



International

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING:

The Fisheries Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) held its third session in Paris, France, on March 19-21, 1962. The agenda for the meeting included: (1) Study of subsidies and other financial support to fisheries of member countries, (2) Report on the European market for canned fish, (3) Study of sanitary regulations affecting international trade in fish and fish products, (4) Market situation for Icelandic fish products, (5) Technical assistance programs in less-developed member countries, and (6) Work program for Fisheries Committee in 1962 and 1963.

A. W. Anderson, formerly Assistant Director of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and now Regional Fisheries Attache in Copenhagen, Denmark, is the U. S. representative on the Fisheries Committee.

On September 30, 1961, the OECD supplanted the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). The United States

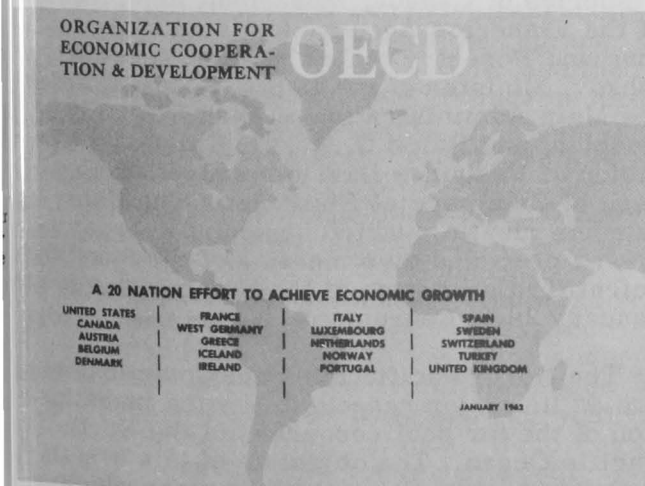


Fig. 1 - Through cooperative actions, OECD will spur economic growth, encourage trade, and aid lesser-developed countries.

and Canada, which were associate members of the OEEC, are full members of the 20-nation OECD. In addition to the United States and Canada, the other members are the six Common Market countries, the United Kingdom, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Spain, Turkey, and Ireland.

Under the OECD, a Fisheries Committee was established to carry out a program to promote the harmonious development of fisheries and to iron out trade problems. This Committee will have close links with the OECD Trade Committee and others concerned with economic policies. Since September 1961, the Committee has met twice to begin work on such major trade problems as subsidies and supports, import restrictions, sanitary requirements, and marketing practices.

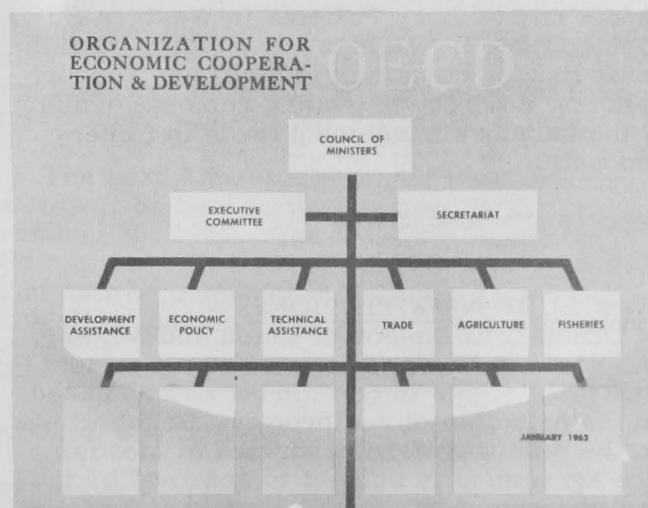


Fig. 2 - A Fisheries Committee in OECD will work closely with other committees concerned with economic policies of member countries.

The program of the Committee involves confrontations and consultations between member countries on fisheries policies, examining problems of mutual interest, studying market situations for major fishery products, improving trade, and assisting develop-

International (Contd.):

oping countries in problems of production, export, and distribution.

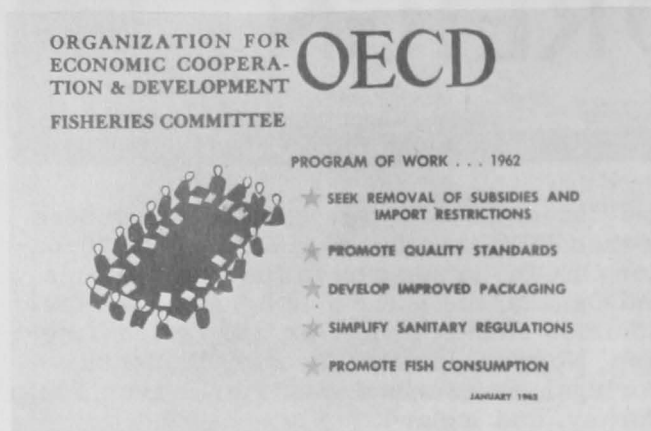


Fig. 3 - The OECD Fisheries Committee will promote harmonious development of fisheries and iron out trade problems.

The over-all aim of the OECD is to achieve sound economic expansion. The new organization will stress the need for major free world nations to consult closely in their economic policies. It will also seek cooperation to promote economic, social, and technical development in the less advanced regions of the world.

In 1960, OEEC issued a comprehensive report on "Fishery Policies in Western Europe and North America" describing the fisheries in each country, the tariff and support policies, and recommending removal of many of the barriers hampering trade in fishery products.

TERRITORIAL FISHING RIGHTS

NORWAY AND U. S. S. R. CONCLUDE NEGOTIATIONS:

Officials of the Soviet Union and Norway, on February 22, 1962, signed an agreement on fishing rights in territorial waters based on the principle of reciprocity. Negotiations on the new pact were conducted at Moscow. The agreement is subject to approval by the two governments.

The pact will give Soviet fishermen the right to operate between 6 and 12 nautical miles off the Norwegian coast, until October 31, 1970. Similar privileges were extended to British fishermen under the British-Norwegian pact of November 17, 1960.

In return, Norwegian fishermen will enjoy special rights to operate in certain wa-

ters within the Soviet 12-mile limit, including the Nordfargrunden fishing bank in the Varanger Bay area, and the Henøy banks off Cape Niemetski. Both were important fishing grounds for Norwegians until the Soviet Union extended the limit of its territorial waters shortly after World War II to 12 miles.

Two nations, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, have so far signed pacts with Norway to secure rights within its extended fishery zone. Negotiations with France are expected to start soon. (News of Norway, March 15, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1962 p. 60.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEAL COMMISSION

REPORT ON FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING:

The International North Pacific Fur Seal Commission approved continuation of its wide-ranging program of research by scientists of the four contracting countries and to a harvest of fur seals in 1962 that will be comparable to last year's take. The latter decision reflects the success that has attended the work of the Commission in developing and maintaining the stocks of fur seals of the North Pacific to levels designed to produce the highest sustainable yield. This action was taken at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Commission in Ottawa, Canada, February 7-9, 1962.

Established under the provision of the 1955 Interim Convention on Conservation of the North Pacific Fur Seals, the Commission is composed of representatives from the member countries of Canada, Japan, the U. S. S. R. and the United States. The Commissioners are George R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada; Masayoshi Ito, Director of the Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan; Aleksander A. Ishkov, Minister of the U. S. S. R. and Chief of the Main Administration of Fish Economy of Gosplan; and Ralph C. Baker, Chief of the Division of Resource Development, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The Commission meeting, which began on February 7, was preceded by a meeting of the Standing Scientific Committee of the Commission from January 29 to February 6.

The North Pacific Fur Seal Commission has as its major responsibility the investigation of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean. The objective of this investigation is to determine the measures which will make possible the maximum sustainable yield from those resources, with due regard

International (Contd.):

For their relation to the productivity of other living marine resources in the area.

Under the terms of the Convention pelagic sealing (killing of seals at sea) is forbidden except for certain specific numbers that may be taken pelagically by scientists of the member countries for research purposes and the operations of aborigines using primitive weapons. All harvesting is done on the breeding grounds under the control of the Soviet Government on Robben Island in the sea of Okhotsk and the Commander Islands in the Western Bering Sea, and under the control of the United States on the Pribilof Islands in the Eastern Bering Sea. During 1961 the commercial land take by the U. S. S. R. was 10,882 seals and by the U. S., 95,974 animals. The Convention contains a provision whereby Canada and Japan each receive 15 percent of the seal skins taken by the United States commercial operations on the breeding grounds and, subject to certain stipulations, a similar percentage of the U. S. S. R.'s commercial take on the breeding grounds.

In accordance with plans developed by the Commission, research agencies of the four participating countries carry out research at sea. Research and management on the breeding grounds are conducted by the United States on the Pribilofs and by the Soviet Union on the Commander Islands and on Robben Island. The scientific investigations are concerned with dynamics of the fur seal populations, distribution and migration at sea, feeding habits, and harvesting methods.

During 1961 scientists of the four member countries conducted extensive researches at sea and the results of the operations, together with those of the U. S. S. R. and the United States on the breeding grounds under their respective controls, were reviewed by the Commission. Reports on the pelagic investigations provided valuable information on the migratory patterns and range of feeding habits of the seals. An extensive tagging program was conducted on the breeding grounds as part of the scientific studies; Soviet scientists tagged 10,472 seal pups on Robben Island and 11,069 on the Commander Islands, and United States scientists tagged 10,000 pups and 740 yearlings and two-year-old seals on the Pribilof Islands. Recovery of tags from recaptured young seals indicates a certain intermingling of the herds

with some United States tagged seals appearing on Robben and the Commander Islands and some Soviet-tagged seals appearing on the Pribilofs.

For some years past there has been evidence of overcrowding conditions on the main Pribilof Islands breeding grounds and as a corrective measure, with the Commission's approval, the United States has included in its commercial take specified numbers of surplus female seals. It was noted that in spite of this female kill, together with the loss occurring through natural causes, the number of females is estimated to be larger than the level calculated to be necessary for optimum production.

Research at sea in 1962 will again begin in February and will generally be along the lines mentioned above. On land the scientists will, among other matters, give attention to the numbers of seals returning to the breeding grounds, natural mortality rates, reproduction, and behaviour of the various segments of the herds.

The Commission noted the high degree of co-operation that has emerged, and is being continued, among the scientists of the four countries.

The United States Commissioner Ralph C. Baker was elected Chairman of the Commission, to serve through the next Annual Meeting and George R. Clark, the Canadian Commissioner, was elected Vice-Chairman.

The next Annual Meeting of the Commission will be held in Washington, D. C., November 26, 1962. The Standing Scientific Committee will meet for three days prior to that date to consider the results of the year's investigations and its report to the Commission.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1962 p. 32.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

SITE SELECTED FOR WORLD TUNA CONGRESS IN 1962:

The Art Center in La Jolla, Calif., has been selected as the site for the World Scientific Meeting on the Biology of Tuna and Related Species, scheduled for July 2-14, 1962. The meeting is sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. It is being held in the United States at the invitation of the United States Govern-

International (Contd.):

ment and with the cooperation of the State of California and Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Southern California, center of the important United States tuna fishing industry, is a natural location for the meeting. Annual landings of tuna in that area are valued at more than \$40 million at dockside.



The world tuna catch in 1960, produced by fishermen of 50 nations, amounted to about 1½ billion pounds. By 1970 it is predicted that the world demand for tuna will be double this amount. Already the fleets of the major tuna fishing nations are ranging the world's oceans in search of these valuable fishes. If the maximum catch is to be achieved and sustained in the face of increasing fishing pressure, scientific estimates of this maximum sustainable harvest must be made as quickly as possible. The World Tuna Congress will review the status of knowledge and recommend programs of research, development, and management.

The meeting has attracted wide attention among fishery scientists and tuna industry people. Wide attendance from the United States and foreign countries is expected.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1961 p. 61.

INTERNATIONAL NORTHWEST
PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSIONSIXTH ANNUAL MEETING:

A 19-man delegation represented Japan at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission (Japan-U. S. S. R.) which convened in Moscow on February 26, 1962. Nine members of the Japanese fisheries delegation departed Tokyo February 22. The delegation was headed by Iwao Fujita, Vice President of Japan Fisheries Association, and also chairman of this sixth annual meeting of the Commission. He was accompanied by Commissioner Sunichi Oguchi, Chief, Production Division, Fisheries Agency, and fisheries experts and advisers. Industry advisers left Japan early in March.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1962 p. 32.

WHALING

NORWEGIANS REPORT SALES OF
1961/62 SEASON'S WHALE OIL:

According to newspaper reports, 45,000 long tons of whale oil have been sold to the largest British buyer and user at £50 (US\$14) per long ton, which is the lowest price since 1945. The sellers are: Norway 17,000 tons, Japan 20,000 tons, and the United Kingdom 7,000 tons. The Netherlands is said to have been offered the same price for 5,000 tons. (United States Embassy, Copenhagen, report of March 12, 1962.)

ATOMIC-POWERED MARINE RESEARCH VESSEL

No recommendation on the construction of an atomic-powered marine research vessel by the Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development resulted from the January 25 meeting in Le Havre, France, of a study group of experts who visited a French shipyard specializing in marine research vessels, according to a report in Berlingske Tidende, January 30, 1962. This was corroborated by the Danish member (an engineer in the nuclear reactor division of a Copenhagen firm) of the study group.

The European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA), OECD's cooperative atomic organization, established the study group in October 1961. According to a Danish member, the group is studying three atomic-powered projects: the marine research vessel in France, a bulk carrier in Sweden, and a tanker in the Netherlands. The group planned to visit Malmö about February 16 to discuss the atomic-powered bulk carrier. Later it was to visit the Netherlands in connection with the proposal to construct an atomic-powered tanker. (January 30, 1962, report from the Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1962 p. 35.



Angola

FISHING INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1961:

The Angolan fishing industry throughout 1961 was plagued with low fish meal prices, small catches, poor organization, obsolete equipment, and a shortage of credit. Only 105,183 metric tons of fish valued at US\$2,131,014 were caught by Angola's fishing fleets during the first six months of 1961.

Angola (Contd.):

(latest figures available) compared to 152,545 tons valued at \$2,621,503 caught during the same period in 1960.

Although the quantity of exports of Angolan fishery products was considerably higher during the first three quarters of 1961 than during the same period in 1960 (table 1), their average value per ton declined from \$131.80 to \$121.31.

Table 1 - Angola's Principal Fishery Exports, January-September 1961 and 1960

Commodity	January-September			
	1961		1960	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Metric Ton	US\$ 1,000	Metric Ton	US\$ 1,000
Fish meal	32,918	2,779	21,039	1,963
Fish oil	1,978	210	4,239	524
Dried fish	15,367	2,670	8,646	1,654
Canned fish	1,201	590	799	435

A Government subsidy to fish meal exporters of \$5 per ton for machine-dried meal and \$10 per ton for sun-dried meal was withdrawn at the beginning of 1961, but other supports were continued throughout the year, such as a 44-per cent reduction in the price of Diesel fuel for the fishing fleet and exemptions from export duties for fishery products. Some credit was also made available to the fishing industry by the Fishing Industry Aid Fund and the Bank of Angola to cover expenditures in connection with readying the fleets for the 1961 fishing season. That the situation and morale of the Angolan fishing industry remains very poor was, however, illustrated by a recent article in the Benguela newspaper which claimed that 90 percent of the industry is convinced of the "hopelessness of its struggle" (United States Consulate, Luanda, February 16, 1962.)



Australia

TUNA FISHERY TRENDS AS OF JANUARY 1962:

The 1961/62 tuna season on the New South Wales south coast was over on January 7, 1962. The following week the only tuna landed was 827 pounds at Eden. The total for the season was estimated at 1,737 short tons. This was 30 percent less than the 1960/61 catch. Continuous bad weather and recurring storms throughout the 1961/62 tuna season hampered fishing.

The South Australian season opened on January 16, 1962, when three vessels took 75 tons of tuna. About 12-14 vessels were expected to fish tuna during the season of which 5 would be from New South Wales. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, February 1962.)



Brazil

JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS IN BRAZIL TO CHANGE TO BRAZILIAN REGISTRY:

The three large Japanese fishing companies which operate fishing bases in Brazil for whaling, trawling, and tuna fishing, reportedly faced the possible prospect of having to terminate their operations in that country following the shake-up in the Brazilian Government in the fall of 1961. The Brazilian Government has instituted strict foreign exchange regulations and has demanded that the Japanese firms abide by the law which states that one-third of the crew on foreign vessels operating out of Brazil must be Brazilian nationals, and which calls for the replacement of foreign vessel officers with Brazilian nationals. This problem is said to have been overcome under the arrangement whereby most of the Japanese fishing vessels presently operating out of Brazil will be changed to Brazilian registry.

Under this arrangement, the two Japanese firms, which jointly operate 2 whaling vessels (No. 1 and No. 2 Daishin Maru) and 4 tuna vessels out of Brazil, will switch to Brazilian registry the No. 1 Daishin Maru and 2 tuna vessels (one of 300 and the other of 320 tons gross). In addition, they will also register, under the Brazilian flag, another 99-ton tuna vessel not now a part of their Brazilian fleet. The No. 2 Daishin Maru and the 2 remaining tuna vessels will be assigned elsewhere, although the tuna vessels will continue to operate in the Atlantic Ocean.

The third Japanese firm operates 3 whaling vessels (No. 12 Fumi Maru, No. 12 Seki Maru, and No. 15 Higashi Maru), 9 trawlers, and 1 tuna vessel, out of Brazil. The firm plans to recall the whaler No. 15 Higashi Maru and the one tuna vessel, and to register under the Brazilian flag the 9 trawlers. Originally, the Japanese firm had also planned on transferring to Brazilian registry the 2 whaling vessels (No. 12 Fumi Maru and No. 12 Seki Maru). However, these two vessels are presently operating on the Antarctic whaling grounds and, in their place, the Japanese firm wants to transfer two other whalers from its Kosmos whaling fleet, which it had originally purchased from Norway.

All three Japanese fishing firms are presently reported to be negotiating methods of handling payments involved in the transfer of vessel registries. (Suisan Tsushin, February 17 and 26, 1962.)



Burma

CANNED FISH BIDS CANCELLED:

On March 13, 1962, the Burmese Government purchasing agency offered to buy canned sardine or canned saury on international bidding. However, on March 15, the Japanese canned foods exporters received information that the bids were cancelled due to the Burmese Government's sudden issuance of instructions banning canned fish imports. But it is felt that the Burmese Government will eventually negotiate with Japan for delivery of canned sardine and canned saury in the form of reparations payments.

A South African firm reportedly underbid all other foreign firms with an offer to sell 54,000 cases of 1-lb. tall 48's¹/₁ for 43 shillings 8 pence (US\$6.11 per case). The Japanese 1/Type of pack not indicated but believed to be natural.

Burma (Contd.):

nese exporters are reported to have made bids of 57 shillings 6 pence (US\$8.05) for 1-lb. tall canned saury, 34 shillings 4 pence (US\$4.77) for 8-oz. tall (buffet style) saury, and 58 shillings 4 pence (US\$8.17) for 1-lb. oval sardines^{2/}. (Suisan Shimbun, March 16, 1962.)

^{2/}Japanese prices are believed to be for canned fish packed in tomato sauce.



Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA HERRING LANDINGS AND PRODUCTS, 1956/57-1961/62:

Herring landings in British Columbia during the 1961/62 season were 30.4 percent greater in quantity than in the previous season. This season's fish meal production was up 27.5 percent and fish oil production was up 58.2 percent as compared with the previous season.

manufacture of margarine and shortening. Canadian imports of fish oil during January-September 1961 increased substantially--the United States supplied over 13 million pounds and Iceland 4 million pounds. (United States Embassy, Ottawa, report of March 1, 1962.)

NEW BRUNSWICK FISH MEAL PRICES, FEBRUARY 1962:

Fish-meal prices (60-percent protein) quoted by New Brunswick producers the latter part of February 1962 averaged about C\$126 a short ton (\$2.10 a protein unit) for both exports and domestic sales. The price in February was 5 percent higher than in January when fish meal sold at C\$120 a short ton (\$2.00 a protein unit). (United States Consul, Saint John, N.B., February 27, 1962.)

DOGFISH LIVER SUBSIDY PROGRAM:

The Canadian Department of Fisheries on March 7, 1962, announced that the dogfish liver subsidy program on the West Coast had

British Columbia Herring Landings and Products, 1961/62 Season with Comparisons							
Season Ending	Unit	Mar. 10, 1962	Mar. 18, 1961 ^{1/}	Mar. 12, 1960 ^{1/}	Mar. 14, 1959	Mar. 15, 1958 ^{1/}	Mar. 16, 1955
Landings:							
<u>District No. 2:</u>							
Northern	Tons	33,254	47,088	23,239	10,980	11,286	31,004
Central	"	39,032	43,505	10,919	40,628	14,965	36,213
Q. C. Islands	"	16,604	2,896	3,121	23,058	13,774	29,089
<u>District No. 3:</u>							
Lower East Coast	"	51,821	31,309	55,582	51,648	18,284	43,389
Middle East Coast	"	20,561	10,023	20,014	10,183	9,932	20,001
Upper East Coast	"	13,294	2,978	10,005	15,015	3,470	15,045
West Coast	"	49,595	34,142	62,273	78,122	12,624	5,202
Total Landings	"	224,161	171,941	185,153	229,634	84,335	179,943
Products Produced:							
Bait	Tons	575	1,619	848	1,046	2/	1,105
Meal	"	39,535	31,014	34,492	42,307	14,886	32,585
Oil	Imp. gals.	4,676,991	2,956,948	4,585,307	4,545,845	1,900,775	3,452,762

^{1/}Limited operations.

^{2/}Less than three Companies reporting.

Source: Canadian Department of Fisheries, Vancouver, B. C.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1961 p. 43.

HERRING OIL TRENDS:

Canada's herring oil price at Toronto in January 1962 averaged 7.67 Canadian cents a pound. This was substantially lower than the 1961 annual average price of 8.97 cents a pound and the 1960 annual average of 8.66 cents a pound. (The annual averages are based on monthly average prices.)

Canada's fish oil consumption in 1961 more than doubled and represented more than 15 percent of the total oils used in the

been extended to allow for the take up of the remaining C\$12,000 left in the subsidy allocation for the fiscal year 1961/1962 (ending March 31). At the rate of 12 cents per pound for the livers this means that 100,000 pounds would be accepted for subsidy prior to March 31, 1962. As of March 21, a total of 55,000 pounds of livers had been delivered under the extension.

A total of C\$150,000 was earmarked by the Government to cover the subsidy program for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962. The Department had terminated the program

Canada (Contd.):

on November 6, 1961, as it looked like all the funds available for the program had been expended. But later it was determined that C\$12,000 had not been used.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1962 p. 46.



Chile

NORWEGIAN FIRM BUILDS REDUCTION PLANT IN CHILE:

A Bergen, Norway, firm early this year was constructing a fish reduction plant in Chile, according to the January 24 issue of Fiskaren, a Norwegian fishery trade periodical.



The factory will have a capacity of 5,000 hectoliters or 465 metric tons each 24 hours, and it is deemed a certainty that the plant will receive raw material for operations 300 days of each year. It will be equipped with Norwegian reduction machinery.

The Norwegian company's fishing vessel Senior was scheduled to leave for Chile the end of January 1962 with complete equipment to fish for anchovies. The vessel is equipped

with two dories, and each dory has a power block. The catch will be pumped from the purse seine into the vessel.

JOINT SOUTH AFRICAN-CHILEAN FIRM TO BUILD FISH MEAL PLANT:

The Chairman of a South African group of fishing companies announced in January 1962 that the investment company of the group has made a "most interesting and, we trust, profitable investment" in the Chilean fishing industry. A 50-50 arrangement had been made with a Chilean organization whereby a new company has been formed.

The firm now contemplates that a fish meal reduction plant with a capacity of 50 metric tons per hour will be built at Iquique in northern Chile. It will start operations early next year.

A fleet of nine fishing boats will be built in Chile to supply the plant with raw fish. The South African firm estimates the plant could handle 360,000 tons of fish per year if operated continuously with no off-season. On six months of operation and an 8-hour day, this intake would be reduced to about 60,000 tons.

The South African group will send technical personnel to Chile to supervise the design and construction of the plant (to be built by another South African company) and to train Chilean labor to operate it.

The South African group expects that its 1961 profit figure from its Walvis Bay cannery and fish meal plant will reach and possibly exceed that of 1960. The factory achieved its full quota of 62,500 tons of fish landed. The cannery packed over one million cartons of pilchards. (Report from United States Consulate, Cape Town, South Africa, dated January 31, 1962.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1962 p. 47.



Denmark

FISH FILLETS AND BLOCKS AND FISHERY BYPRODUCTS EXPORTS, 1961:

Denmark exported 1.8 million pounds (50.1 percent) more fresh and frozen fish fillets during December 1961 than in the same month of 1960. Only 354,000 pounds, mostly cod and related species, were shipped to the United States in December 1961.

Denmark (Contd.):



The fishery for plaice is the most valuable in Denmark. Many plaice are marketed alive in fish shops, but the production of fillets is increasing each year, reaching 24,000 metric tons in 1960.

In the year 1961, Denmark shipped 10.5 million pounds of frozen fish fillets and blocks to the United States, mostly cod and related species.

Almost 21.2 million pounds (42.5 percent) more fresh and frozen fillets and blocks were exported by Denmark in the year 1961 than in 1960.

Product	December		Jan.-Dec.	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
..... (1,000 Lbs.)				
Edible Products:				
Fillets and blocks:				
Cod and related species	1,491	1,286	30,027	24,392
Flounder and sole	1,493	1,615	26,008	23,259
Herring	2,246	-	13,959	-
Other	49	2/616	1,130	2/2,272
Total	5,279	3,517	71,124	49,923
..... (Short Tons)				
Industrial Products:				
Fish meal, solubles, & similar products	1,940	4,670	49,733	42,377
^{1/} Shipments from the Faroe Islands and Greenland direct to foreign countries not included.				
^{2/} Includes herring fillets.				

There was a drop of 2,730 short tons (58.5 percent) in Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and other similar products in December 1961 as compared with the same month of 1960. But exports of those products for the year 1961 were 7,356 tons or 17.4 percent greater than for 1960.

FISH FILLETS AND BLOCKS AND FISHERY BYPRODUCTS EXPORTS, JANUARY 1962:

Denmark exported 155,000 pounds or 3.2 percent more fresh and frozen fish fillets and blocks during January 1962 than in the same month of 1961. Only 210,000 pounds,

mostly cod and related species were shipped to the United States in January 1962.

Product	January		Jan.-Dec.
	1962	1961	1961
..... (1,000 Lbs.)			
Edible Products:			
Fillets and blocks:			
Cod and related species	1,847	2,305	30,027
Flounder and sole	1,886	1,742	26,008
Herring	1,285	779	13,959
Other	36	73	1,130
Total	5,054	4,899	71,124
..... (Short Tons)			
Industrial Products:			
Fish meal, solubles, & similar products	3,362	3,190	49,733
^{1/} Shipments from the Faroe Islands and Greenland direct to foreign countries not included.			
^{2/} Includes herring fillets.			

Denmark's January 1962 exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and other similar products were 172 short tons or 5.4 percent greater than in the same month of 1961. The United Kingdom and West Germany were the principal buyers.

NEW MODERN FREEZER IN SKAGEN:

One of Europe's most modern freezers was opened in Skagen, important fishing port on the northern tip of Denmark, in January 1962. Unlike most freezers and cold-storage warehouses in Denmark, it is all on one floor. Frozen products are stacked to a height of 22 feet with fork lift trucks in storage rooms, whose temperature is -22° F. About 2,200 short tons--18,000 boxes of herring--can be stored. Later modifications will permit shipment by refrigerated ships as well as refrigerated rail cars, according to the January issue of *Børsen*. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 26, 1962.)

FISH SALTING MACHINE PATENTED:

A Danish fisheries exporter in Esbjerg, I. C. C. Dyekjaer, in February 1962 received a patent on a machine which salts fish in one-fourth the time normally required, according to the February 14 issue of *Vestkysten*, an Esbjerg daily newspaper. The first experiments with the machine began in 1957 and 1958 in the inventor's own plant in Esbjerg. Later it was tested in filleting plants at Naalak, Julianehaab, and Godtaab in Greenland. All have expressed satisfaction with the invention.

Denmark (Contd.):

The machine consists of a conveyer belt which transports the fresh fish fillets under a row of devices like hypodermic needles. The points of the needles pierce the fillets, injecting a saturated solution of salt brine, which immediately salts the fish. The fish are fully salted after piling only once. This takes less than eight days, as compared with 21 to 28 days normally. The new machine is expected to save space and increase productivity to a considerable degree.

Several Danish machine shops approached were unable to take over the manufacturing problem, so it was turned over to a Lubeck, West Germany, firm, a well known manufacturer of fish filleting and skinning machines. This company has the production rights and patent rights in foreign countries. The machine is expected to go into mass production soon. It is believed to be especially well suited for installation in trawlers. (Report of February 26, 1962, from the Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

* * * * *

ESBJERG FISHING VESSELS MUST HAIL CATCH:

Beginning February 1, 1962, Esbjerg fishing craft were required by the Esbjerg Fisheries Association to estimate their food fish landings and report them to the harbor master not later than 3:00 p.m. of the day prior to landing. The quantity of each species must



A typical Danish fishing vessel. This vessel, built in 1960, is 52.3 gross tons, has a 248 hp. motor and its home port is Skagen.

be reported and it must not differ more than 20 percent from the actual landings, which must occur prior to 9:30 a.m. The regulation was placed in effect to aid buyers for export

and the fillet plants which also buy at other ports. It also is expected to improve working practices at the auction hall. After the first week's operation it appeared that the only failures to report were due to unawareness of the regulation or defective radiophones.

In 1961, 2,036 fishermen were registered in Esbjerg, and 534 cutters of over 5 gross tons. Esbjerg receives more landings than any other Danish port, owing to its favorable location on the North Sea on the west coast of Jutland. The 1961 landings totaled 181,000 metric tons of which 158,000 tons was industrial fish for reduction into oil and meal, for fish and fur animal food, and for ensilage. The remaining 23,000 tons was food fish sold through the auction hall. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 26, 1962.)

* * * * *

FISHERMEN TO SUPPLY DATA ON EARNINGS:

The subcommittee established by the Fisheries Commission to look into the costs and earnings of the Danish fishing industry has decided to send a questionnaire to 10 percent of the Danish fishermen who operate independently, in order to obtain concrete facts on their earnings. The purpose is to provide factual information for the governmental authorities to use when questions of profits or losses in the fish-producing segment of the industry arise.

At present, neither the fishermen, who claim they are losing money because of too low prices, or the governmental authorities, who point to the increased catches and record exports, are able to make a convincing case. Questionnaires will be sent to fishermen in 20 ports this year. Since the fishermen may have to obtain assistance from accountants to complete the questionnaires properly, the subcommittee is seeking, through the Fisheries Ministry, to pay 15 kroner (US\$2.18) to fishermen for each usable questionnaire. The Fisheries Ministry official in charge of the questionnaire program states that between 250 and 300 completed questionnaires were expected from the 20 fishing ports.

Care was being exercised to obtain responses from an appropriate cross-section of the fish-producing industry, including pound net and other gear operators as well as vessel owners, and from those who were making,

Denmark (Contd.):

as well as those who were losing money. The data will be for the calendar year 1962 and the questionnaires will be sent to additional ports in years to come until all have been covered. (February 26 report of the Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)



German Federal Republic

FISH OIL MARKET AS OF MARCH 1962:

A leading Bremen fish oil importer stated that sales of fish body oil continued to decline late in February and early March 1962. The Peruvians have maintained their fish oil price at \$115 per metric ton (5.2 U. S. cents

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH BODY OILS, 1961:

West Germany's imports of fish body oils in 1961 were 12.3 percent less in quantity than in 1960. The drop in value for the same period was 14.3 percent because in 1961 fish oil prices declined. Two of the principal suppliers of fish body oil to West Germany are Peru and the United States. But while the United States in 1960 supplied 27.7 percent of the total imports, in 1961 it dropped to only 8.8 percent. On the other hand, whereas Peru supplied 32.4 percent of the total fish oil imports in 1960, that country's share rose to 61.8 percent in 1961.

West Germany's exports of fish body oils in 1961 were slightly greater (0.4 percent) in quantity than in 1960. But the value of the exports in 1961 was down 10.9 percent because of lower prices. Norway and Sweden are two

Table 1- West Germany's ^{1/} Imports and Exports of Edible Fish Body Oils, 1961 and 1960

Origin	1961				1960			
	Quantity	Value		Avg. Price	Quantity	Value		Avg. Price
		Metric Tons	Deutsche Marks 1,000	US\$ 1,000		¢/Lb.	Metric Tons	Deutsche Marks 1,000
Imports:								
Total Imports	55,788	32,987	8,247	6.7	57,871	38,477	9,619	7.5
Principal Suppliers:								
United States	4,913	2,710	678	6.3	16,021	10,874	2,719	7.7
Peru	34,461	19,964	4,991	6.6	18,743	11,870	2,968	7.2
Exports:								
Total Exports	21,006	12,222	3,056	6.6	20,930	13,717	3,429	7.4
Principal Buyers:								
Norway	8,980	5,479	1,370	6.9	12,073	7,845	1,961	7.4
Sweden	8,594	5,046	1,262	6.7	5,506	3,691	923	7.6

^{1/} Includes West Berlin. Data are preliminary.

a pound), c.i.f. Rotterdam, and United States oil is quoted at \$113 (5.1 U. S. cents a pound), same basis; however, very few sales are transacted at these prices.

The largest British buyer and user bought 50,000 metric tons of whale oil early this year at about £50 per long ton (6.3 U. S. cents a pound), c.i.f. Rotterdam.

Mounting pressure is exerted on oil prices by 220,000 tons of unsold whale oil. Under prevailing conditions, margarine manufacturers are unwilling to pay more than \$110 a ton (5.0 U. S. cents a pound) for Peruvian oil. (U. S. Consulate, Bremen, March 9, 1962.)

* * * * *

of the principal buyers of oil from West Germany. Norway in 1961 bought 42.7 percent of Germany's exports of oil as compared to 57.7 percent in 1960; Sweden in 1961 bought 40.9 percent as compared to 26.3 percent in 1960. (March 9, 1962, report from the United States Consulate, Bremen.)

* * * * *

FISH MEAL PRICES, MARCH 7, 1962:

Prices reported at Hamburg Commodity Exchange as of March 7, 1962, for fish meal delivered ex-Hamburg warehouse, or c. & f. West German sea port were as follows:

German Federal Republic (Contd.):

Type of Fish Meal	Protein Content (%)	Delivery	DM/Metric Ton <u>1</u> /	US\$/Short Ton
Danish herring	72-75	Loco	765,00	173,50
South African	65-70	May-Oct, 1962	620,00	140,62
German	50-55	prompt/Mar. 1962	630,00	142,88
"	55-60	" " "	640,00	145,15
"	60-65	" " "	650,00	147,42
Peruvian	65-70	" " "	610,00	138,35
"	65-70	Apr. 1962	610,00	138,35
"	65-70	May-Dec. 1962	592,50	134,38
Angola	65-70	Mar. 1962	680,00	154,22
Icelandic herring	70-75	prompt/Mar. 1962	765,00	173,50
" cod	65-70	Mar.-Apr. 1962	747,50	169,54

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.

From February 2 to March 7 prices at the Hamburg Exchange showed a mixed trend. Prices for Peruvian fish meal weakened and were substantially lower early in March than a month earlier. On the other hand, prices for German, South Africa, and Angolan meal rose during that same period. (United States Consulate, Bremen, report of March 9, 1962.)



Ghana

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES IMPORTS OF JAPANESE PRODUCTS:

According to information received by the Japan Export Trade Promotion Agency's (JETRO) representative stationed in Ghana, the Ghanaian Government on February 23, 1962, issued licenses permitting imports from Japan during the first six months of 1962. The licenses issued cover applications received as of September 15, 1961, and apply to importation of all kinds of products from Japan.

The Ghanaian Government usually does not publicly announce the total value authorized for import but investigations show that the value of Japanese products authorized for import may total close to G£5 million (US\$14 million). Total value of Japanese imports authorized by the Ghanaian Government in 1961 is estimated at G£14 million (\$39.2 million). Imports from Japan for 1960 were valued at G£10,830,000 (\$30.3 million), 1959--G£8,580,000 (\$24 million), and 1958--G£6,780,000 (\$19 million).

The granting of import licenses by the Ghanaian Government is expected to expedite trade negotiations on Japanese canned fish

products for export to Ghana, which had been suspended since October 1961. However, since the total value of imports authorized for the 6 months period in 1962 amounts to 35 percent of the total value of imports authorized in 1961, exports of Japanese canned fish to Ghana this year are expected to be less than 40 percent of last year's total canned fish export, which amounted to between 70,000 and 100,000 cases of canned jack mackerel, canned sardine, and canned saury. It is expected that the bulk of the Japanese canned fish products to be exported to Ghana will be fish packed in tomato sauce in 5-ounce tall cans.

Prices of Japanese canned sardines were recently reduced 100 yen (US\$0.28) per case, from 2,400 yen (\$6.67) to 2,300 yen (\$6.39). Canned saury is priced at 2,220 yen (\$6.17) per case. Therefore, it is believed that negotiations to export canned saury will be very difficult in view of the price differential of only 80 yen (\$0.22) per case between canned sardine and canned saury.

Japan is expected to first export canned jack mackerel, of which there are approximately 35,000 cases in stock, at 1,950 yen (\$5.42) per case, then canned sardine, of which there are about 25,000 cases in stock. (Suisan Tsushin, February 28, 1962.)



Greece

FROZEN FISH INDUSTRY:

According to the Union of Hellenic Overseas Fishing Enterprises, Greece's total consumption of frozen fish during 1961 reached a total of 17,532 metric tons as against 12,082 tons in 1960. This considerable in-

Greece (Contd.):

crease was due to the introduction of frozen fish into the markets of the interior of the country, as a result of extensive promotion by large fishing enterprises.

A total of 7,551 tons of frozen fish was imported during 1960. But in 1961 imports totaled 4,844 tons. The decrease in imports was due to: (1) the increase in production by Greek ocean freezer-trawlers; and (2) the smaller profit in handling imported frozen fish since increased production reduced prices.

During January 1962, four Greek freezer-trawlers landed 1,430 tons of frozen fish as against December 1961 landings of 1,930 tons and January 1961 landings of 1,120 tons.

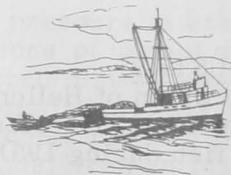
During the last part of 1961 and the first part of 1962 there was a substantial price drop in frozen fish because of the increased production by Greek freezer-trawlers operating on the fishing grounds off the northwest coast of Africa. The large Greek fishing firms operating freezer-trawlers are concerned about the drop in prices because it has resulted in the curtailment of Greek fishing expansion. (Alieia "Fishing," February 1962.)



Guatemala

SHRIMP FISHING VESSEL
LICENSES BEING GRANTED:

An official of the Department of Hunting and Fishing of the Guatemalan Directorate General of Forestry states that licenses to conduct shrimp fishing operations in Guatemala are currently being granted. He added that applications for such licenses had to be prepared on official sealed paper valued at 10 cents a sheet, and that these applications had to correspond to the procedures set forth in Decree 1470 of June 23, 1961. (United States Embassy, Guatemala, report of March 9, 1962.)



Iceland

FISHERY TRENDS, MARCH 1962:

Trawler Tie-Up: The Icelandic trawler strike began March 10, 1962, as threatened. The state mediator has entered the dispute, which remains deadlocked. As of March 15 the trawlers were still tied up. The owners proposed publicly a reduction in the number of crew members and a change of watches or shifts, with 12 hours of work followed by 6 hours of rest, instead of the present 6 hours of work followed by 6 hours of rest. Most owners escaped the effects of the strike temporarily by having their vessels leave port just prior to the strike.

Aid to Trawlers: On the same day that the Government introduced a bill to aid agriculture, it also proposed an important measure to assist the trawler industry. The proposal would be financed by an existing fisheries catch guarantee fund which is supported by an export tax of 1.25 percent on the catch of the motorboats. Further financing would come from a similar export tax based on the f.o.b. value of fish exports from the trawlers. The estimated total of 35 million kronur (US\$813,000) per year would be increased by a 50-percent matching payment from the Icelandic Treasury. A particular feature of the bill is payment of 60 million kronur (\$1.4 million) to the Icelandic trawlers for their operations in 1960 and 1961, or 1.5 million kronur (\$34,800) per trawler for the two-year period.

The critical trawler question has been hotly debated. Shortly after this bill was placed before the Althing, the Minister of Fisheries commented that the trawlers will not be permitted to operate within Iceland's 12-mile fishing limit. The new bill is designed to compensate them for part of their losses sustained as a result of being excluded from those protected waters. Like the bill on reorganization of the agricultural funds, this one attempts to meet an emergency deficit situation with a minimum of immediate impact on the Treasury.

Frozen Fish Sales to U.S.S.R.: On March 9, the Icelandic press announced signature of a trade protocol by representatives of the Soviet and Icelandic Governments calling for sale of 18,000 metric tons of frozen fish fillets to the U.S.S.R. in 1962. Of that total, 13,000 tons will be cod and 5,000 tons ocean perch, with some substitutions permitted of

Iceland (Contd.):

haddock, coalfish or pollock, and catfish.
(United States Embassy, Reykjavik, report of
March 15, 1962.)

**UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS,
JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1961:**

How Utilized	1961	1960
	... (Metric Tons) ...	
Herring^{1/} for:		
Oil and meal	194,636	98,758
Freezing	16,824	6,914
Salting	63,450	20,882
Fresh on ice	4,582	998
Canning	114	-
Groundfish^{2/} for:		
Fresh on ice landed abroad	28,947	23,852
Freezing and filleting	138,561	193,479
Salting	67,174	73,019
Stockfish	46,048	54,868
Home consumption	7,734	8,074
Oil and meal	3,610	6,418
Shellfish for:		
Freezing: Lobster	1,490	1,870
Shrimp	932	-
Canning (shrimp)	249	-
Total production	574,351	489,132
^{1/} Whole fish,		
^{2/} Drawn fish.		

**PROJECT FOR COMMON MARKET
FISH PLANT DROPPED:**

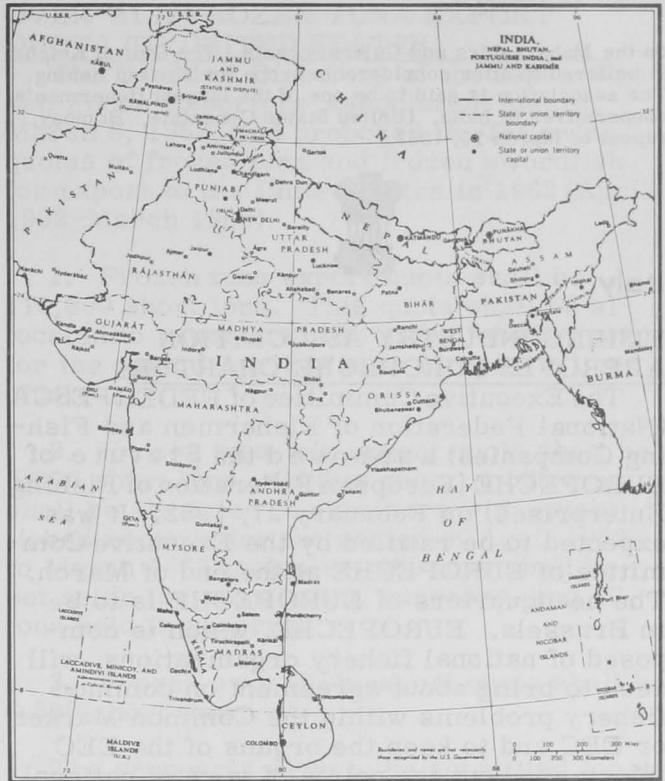
On January 14, the press announced that the Freezing Plants Corporation had dropped its long-standing plan to build a fish distribution and processing plant for the EEC area in Holland (the European Economic Community or Common Market area in the Netherlands). The Export-Import Bank had already approved a loan of \$250,000 for the project. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, January 18, 1962.)



India

**UNITED STATES COLLABORATION
SOUGHT FOR NEW FISH
AND SHRIMP PROJECT:**

Financial and technical collaboration was being sought in March 1962 by a fisheries cooperative association of Ahmadabad, India, for a commercial fisheries project it plans to establish at Okha Port on the Saurashtra coast of Gujarat State, India. The project envisages the employment of five medium mechanized vessels to exploit the shrimp resources of the Gulf of Kutch and two trawlers to carry on offshore fishing in the Arabian Sea. In addition, two transport launches are proposed to be bought to bring fish landed in the adjoining fish harbors by other fishermen.



The project will, moreover, include the establishment of fish canning, quick freezing, cold-storage, and fish meal plants. Besides exploiting the domestic markets in the principal cities such as Bombay and Delhi, efforts will also be directed to export processed fish to the United States, Germany, and other foreign countries.

It is estimated that the project will need an investment of Rs.3,200,000 (US\$672,000) of which the equivalent of Rs.1,568,000 (\$329,280) or approximately 49 percent will be required in foreign exchange for the purchase of trawlers, marine engines, and machinery for the canning, freezing, storage, and fish meal plants. The association has proposed that this foreign exchange component be provided by the American investor. In return, he will be allotted an equivalent share in the equity capital of a new company which will be organized to undertake the project. The rupee investment, estimated at Rs.1,632,000 (\$342,720) will be raised by the association.

The American investor will also be expected to assist in obtaining the services of a fishery engineer, two masters for the trawlers, and a fishery technologist. He will be, furthermore, given the franchise for sales in the United States.

The association's paid-in capitalization is Rs.600,000 (\$126,000) of which Rs.450,000 (\$95,000) has been subscribed by the Government of Gujarat. The balance has been contributed by fishermen cooperatives and individual fishermen. The association is mainly a marketing organization but deals also in fishermen's supplies. It claims to handle nearly 28 percent of the fish caught in Gujarat State.

Except for one joint Indo-Japanese enterprise in Bombay City, there are no other commercial fishing ventures

India (Contd.):

on the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts. The Gulf of Kutch is believed to offer considerable scope for shrimp fishing. The association is said to be one of the largest fishermen's cooperatives in India. (United States Consulate, Bombay, report of March 15, 1962.)



Italy

FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION APPROVES EUROPECHE CHARTER:

The Executive Committee of FEDERPESCA (National Federation of Fishermen and Fishing Companies) approved the Statute of EUROPECHE (European Federation of Fishing Enterprises) on February 27, 1962. It was expected to be ratified by the Executive Committee of EUROPECHE at the end of March. The headquarters of EUROPECHE is to be in Brussels. EUROPECHE, which is composed of national fishery organizations, will seek to bring about agreement on common fishery problems within the Common Market or EEC and to keep the organs of the EEC informed about the points of view of national fishery organizations.

FEDERPESCA also decided to prepare a memorandum asking the Italian Government for relief from fiscal burdens and for financial assistance to the industry, and urging the Government to support the "Blue Plan," which involves industrialization of the fishing industry, development of cooperatives, and expansion of Italian fishing into the Atlantic. (United States Embassy, Rome, March 9, 1962, report.)



Ivory Coast

JOINT JAPANESE-ITALIAN TUNA BASE PLANNED:

A large Japanese fishing company and an Italian firm (with offices in Milan) are planning to establish a joint fishing base at Abidjan, Ivory Coast. An application has been submitted for approval of the venture to the Ivory Coast Government. Upon receiving approval from the Government, the Japanese firm will proceed to work out details of the proposed undertaking.

Under this plan, the Japanese firm and the Italian firm will jointly establish a cor-

poration with a capital of US\$320,000, each company contributing 50 percent. The Japanese firm reportedly will invest two 39-ton tuna vessels, valued at \$160,000, and will also export two other tuna vessels to the joint corporation. Annual tuna landings at the new base are expected to total approximately 2,400 metric tons of albacore and yellowfin tuna, which will be sold to the French freezer company located in Abidjan, which will then ship the tuna to France.

The Japanese firm has received approval of the Japanese Investment Liaison Council for this undertaking and plans to work out details as soon as the Ivory Coast Government permits sale of securities. (Shin Suisan Shim-bun Sokuho, March 28, 1962.)

* * * * *

TUNA FREEZING AND STORAGE PLANT READY FOR OPERATION:

A new tuna freezing and storage plant at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, early in March 1962 was ready for operation. Construction was started in September 1961. The plant was built by a large United States west coast tuna canning firm.

The main building consists of a room containing freezing brine tanks, a cold-storage room measuring 80 x 100 ft., the necessary compressors in an adjacent room, and two ice-making machines on the roof. Outlying structures will include a T-shaped wharf, an office building (completed), a warehouse (under construction), and a diesel oil storage tank (was expected to be started in mid-March). The plant will employ approximately 50 men on a permanent basis and 20 to 30 "casuals" for stevedoring. The operation will be similar to the same firm's wholly owned tuna freezing and storage plant in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Fish will be received from various Japanese, Spanish, and French vessels operating off the coast of West Africa, which will dock at the inner part of the wharf. The fish will be unloaded into the freezing brine tanks and then segregated and stored by species (skipjack, big-eyed, and other varieties of tuna and swordfish) in the storage room. Refrigerated carrier ships (primarily from Hamburg, Germany) will dock at the outer wharf and will pick up cargoes of frozen tuna for Italy, Puerto Rico, and the United States.

The plant is owned by the Societe Generale Industrielle de la Peche (SOGIP). Fifty percent of the firm's stock is held by the United States cannery firm and 50 percent by a Milan, Italy, firm which is affiliated with the Discount Bank of Israel, a Swiss bank.

Another related enterprise is the Societe Ivoirienne de la Peche (SOIP), which is owned 50 percent by the Milan firm and 50 percent by a Japanese fishing firm. At the moment SOIP owns four vessels operating out of Abidjan, but considerable expansion is anticipated. A third company envisaged for the future will be owned jointly by the Milan firm and Societe d'Equipe pour l'Afrique (SEA) and will undertake canning and distribution of the fish in the Ivory Coast and nearby countries. This project, however, is not expected to begin operations for several years. (United States Embassy, Abidjan, report of March 13, 1962.)



Japan

1962 QUOTAS FOR FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES SET:

The Board of Directors of the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association held a meeting on March 8, 1962, and adopted the proposals it had drafted at its February 21 meeting on 1962 frozen tuna exports to the United States, according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of March 8-10, 1962. Adoption of these proposals means that the following export production quotas will be in effect in 1962 (April 1, 1962-March 31, 1963):

Frozen tuna exports to United States from Japan proper: (1) Frozen albacore tuna quota - 30,000 short tons; (2) frozen yellowfin tuna quota - 35,000 short tons; (3) tuna loin quota - 5,000 short tons.

Atlantic Ocean transshipments: Fishing vessels delivering their catches for transshipment to the United States will be limited to an aggregate total of 120 fishing trips. Number of trips each fishing vessel can make will depend on its cargo-carrying capacity.

At the February 21 meeting, a special adjustment quota of 5,000 tons was proposed and the use of the special quota was to be clarified at the March 8 meeting. Two days prior to this meeting, on March 6, the committee assigned to study this problem was unable to resolve differences regarding use of the special quota. Some segments of the tuna industry wanted to apply half of the 5,000 tons for transshipments from the Indian Ocean and half for direct exports from Japan proper, while others wanted to apply all of it for transshipments from the Indian Ocean. Responsibility of determining allocation of this proposed special 5,000-ton quota was then turned over to a special committee.

At the March 8 meeting, the Board of Directors of the Producers Association adopted the proposal of this special committee. Briefly, this proposal calls for a transshipment quota of 4,000 short tons for the Indian Ocean, with shipments from the Indian Ocean exceeding this amount to apply to the quota covering direct exports to the United States from Japan proper. Fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean delivering their catches at a specified base for transshipment to the United States are to be limited to one trip, or the equivalent of 150 tons of frozen tuna. Of the 4,000-ton quota, the Association's Board of Directors will control use of 1,500 tons and determine when they can be used. Furthermore, the Association agreed not to grant increases in the Indian Ocean transshipment quota for 1962.

Approval of transshipments from the Indian Ocean eliminates the long return trip to Japan which fishing vessels had to make and it is estimated that the cost of frozen tuna for export to the United States will be reduced \$10 to \$15 per short ton.

Considerable speculation is now going on within the Japanese tuna industry as to which port in Southeast Asia will be designated as port of transshipment. Penang is said to be the most suitable. The joint Malayan-Japanese canning enterprise located at Penang presently operates a 200-ton capacity cold-storage plant. However, there is the problem as to whether the firms intimately connected with the Japanese company, which operates the joint company in Penang, would permit other exporters to utilize facilities at Penang. Also, these firms are reported to have established priority on available space on regularly scheduled freight vessels calling at Penang.

Facilities at the port of Singapore are considered to be inadequate. For one thing, the cold-storage plant is located far away from the docks, besides being very small. It is likely that ports in Sumatra and Ceylon may be considered. Until such time that a port of transshipment is designated, a scramble among exporters in selecting a port can be anticipated.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1962 p. 42.

EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION PROPOSES OVER-ALL FROZEN TUNA EXPORT QUOTA TO UNITED STATES:

The Board of Directors of the Japan-Frozen Foods Exporters Association met on March 8, 1962, and proposed the following quotas of frozen tuna and frozen swordfish for export to the United States in 1962 (April 1962-March 1963):

1. Frozen tuna export quota shall be 110,000 short tons. This quota shall be allocated to exporters with established records for the period April 1958 to March 1961 inclusive.

2. Frozen tuna loin export quota shall be 5,000 short tons. Of this quota, 4,500 tons shall be allocated to exporters with established records for the period of April 1959 to March 1962 inclusive; 450 tons shall be set aside for adjustment purposes, and 30 tons held in reserve.

3. Frozen swordfish export quota shall be 6,500 short tons.

The proposals were to be submitted for approval to the special general meeting of the Exporters Association scheduled for March 19. (Translated from Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, March 9, 1962.)

Editor's Note: The basic difference between the export quotas proposed by the Producers Association and the Exporters Association for allocation to their respective association members is that the Exporters Association has one over-all export target, without limiting exports of any one species of tuna. In other words, exporters are willing to accept from producers any species of tuna available for export.

FROZEN TUNA OCEAN FREIGHT RATE TO UNITED STATES REDUCED:

The Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association has been negotiating with the Pacific Ocean Freight Conference for quite some time concerning reduction of freight rates for frozen tuna shipped to the United States. As a result, the Conference recently announced its decision to provisionally reduce frozen tuna freight rates from the present \$57.75 per short ton to \$50 per ton, to be effective for the period March 15-September 30, 1962. (Suisan Tsushin, March 16, 1962.)

Japan (Contd.):

TUNA RESEARCH COUNCIL PROPOSES LARGE-SCALE TUNA RESEARCH PROGRAM:

The Japanese National Tuna Research Council, a quasi-governmental organization established in 1961 to strengthen bonds between existing tuna organizations through government and industry cooperation and to promote tuna research and tuna technology, held its second meeting on February 28, 1962. Members of the three technical departments of the Council--biological research, gear research, and technology--met jointly for the first time at this meeting. The following research programs were adopted by the three departments:

Biological Research: (1) Changes in tuna fishing conditions in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean: Data on changes in fishing conditions will be systematically collected and compiled, and yearly changes in fishing conditions in those areas will be studied. Five-year program. Cost FY 1962 (April 1962-March 1963), 300,000 yen (US\$833). (2) Yearly changes in size composition of Atlantic Ocean yellowfin and albacore tuna: Yearly changes in size composition of yellowfin and albacore tuna taken from the Atlantic Ocean will be investigated and results combined with existing data on yearly changes in hook rates. Based on this combined study, causes of yearly changes in catches and in size composition will be investigated. Continuous program. Cost FY 1962, 230,000 yen (\$639).

Technical (Gear Research) Department: (1) Development of fish scanner to study tuna ecology: A fish scanner will be developed for use in studying tuna ecology. One-year program. Cost FY 1962, 300,000 yen (US\$833).

(2) Research on driving away killer whales by sound: Reaction of killer whales to sound will be studied, and based on this, methods will be devised to study their responses with the idea of either dispersing them or attracting them so they can be captured and killed. Effect that such measures will have on other fish will be investigated. Two-year program. Cost FY 1962, 600,000 yen (\$1,667).

(3) Vertical distribution of tuna and behavior of tuna long-line gear under water as determined by means of fish scanners: Fish scanners will be used to trace behavior of tuna long-line gear under actual fishing conditions and to study vertical distribution of tuna. One-year program. Cost FY 1962, 303,750 yen (\$844).

(4) Operation of tuna long-line gear: A study will be made to improve and simplify fishing operations and to increase efficiency and prolong durability of fishing gear. Three-year program. Cost FY 1962, 200,000 yen (\$555).

(5) Development of fish scanner for use in studying tuna ecology: A basic study will be made of existing fish scanners with respect to supersonic wave output, emission frequency, wave angle, and installation, and a special scanner for tuna fishing shall be developed. Program commenced March 1962 and will end March 1963. Cost, 300,000 yen (\$833).

(6) Method of dispersing killer whales by sound: A sounding device will be tested and a practical method of driving away killer whales developed, and said method shall then be offered to the fishing industry. Program started March 1962 and will end March 1963. Cost, 300,000 yen (\$833).

Technology Department: (1) Research on tuna muscle extracts: Changes occurring in muscle extracts during processing or during decomposition will be analyzed and effect of muscle extracts on flavor and "browning" will be studied. Program to start June 1962 and end December 1964. Cost, 240,000 yen (\$667). (2) Utilization of poor quality tuna: Utilization of tuna meat of poor quality for fish sausage will be studied: Program to start June 1962 and end August 1963. Cost, 255,000 yen (\$708).

A total of ten members attended the Council meeting. They included key officials from the National Federation of Tuna Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Japan Fisheries Society, and the Fisheries Agency. They voted to grant 1,650,000 yen (\$4,600) to subsidize the research program for FY 1962. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 3, 1962; Shin Suisan Shimbun, March 5, 1962.)

EXPORT COUNCIL ADOPTS FY 1962 EXPORT TARGETS FOR CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS:

The Fisheries Division of the Japanese Agricultural and Marine Products Export Council met on March 23, 1962, and adopted export targets for Fiscal Year 1962 (April 1962-March 1963), according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of March 24, 1962.

Commodity	Quantity		Value	
	Fiscal Year			
	1962 1/	1961 2/	1962 1/	1961 2/
	. (Metric Tons) . .		. (US\$1,000) . .	
Frozen tuna	149,000	130,780	50,110	43,510
Frozen swordfish. . .	7,700	7,712	5,600	5,671
Agar-agar	600	451	1,920	1,746
Salted fishery products	6,910	5,363	6,000	5,426
	.. (In Pounds) (US\$1,000) .	
Cultured pearls	124,000	135,750	35,250	37,832
1/April 1962 to March 1963.				
2/April 1961 to March 1962. Some of the figures represent estimates.				

CANNERS SET 1962 CANNED TUNA IN BRINE EXPORT QUOTA:

The Japan Export Canned Tuna Packers Association convened a special general meeting on February 27-28, 1962, and adopted the following proposals concerning canned tuna in brine for export to the United States in 1962 (April 1962-March 1963):

1. The 1962 quota of canned tuna in brine for export to the United States shall be 2,300,000 cases. Of this amount, 1,500,000 cases will be allocated to producers on the basis of their past performance records and 800,000 cases unassigned.

2. The unassigned quota of 800,000 cases will be released as follows: April-June 320,000 cases, July-December 320,000 cases, January-March 1963, 160,000 cases.

3. The total export quota of 2,300,000 cases shall consist of 60 percent canned white meat tuna and 40 percent canned light meat tuna. Exports of canned white meat

Japan (Contd.):

must not fall below 40 percent of total exports, and exports of canned light meat tuna must not exceed 60 percent of total exports.

4. The following proportions of different sizes of canned tuna in brine shall be exported:

	Percent
White meat tuna:	
No. 1 (13-oz.) 24's	20
No. 1/2 (7-oz.) 48's	55
4-lb. 6's	25
Light meat tuna:	
No. 1 (13-oz.) 24's	20
No. 1/2 (7-oz.) 48's	45
4-lb. 6's	35

The Packers Association also decided at this meeting that exports of canned tuna to the United States other than canned tuna in brine and canned tuna in oil will be permit-

of 5° N. latitude, and east of 110° W. longitude south of 5° N. latitude) is somewhat larger than some circles in Japan had anticipated. According to the Fisheries Agency, it is not possible to make a good estimate of the amount of tuna taken by Japanese vessels fishing in that area inasmuch as catch data are not complete. However, it is estimated that somewhere around 5,000 metric tons of tuna are caught by Japanese tuna long-liners, mostly vessels in the 250-ton class, fishing in the proposed regulatory area. (Translation of a news item in the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 3, 1962.)

* * * * *

1960 TUNA LANDINGS FROM PACIFIC OCEAN ESTIMATED AT 530,000 METRIC TONS:

A member of the Tokai University's Fisheries Research Laboratory, who is attempting to estimate total catch of tuna-like fish in the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean, calculates

1960 Landings of Tuna and Tuna-like Fish from Pacific Ocean by Countries

Species	Japan	U.S.	Peru ^{1/}	Ecuador ^{1/}	Mexico ^{1/}	Australia ^{1/}	Formosa ^{1/}	Total
..... (Metric Tons)								
Bluefin	16,368	5,439	-	-	-	2,250	-	24,057
Skipjack	78,606	32,768	10,527	-	-	-	-	121,901
Bonito	-	-	14,202	-	-	-	-	14,202
Albacore	52,037	19,088	-	-	-	-	-	71,125
Yellowfin	2/91,852	99,304	-	-	-	-	-	191,156
Others	77,356	15,565	7,850	4,278	1,758	-	537	107,344
Total	316,219	172,164	32,579	4,278	1,758	2,250	537	529,785

^{1/}Data based on export figures and locally-consumed tuna not included.
^{2/}Includes big-eyed tuna and spearfish.

ted when it is ascertained that such products will not be cleared through United States Customs under the same category as canned tuna in brine. The Association also decided to raise the check price of canned white meat tuna in oil for export to Canada by \$0.50 a case, from \$8.65 a case for No. 1/2 (7-oz.) 48's, f.o.b. Japan, to \$9.15 per case. (Suisan Tsushin, February 23, and March 1, 1962.)

* * * * *

ESTIMATED TUNA CATCH IN EASTERN PACIFIC:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency announced on March 1, 1962, details of the bill being considered by the United States Congress to regulate the catch of yellowfin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The proposed regulatory area (east of 120° W. longitude north

that 1960 landings from the Pacific Ocean totaled approximately 530,000 metric tons and from the Indian Ocean 100,980 metric tons, which included 48,676 tons of Indian Ocean bluefin tuna.

Calculations are based on data from the Japanese Fisheries Agency, United States catch statistics, and data collected directly from Japanese fishing vessels. Indian Ocean catches include only those made by Japanese fishing vessels. Pacific Ocean landings, which were grouped by species and by country, are shown in the table. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 1, 1962.)

* * * * *

TUNA EX-VESSEL PRICES:

February 26, 1962: The following ex-vessel prices were paid for 210 tons of frozen tuna and tunalike fish landed in Tokyo by a Japanese tuna vessel, according to a translation of a news item in the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun, February 28, 1962.

Japan (Contd.):

Product	Price	
	Yen/Kg.	\$/Short Ton
<u>Yellowfin (gilled & gutted):</u>		
Special lge. (over 120 lbs.)	95	239
Large (100-120 lbs.)	114.2	288
Medium (80-100 lbs.)	123.5	311
Small (20-80 lbs.)	123.5	311
Albacore (round)	135	340
<u>Fillets:</u>		
Yellowfin	120.2	303
Big-eyed	108	272

* * * * *

March 7, 1962: The following ex-vessel prices were paid for 568 metric tons of frozen tuna and tunalike fish, including sharks, landed in Tokyo by two Japanese tuna long-line fishing vessels, according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimibun of March 9, 1962.

Product	Price	
	Yen/Kg.	\$/Short Ton
<u>Yellowfin (gilled & gutted):</u>		
Large (over 100 pounds)	115.0	290
Med. (80-100 pounds)	123.1	310
Sml. (20-80 pounds)	123.3	311
<u>Fillets:</u>		
Indian bluefin	94.5	238
Yellowfin	117.8-120.6	297-304
Big-eyed	103 -106.2	260-268

* * * * *

RECORD SIZE BLUEFIN TUNA SOLD FOR \$1,000:

A large bluefin tuna landed by a Japanese long-liner fishing in the Indian Ocean is claimed to be the largest bluefin ever landed by a Japanese fishing vessel. The fish weighed 880 pounds and was sold to the "sashimi^{1/}" trade for 360,000 yen (US\$1,000). (Suisan Keizai Shimibun, March 20, 1962.)

^{1/}"Sashimi" is raw fish thinly sliced and flavored with soybean sauce. Many different types of marine fish are eaten as "sashimi," but bluefin tuna "sashimi" is considered best.

* * * * *

FISHERY LANDINGS AT YAIZU:

February 1962: A total of 10,839 metric tons of fish valued at 1,035 million yen (US\$2.9 million) was landed at Yaizu (leading Japanese tuna fishing port) during February 1962, according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimibun of March 8, 1962. This was an increase in landings of 1,900 metric tons and in value

of 176 million yen (US\$489,000) over February 1961.

Yaizu Fishery Landings, Principal Species, February 1962 with Comparisons				
Species	Landings		Average Ex-Vessel Price	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
	(Metric Tons)		(US\$/Short Tons)	
Bluefin	6,254	6,904	272	239
Albacore	1,978	1,199	313	237
Skipjack	257	6	179	222
Mackerel	1,592	859	78	134

* * * * *

1961: Because canneries, manufacturers of fish ham and sausage, and producers of other traditional Japanese fishery products are located in Shizuoka Prefecture, the fishing port of Yaizu continued to hold its leading position. Also, Yaizu supplies fish daily to such large cities as Tokyo and Osaka. The value of landings at the Yaizu fish market in 1961 established the highest record since its establishment. According to the Yaizu Fish-

Yaizu Fishery Landings in 1961 by Principal Species		
Species	Metric Tons	US\$1 Million
Albacore	16,518	5.3
Other tuna	63,473	18.2
Skipjack	27,326	5.9
Mackerel	8,654	1.1
Others	9,680	1.3
Total 1961	125,651	\$31.8
Total 1960	118,414	\$28.7

eries Cooperative, actual landings in 1961 were valued ex-vessel almost US\$31.8 million, surpassing substantially the previous highest record value of \$28,611,000 in 1960. This was attributed to increased tuna landings, which make up the bulk of the total landings at Yaizu. Skipjack tuna fishing in 1961 was good generally and the value of the catch was high in spite of a low price per ton. In quantity, the landings in 1961 exceeded the previous year by 7,200 metric tons. (Suisan Keizai Shimibun, January 13, 1962.)

* * * * *

TREND TO ESTABLISH JOINT OVERSEAS BASES TO EXPORT FROZEN TUNA TO UNITED STATES:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency recently affirmed its intention to authorize the Japanese fisheries company, which manages the joint Japanese-Malayan tuna fishing and canning company at Penang, to annually export up to 6,000 short tons of frozen tuna to the United States from the base at Penang. This plan, which the Japanese fisheries company has been pushing for quite some time, calls for the operation of ice-packing fishing vessels from the Penang base. Iced tuna landed by the vessels would then be frozen at shore facilities at Penang for export to the United States.

Japan (Contd.):

The Penang freezer plant reportedly has a maximum daily freezing capacity of only five tons, so its annual production of frozen tuna would not be more than 1,825 tons, even if the plant operates at full capacity every day. Therefore, fresh fish landed by the ice boats alone cannot possibly meet the annual 5,000-ton quota. Moreover, it is not likely that the vessels of about 100 tons would operate near Madagascar, where the main fishing grounds are located, because of the great distance. Thus, a strong possibility exists that this 6,000-ton quota will be filled by utilizing frozen tuna landed by clipper vessels operating out of Penang, which was recently selected as a transshipment base.

Observers feel that the Fisheries Agency cannot grant preferential treatment only to the Japanese firm operating the Penang base. If requests to export tuna to the United States should be submitted to the Agency by other firms, the Agency would also have to grant those firms permission. Thus, the Agency's recent action in authorizing the transshipment of 6,000 tons of frozen tuna to the United States from Penang can be said to have started a trend towards the establishment of joint companies overseas for the purpose of exporting frozen tuna to the United States.

The joint company at Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, is considered typical of joint companies established for the purpose of exporting frozen tuna to the United States. This joint company is reported to be facing difficulty in contracting for ice boats to fish for it, since ex-vessel prices at Espiritu Santo, in contrast to prices at Samoa, are low. On the other hand, the Espiritu Santo base is much closer to the tuna fishing grounds than the Penang base, and so the Japanese firm operating the Penang base is expected to experience difficulty in making sufficient profit to erase its accumulated deficit by relying on catches of ice boats alone. Eventually, it will have to rely on clipper-caught tuna for export to the United States.

Should this happen, then other firms which have established joint companies overseas can be expected to utilize tuna Clippers at their overseas bases. Also, if the Fisheries Agency should authorize establishment of the large tuna base planned for Levuka, Fiji Islands, and permit that base to utilize medium vessels without tuna fishing licenses, as presently proposed, then it is quite foreseeable that in the near future tuna Clippers, as well as medium vessels without tuna fishing licenses, will come to be utilized at joint overseas bases. (Suisan Tsushin, March 31 & April 2, 1962.)

* * * * *

PENANG AND SINGAPORE DESIGNATED AS TRANSSHIPMENT PORTS FOR INDIAN OCEAN FROZEN TUNA:

The Japan Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association on March 22, 1962, formally designated Singapore and Penang as ports of transshipments for tuna caught in the Indian Ocean, and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, as a port of transshipment for the Atlantic Ocean. Earlier, the Association had established a frozen tuna transshipment quota of 4,000 short tons for the Indian Ocean.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency is somewhat concerned over the fact that the Association had enacted regulations which permit transshipments from the Indian Ocean on an expanded scale before the Agency had even completed its opinions on this matter. The Agency had intended to permit only the Japa-

nese firm which operates the joint Malayan-Japanese tuna-canning plant at Penang to transship Indian Ocean tuna to the United States for the purpose of putting that company back on its feet. (Suisan Tsushin, March 23, and 26, 1962.)

* * * * *

SKIPJACK TUNA SURVEY IN INDIAN OCEAN REVEALS FISH ARE SMALL:

The Shizuoka Prefectural research vessel Fuji Maru (191 gross tons) which was chartered by the Japan Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association in December 1961 to survey the Indian Ocean waters off Ceylon, Nicobar Islands, and the Maldive Islands for skipjack tuna, was scheduled to return to Japan after mid-March. According to the senior member of the vessel's survey team, who returned to Japan by plane, the Fuji Maru operated principally in the waters off the Maldive Islands except for one cruise made off Ceylon, at which time tilapia and anchovies were used in a bait-feeding experiment. Results of this test revealed anchovies to be superior to tilapia as bait.

The currents off the Maldive Islands were fast, thus making it impossible to approach close to the Islands. Skipjack seemed to congregate when tides were up but did not seem to be abundant. Fish were of comparatively small size. Skipjack taken off Ceylon averaged about 5.7 pounds each; those off the Maldive Islands about 4 pounds each.

Bait fishing was not very successful but this may have been due to the poor quality of the bait obtained locally, as well as bait carried on board the research vessel, and the fact that they had to be used sparingly. On the return trip from the Maldive Islands, 309 skipjack were taken without use of any bait.

The Maldive Islands fishing fleet consists of about 50 vessels employing hook-and-line gear, of which 15 to 25 are powered. Others use sails. Catches are exported to Ceylon but fish quality appeared poor. A cold-storage plant of about 3,500-ton capacity is located on the Islands. (Shin Suisan Shimbum Sokuho, February 28, 1962.)

* * * * *

AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN BLUEFIN TUNA FOUND TO BE IDENTICAL:

A technician of the Nankai-ku Fisheries Research Institute in Yaizu, Japan, has veri-

Japan (Contd.):

fied that the species, one called Indian bluefin tuna and the other Australian bluefin tuna, are the same. The two "types" have been studied for three years. The data of the study will be sent to the headquarters of the Institute and eventually will be disseminated to the fishing industry.

Indian bluefin are caught in waters off the west coast of Australia and off Java, and their fishing ground was discovered in 1952. They are mostly large fish weighing 88-221 pounds each. The fish called Australian tuna were discovered in 1956 and caught on fishing grounds off the east coast of Australia. The fish were small, weighing 22-88 pounds each, but the meat is of higher quality than that of the Indian tuna. In spite of the fact that they are segregated as Indian tuna and Australian tuna, depending upon where they are caught, their appearance is almost identical.

The technician began his study in November 1960 in order to determine whether the two types of bluefin tuna are the same. Specimens of each type measuring 4 feet 2 inches, 4 feet 9 inches, and 5 feet 5 inches were selected from landings at Yaizu and the following measurements obtained: (a) the length of the head, (b) length from the tip of the mouth to the first dorsal, (c) length from the tip of the mouth to the second dorsal, (d) length from the tip of the mouth to the pelvic, (e) length from the tip of the mouth to the end of caudal, (f) the length of the pelvic, and (g) the size of the eye. For three years a total of 720 fish, 120 of each size and kind, were compared. The maximum difference found was very small when the same body lengths were compared.

In the past, yellowfin and albacore were checked by the same method and it was found that there was only one species of yellowfin and one species of albacore tuna.

As a result of the study, it has been established, almost without a doubt, that the same kind of bluefin tuna are found in the western part of the Indian Ocean and waters east of Australia as off the southern coast of Australia. Judging from the size and the quality of meat, the fish that are young and having meat of good quality migrate to the sea area off the east coast of Australia round its southern coast. As the fish grow, they re-

turn to the sea area off the Indian Ocean side where water temperatures are higher. Also, when they grow old enough to spawn, they are believed to move to the waters off Java where water temperatures are even higher and abundant plankton is available.

The technician commented that the similarity of Indian tuna and Australian tuna has always been suspected and the study has finally confirmed this theory. If the fish are definitely found to be migrating from the southern coast of Australia, it is possible that fishing grounds may be formed in that sea area also and catches on the east side of Australia may possibly affect fishing in the waters off the Indian Ocean side of the Continent. (Translation from a February 16, 1962, Japanese periodical.)

* * * * *

TUNA FLEET:

Data compiled by the Japanese Fisheries Agency on tuna vessels licensed as of December 31, 1961, reveal that a total of 1,301 vessels were licensed to engage in tuna fishing. Classified by types of vessels, they include 409 medium vessels between 40-100 tons gross, 621 distant-water vessels over 100 tons gross, 6 portable-vessel-carrying motherships, 215 vessels engaged in tuna fishing on a part-time basis, and 50 vessels diverted from the salmon fishery.

As of March 1962, there was a total of 17 portable-vessel-carrying motherships (an increase of 11 vessels of that type), 621 distant-water vessels (which is the maximum allowed for that category), and 396 medium vessels.

Extension of fishing grounds to distant waters and the economic advantages of constructing larger vessels have brought about a decline in the number of medium vessels. This trend is evident because the number of medium vessels engaged in tuna fishing, as per the latest data, has declined by 226 vessels from 1957 and by 112 from 1960. (Suisan Keizai Shimibun, April 1, 1962.)

Editor's Note: Vessels under 40 tons gross do not require fishing licenses.

* * * * *

FISHING COOPERATIVE FORMED FOR FIJI ISLANDS TUNA BASE:

The South Pacific Ocean Fisheries Cooperative, which is to manage the joint Anglo-

Japan (Contd.):

Japanese fishing base at Levuka, Fiji Islands, upon its establishment, held its inaugural meeting on March 12, 1962, in Japan and elected officers.

The Cooperative, which presently consists of 25 members, was provisionally organized to lay the groundwork for the Fiji Islands fishing base. The Cooperative plans to apply for permission to form into a legal corporation under the Fisheries Cooperative Law in or about December of this year. It had originally planned on commencing base fishing operations in February 1963. However, commencement of operations is expected to be postponed owing to the delay in applying for incorporation. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 13, 1962.)

* * * * *

FISHERIES AGENCY'S POSITION
ON OVERSEAS CANNERIES:

The Chief, Fisheries Section, Japanese Fisheries Agency, at a board meeting of the Japan Canned Tuna Packers Association explained the Agency's attitude on developments involving the joint Japanese-Malayan tuna-canning company established at Penang, Malaya. That firm has been given special permission to export canned tuna in brine to the United States, and it is also seeking to export frozen tuna directly to the United States.

The Fisheries Chief stated that the Japanese firm which owns the Malayan Marine Industries would like to see its Malayan firm engage primarily in exporting frozen tuna to the United States, and secondarily engage in the production of canned tuna. Other large fishing companies have stated that they would like to establish tuna canneries overseas but the Fisheries Agency's policy is not to approve such construction, and the Agency has had all large fishing companies pledge they will not construct tuna-canning facilities overseas. A joint tuna-fishing enterprise is being planned for the South Pacific, but the Agency does not intend to approve this enterprise if it is to include a canning plant.

The Fisheries Agency is presently consolidating ideas concerning tuna exports. A rough draft concerning this subject has already been completed. Although it cannot yet be made public, in essence, it is a plan which seeks to increase tuna exports, and,

very likely, efforts will be made to seek the lowering of United States tariffs on imports of canned tuna. Also, measures are now being studied concerning high ex-vessel prices paid for tuna landed in Japan in relation to tuna landed at foreign ports by Japanese fishing vessels, thus putting a squeeze on Japanese canners. (Suisan Tsushin, March 2, 1962.)

* * * * *

LARGE STERN TRAWLER
EN ROUTE TO ATLANTIC:

The Japanese stern trawler Unzen Maru (2,525 gross tons) left Japan for the Atlantic Ocean trawl fishing grounds off the northwest coast of Africa on March 13, 1962. The trawler, which was completed in February 1962, has a complement of 53 men. (Nippon Suisan Shimbun, March 19, 1962.)

* * * * *

FISHING FIRM HOPES TO OPERATE
MOTHERSHIP-TYPE TRAWLER
FLEET IN ATLANTIC:

A Japanese fishing company hopes to send a bottomfish mothership trawler fleet to the Atlantic Ocean off West Africa and in February 1962 was sounding out the Fisheries Agency's view on the matter. If the Agency should grant approval, the firm plans to undertake preparations in May 1962 to dispatch the Awazu Maru (8,000 gross tons) and 6 trawlers of the 80-ton class to the West African waters. (Nippon Suisan Shimbun, February 23, 1962.)

* * * * *

TWELVE TRAWLERS REPORTED
IN ATLANTIC OCEAN:

As of the end of February 1962, Japanese trawlers were operating in two areas in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of northwest Africa in the vicinity of the Canary Islands and off the coast of South Africa.

Reports indicated that a total of 10 Japanese trawlers were operating off the West African Coast. The bottom fish grounds off the South African coast were being fished by two trawlers of one Japanese firm only--the No. 56 Taiyo Maru (744 gross tons) and the No. 62 Taiyo Maru (1,481 gross tons). But they were to be joined by the No. 61 Taiyo Maru (489 gross tons) which in February 1962 was fishing in New Zealand waters. (Nippon Suisan Shimbun, February 26, 1962.)

* * * * *

Japan (Contd.):

SAUDI ARABIA AND LEBANON SEEK JOINT FISHING VENTURE WITH JAPAN:

The Japanese Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association held a meeting on March 20, 1962, to report on the results of fishery surveys it had recently conducted in Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. According to the Association, both Saudi Arabia and Lebanon are seeking Japanese cooperation in developing their fishing industry.

A Saudi Arabian firm wants to establish jointly with Japan, a cannery, freezer, cold-storage, an ice-making plant, and a fish-meal plant, and is seeking offers from Japan.

Lebanon is also seeking Japanese assistance in developing its fishing industry and is hoping that Japan would conduct trial fishing operations off the coast of Lebanon.

The Association plans to contact its members to promote these ventures and also plans to recommend fishery promotional measures to the Saudi Arabian Government on the basis of its recent survey, which was conducted during February 10-March 12, 1962, and financed by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 21, 1962.)

* * * * *

NORTH PACIFIC 1962 SALMON FISHERY PLANS:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency announced late in March that Japan plans to table at the current Japan-U. S. S. R. fisheries negotiations at Moscow a document proposing a voluntary curtailment of Japan's salmon fishing effort in the North Pacific for 1962, according to a report from Tokyo. The proposal calls for a 10-percent retrenchment of the 1961 salmon catcher boat fleet which operated north of 45° N. latitude and a 20-percent cutback for vessels of the land-based fleet which fished south of 45° N. Under the plan 133 boats would be eliminated from the 1962 salmon fisheries.

Considerable opposition to the plan is being voiced by the catcher boat operators. However, the North Pacific Mothership Fisheries Council has notified the Fisheries Agency of its decision to eliminate one mothership from its fleet of 12 which operated in 1961.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission (Japan-U. S. S. R.) convened in Moscow on February 26, 1962, and as of March 23 was still in session. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, March 23, 1962.)

* * * * *

ASSIGNMENT OF SALMON VESSELS TO TUNA FISHING PROPOSED:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency Director on March 7, 1962, submitted a request to the salmon industry requesting cooperation in reducing operations of the salmon mothership fleet and the Eastern Hokkaido land-based fleet. Specifically, he recommended that the number of catcher vessels assigned to the salmon motherships be reduced by 10 percent from last year's 410 vessels and the land-based Eastern Hokkaido fleet operating south of 45° N. by 20 percent from last year's 414 vessels.

Fishing vessels removed from the salmon fishery are expected to be allowed to engage in tuna fishing or bottom fishing and fall king crab fishing in the Eastern Bering Sea. Press reports indicate that the National Federation of Tuna Fishing Cooperative Associations strongly objects to this proposal. The Federation contends that the Fisheries Agency always seems to be assigning fishing vessels displaced from some other fishery to the tuna fishery, which is becoming highly competitive, and is concerned over this trend.

Speculation is going on in Japan regarding the possibility that some of the 122 salmon vessels which most likely will be retired from the salmon fishery, despite the salmon industry's objection, may sign up to participate in Japanese plans to establish a large tuna fishing base at Levuka, Fiji Islands. The salmon vessels are less than 100 tons gross and fall within the range of medium tuna vessels (40-100 tons). The tuna base proposed for Levuka calls for the utilization of 65-ton vessels.

Interest in tuna fishing developments in the South Pacific is growing and this interest is heightened by reports that Japanese firms which have agreements to deliver tuna to Samoa and to Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, have requested the Fisheries Agency that their quotas be increased. (Translated from the Japanese periodicals Suisan Shimbun

apan (Contd.):

okuho, March 19; Suisan Keizai Shimbun,
March 17, 1962; and other sources.)

* * * * *

**CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN FISHING
VESSEL CONSTRUCTION
SUBSIDY PROGRAM:**

The Japanese Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has negotiated with the Finance Ministry concerning revision of the fishing vessel construction loan program. The Agriculture and Fisheries Loan Corporation, a government agency, has undertaken a study of loan procedures for the fiscal year which began April 1, 1962, and was expected to present the following recommendations to the Fisheries Agency.

1. Increase vessel construction loans to 100 percent of total construction cost. Present limit, 60 percent.
2. Establish a maximum construction loan of 80 million yen (US\$222,000). Present limit, 60 million yen (US\$167,000).
3. Increase to a maximum of 2,000 tons the total tonnage that a vessel owner can own in order to qualify for a loan. Present limit, 1,000 tons; in exceptional cases 1,500 tons.

Purpose of relaxing the loan requirements is to enable fishing vessel owners to construct larger steel vessels and thus improve their economic base. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry hoped to implement this new regulation from April 1, if negotiations with the Finance Ministry proceeded favorably. However, past experiences involving such negotiations indicate that a final settlement will not likely be reached until July or August this year. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 6, 1962.)

* * * * *

**FISH HAM AND SAUSAGE
QUALITY STANDARDS:**

The Japanese Agriculture and Forestry Ministry early this year adopted quality standards for fish sausage and fish ham in accordance with the Agriculture and Forestry Products Standards Law. They became effective on March 1, 1962. Based on the standards, fish ham and fish sausage will be graded and assigned scores according to col-

or, flavor, and texture, according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun, February 25, 1962.

Fish Ham: Definition: Fish meat (including whale meat and meat of aquatic animals other than fish) seasoned with salt, or a mixture consisting primarily of fish meat mixed with pork, beef, horse meat, mutton, rabbit meat, or poultry meat seasoned with salt, and combined with binding meat (consisting primarily of ground fish meat, to which have been added additives such as oil, flavoring, and starch to give it binding strength), and packed in a casing, then sealed and steamed.

Fish Sausage: Definition: Ground fish meat or a mixture consisting primarily of ground fish mixed with ground pork, beef, mutton, horse meat, rabbit, or poultry, to which have been added additives such as oil, seasoning, and starch for binding strength, packed in a casing and sealed, then steamed or boiled. Contents may be smoked before packing in casing.

Standards: Quality will be graded on a point system for appearance, flavor, and texture. Average score must be higher than 3.0 points and for each category a score higher than 1 point must be scored.

1. Appearance:
 - a. Contents must not be deformed.
 - b. Seal must be perfect.
 - c. Contents must not be damaged.
 - d. Separation must not occur between casing and content.
 - e. Contents must not be pressed into sealed portion of casing.
2. Starch content: Must be less than 9 percent for fish ham and less than 10 percent for fish sausage.
3. Other substances: There must be none.
4. Net weight: Net weight must correspond with weight indicated on package.
5. Label:
 - a. Packing date must be clearly indicated.
 - b. Names and addresses of manufacturer and distributor must be shown.
 - c. Words and pictures must correctly describe contents and must not convey misleading impression.

Japan (Contd.):

Grading Method: Fish ham and fish sausage will be graded as follows:

COLOR SCORE:

- 4 to 5 points - Contents are appropriately colored; pigments in the meat used for binding purposes are not noticeable; color of casing has not discolored contents.
- 3 points - Coloring of contents generally acceptable; pigments in binding meat almost unnoticeable; color of casing has not noticeably discolored contents.
- 2 points - Contents excessively colored; pigments in binding meat slightly discolored and noticeable; color of casing has noticeably discolored contents.
- 1 point - Contents considerably discolored; color of casing has deeply penetrated contents.

FLAVOR SCORE:

- 4 to 5 points - Contents have no peculiar odor and are deliciously flavored and seasoned.
- 3 points - Contents have no peculiar odor; flavor and seasoning generally satisfactory.
- 2 points - Contents have slightly raw or slightly scorched odor; flavor and seasoning somewhat inadequate.
- 1 point - Contents have strong peculiar odor and have markedly low flavor.

TEXTURE SCORE:

- 4 to 5 points - Contents have consistency and resilience, texture smooth; no oil or liquid separation; no air spaces in contents.
- 3 points - Contents have consistency and resilience; texture fairly smooth; practically no oil or liquid separation; small air spaces in contents.
- 2 points - Contents lack consistency and resilience; texture less smooth; certain amount of oil and liquid separation has occurred; contents con-

THREE FIRMS TO JOINTLY ESTABLISH FISH NET PLANT IN AFRICA:

Three Japanese firms were reported in March 1962 to have concluded arrangements with an Indian firm in east Africa to establish a joint fish-net manufacturing plant. For quite some time one of the three firms had been seeking such an arrangement through negotiations with the Indian firm located in Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanganyika. Discussions have now progressed to the stage where the Indian firm is scheduled to shortly send a representative to Japan to work out final details and conclude a contract with the Japanese firms.

The new company will be organized with a capital of 60 million yen (US\$167,000), with two of the firms each contributing 10 million yen (US\$28,000), and the third 5 million yen (US\$14,000), and the Indian firm investing 35 million yen (US\$97,000). The plant is already equipped with 20 net-weaving machines and is mainly manufacturing gill nets. In the near future, the company plans to increase the number of net weaving machines to 60 units. (Suisan Keizai Shimibun, March 11, 1962.)

ESTIMATED 1962 CANNED SARDINE EXPORTS:

The Japan Export Canned Sardine Packers Association early in March 1962 tentatively adopted a production quota of 1,005,000 cases of export canned sardines for FY 1962 (April 1, 1962-March 31, 1963), according to a translation from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, March 6, 1962. Export canned sardine sales during FY 1962 are expected to total 700,000 cases.

Estimated Japanese Canned Sardine Exports for FY 1962

Destination	Can and Case Sizes				Total
	1-lb. Oval 48's	8-oz. Oval 96's	5-oz. Tall 100's	8-oz. Oblong 96's	
(In 1,000 Cases)					
Philippines	230	60	-	10	300
West Africa	30	50	90	-	170
Europe	40	60	-	30	130
North, Central & South America	20	-	-	-	20
Other countries	40	30	10	-	80
Total	360	200	100	40	700

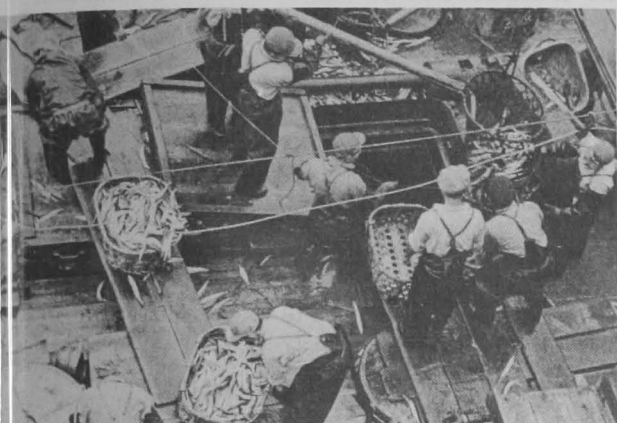
tain numerous small air spaces but relatively few large air spaces.

- 1 point - Contents have softened; considerable separation of oil and liquid; pack has become slimy and contents contain numerous large air spaces.

ESTIMATED CANNED JACK MACKEREL EXPORTS FOR 1962:

The Japan Export Canned Jack Mackerel Packers Association tentatively adopted a

Japan (Contd.):



Packing and washing mackerel prior to stowing it in the hold.

production quota of 1,000,000 cases of canned jack mackerel for export in FY 1962 (April 1, 1962-March 31, 1963), according to a trans-
action from the Japanese periodical Suisan
Shushin, March 6, 1962.

Destination	In Tomato Sauce			Natural			Total
	1-lb. Oval	8-oz. Oval	5-oz. Tall	1-lb. Tall	5-oz. Tall	1-lb. Tall	
(In 1,000 Cases)							
Singapore & Malaya	50	30	75	55	-	-	210
West Africa	10	20	90	-	20	-	140
Far & Middle East	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Yokohama	-	-	-	-	15	15	30
Indonesia	10	15	-	-	-	-	25
Sumatra	5	5	10	5	-	-	25
New Guinea	10	-	-	-	-	10	20
Others	15	10	5	5	5	5	45
Total	100	100	180	65	40	30	515

* * * * *

STATUS OF VOLUNTARY EXPORT CONTROLS TO WESTERN HEMISPHERE:

The status as of December 26 of Japanese voluntary export controls (i.e. quotas, check

prices) applicable to commodity shipments, excepting cotton textiles, to the United States and the Western Hemisphere became available the latter part of 1962.

The information on the commodities affected by voluntary Japanese export controls was obtained from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), industry, and export association sources. After consolidation, it was finally checked with the MITI export section. Only those commodities were included on which the existing export controls appeared to be primarily for the purpose of maintaining orderly marketing abroad.

Presently, Japanese exports are controlled under two basic authorities: the Export Trade Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 378 of December 1, 1949) and the Export and Import Transactions Law (Law No. 299 of August 5, 1952) with its implementing regulations. Both require that certain listed commodities receive MITI validations for export. Many of these items receive automatic validation or are not otherwise controlled for the specific purpose of avoiding unfair export practices. These have not been considered here.

MITI has classified the commodities under voluntary export control into two general categories: (a) government imposed "voluntary" export controls and (b) voluntary agreements among exporters or within trade associations to control exports, which are not required by law or government regulation and are subject only to general government approval. MITI validation is required for all shipments of commodities falling under the first category and this is usually accomplished by the submission of validation requests through exporters' associations. However, there appears to be no hard and fast procedural rule

Status of Japan's Voluntary Minimum Price and Export Quota Controls on Commodities Destined for Western Hemisphere Countries, December 1961

Commodity	Designated Administering Organization	Destination	Nature of Controls	Remarks (See Footnotes)
Marine Products:				
Albacore, frozen	Japan Frozen Foods Exporters' Ass'n	United States and Canada	Quantity	(A)
Oyster spat	Exporters' agreement	United States and Canada	Price	(C)
Pearls	Japan Pearl Exporters' Association	All Destinations	Price and quality	(B)
Swordfish, frozen	Japan Frozen Foods Exp. Ass'n	North, Central, and South American countries	Quantity	(B)
Tuna, canned	Japan Canned Foods Exp. Ass'n	United States	Quantity and variety	(A and B)
Tuna, canned in oil	Japan Canned Foods Exp. Ass'n	Canada	Price	(A)
Tuna, loin and disc, frozen	Japan Frozen Foods Exp. Ass'n	United States and Canada	Quantity	(A and B)

Government-imposed control under authority of the Export Trade Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 378, December 1, 1949). Approval for export can be obtained either by direct submission of request to MITI or through association.
Government-imposed control under authority of the Export and Import Transactions Law (Law No. 299, August 5, 1952) and implementing regulations. Controls are administered by the association with MITI approval. Exporters not members of the association must submit export applications direct to MITI.
Exporter or trade association voluntary control under authority of Export and Import Transactions Law. Establishment of control approved by MITI.

Japan (Contd.):

for in some cases MITI has delegated total responsibility for enforcing the control to exporters' associations. Those companies not members of associations must submit the requests directly to MITI. Controls for this category are exercised under authority of either the Control Order, the Transactions Law, or both.

With regard to the voluntary exporters' controls, these are permitted under the Transactions Law which established the legal basis for such agreements. The exporters entering into such agreements need only report to MITI on the establishment of a voluntary export control agreement and get its approval. Requests for MITI validation of individual shipments are not required on these commodities. MITI has indicated that its information on this latter category is far from complete since it suspects that considerably more private export control agreements are made than are reported officially.

MITI has stated that "check prices," as MITI defines them, are now being gradually eliminated. MITI regards "check prices" as those which it itself administers, not the exporters. These are being abandoned in favor of the more easily controllable quantity checks. A considerable number of private voluntary minimum price agreements among exporters will probably be retained, however. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, report of December 20, 1961.)



Korea

LAWS DRAFTED TO ENCOURAGE FISHING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT:

Several laws designed to facilitate and encourage economic development of South Korea's fishing industry were drafted and as of February 1962 were under high-level consideration. Included are laws to reduce the taxes assessed against a fisherman's gross catch and establish fisheries cooperatives. Also included is more progressive Fisheries Law. Combined taxes which formerly amounted to as much as HW98,000 (US\$75.38) for each HW1,000,000 (\$769.23) worth of catch are reported to have been reduced to HW20,000 (\$15.38) effective January 1, 1962.

On October 1 the Office of Marine Affairs was abolished, and the Bureau of Fisheries was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (United States Embassy, Seoul, report of February 2, 1962.)



Mexico

FISH MEAL PLANT GRANTED TAX EXEMPTIONS:

A Mexican fish meal plant in Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche, has been granted (*Diario Oficial* of February 2, 1962) certain tax exemptions under the Law for the Development of New and Necessary Industries. The exemption is for seven years and includes:

a. All import duties on construction materials for erecting buildings, repair shops, storehouses, offices, and other installations necessary for the unit; machinery, machines, equipment, spare parts, tools, safety equipment for treating water; air conditioning equipment, and equipment or machinery necessary for producing power;

b. The stamp tax;

c. The Federal portion of the tax on mercantile income, if applicable;

d. 30 percent reduction on income tax (Cedula II).

The plant is required to produce fish meal with a minimum protein content of 60 percent. Furthermore, foreign payments for acquiring or obtaining the use of foreign patents, trade marks or commercial names, and technical assistance, whether in the form of gifts, participation in production, sales or profits, and foreign payments in interest in dividends, or in any other form whether in kind, surety credit, or cash are limited to three percent of annual sales. (United States Embassy, Mexico, report of April 2, 1962.)

BRAZILIAN FREEZER-FISHING VESSEL BEING BUILT IN MEXICO:

A combination freezer-fishing vessel of original design is being built in Tampico, Mexico, for use in northeastern Brazil. Besides being a combination freezer-fishing vessel, she will be a combination fishing vessel adapted to catch spiny lobsters, shrimp, and snappers. The vessel is scheduled for delivery the last of August 1962. She will be 70 feet long with an 18 foot beam. The main engine will be 200 hp, and the auxiliary 45 hp. The hull and house will be steel and the deck wood.

Interesting features are: a box keel 18 inches wide by 12 inches high (containing the cooling system) to provide greater stability when the boat grounds at low tide; a removable mast and boom aft the trawling mast for carrying a steadying sail while snapper fishing; a special boom for hauling lobster pots; ten handreels for snapper fishing; freezing capacity for two tons of lobster tails daily; special bulb on rudder to add more speed; automatic pilot with remote control; radio direction finder; two radios, one 250 watts and the other 65 watts; two 100-fathom depth finders, one recording and the other visual; and two wooden lobster dories 18 feet long with 8 hp. inboard Diesels.

Insulation of the freezing compartment and hold will be six inches of expanded polystyrene.

Mexico (Contd.):

The boat will carry about 300 knocked-down lobster pots made of galvanized wire with a plastic coating. Built to the American Bureau of Shipping Standards, about 75 percent of the material used to build the vessel will be Mexican made. (United States Embassy, Mexico, report of April 2, 1962.)



Netherlands

IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS CHANGED:

The Netherlands early this year listed certain changes in import duties of selected food products, including certain fishery products. The changes involved imports from other

increase its share of investment, which presently amounts to approximately 50 million yen (US\$139,000). The Japanese firm's officials feel that it is only a matter of time before the Lagos enterprise is approved by the Japanese Government, said approval hinging only on an agreement being worked out between the Cooperative Fund and the firm.

Reportedly, the Japanese firm will share its 30 percent investment with a Japanese steel import-export firm, with each firm contributing an equal share of the total Japanese investment of 50 million yen.

As soon as approval is granted, the Japanese firm plans to commence operations, employing six trawlers (each of approximately 100 tons gross) and expects to produce annually between 6,000-8,000 metric tons of croaker and other species for delivery to the local Nigerian market at 60,000 yen (US\$167) per metric ton. The Japanese firm also plans to construct a 500-ton capacity cold-storage plant at Lagos and has applied for a loan of 500 million yen (US\$1,389,000) from the Cooperative Fund to finance its construction.

The Lagos base will be the first Japanese fishing venture to be undertaken in Nigeria and, as such, has drawn considerable attention, particularly since the Nigerian Government has welcomed establishment of the joint base at Lagos since it would promote domestic fish consumption and also reduce

Netherlands' Import Duties for Certain Fishery Products^{1/}

Tariff No.	Description	Third Countries		EEC	
		Prev. Tariff	New Tariff	Prev. Tariff	New Tariff
	Chapter 16: <u>Preparations of Meat, of Fish, of Crustaceans or Molluscs.</u>(Percent).....			
16.04	Prepared or Preserved Fish, incl. Caviar and Caviar Substitutes: B. Salmonidae: I. Salmon in airtight containers II. Other: a. In airtight containers b. Not specified	0 20 25	6 20 23.5	0 16 20	0 14 17.5
16.05	Crustaceans and Molluscs, Prepared or Preserved: A. Shrimps, merely boiled and peeled, not preserved B. Other	0 25	6 23.5	0 20	0 17.5

^{1/}Does not include all fishery products.

European Economic Community countries and third countries. Imports from the United States fall under the "third countries" category. (January 29, 1962, report from the United States Embassy, The Hague.)

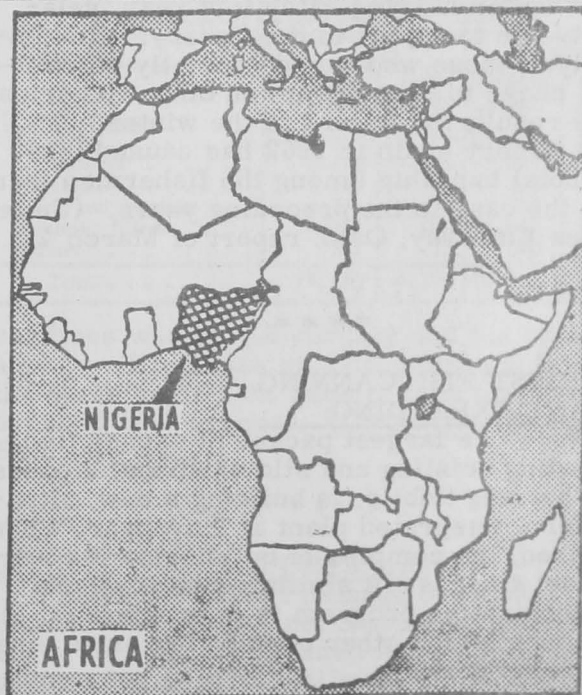


Nigeria

JAPANESE FIRM'S PROSPECTS OF NIGERIAN FISHING BASE IMPROVE:

A large Japanese fishing company's plan to establish a joint trawl fishing base at Lagos, Nigeria, equipped with cold-storage facilities has been held up owing to difficulties in obtaining a loan from the Economic Cooperative Fund. Indications are that as soon as the firm reaches an agreement with the Cooperative Fund, the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry will approve the plan.

Present plans call for the Japanese firm to contribute 30 percent of the total capital investment and the Nigerian firm 70 percent. The Cooperative Fund fears that this ratio of investment would place the Japanese at a great disadvantage in the event that the Nigerian firm fails to procure necessary funds, and the Cooperative Fund wants the Japanese firm to



Nigeria (Contd.):

Nigeria's dollar purchases. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, March 7, 1962.)



Norway

WINTER HERRING FISHERY FAILS AGAIN:

Continuing the trend which started in 1957, the migratory winter herring schools reached the Norwegian coast later, farther north, and in smaller numbers than the year before. The fishery finally got under way about March 1, 1962, and up to March 9, when the "large" herring season was declared ended, the catch had amounted to only 27,000 metric tons. Since March 9, after which the herring are known as "spring" herring, and up to March 15, another 34,000 tons had been landed.

Rapidly drawing to a close in March, the 1962 winter herring catch ("large" and "spring" herring combined) was expected not to exceed a total of 70,000 tons. This means still another year of virtual failure for this fishery which five years ago ended the season with a catch of more than one million tons.

Since the fishermen had expected a very poor winter herring catch this year, relatively few took part in the fishery. The majority of those who would normally participate chose to concentrate on other fisheries. As a result, the failure of the winter herring fishery again in 1962 has caused less financial hardship among the fishermen than was the case in the preceding years. (United States Embassy, Oslo, report of March 21, 1962.)

LARGEST FISH CANNING PLANT EXPANDING:

Norway's largest packer of canned fish, including brisling and sild sardines, kippers and herring tidbits, is building a new, ultra-modern, integrated plant at Stavanger. When finished, the complex of buildings will cover almost 4 acres. A similar expansion and modernization program is in progress at the company's nine other canning factories elsewhere in Norway.

The new warehouse, equipped with lift trucks to utilize the height, can store 200,000 cases. The fully automated labeling department has a capacity of 220,000 cans per 9-hour working day. The freezing department, due to be ready in time for the next brisling season, will have a freezing capacity of about 24 tons a day, with storage for 1½ months' production at the Stavanger plant. (News of Norway, April 5, 1962.)

TRAWLERS MAY FISH IN 4-6 MILE BELT OF FISHING LIMITS ZONE:

Following a long debate, the Storting gave its approval on January 11, 1962, to the recommendations of the Ministry of Fisheries regarding special rights for Norwegian trawlers to fish inside Norway's 12-mile fishing limits boundary. The particular area in dispute was the belt between 4 and 6 miles from the coast. There was no question of granting any rights inside the 4-mile limit or of denying any rights outside the 6-mile limit.

In accordance with the new regulations, which are to be in force for a temporary period of unspecified duration, small trawlers (up to 300 gross registered tons) will be permitted to fish in the 4 to 6 mile belt. Larger Norwegian trawlers up to 500 g.r.t. which have previously fished in the zone may continue to fish there, but no new concessions will be given for vessels in this group. No trawlers above 500 g.r.t. will be permitted inside the 6-mile zone.

TRAWLERS REQUIRED TO INCREASE NET MESH SIZE:

Also on January 11, 1962, the Storting proved legislation making it compulsory for all Norwegian trawlers, wherever they may operate, to increase the net mesh size to 120 millimeters (about 5.1 inches) in their light trawls and to 140 millimeters (5.5 inches) in their heavy trawls. This action was taken to demonstrate Norway's serious concern over the excessive catches of undersize fish in the North Atlantic and adjacent areas, and to set an example for other nations to follow. At present the international convention governing fishing calls for a minimum mesh size of 120 millimeters (4.7 inches). (United States Embassy, Oslo, report of January 19, 1962.)

Norway (Contd.):

COST OF BUILDING WOODEN FISHING VESSELS:

The Secretary of the Norwegian Boat Builders Association in Oslo states that a wooden fishing trawler, 80 feet long, over-all, fully equipped, costs about 600,000 Norwegian kroner (US\$84,000). The vessel would cost about 50,000 kroner (\$7,000) more if made of steel. Prices are based on vessels with 240 to 300 hp. motors. About as many trawlers of this size are constructed of wood as of steel. The vessels are built to specifications of the Directorate of Fisheries and the Association. (Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, January 31, 1962.)



Philippines

BIDS INVITED ON CANNED SARDINES:

The National Marketing Corporation (NAMARCO) of the Philippine Islands planned to purchase canned sardines on a bid basis and invited foreign firms to submit bids on March 12, 1962. NAMARCO plans to import a total of 407,500 cases of canned sardines.

Types of Canned Sardines Philippines Plans to Import		
Can Sizes	In Tomato Sauce	Natural
	(Cases) . . .	
1-lb. oval	146,500	-
5-oz. tall (buffet-style)	98,000	-
5-oz. tall	127,000	-
1-lb. tall	-	36,000
Total	371,500	36,000

Japanese exporters planned on bidding only for the 1-lb. oval and 5-oz. tall packs. However, reports indicated that South African packers were planning to offer their products 40 cents to one dollar below Japanese prices. (Translated from the Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin, March 12, 1962.)

SOUTH AFRICAN FIRMS LOW BIDDERS ON SALE OF CANNED SARDINES TO PHILIPPINES:

South African packers are reported to have made the lowest bids for the 407,500 cases of canned sardines which the National Marketing Corporation (NAMARCO) of the Philippine Islands offered to buy by March 12, 1962.

Bids Placed by South African and Japanese Firms for Sale of Canned Sardines to the Philippines				
Bidder	In Tomato Sauce		Buffet Style In Brine	
	1-Lb. Oval	5-oz. Tall	5-oz. Tall	1-Lb. Tall
. (US\$ Per Case)				
South Africa:				
six firms	7.60	6.75	4.25	5.75
Japan:				
one firm	7.79	7.32	-	-
14 other firms . .	8.06	7.62	-	-

Among the Japanese bidders, one firm made a surprisingly low bid. However, the Japan Canned Sardine and Saury Sales Company does not recognize prices below \$8.06 for 1-lb. oval packs and below \$7.62 for 5-oz. tall packs, and would be expected to refuse to release those packs to the firm even if the company is awarded a sale. (Suisan Tsushin, March 14, 1962.)



Portugal

CANNED FISH PACK, 1961:

The Portuguese pack of canned fish in oil or sauce in 1961 increased 2,687 metric tons or 7.0 percent as compared with 1960. Sardines again accounted for the bulk of the pack in 1961 with 80.7 percent, followed by anchovy fillets with 6.6 percent, and tuna with 5.8 percent. Compared to 1960, in 1961 the pack of

Portuguese Canned Fish Pack, 1961				
Product	1961		1960	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases
In Oil or Sauce:				
Sardines	60,616	3,190	57,929	3,054
Chincharids	2,252	118	1,879	99
Mackerel	3,211	128	492	19
Tuna and tunalike	4,375	156	5,335	191
Anchovy fillets	4,985	498	3,919	392
Others	247	13	650	34
Total	75,686	4,103	70,204	3,789

sardines was up 4.6 percent and the pack of anchovy fillets was up 27.2 percent. But in the same period the pack of tuna and tunalike dropped 18.0 percent. (Conservas de Peixe, February 1962.)

CANNED FISH EXPORTS, 1961:

Portugal's export tonnage of canned fish in 1961 was up 12.0 percent as compared to 1960. Sardines accounted for 82.8 percent of the 1961 exports, followed by anchovy fillets with 7.1 percent, and tuna with 4.4 per-

Portugal (Contd.):

cent. In 1961 the export tonnage was up for all the canned products listed separately except canned tuna. Exports of tuna dropped 6.0 percent because the pack was down. Exports of sardines were up 10.5 percent, chinchards 31.8 percent, and anchovy fillets 21.3 percent.

Portugal's principal canned fish buyers in 1961 were Germany with 18,333 metric tons, followed by the United States with 7,913 tons, United Kingdom with 7,584 tons, Italy 6,016 tons, Belgium-Luxembourg 4,616 tons, and France 4,520 tons. Exports to the United States were up 14.8 percent from the 6,890 tons in 1960. (Conservas de Peixe, February 1962.)

Portuguese Canned Fish Exports, 1961				
Product	1961		1960	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases
<i>In Oil or Sauce:</i>				
Sardines	60,538	3,186	54,790	2,883
Chinchards	2,282	120	1,731	91
Mackerel	1,605	64	503	20
Tuna and tunalike	3,226	115	3,432	123
Anchovy fillets	5,195	519	4,284	428
Others	247	13	397	20
Total	73,093	4,017	65,137	3,565

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1962 p. 54, May 1961 p. 60.

* * * * *

COD FISHERMEN'S INCOME FOR 1962/63 SEASON INCREASED:

Portugal's cod fishermen who fish the Newfoundland and Greenland Banks will be receiving a provisional raise in pay this season. The terms of their employment are set forth in a collective wage contract now nearly 10 years old, which has been amended piecemeal through the years and is due for a complete revision in 1963. A committee of representatives of the cod shipping owners in March 1962 was studying proposals for the contract, to be negotiated next year with the Casas dos Pescadores, representing the fishermen, and Government delegates.

For the 1962/63 season the estimated increases are: trawlers, officers 5 percent and fishermen 10 percent; line fishing vessels, officers 5 percent and fishermen 30 percent.

Specific amounts for the increases would be misleading, because for all personnel the pay depends in part on the catch, and in the

earnings of the line fishermen the catch is key factor. In the case of both officers and men, pay is in two parts: (1) a fixed annual payment and (2) a variable payment, or bonus based on the amount of the vessel's catch, for line fishermen only, the size of the individual's catch. No change is being made this season in the fixed salary payment, but bonuses have been increased, particularly those payable to the most efficient line fishermen. The increase this year might amount to as much as 50-60 percent for the best line fishermen.

In recent seasons, the fixed wage for fishermen has usually been 6,000 escudos (\$21) and their total payments per season, including bonuses, have averaged roughly 16,000 to 17,000 escudos (\$560 to \$595) for line fishermen and about 25,000 escudos (\$875) for fishermen on the trawlers. It should be recalled that the season for the line fishermen (though their work is much harder) runs about six months, whereas the trawlers operate for about 9-10 months. (The source for the information was the Guild of Codfish Vessel Owners as reported by the United States Embassy, Lisbon, March 14, 1962.)



South Africa Republic

FISH MEAL, OIL, AND SOLUBLES PRICES, MARCH 1962:

The local prices of South and South-West African fish meal and fish solubles early in March 1962 were reported steady at the prices reported in the last quarter of 1961: both sold at R76 (US\$106.40) per short ton free on rail. This price was fixed by the South African Government in 1956.

For export, by the end of January 1962 all estimated fish meal production for 1962 was sold or committed. Fixed prices were agreed on for roughly 75 percent of the expected minimum production of 200,000 short tons which will be available for export (less about 20,000 short tons for domestic consumption). It is reported that with world fish meal prices rising and firming, there is considerable regret inside the South African fishing industry that so much was sold in October and November 1961 at the lower prices then prevailing.

The export price of fish meal sold to the United Kingdom big buyers the latter part of 1961 for delivery during the period January through June 1962 was 14 shillings 6 pence (\$2.40) to 15 shillings (\$2.10) per protein unit in the long ton, c.i.f. British ports. On a basis of 65 percent protein, the dollar price per long ton is \$131.95 and \$136.50 or \$119.70 and \$123.83 per short ton. The United Kingdom in 1960 took roughly 50,000 short tons of South African fish meal. Indications for 1962 are that British purchases will be much higher.

The South African Fish Meal Producers' Association early in March was selling to the same British buyers at a slightly higher price, for delivery from July through December 1962 15 shillings 6 pence (\$2.17) to 16 shillings (\$2.24) per prote-

South Africa Republic (Contd.):

unit in the long ton. This equals for 65 percent protein to \$141.05 and \$145.60 per long ton or \$127.96 and \$132.09 per short ton. All prices are c.i.f. British ports.

West German buyers have agreed to take 18,000 long tons of South African fish meal; a price was agreed upon only for the first 6,000 tons and the price for the remaining 12,000 tons is being negotiated.

United States total imports of South African fish meal during 1962 will consist of 10,000 short tons sold at \$113 per short ton f.o.b. U. S. rail cars.

East Germany is now reported to be taking only 30,000-35,000 metric tons of fish meal from South Africa, compared to 50,000 tons as previously reported.

Japan is taking 5,000 metric tons during February, March, and April 1962 at a fixed price of \$124 per metric ton c.i.f. Japanese ports.

Israel is taking 13,000 metric tons for the whole year.

Chinese merchants in Singapore have bought 2,000 long tons of South African fish meal at \$145.60 a long ton c.i.f. Singapore. There is little doubt that this is intended for resale in Malaya, which officially boycotts South African goods.

South African fish meal is sold, as a policy, on the basis of 60 percent protein content guaranteed, but the Association is prepared, under some conditions, to guarantee up to 65 percent. The digestibility is guaranteed at 90 percent. Higher digestibility has been found in frequent tests.

South African fish solubles production for 1962 has all been sold, on an estimated production of 3,300 short tons. All of this was taken by West German buyers and one United States buyer at prices ranging from \$134.40 to \$145.60 per long ton c.i.f. ports. Presumably the lower price applies to the West German sales. (Prices are presumed to be for dried solubles.)

All 1962 South African fish oil has been committed to buyers at home and abroad. The domestic price is now under discussion; export prices are all presently being withheld. (Report of March 5, 1962, from the United States Consulate, Cape Town.)

Note: Values converted at rate of R1 equal US\$1.40.

* * * * *

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SPONSORING TUNA PURSE-SEINING EXPERIMENT:

It had been reported in September 1961 that the Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa (Ltd.) was awaiting to receive permission from the Minister of Economics to re-allocate funds to engage a tuna vessel from a large United States west coast fish cannery firm. This project has failed to materialize, owing partly to the price asked by the cannery firm and partly to some opposition to the project within the South African fishing industry.

Since that time there have been other interesting developments. A South African firm, canners of abalone and producers of milled seaweed at Hermanus, Cape Province, obtained the 60-foot pilchard vessel *Thynnus* with financial help from the Fisheries Development Corporation. They undertook to fish for tuna with the vessel, using Japanese long-line gear, for five months ending in February 1962. Some spectacular catches were made, but on the whole the experiment was a failure. Whereas it had been hoped to catch a minimum of five tons per week the results were reportedly nearer five tons per month.

The Development Corporation has now taken this same vessel under charter, but has left it in the hands of the cannery firm. The vessel was scheduled to enter a Cape Town boatyard on March 15, 1962, for alterations which will enable it to use a purse seine. This will include relocating the deck winch and strengthening or replacing the mainmast boom to support a power block. The power block and the purse seine are being imported into South Africa. The net will be imported all made up as there is not sufficient know-how available locally to make it up properly.

The configuration of the South African pilchard vessel, with its mast forward of the midships hatch and its cabin aft makes it necessary to use the power-block and purse-seine gear differently than it is used on United States tuna purse seiners. For instance, no turntable will be installed. Special consideration has also to be given to the fact that the alterations made must still allow the vessel to be used as a pilchard vessel during the South African pilchard season, January 1 to July 31. If the experiment with this first vessel is successful, it will open up an alternate use for the 136 vessels of South Africa's pilchard fleet during the remaining five months of each year when they are normally idle. Consequently the alterations to be made cannot impede the vessels primary mission which is still to catch pilchards. The *Thynnus* is a wooden-hulled boat with a service speed of 9 to 10 knots.

To promote the success of this experiment the Development Corporation has obtained the services of South Africa's top fishing skipper and winner of the 1961 Caltex "Star of the Fleet" trophy for the vessel "which in proportion to registered tonnage lands the greatest tonnage of fish during the season. His vessel landed 8,856 short tons of fish during the seven-months season. (United States Consulate, Cape Town, report of March 5, 1962.)

* * * * *

FISHERY TRENDS, 1961:

South Africa Republic fishery trends in 1961 were reported in the March 14, 1962, Rand Daily Mail of Cape Town. The article stated:

"Though unjustified as far as other activities of the fishing industry are concerned, anxiety about South Africa's rock (spiny) lobster may lead to further restrictions on this commodity, according to the annual report of the Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa.

"The report mentions that there had already been a reduction in export quotas as a conservation measure as a result of decreased availability which had led to higher production costs. A further reduction will be made in the coming season with the same purpose in view.

"Taking the fishing results for the financial year ended September 30, 1961, the report says that the intake of pelagic fish for South Africa and South-West Africa combined increased from 731,239 tons in 1960 to 937,544 tons in 1961. Meal production rose from 149,060 to 201,626 short tons, and oil production from 40,113 to 58,926 long tons.

South Africa Republic (Contd.):

"Two features dominated the South Africa season, namely the return of vast shoals of pilchards to the St. Helena Bay coast and the high quality of the pilchards landed.

"One large factory drew 85 percent of its raw fish from waters north of Dassen Island as compared with 22 percent in the previous year. . . ."

* * * * *

PRODUCTION OF WHALE PRODUCTS DOWN IN 1961:

Although the number of whales taken by South Africa in 1961 exceeded the number taken in 1960, the total output of whale products was lower in 1961. This resulted from an increased take of the smaller sei species and a drop in the catch of the larger fin and sperm whales.

In 1961, 2,026 whales were taken, compared with 1,964 in 1960. The total value of whale products was US\$3,800,000 in 1961 as compared with \$4,200,000 in 1960. (United States Consulate, Durban, February 6, 1962.)



South-West Africa

PILCHARD PLANTS TO OPERATE YEAR-ROUND:

A result of the incursion of the Russian fishing fleet off South-West Africa is that the Administration of the Territory has agreed that the six pilchard fishing factories at Walvis Bay may operate year-round, according to an article which appeared in the February 23, 1962, issue of The Financial Times.

Previously they were limited to a fixed season--usually from the end of March until the end of November. The change is a distinct advantage for the fishing industry. Factories can now regulate their fishing and landing operations as they wish, operating when they expect the fish to be in the best condition. Two factories at Walvis Bay opened in mid-February 1962; the remaining 4 preferred to wait until mid-March when they expected the fish oil content of the fish to be higher and the fish in better condition.

* * * * *

EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TURN TO FISH MEAL AS SUBSTITUTE FOR SOYBEAN MEAL:

The Chairman of the South-West African Fishing Industry early in March 1962 stated that the famine in Communist

China has seriously reduced production and consequently exports of soybean meal to Eastern European countries with the result that those countries, especially East Germany, have turned to fish meal as a substitute to meet their requirements (Previously, Red China shipped over 500,000 tons of soybean meal annually to Eastern European countries.) The demand for South-West African fish meal has, as a result, increased greatly in recent years to the point where in 1961 the South-West and South African producers were unable to fulfill the large number of orders from Eastern Europe. A considerable portion of those orders were passed on to Peru.

For 1962 the South African and South-West African fish meal production quotas have been increased by the International Association of Fish Meal Exporters (meeting in Lisbon) from 110,000 to 160,000 tons. All of that amount has reportedly been sold in advance.

An article in the Financial Mail of February 23, 1962, says that the fishing industry of South-West Africa has requested the South West Africa Administration to abolish or at least increase the pilchard catching quota for this year, so that the producers will be able to meet the outstanding orders for fish meal from Eastern European countries.

In 1960 East Germany bought nearly 53,000 metric tons of fish meal from South Africa, with a value of R388,406 (US\$544,000). In 1959 East Germany had not purchased any fish meal from South Africa. Available trade statistics suggest that the level of exports to East Germany in 1961 continued at about the 1960 level. Toward the end of last year East Germany estimated its 1962 demand for fish meal at 100,000 metric tons and wished to purchase at least 50,000 tons from South Africa. Reportedly East Germany would buy its entire requirements for 1962 from South Africa, if not restrained by the International Fish Meal Producers Association.

The South-West fishing industry undoubtedly hopes that the South West Africa Administration will act favorably on its request for an increase in the 1962 quota for pilchards, so that advantage can be taken of this (possibly temporary) increase in demand for fish meal, at least up to the limit of the new world market quota set for South Africa and South-West Africa this year. (United States Embassy, Pretoria, report of March 5, 1962.)



Surinam

SHRIMP INDUSTRY TRENDS AS OF MARCH 1962:

During the months of December 1961-February 1962, exports of frozen shrimp from Surinam (principally to the United States) rose sharply. This development may be attributed in large part to the arrival in November 1961 of a new manager to take charge of the packing plant in Paramaribo. During those three months the Paramaribo plant packed about 290,000 pounds of heads-off shrimp, compared with 150,000 pounds during August-October 1961, and an estimated 65,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1961. Since the Paramaribo plant has a legal monopoly ^{1/2} on the processing and exportation of shrimp in and from Surinam, the fortunes of the Surinam shrimp industry are closely bound to the operations of that firm.

The sudden boom in Surinam's shrimp exports is due to the fact that the new plant manager was able to bring with him (and subsequently attract) a number of privately-owned and operated United States vessels to Surinam. The plant manager who formerly managed a shrimp packing plant in British Guiana, was also able to attract 10 to 15 vessels owned by United States fishery interests to transfer operations from British Guiana to Surinam. The Surinam shrimp fleet as of March 1962 totaled 30 vessels.

In addition to the vessels mentioned and 2 or 3 others owned by the principal shareholder (a New York City lawyer

Surinam (Contd.):

and investor) of the Paramaribo plant, an occasional Japanese trawler puts into Paramaribo to discharge its shrimp catch. There are, according to reports, three Japanese boats plus a mothership operating off the coast of the Guianas.

A San Pedro, Calif., marine company has shown a cautious interest in the Surinam fishing industry. The firm is considering the possibility of establishing a fish processing plant on the Surinam River at or near Paramaribo. A proposal has been submitted to the Government's Investment Committee with a view to establishing what, if any, tax holiday and other financial incentives the Government might be prepared to offer if the company were to build a plant and "import" or develop a fishing fleet.

For some time the San Pedro firm has had one vessel, the *Don Pedro*, operating in Surinam waters. The *Don Pedro* is a 200-ton shrimp trawler equipped with quick freezing and frozen-storage facilities. The shrimp are frozen and packed at sea and simply transshipped at Paramaribo. This mode of operation presumably does not violate the Paramaribo plant's exclusive franchise, since the shrimp never "enter" Surinam.

A brief article in one of the local Paramaribo papers reported in March 1962 that two United States firms are in the process of building shrimp processing plants in French Guiana—one at St. Laurent du Maroni and the other at Cayenne. Approximately 15 trawlers will be attached to each plant, and both enterprises apparently intend to export to the United States via Surinam. The St. Laurent freezing plant is expected to commence operations in June and the Cayenne factory is scheduled for completion in September. (United States Consulate, Paramaribo, report of March 15, 1962.)
The Paramaribo firm's agreement with the Surinam Government, originally concluded in 1955 and subsequently amended, provides the firm with a "limited exclusive franchise" on the exportation of shrimp. Under this agreement the Government has bound itself not to license the export of more than 88,000 pounds of shrimp annually by third parties.



Sweden

IMPORT FEES REDUCED ON FROZEN FISH FILLETS FROM EFTA COUNTRIES:

The Swedish Agricultural Marketing Board announced late in February 1962 that import fees on frozen fish fillets of cod, haddock, saithe, whiting, and redfish or ocean perch imported from European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, including Finland, were to be further decreased effective March 1, 1962, and will amount to 0.27 crowns per kilo (2.4 U. S. cents a pound).

The first gradual reduction of the import fee on frozen fish fillets was made on July 1, 1960, when the fee was reduced from 0.45 crowns per kilo (3.9 cents a pound) to 0.36 crowns per kilo (3.2 cents a pound).

For frozen fish fillets of the same species listed but imported from other than EFTA countries, as well as for fresh and chilled fillets from EFTA and other countries, the import fee remains unchanged, or 0.45 crowns per kilo (3.9 cents a pound). Reported on March 2, 1962, by the United States Consulate, Goteborg.



Tahiti

TUNA BASE PLANNED:

A large southern California tuna-canning firm, which is planning on establishing a tuna base in the South Pacific Ocean, is reported to have concluded an agreement with a Japanese trading company whereby the latter firm would arrange to supply raw tuna to the base. The Japanese firm reportedly has submitted a petition to the Japanese Fisheries Agency seeking approval of this undertaking, according to a translation from the Japanese periodical *Suisan Tsushin* of March 15, 1962. The gist of the plan is:

1. A joint United States-French fishing company would be established at Papeete, French Tahiti, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a capital of US\$2 million. The United States firm would contribute 80 percent of the total investment and the French firm 20 percent.
2. The joint company will construct a \$650,000 cold-storage plant (50-ton capacity freezer, 1,100-ton capacity cold-storage plant, and an ice plant with a production capacity of 15 tons of ice per day) in the City of Papeete.
3. The Japanese firm will arrange to supply tuna to the base for freezing and subsequent shipment to the United States firm's packing plant in the United States.

The Japanese company hopes to contract for over 10 Japanese tuna vessels of less than 100 tons gross to fish for the Papeete base and is said to have already signed up more than half of the vessels. Reportedly, establishment of the joint United States-French fishing company has already been approved by the Tahitian Government. Plans call for utilizing the base as a fueling station for other large Japanese tuna vessels operating in nearby waters as well.



Taiwan

TWO LARGE TUNA VESSELS BUILT IN JAPAN FOR TAIWAN:

The two 500-ton-class tuna long-line vessels ordered from a shipbuilding company at Shimizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, by a fisheries company of Formosa, had been completed as of mid-March 1962 and were expected

Taiwan (Contd.):

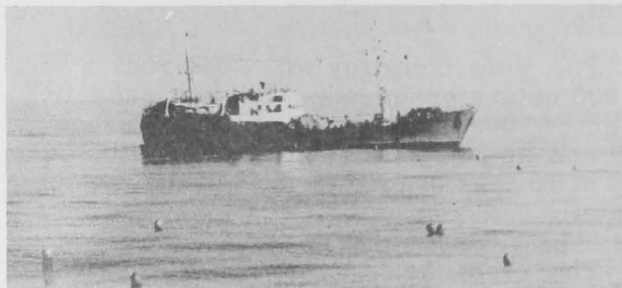
to be delivered to the Formosan company. According to a November 1961 press report, the two vessels are to be based at the north Formosan port of Keelung and the Chinese fishing firm plans to send them to the Indian Ocean to fish for tuna. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, March 15, 1962, and other sources.)



U.S.S.R.

FISHING ON GEORGES BANK
IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC:

By the middle of February 1962, Soviet fishing vessels on Georges Bank in the North Atlantic numbered 10 factoryships of the 2,450-gross-ton Pushkin class and 4 factory-



Russian drifter trawler operating on "Northern Edge" of Georges Bank in October 1961. Gill nets are being hauled in. Large floats attached to float line of nets visible on surface in foreground.

ships of the 2,890-ton Leskov class, as well as 2 small trawlers. Observers report sizable hauls, primarily of herring. If last year's pattern of arrivals is followed, over 30 large factoryships were expected to be fishing on Georges Bank in March. (Unpublished sources.)

FISHING ACTIVITIES IN
THE BERING SEA:

During February 1962 the Soviet herring fleet, led by the fish-locating flagship Braslav and two other large freezer stern-trawlers (Ulianovsk and Arseniev), was operating mainly in the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands. Approximately 100 medium trawlers were hauling their catches to refrigerated fish transports. They also deliver catches to stern-trawlers, because there are not enough refrigerated transports on hand.

Another fleet began fishing for flounder north of Unimak Island on February 14. Approximately 40 trawlers were led by the reconnaissance vessel Pelamida. (Unpublished sources.)

THIRD FACTORYSHIP FOR
FAR EAST FISHING FLEET:

Pavel Chebotniagin, the third of a new series of factoryships with crab canning-equipment, was launched at the Leningrad Admiralty Shipyards. Like the Eugenii Nikishin and Andrei Zakharov, it is assigned to the Soviet Far East Fishing Fleet. The 15,000-gross-ton vessel was expected in Vladivostok at the end of March 1962. (Unpublished sources.)

The December 6, 1961, issue of Ekonomitsjeskaja carried an article on the factoryship Andrei Sakharov which was delivered from the Leningrad shipyard about a year earlier and also operates from Vladivostok. The vessel is first and foremost equipped for catching and processing crab and "Pacific mackerel" (Cololabis saira), but can also fish for salmon and pollock.

"Pacific mackerel" are fished for at night with the aid of blue electric lights which attract the fish. The lights are fastened several meters from the vessel's side. When the lights have attracted a sufficient number of fish, they are changed to red. The fish are blinded and are easily taken in nets. (According to earlier information it was planned to catch about two million hectoliters or 186,000 metric tons of fish with the aid of electric lights in all of the U. S. S. R.)

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1962 p. 64.

BUILDING LARGE TUNA VESSEL:

A new 930-ton tuna vessel being built in Leningrad will be 177 feet long with a maximum speed of 12 knots and a cruising range of 60 days. The net, managed by two winches, will be the main fishing gear used, although particularly large tuna will be killed with electric gear.

Upon completion the vessel will be assigned to the Soviet Pacific fishing fleet operated by the Main Administration of Far Eastern Fisheries, which plans to develop a significant tuna fishery in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. (Unpublished sources.)

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

FISHERY CATCH FOR 1961:

The Soviet Union's fisheries fulfilled the 1961 plan with a catch of about 3.7 million metric tons of fish, whales, and other aquatic products. The 1962 plan calls for a total catch of 3,937,000 tons. The catch in 1960 was 3.5 million tons (the catch of 3.1 million tons reported previously did not include whales). Marine fisheries now account for

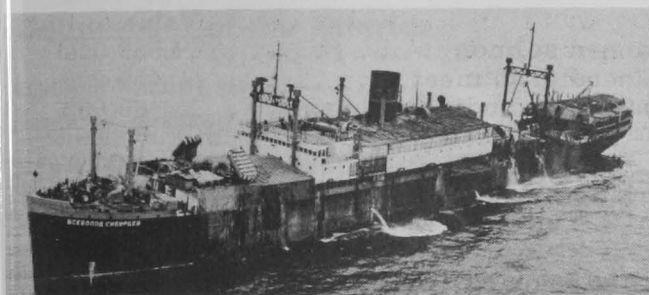


Fig. 1 - A large Russian fishery factoryship.

about four-fifths (78 percent) of the U. S. S. R. catch, whereas only a decade ago inland fisheries accounted for over one-half (54 percent) of the catch.

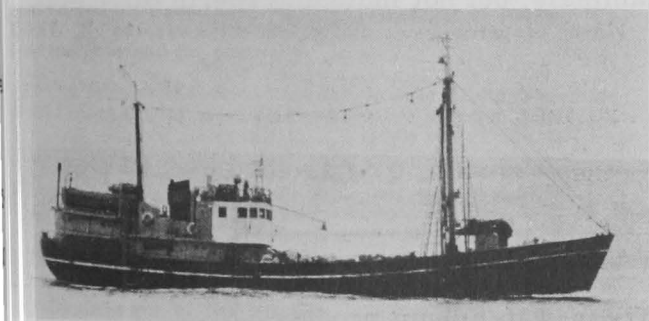


Fig. 2 - Russian trawler operating in North Pacific. Length about 70 feet.

Soviet fishing in the Northwestern Atlantic began in 1957, and in the short span of four years catches rose to 258,000 metric tons in 1960. Fishing expansion into the North Pacific began in 1958, and catches in that area grew from 480,000 tons in 1950 to 1,600,000 tons in 1960. In 1959, the expansion of Soviet fishing into the Central and South Atlantic began. Antarctic whaling has also been intensified. The principal expansion areas during the Seven-Year Plan will be in the Northwest Atlantic, South Atlantic, Bering Sea, and Indian Ocean. (Translations from various monthly issues of Rybnoe Khoziaistvo.)

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1962 p. 55.

WHALING FLEET IN ANTARCTIC INCREASING:

Soviet participation in Antarctic whaling has increased while Norwegian and British participation has declined. A total of 67 Soviet whale catcher boats and 4 floating factories participated in the 1961/62 Antarctic whaling season. The Soviets operated 37 catchers and 2 floating factories in Antarctic waters in 1959/60, and 52 catchers and 3 floating factories in 1960/61. Out of the 18 new catchers built in 1961 by Antarctic whaling nations, 15 were Soviet. (Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende, No 1, January 1962.)

RUSSIANS APPREHEND DANISH FISHING VESSELS WITHIN TWELVE-MILE LIMIT:

In February 1962 at least two Danish salmon fishing cutters were apprehended by Russian authorities in the Baltic Sea, according to Copenhagen newspaper reports. The vessels were taken into port, fined for fishing within the 12-mile limit established by the U. S. S. R., and then released.

Baltic salmon are sought by fishermen from Poland, Sweden, Finland, and West Germany, as well as from Denmark. The Danes are reported to have the best boats and gear and to fish most intensively. The Danish catch of salmon in 1961 (practically all from the Eastern Baltic) amounted to 2.6 million pounds as compared with the record catch of 3.1 million pounds in 1960. Ex-vessel prices averaged 13.33 kroner per kg. (87.7 U. S. cents a pound) in 1961, 8.3 percent under the record price of 14.54 kroner per kg. (95.6 cents a pound) in 1960. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 26, 1962.)



United Kingdom

NEW REFRIGERATED VAN WITH AUTOMATIC DEFROST:

A British firm has introduced eighty 30-cwt. (1-1½-ton) vans equipped with forced-air evaporators, and reverse-cycle defrost system providing an operative temperature of -5° to -10° F. (-20.6° to 23.3° C.). The payload in the vans compares favorably with heavier vans up to 3 tons, using other types of cooling coils which take up considerable space and impose an uneconomic weight load.

United Kingdom (Contd.):

The defrost periods are determined by a timer at 4-hourly periods which initiates the defrost on the time cycle and terminates an evaporator temperature, a feature which eliminates unnecessary defrosting time. The power unit assembly is arranged to avoid taking up "payload" space with the compressor, engine, electric motor (for depot operation), and A. C. generator (to energize evaporator and condenser, fans, reversing valve, and timer) mounted on the off-side, under-slung between wheels, while the air-cooled condenser and fan are mounted again under-slung on the nearside.

The reverse cycle defrost system has been under test by the British firm throughout 1960 on a prototype vehicle and has successfully demonstrated that effective defrosting can be assured without temperature rise of stored products and enabling the vehicle to be in constant service, eliminating the weekly "day-off" for defrosting other types of cooling coils. (Modern Refrigeration, vol. 64, 1961, no. 758, p. 485.)

* * * * *

BRITAIN'S 1962 IMPORT QUOTAS
FOR SOVIET CANNED FISH:

According to a report in the British Board of Trade Journal (March 16, 1962), the United Kingdom recently concluded negotiations with the Soviet Trade Delegation on quotas for Soviet goods to be imported into the United Kingdom for calendar year 1962. Among the consumer goods for import into the United Kingdom from the Soviet Union in 1962 were the following fishery products:

	Value, c.i.f.
Canned salmon	£550,000
Canned crab meat	450,000
Caviar (including red caviar)	60,000

Among the British consumer goods for export to the Soviet Union were:

	Value, c.i.f.
Salted herring	£160,000
White fish	350,000

The Board of Trade also gave notice that their Tariff and Import Policy Division was considering an application for removal of the import duty on fats and oil of fish and marine mammals, but not including sperm oil.



SOUNDS OF FRESH-WATER DRUM

Because only sexually mature fresh-water drum produce sounds, fishery researchers Hans Schneider and Arthur D. Hasler (University of Wisconsin) conclude that the function is one of communication during spawning. Their findings, based on hydrophone recordings in Lake Winnebago, Wis., plus detailed study of the sound-producing apparatus in 13 species, are reported in Zeitschrift für vergleichende Physiologie 44 (1960).

Schneider and Hasler determined that drumming started in early May, reached the maximum in June, then decreased gradually until the end of August. During the spawning season in June, the first sounds were heard at about 10 a.m. daily, increased to highest activity in the afternoon, then decreased until drumming ceased at sunset. This rhythm was altered by changes in weather conditions.