tuna	3,150
Tuna in tomato sauce	2,135
Others	818
Total	168,443

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FIRM TO CHANGE PRICE AND PACK SIZE OF ITS CANNED TUNA SPECIALTY PRODUCTS:

The Japanese fishing company which is packing canned curried tuna, sandwich tuna, and vegetable tuna, plans to change the pack size and price of those canned tuna specialty products. The firm began to market those products in June 1961. Currently, those products are packed in Japanese No. 3 cans, 48 cans per case and retail for 65 yen (US$0.18) per can. Comments regarding their quality and flavor have been good, but the firm feels that the products have not gained consumer acceptance because of their retail price and plans to lower the price and to pack the products in Japanese No. 2 cans, 48 can per case, instead.

The production target for 1962 (April 1962-March 1963) has been set at 150,000 cases of No. 2 cans. In 1961, the Japanese firm sold about 80,000 cases of No. 3 canned curried tuna, sandwich tuna, and vegetable tuna. This was far below sales expectations. (Suisan Tsushin, February 13, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1962 p. 72.

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FROZEN SWORDFISH EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES INCREASED:

The Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association decided to increase the frozen broadbill swordfish quota for export to the United States by 1,000 short tons, according to a translation of a news item in the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of February 10, 1962. As a result, the quota became 6,500 tons. Of the additional 1,000 tons, 544 tons will be allocated on the same basis as for the fixed base quota and 446 tons of the remaining 456 tons will be allocated through a method to be decided by the committee in the future.

Japanese exports of frozen swordfish totaled 5,126 tons April 1, 1961, through January 31, 1962, applicable to the export quota.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1962 p. 54.

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FISHING COMPANY TO ESTABLISH WHALING AND CRAB FISHING BASE IN ARGENTINA:

A large Japanese fishing company's trawler Taiyo Maru (500 gross tons) was surveying the waters off the island of Tierra del Fuego situated near the southern tip of Argentina, according to the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of February 6, 1962. Should this survey prove favorable, the Japanese firm will proceed with its plans to establish a whaling and crab fishing base on Tierra del Fuego. Plans call for starting construction of shore facilities in March, and for base operations to commence in the fall.

The Taiyo Maru, which began exploring the waters south of Argentina in November 1961, expected to continue its survey until March. This vessel was to be joined by two

Japan (Contd.):

of the Japanese firm's whalers, the Seki Maru No. 12 and the Fumi Maru No. 12, operating out of Brazil. They will investigate whale resources in Argentine waters.

Pending outcome of the surveys, the Japanese firm plans to invest approximately 100 million yen (US$278,000) for the construction of processing facilities on Tierra del Fuego Island. Two whalers would be assigned to the island base to catch 600 sei and sperm whales per year, the frozen whale meat to be exported to Europe. In addition, the Japanese firm hopes to pack at this base the equivalent of 20,000 cases of crabs, which would be frozen for export to the United States.

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ANOTHER TRAWLER TO FISH IN WEST AFRICAN WATERS:

In January 1962, a new 1,500-ton stern trawler entered the Japanese distant-water trawl fishery to operate in West African waters. A sistership is scheduled for completion in May 1962. Hitherto, the company operating these vessels has not been engaged in the West African trawl fisheries. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, Japanese fishery periodical, January 13, 1962.)

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TRAWLERS EXTEND OPERATIONS TO SOUTH AFRICA:

Since late 1961, the Japanese company operating trawlers in the vicinity of the Canary Islands, off Northwestern Africa, had expanded its operations to South Africa. By early 1962 this company expected to have 4 vessels, ranging in size from 750 to 1,500 gross tons, trawling off the coast of Cape Town. One of the vessels had been operating in New Zealand waters.

Large quantities of sea bream were being taken off South Africa, and as of mid-January the company had shipped about 3,500 metric tons to Japan by commercial freighter. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, January 17, 1962.)

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PLANS TO INVESTIGATE EAST AFRICAN FISHERIES CHANGED:

The Japanese Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association has temporarily cancelled plans to investigate the fisheries of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. The four African nations requested the postponement until they have established a "customs union" or similar economic arrangement. Instead, the Japanese survey team will go to Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

The activities of the Overseas Association are financed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). That government agency contributes about 75 percent of the Association's annual budget. (Source: Various Japanese periodicals.)

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INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES IN WEST AFRICA STUDIED:

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade (MITI) will finance a study of investment possibilities in the fisheries of the West African coast during the fiscal year April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963. This is the fourth major overseas survey sponsored by MITI since the 1959 study of Pakistan. The study will be conducted by the Japanese Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Asssociation. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, January 11, 1962.)

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GOVERNMENT PLANS SURVEY TO DEVELOP NEW FISHING GROUNDS:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency's budget for FY 1962 (April 1962-March 1963) includes funds for conducting exploratory studies in the southeastern Pacific Ocean area and in the Okhotsk Sea.

To study the distribution and migration of fish stocks in the southeastern Pacific Ocean, the Fisheries Agency plans to have its research vessel Shoyo Maru (603 gross tons) survey the area east of 100° W. longitude between 10° and 20° S. latitude off the coast of Callao, Peru, and the area east of 110° W. longitude in the vicinity of 30° S. latitude off the coast of Valparaiso, Chile.

For the Okhotsk Sea survey, the Fisheries Agency plans to charter a 400-ton class trawler to explore the waters off the western coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula, mainly off Icha, between May-July 1962. (Suisan Tsushin, Japanese periodical, January 17, 1962.)

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Japan (Contd.):

CANNED SARDINE EXPORT PRICES REDUCED:

The Japan Canned Sardine and Saury Sales Company in February 1962 announced a reduction on canned sardine export prices.

Japanese Export Prices of Canned Sardines Packed in Tomato Sauce

Can and Case Size	New Price Per Case		Former Price Per Case	
	Yen	US$	Yen	US$
1-lb. oval, 24's	1,225	3.40	1,275	3.54
8-oz. oval, 48's	1,450	4.03	1,500	4.17
5-oz. tall, 100's	2,300	6.39	2,400	6.67
8-oz. oblong, 48's	1,475	4.10	1,525	4.24

At the same time, the Sales Company announced that it will raise the price of jack mackerel packed in tomato sauce, 8-oz. oval 48's, from 1,175 yen (US$3.26) per case to 1,200 yen (US$3.33). (Suisan Tsushin, February 22, 1962.)

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SARDINE INDUSTRY TRENDS AS OF MID-FEBRUARY 1962:

Japanese sardine fishing centered around the Sendai Bay on the Sanriku coast. As of February 10, 1962, it was still going on and the fishing extended south to Onahama, Fukushima Prefecture, and north to Ohfunado, Iwate Prefecture, where many schools were seen close to shore and heavy landings were continuing at every fishing port.

Sardine packers at each location mentioned were reported to have packed some 200,000 cases up to February 10. The amount packed was being allocated half for export and half for domestic needs. (Suisan Tsushin, Japanese periodical, of February 10, 1962.)

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CANNED SARDINE EXPORT QUOTA, 1962:

The directors of the Japan Export Canned Sardine Producers Association met on February 15, 1962, to discuss the method of allocating canned sardine export quotas for fiscal year 1962 (April 1962-March 1963), according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of February 16, 1962. Quota allocation recommendations drafted at the meeting for submission to the Association's special general meeting on March 5 and 6 are shown in table 1.

Table 1 - Allocation of Japanese Canned Sardine Export Quota

Type	FY 1962 1/	FY 1961 2/
	(1,000 Cases)	
Allocation of export quota:		
Quota based on past performance	450	525
Unassigned quota	250	225
Quota for newly-authorized exporters	5	5
Reserve quota	300	250
Total export quota	1,005	1,005

1/April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963.
2/April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962.

Table 2 - Sales of Japanese Export Canned Sardines in FY 1961 (As of February 12, 1962)

Can and Case Size	Carry Over	Consignments	Sold	On Hand
	(In Cases)			
1-lb. oval, 48's	3,445	209,504	148,218	80,703
8-oz. oval, 48's	13,396	135,736	110,867	36,774
5-oz. tall, 100's	45	45,031	18,760	25,865
No. 4, 48's 1/	-	153	7	144
No. 1 tall, 48's	217	15,786	16,003	-
8-oz. oblong, 96's	-	3,240	3,215	-
ENT 2/	2,271	83	2,348	-
Total	19,374	409,533	299,418	143,486

1/Japanese can size--dimension: 214 x 406.
2/Code for Japanese can size. We are unable to decipher code.

As of February 12, 1962, over 400,000 cases of export canned sardine were consigned to the Japan Canned Sardine and Saury Sales Company. Consignments and sales of export canned sardine for FY 1961 (April 1, 1961-March 31, 1962) as of February 12 are shown in table 2.

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FACTORYSHIP FISH MEAL OPERATION OFF ANGOLA SUCCESSFUL:

The Japanese fish meal factoryship Renshin Maru (14,094 gross tons), operating in the waters off Angola, Africa, finished fishing on February 12, 1962. The vessel was expected to arrive in Japan sometime near mid-March. The Director of the firm operating the factoryship returned to Japan from Angola on February 19, 1962. He stated that it was worthwhile diverting the fish meal factoryship to Angolan waters during the off-season in the Bering Sea bottom fishery, rather than keeping it tied up in port, and reported that his firm had concluded a 4-year contract with an Angolan company to produce fish meal. He stated that the fish meal produced by the Renshin Maru contained about 70 percent protein, with a high of 72 percent. Locally-produced fish meal is reported to contain an average of 65 percent protein. The firm's Director made the following comments on his Angola trip:

1. The Renshin Maru fulfilled its production targets for frozen fish and fish meal. Production of fish meal totaled 5,000 metric tons. Protein content of fish meal averaged 70 percent, attaining a high of 72 percent. Therefore, in quality, the Renshin Maru's fish meal is superior to that produced locally from sardine, which contains an average of 65 percent protein.

2. Sardine landings vary considerably. Therefore, in order to handle large landings, factoryships operating in Angolan waters must be equipped with plants having large holding capacities. Fish were purchased from about 40 Angolan fishing vessels at a price of 4,800 yen (US$13.33) per metric ton. Some of the vessels were operating without any contract and were selling their catches to the Renshin Maru only because shore processing plants could not handle their catches.

3. The sea bottom off the Angolan coast is rocky with very little shelf. Thus, large trawlers are not practical but smaller trawlers of about 20 tons may be utilized profitably in scattered areas. Fish suction pumps were used on the factoryship for the first time. Difficulties were en-

Japan (Contd.)

countered during the first few days of operation, but efficiency gradually improved to the point where 30 tons of fish could be suctioned in 20-30 minutes.

4. Agreement with the Angolan company was based on attainment of fixed production goals, and profits were to be adjusted when catches exceeded or fell below production targets. The Angolan company, which is not a fishing firm but deals in automobiles and loans, is emphasizing a technical association rather than the present system of sharing profits.

5. During Renshin Maru's operation in Angolan waters, rumors were heard about 3 Japanese fish meal factory-ship fleets and 4 trawlers being sent to Angolan waters. While the rumors proved groundless, Japanese firms must avoid excessive competition among themselves at this time when future prospects of the enterprise are difficult to foresee, particularly with respect to marketing. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, February 22, 1962.)

日本

Malaya Federation

MARKET FOR CANNED SARDINES AND MACKEREL:

Price consideration is an important factor in marketing canned sardines and mackerel in the Federation of Malaya. Imports from Japan are popular for price reasons, and quality is acceptable. In some selective markets, better quality is demanded with price not as great a factor. The more expensive types are imported from the United States (sardines, pilchards), Norway and Denmark (sardines, pilchards), and anchovies from Italy. Some stores reported they discontinued United States brands largely due to the price differential. It is believed that United States suppliers can make a good showing in the Malayan market, but they need to conduct or arrange for an importer to conduct some type of selling campaign, usually not attempted in Malaya. There is a product-quality minded market in Malaya as proved every day in many lines by appropriate salesmanship.

Wholesale prices reported by the trade in Malaya also indicate the more typical types of packs preferred: horse mackerel from Japan in tomato sauce, 15-ounce can, 48 cans per case, M$6.63 per dozen (US$8.75 a case); pilchards from United States and Japan packed in tomato sauce, 15-ounce can, 48 cans per case, M$26 to M$28 (US$8.58-9.24) per case; sardines from United States packed in tomato sauce, 15-ounce can, 48 cans per case, M$36 per case (US$11.88); Norwegian sardines packed in oil, 3¼-ounce can, 100 cans per case, M$0.47 each (US$15.51 a case); anchovies from Italy packed in olive oil, 2-ounce can, packed 100 cans per case, M$9.60 per dozen (US$12.67 a case).

The Malayan full import duty on canned mackerel, sardines, and anchovies is 25 percent ad valorem. But there is a preferential duty of 10 percent which applies only to imports from British Commonwealth countries eligible for preferential rates under the Imperial Preference System--this includes United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan. Commodity import controls have been relaxed for almost all imports, including fish items, and only an open general license is needed. Exchange licensing continues, but there is no exchange problem at present and licenses are freely granted. (United States Embassy, Kuala Lumpur, report of February 7, 1962.)

Note: Values converted at rate of M$1 equals US$0.33.

Mexico

SHRIMP FREEZING PLANT AT GUAYMAS PLANNED:

At the end of January 1962, the press reported that a Mexico City firm (owners of several fishery enterprises) plans to construct a large shrimp freezing plant, as well as an ice house and storage facilities in an area near the PEMEX storage depot at Guaymas, Sonora, on the Mexican west coast. Construction was expected to begin soon, with completion of the freezing plant scheduled for August this year. The cost of the plant will be an estimated 8 million pesos (US$640,000).

At a later date, the same company is reportedly considering the installation of a plant for the manufacture of fish flour and the construction of a dock on the same site.

The source for this story which received fairly wide circulation was reported to be the Director General of the Mexican firm. This is the first venture of this firm into Sonora where several shrimp-freezing plants are already located. The firm owns a fishery enterprise in Topolobampo, Sinaloa, as well as others in Escuinapa, Mazatlan, and Culiacan, Sinaloa, and Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

This is the first result of the Governor's drive to attract more industry into the State

Mexico (Contd.):

of Sonora which began late in 1961. Further investments are expected to be announced in the near future. (United States Consulate, Nogales, Sonora, February 14, 1962.)

Netherlands West Indies

JAPANESE FISHING BASE AT CURACAO DELAYED:

A large Japanese fishing firm, which has been planning on establishing a fishing base complete with cold-storage and fish sausage processing facilities at Curacao Island, Netherlands Antilles (in the Caribbean Sea north of Venezuela), since the summer of 1961, is yet unable to proceed with the construction of the base, although it has already received approval from the Netherlands and Japanese Governments. This is reportedly due to the Japanese Finance Ministry's delay in approving the Japanese firm's application to float bonds to finance the venture.

Originally, the Japanese firm had planned to establish the Curacao Development Company, with an authorized capital of 404,880,000 yen (US$1,125,000) and a capital investment of 101,220,000 yen (US$281,000). The company was to operate the cold-storage facilities (one of 1,500-ton capacity and another of 100 tons) and sausage plant (daily output 50,000 pieces) at the base, as well as handle transportation arrangements. However, late last year, the Japanese firm decided to establish a subsidiary company, to be called the Curacao Transportation Company, with a capital investment of 4,000,000 yen (US$11,100), to handle all transportation arrangements.

The Finance Ministry had originally planned to approve the Japanese firm's initial application by the end of last year. Reportedly, a Curacao bank had already authorized a loan of 101,220,000 yen (US$281,000) for capital investment and was awaiting the Bank of Tokyo's guarantee. However, the Japanese firm's change in plan prompted the Finance Ministry to review the entire Curacao venture, thus delaying the processing of the Japanese firm's application. (Suisan Tsushin, February 17, 1962.)

Norway

BUYERS' STRIKE ANNOUNCED BY FISH PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION:

The Fish Producers Association, the latter part of February 1962, proclaimed a buyers' strike in North Norway, from East Finnmark to Helgeland, because of dissatisfaction with prices fixed by the Fishermen's Association. Except for Lofoten, no freezing plants were affected. (News of Norway, February 22, 1962.)

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FISHERIES TRENDS:

North Norway's Fish Price Dispute Settled: The North Norway fish price dispute was settled early in March 1962. In regard to the Lofoten area, a tripartite agreement called for an extraordinary state subsidy to reduce the price of cod in the period from February 28 to March 10, subject to approval by the Norwegian Parliament.

Whaling: Norway's 7 Antarctic whaling expeditions processed only 204,350 barrels of oil in the first 54 days of the 1962 season. This was 175,440 barrels less than 8 Norwegian expeditions processed in the first 53 days of last season. The 1962 season opened 16 days earlier than the previous season. The Norwegians this year are using one less factoryship and 10 less catching boats in their Antarctic whaling operations.

Norwegian whale catches have been considerably below the national quotas during the past two seasons.

Women Fishermen: Norway had 43 women commercial fishermen in 1960, reports the Central Bureau of Statistics. Five women gave fishing as their only occupation. (News of Norway, March 1, 1962.)

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COD FISHERY TRENDS, JANUARY 1-FEBRUARY 17, 1962:

The 1962 season's total landings of cod in Norway during January 1-February 17, 1962, amounted to 14,676 metric tons, compared with 19,865 tons for the same period last year.

Bad weather had hampered cod fishing to that date this season. Prospects for improved landings were good if the weather im-

Norway (Contd.):

roved. Of this year's landings, 2,320 tons ere sold for drying, 4,669 tons for salting, 412 tons for sale fresh, and 4,275 tons for illeting. In 1961 in the same period 3,195 ns had been sold for filleting. This sea-n's fishery also yielded 5,152 hectoliters 79 metric tons) of cod-liver oil and a quan-ty of cod roe. (Fiskets Gang, February 21, 962.)

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NORWEGIANS CLAIM STERN TRAWLER BETTER THAN SIDE TRAWLER:

The Norwegian stern trawler (Hekktind f Melbu, Norway), during its last 7 months f fishing in 1961 landed about 1,200 metric ons of fish valued at 1.5 million Norwegian roner (US$210,000). Crew shares for the eriod amounted to about 18,700 kroner $2,618).

A preliminary review shows that the Hek-tind's catch is about 20 percent greater han that of the side trawlers of the same ompany, according to its report to Lofot-osten. (Translated from Fiskaren, Nor-egian periodical, January 17, 1962, by Re-ional Fisheries Attache, United States Em-assy, Copenhagen.)

Philippine Republic

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANNED SARDINES AND MACKEREL:

The most popular canned sardine product in the Philip-nes is that packed in tomato sauce. A survey of major anila markets on January 27, 1962, shows that prices creased about 10 to 20 percent since the Philippine pe- was freed on January 21, 1962.

Manila Wholesale Prices for Canned Sardines and Mackerel, January 27, 1962

Product	Pesos/case	US$/case
Canned Sardines:		
Tomato sauce, 15-oz. ovals, 48 cans per case	31-33	10.33-11.00
Tomato sauce, 5-oz. cans, 100 cans per case	18.50	6.17
Spanish-style in olive oil, spiced, 5-oz. cans, 100 cans per case	48	16.00
Spanish-style in tomato sauce or olive oil, 5-oz. cans, 100 cans per case	38.50	12.83
Mackerel in natural oil, 8-oz. cans, 48 cans per case	18.50	6.17

Note: Converted at free rate of 3.00 Philippine pesos equal US$1.

Sardines are the most popular canned fish product in the Philippines; they form an important part of the diet of low-income groups. There is a definite preference for United States brands of sardines, but the United States has lost much of the market, apparently because of problems of supply. While price is an important factor to the large numbers of low-income consumers of sardines, United States brands can still command some premium.

Executive Order No. 5, of January 21, 1962, which became effective 30 days later, amends section 16.04 of Republic Act 1937 by reducing the tariff on canned fish (with the exception of tuna) from 15 percent to 8 percent ad valorem.

On January 21, 1962, a free floating rate was established for the peso. There is a new requirement, however, that cash deposits be made returnable after 4 months, to accompany the establishment of letters of credit. Canned fish, considered an essential item by the Philippine Government, generally receives preferential treatment. For example, the opening of a letter of credit for the importation of canned fish requires a cash deposit of only 25 percent as compared with deposits of up to 150 percent for some luxury items. NAMARCO, a Government corporation, imports large quantities of sardines free of duty and taxes for distribution by selected Filipino retailers. (United States Embassy, Manila, February 13, 1962.)

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NEW IMPORT TARIFFS IMPOSED ON CANNED FISH:

According to information received by the Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association, the Philippine Government has established new import tariff rates for canned fishery products.

Philippine Islands 1962 Tariff Rates on Canned Fish Imports

Canned Product	Tariff Rate
	% Ad Valorem
Mackerel	8
Salmon	8
Sardine	8
Anchovy	8
Tuna	15
Squid	20
Abalone & other fishery products	50 or 1 peso per kilogram 1/

In addition, the special import duty, previously imposed at the rate of 15 percent, was lowered to 6.8 percent. Sardine and salmon are exempt from the special import duty. Anchovy packed sardine style and mackerel packed salmon style are also expected to be exempt from the special duty. Bonds for imported canned fishery products must be posted within 120 days at the following rates: 25 percent for mackerel, salmon, sardine, and anchovy; 150 percent for tuna.

Philippine Islands Imports of Canned Fishery Products, 1961

Origin	Sardine	Mackerel	Squid	Anchovy	Saury
	(Cases)				
United States	69,771	10,768	6,081	220	-
Japan	133,730	236,566	107,856	9,400	2,072
South Africa	2,239,782	128,452	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	4,250	-	-	-
Europe	110,853	-	950	-	-
Total	2,554,136	2/380,036	114,887	9,620	2,072

1/ The specific rate of 1 peso per kilogram at 2.75 pesos equal US$1 amounts to 16.5 U. S. cents a pound.
2/ The total for imports of canned mackerel was 434,036, but the data by countries only adds to the total shown.

Philippine Republic (Contd.):

squid, abalone, and other fishery products. Information on saury and jack mackerel is not available.

Reportedly, the National Marketing Corporation (NAMARCO) of the Philippine Government is negotiating with the Philippine Central Bank to apply the former official exchange rate of 2 pesos to 1 U.S. dollar for products currently imported by NAMARCO. As soon as a decision is made on this matter, NAMARCO is expected to announce its first offer to purchase canned sardine. (From the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, February 10, 1962.)

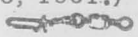
Senegal

TUNA PROGRAM REORIENTED:

The Government of Senegal has reoriented the tuna program for the season November 1961 to May 1962, as a result of previous disappointing seasons. The catch goal for the 1960/61 season was 13,500 metric tons, of which 10,000 tons were to be canned for the French market and 3,500 tons for the United States and other foreign markets. Although the Senegalese tuna industry has a canning capacity of 30,000 tons a year, only about 8,000 tons were produced in the 1960/61 season when 56 "clippers" and 10 "freezers" from France fished for Senegal. This year France will send only 26 "clippers" and no "freezers." (The French "clippers" are small vessels of 15-ton capacity with no refrigeration.)

Senegal will not be able to fill the quota of canned tuna that France has agreed to buy; additional sources of fish are being sought. In 1962, the Government hopes to purchase five freezers as a nucleus for her own fishing fleet. A proposed government-private corporation under Senegal's Development Plan will attempt to raise the necessary funds with assistance from French and German sources.

In 1963 it is hoped that 10 additional freezers can be purchased. A new fishing pier, now under construction at Dakar with a loan of about US$2 million from the European Economic Community, is scheduled for completion in 1963. By that time the canning industry will be reorganized with a single cannery to be constructed on the pier. It is also planned to assist some of the existing canneries to convert their operations to sardine canning, primarily to sell in African markets to the south. (United States Embassy, Dakar reports of February 13, March 24, May 29, and December 18, 1961.)



Sierra Leone

IMMIGRATION OF FOREIGN FISHERMEN PROHIBITED:

In recent years Sierra Leone fishermen have been demanding protection from competition by Ghana (Fanti) fishermen who have been settling permanently along the coast to fish in the waters off Sierra Leone.

Late in December 1961 the Sierra Leone Government published an order reading: "The immigration to Sierra Leone by land, sea, and air of any fisherman whatsoever who is a native foreigner is hereby prohibited." (The term native is interpreted to mean any national of an African country.) The Ministry of International Affairs, however, has authority to grant written permits for such immigration. (United States Embassy, Freetown, report of December 27, 1961.)

Somali Republic

JAPANESE INTERESTED IN SOMALI FISHERIES:

As a result of an exchange of trade delegations with the Somali Republic, the Japanese have expressed an interest in the fisheries potential of that country. In January 1962, a six-man Japanese delegation visited fishing centers in the province of Migiurtinia on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. (United States Embassy, Mogadiscio, January 5 and 17, 1962.)

South Africa Republic

TUNA FISHING COMPANY ESTABLISHED:

South Africa's new tuna industry early this year reached another stage in its development with the formation of a R200,000 (US$280,000) tuna corporation. The Cape company will carry on the work started by its three equal shareholder firms.

The South African move towards tuna fishing on a commercial scale has been a steady process, but as of early 1962 there have been no substantial landings or large exports.

The catch is still being exported frozen to overseas canneries.

South Africa Republic (Contd.):

Meanwhile, research is continuing into the resource in Cape waters, and the use of the Japanese long-line method, coupled with temperature and other observations by the Division of Sea Fisheries vessels, is revealing a clearer picture of the best tuna fishing areas off South Africa. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, January 1962.)

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NEW ORGANIZATION FORMED TO MARKET CANNED FISH:

Another South African canned fish marketing organization was created in December 1961 with the formation of Silversea Sales (Pty.) Ltd., a joint venture by two well-established firms at Saldanha Bay and two on the St. Helena Bay coast.

The new company will handle all local and export sales of the four firms. The marketing organization started operation in January 1962.

The four canneries involved are among the most modern and best-equipped on the Cape west coast and steps have been taken to apply strict quality control in the canneries, so that the new marketing organization will be in a position to offer "prime quality" products. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, January 1962.)

Spain

NEW COLD-STORAGE PLANT FOR BERMEO:

Early in 1962 a new cold-storage plant started to operate in the fishing port of Bermeo, Vizcaya, Spain. The plant has a storage capacity of 5,000 cubic meters capable of maintaining a temperature of -32 degrees F. and two freezing tunnels (with temperatures of -50 degrees F.) capable of handling 60 metric tons of fish in 24 hours. The purpose of the plant is to offer the fishermen of Bermeo the possibility of storing their catch if the terms of sale are unfavorable when the boats land.

The firm, which has storage facilities capable of maintaining a temperature of -42 degrees F. in Bilbao, Vigo, Malaga, and Zaragoza, reports that it has orders for three times its present capacity and that it is beginning to construct an expansion of the new plant to a capacity of 15,000 cubic meters.

The firm provides freezing and cold storage. It does not package and distribute the fish. (United States Consulate, Bilbao, report of February 7, 1962.)

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NEW FISH PACKING PLANT IN BILBAO:

A new fish processing and canning plant is being built in Santurce, Bilbao, Spain, by the Federacion de Cofradias de Pescadores de Bajura de Vizcaya, which represents the 4,200 coast fishermen of the province of Vizcaya. The purpose of the plant is to handle the anchovy, tuna, bonito, and mackerel species that are caught seasonally in nearby waters. The machinery for the plant has been contracted for locally. Construction of the plant started early in February 1962.

Since in the past fishermen have had to sell anchovies at very low prices, or even to throw them back into the sea, during the height of the season because there were insufficient preservation facilities, it is hoped that the plant will be finished in time to operate during the anchovy season which is scheduled to begin at the end of March. The plan is that the plant will initially be devoted to preparing anchovies in salt (in barrels and in tins) and fillets of anchovies in pure olive oil (in tins); an annual capacity of 1,000 metric tons of anchovies is planned.

When finished the plant will consist of a basement and two floors totaling 1,500 square meters. During the anchovy season the plant should work two shifts of 8 to 10 hours with a total work force of 200 women and 10 men. Profits will be distributed among the supporting fishermen's associations. (United States Consulate, Bilbao, report of February 2, 1962.)

Sweden

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES FAIR HELD AT GOTEBORG:

The first Swedish International Fisheries Fair was held in the Swedish Trade Fair's exhibition halls (Svenska Massan) November 2-12, 1961, at Goteborg.

Sweden (Contd.):

The increasing significance of the Swedish fishing industry and the large interest shown in fisheries in general at the exhibitions held in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Bergen, Norway, made it possible to realize the plans for the exhibition, which was the first of its kind in Sweden.

The censensus was that the scope of the fair was well planned. The arrangement of the exhibits made it an easy fair to survey.

The fair was open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays and from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

The number of visitors during the 11 days the exhibition was open reached a total of 25,000 persons divided among 15 countries and was higher than expected by the management of the fair. Furthermore, over 50 percent of the visitors were buyers. Several study groups from foreign countries visited the fair.

The number of commercial exhibitors was limited to 200 presenting over 300 firms and organizations of which about 200 were Swedish and 100 were foreign. The following countries were represented at the fair: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, and the United States.

The fisheries fair covered all fields of the fishing as well as other industries connected with fishing. An impressive section was found in the industry hall where engines of various types were on display; Diesel engines dominated this section. Engines with 500 horsepower were very much in evidence. They appear to be as common as engines of 100 horsepower about 15 years ago. The largest motor was a Diesel engine of 800 horsepower, built for a Swedish trawler. The cost of this motor is 250,000 Swedish crowns (US$48,300).

A single-boat floating trawl was on display. This trawl differs from previous constructions inasmuch as the trawl boards continuously have contact with the bottom of the sea. It is reported that the trawl has been tested with good results by one Swedish west coast trawler and that additional trawlers from that area will commence fishing with this type of trawl. On display were also various kinds of nets, ropes, steel wire, etc.

Exhibited were ice-making machines of various types (three American manufacturers were represented through their local representatives), fork trucks, fish-processing machines (such as skinning machines, filleting machines, and slicing machines), scales, packing machines, and conveyers.

The Swedish West Coast Fishermen's Central Association had an information exhibit about Swedish fishing where statistics showing quantity and value of landings in Sweden and abroad, exports, different types of fish caught, quantity of ice and number of fish boxes consumed, etc., were featured. The exhibit also presented data illustrating the financial loans available to fishermen in some European countries showing that fishermen in England may receive loans making up about 90 percent of the purchase price of a craft, followed by West Germany, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and finally Sweden, where the Government loans only comprise between 10 and 20 percent of the purchase value.

Delegations from four countries--Great Britain, France, Poland, and West Germany--visited the fair.

A model of a Polish steel trawler was on display at the fair. The trawler was built by a ship repair yard in Gdynia, and is sold by the Polish export organization. The trawler has a length over-all of 24.6 meters (81 ft.); length between perpendiculars 21.85 meters (72 ft.); breadth moulded 6.57 meters (21 ft.); depth moulded 3.38 meters (11 ft.); draught moulded 2.64 meters (9 ft.); average speed 10 knots; engine output 225 hp.; fresh-water tank 5.6 tons; fuel oil tanks 13.0 tons; number of crew 10 persons.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1961 p. 81, April 1961 p. 84.

U. S. S. R.

OCEAN PERCH FISHING IN THE BERING SEA:

Ocean perch fishing in the Bering Sea and the use of that species by the Russians was the subject of an article in the Russian periodical Rybnoe Khoziaistvo (December 1961). In part, this is what the article says:

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

Russia's fish catch in the Far East has doubled in the past ten years. One of the new and most promising regions is the East and Central Bering Sea. The VNIRO and TINRO scientific expeditions, conducted from 1957 to 1959, played a large part in opening up this new fishing area. The distribution of the main commercial species and the areas of their greatest concentration were studied. After only three years of exploitation, already more than 100,000 metric tons of fish are taken annually in the East Bering Sea. Flounder, until recently, was the most commonly fished species in the Bering Sea. In 1960, the fleet began to catch ocean perch.

Ocean perch is marketed fresh, refrigerated, or frozen. But most of the catch must be frozen because the fish is caught far from consumption areas.

Frozen perch is suitable for fried fillets and boiled perch. From the head and bones a rich fish broth is obtained. Frozen perch can also be smoke-cured. The liver has a high vitamin A content. However prepared, perch is tasty and has a good fat content.

Taking perch in the Bering Sea is rather complicated, requiring catch methods completely different from those used for flounder. Ocean perch appears in small schools. The uneven rocky ocean floor in the area snags the nets, causing a great loss of time. A small concentration of vessels often loses a school. Clouds, bad visibility, strong currents, and lack of radio ships complicate the fishing. Despite all these difficulties, however, we have learned the proper trawling preparations and fishing techniques. In order not to lose the schools, many vessels go after one school. The captains of the trawlers radio each other the school's position and movements.

The 1961 plan or target was for approximately 50,000 tons of ocean perch. In 1962 the catch will increase several times.

Russia will continue to expand ocean perch, flounder, and other fish catches in the Bering Sea. In the future they plan to take no less than 500,000 tons of fish. The Bering Sea will no doubt become the main fishing region of the Far East.

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BERING SEA FISHERY CATCH, 1960-1961:

In 1961, the Soviets in the Bering Sea registered a spectacular advance with an estimated fishery catch of about 330,000 metric tons--a 122-percent increase over 1960 when about 138,000 tons were taken. Intensified fishing effort by the Soviets in the Bering Sea began in 1955 with the use of modern vessels, including factoryships, according to Rybnoe Khoziaistvo (No. 10, October 1961), a Russian periodical.

Table 1 - Soviet Bering Sea Fishery Catch, 1960-1961

Species	1961 1/	1960
	. . . (Metric Tons) . . .	
Flatfish	173,100	105,680
Ocean perch	48,500	11,700
Saury	2/24,440	13,000
Herring	68,700	-
Other fish	2/14,701	7,820
Total	2/329,441	138,200

1/Estimated.
2/Prorated estimate from 1960 figures.

Table 2 - Soviet Fishery Products Produced from Bering Sea Catch

Product	1961	1960
Frozen fish	171,000 tons	117,600 tons
Salted fish	55,000 "	50 "
Canned fish (saury)	1/	29,200,000 cans

1/Not available.

Bering Sea fishing is directed by the Main Administration of Far East Fisheries (Glavdal'vostokrybprom), with headquarters at Vladivostok and branch offices in the Maritime, Kamchatka, and Sakhalin regions.

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HERRING FLEET INCREASED:

On June 10, 1962, a larger Russian herring fleet is scheduled to leave Murmansk for Iceland in an attempt to increase significantly the herring catch, according to the February 14, 1962, issue of Fiskaren, a Norwegian fishery trade weekly. A recently completed report stated that the Russian trawler fleet filled its quota last year, but the herring catch was down. The fishery combine directorate in Murmansk, therefore, placed additional and more modern vessels in the herring fishery. Nets and seines with lighter and thinner twine are to be used. The Russians will depend this year, as earlier, on pair trawlers in the herring fishery, but in the fleet going to Iceland there will be more purse seiners.

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

U. S. S. R.-NORWAY NEGOTIATIONS ON FISHING RIGHTS:

On February 12, 1962, negotiations on Soviet fishing rights in Norwegian territorial waters were resumed in Moscow at the Soviet's request.

Preliminary talks were held in Oslo in late November 1961 when the U. S. S. R. asked permission to fish Norwegian waters between 6 and 12 nautical miles for a 10-year period. Norway's position was that the U. S. S. R. should grant reciprocal rights to Norwegian fishermen off the Soviet coasts. The Soviets have rigidly maintained that their coastal boundary of 12 miles is a territorial boundary while the Norwegian 12-mile limit zone is a fishing boundary. Moreover, the Soviet commitment to import Norwegian fishery products for several years was thought by the U. S. S. R. to be sufficient compensation to Norway for the fishing rights concession.

The Norwegian delegation has maintained that the reciprocal principle be applied allowing Norwegians to fish within the Soviet territorial boundary between 6 and 12 nautical miles. (News of Norway, November 30, 1961; unpublished sources.)

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FACTORY TRAWLERS RETURN TO GEORGES BANK:

Early in February 1962, two large exploratory factory trawlers arrived on Georges Bank fishing grounds. Last year, Soviet fishing vessels were not sighted on those grounds until May.

Boston trawler captains returning from Georges Bank the week of February 18 reported sighting 10 Russian fishing vessels in that area.

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NEW FACTORYSHIP JOINS PACIFIC FISHING FLEET:

The Evgenii Nikishin was launched at the Leningrad Admiralty Shipyards in January 1962. This is the second of a new series of factoryships equipped for canning; the first was the Andrei Zakharov (15,000 gross tons and an estimated length of 540 feet). Both factoryships are assigned to the Soviet Far Eastern Fishing Fleet; the Andrei Zakharov fished for king crab in Bristol Bay during 1961. (Unpublished sources.)

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PACIFIC SALMON CAUGHT OFF NORWAY:

Pink salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha) were being taken in 1961 along the Kola Peninsula and Northern Norway. These fish are the result of successful Russian transplants made in streams flowing into the Barents Sea. The eggs were obtained from the Russian Far East.

In 1956, Soviet scientists, who had been experimenting since the 1930's, transplanted 2.4 million fertilized eggs of pink and chum salmon (O. keta). After these proved insufficient for desired results, 13 million more eggs were transferred in 1957, 19 million in 1958, and 21.6 million in 1959. (The Fishing News, November 10, 1961.)

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OCEANOGRAPHIC-FISHERY RESEARCH:

The U. S. S. R. conducts a vast program in which oceanographic studies play a major part in fishery research. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO) coordinates the work of thousands of Soviet scientists, technologists, and other workers engaged in marine research activities. The Soviet research program, by emphasizing exploration of new fishing areas and mechanization of fishing gear, has contributed to the expansion of U. S. S. R.'s high-seas fisheries.

Two major U. S. S. R. research institutes are (1) Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), Murmansk, and (2) Pacific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO), Vladivostok. Fisheries and oceanography are also studied by other regional institutes, branch research stations, laboratories, and universities.

In 1962, TINRO will conduct major fishery investigations in the western Pacific for the first time. Several vessels will be used to study fishing conditions for mackerel, ocean perch, and tuna. In the northern Pacific, a research team will study fish populations down to 400 fathoms. Other reconnaissance vessels of TINRO will operate in the Sea of Japan, Bering Sea, the Sea of Ok-

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

hotsk, and the Indian Ocean. Currently, the trawler Baidar is engaged in studying the distribution and spawning habits of saury in the Pacific Ocean. (Fisheries Year Book and Directory 1961, British-Continental Trade Press Ltd., London, England; unpublished sources.)

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Marine Resources Advisory Committee Approved by FAO Commission
(Correction in article in February 1962 issue p. 54)

Information received since this news item was published indicates that the last paragraph (1st complete paragraph in column 2) should be changed to read as follows:

"As approved by Commission II, the Advisory Committee would be composed of not more than 15 fisheries experts, selected after consultation with governments and intergovernmental and other bodies of FAO member countries concerned with fisheries research."

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RUBBER "PORPOISE SKIN" TO SPEED UP VESSELS

From his observations of the behavior of porpoises and the structure of their skins, a former German scientist, Dr. Max O. Kramer, has developed a new form of rubber coating for ships he claims will allow them to travel faster without any increase in power, or at the same speed with less power than is now required. Normally an object as it moves through the water consumes some 70 to 90 percent of its propulsive energy to overcome the drag due to turbulence created by itself. The application of the coating will, it is claimed, reduce turbulence by some 50 percent in completely submerged bodies.

The coating is in the form of a thin layer of rubber supported on the inside by millions of tiny rubber pillars. Between these pillars interconnecting channels contain a freely-flowing viscous liquid. The outside of the coating is smooth, but the channels give it flexibility and the liquid provides the necessary damping to suppress potential turbulence. A porpoise is similarly covered with a $\frac{1}{16}$-inch (1.6-mm.) hydraulic skin which is elastic and ducted.

Experiments have already been carried out on the hulls of motorboats and there appears to be a considerable advantage in rubber coating of this type on the kind of craft that plane on the water. (Canadian Fisherman, vol. 48, 1961, no. 3, p. 36.)