International

UNESCO INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN PARIS:

The consultative committee of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission met in Paris, France, April 10-12, 1962. The meeting was attended by a United States delegation.

The consultative committee was established at the First Session of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in October 1961 for the purpose of working with the Bureau and Secretariat of the Commission in the development of the Commission's program during the period between Sessions.

NORDIC CONTACT COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE:

Nordic fisheries matters will be coordinated by a Nordic Contact Committee in the future, if member governments approve one of the recommendations made by the Nordic Council at its 10th session in Helsinki March 17-23, 1962. The proposal by the Danish Government which was adopted without change reads:

"The Council recommends to member governments that a permanent Nordic Contact Committee for Fisheries Matters be established. The purpose of this Committee will be to follow developments and to consider concrete problems concerning fishing in the Nordic countries as well as problems of marketing between two countries or in third countries. In addition, the Committee should be able to consider other problems of common interest which arise. The Committee should consist of representatives of the Government authorities in the Nordic countries and a corresponding number of representatives of the fishing organizations. The Committee should assemble whenever an initiative to this effect is presented by representatives of the Government authorities or fisheries organizations in one of the countries."

In its report on the Danish proposal the Economic Committee of the Nordic Council stated that the purpose in establishing this permanent fisheries committee was to provide a forum for continued contact among the Nordic countries on fisheries questions. It said that such a committee would bridge the gap between the biennial Nordic fisheries conferences and make the work of these conferences more effective.

In other fisheries matters, the Nordic Council postponed consideration of a joint Finnish-Icelandic-Nordic-Swedish Government proposal regarding cooperation in fisheries problems and a proposal from the 8th session (1960) regarding fishing limits. (United States Embassy, Helsinki, report of March 28, 1962.)

ATOMIC-PROPELLED MARINE RESEARCH VESSEL

The proposed nuclear-propelled marine research vessel, to be built in France, was discussed at a recent meeting in the Hague, along with proposals for a Swedish bulk carrier and a Dutch tanker, by an Evaluation Group on Nuclear Ship Propulsion established by the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) of the OECD. The marine research vessel was reported to be 361 feet in length with 7,000 shaft h.p. The Danish expert on the study group said at the Hague there was discussion as to whether the vessel should be constructed to withstand ice, the opinion being that if this were done it could not be constructed with a well. The vessel is designed by shipbuilders in LeHavre, France, designers and constructors of the French marine research vessel Thalassa.

Proposals for the three types of vessels are being referred to an ENEA Study Group for Nuclear Ship Propulsion which will choose only one of the three to be built (April 6, 1962, report from the Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1962 p. 42, March 1962 p. 35.

Canada

DOGFISH LIVER SUBSIDY PROGRAM FOR 1961/62 ENDED:

Canada's 1961/62 dogfish liver subsidy program on the West Coast was terminated on March 31, 1962. Total deliveries under the extended subsidy program, which was reintroduced on March 6, amounted to 81,600 pounds. This brought total purchases of dogfish livers in the 1961/62 fiscal year (ending March 31) to 1,228,500 pounds, and the total subsidy payments to C$147,421.

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

Canada (Contd.):

to allow for the take up of the remaining $12,000 left in the subsidy allocation for the fiscal year 1961/1962.

A total of C$150,000 was earmarked by the Government to cover the subsidy program for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962. Under the program, 12 cents per pound was paid for dogfish livers. The Department had terminated the program on November 6, 1961, as it looked like all the funds available for the program had been expended.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
FISHERY TRENDS, 1961:

In comparison with the 1960 season, Canada's British Columbia fishing industry in 1961 enjoyed a banner year. The landed value of all fish and fish products for the first ten months of 1961 was 45 percent higher than for a like period in 1960. However, as 1960 was an extremely poor year for the industry, the increase was not quite so significant. An excellent salmon run was largely responsible for the increase in the total landed value.

Halibut landings in 1961 dropped from those in 1960, but brought higher prices; the landed value of the catch was higher than that of 1960. Canadian prices were generally higher than those in United States ports.

The price weakness in herring oil and meal continued to depress that segment of the industry, although herring landings in 1961 were up over those of 1960. The herring fleet, unable to sail for most of 1960 due to overproduction and poor prices, resumed fishing in late 1960.

For the first seven months of 1961, exports through British Columbia customs ports of fish, marine animals, and fish products were valued at C$10 million dollars, a drop of $1.5 million from the same period in 1960. A drop in exports to the United Kingdom was largely responsible for the decline. (United States Consulate, Vancouver, report of March 22, 1962.)

Denmark

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

Denmark's exports of fresh and frozen fillets and blocks during the first two months of this year were 9.6 percent or almost 1.1 million pounds greater than in the same period of 1961. The exports of cod and related species dropped 15.3 percent, but flounder and sole fillets were up 15 percent and herring fillets were up 89.3 percent. During the first two months this year exports to the United States of fresh and frozen fillets and blocks of 1.6 million pounds (mostly cod and related species) were down 8.2 percent from the exports of almost 1.8 million pounds in the same period of 1961.

Denmark's exports of fresh and frozen fish fillets and blocks during February 1962 were up 14.5 percent or 0.9 million pounds. Of the total exports, almost 1.4 million pounds (mostly cod and related species) were shipped to the United States in February. The United States was the leading buyer in February followed by the United Kingdom.

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

Product	February		Jan.-Feb.	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
	(1,000 Lbs.)			
Fillets and Blocks:				
Cod and related species	3,538	4,051	5,385	6,356
Flounder and sole	1,601	1,291	3,487	3,033
Herring	2,239	1,083	3,524	1,862
Other	51	63	87	136
Total	7,429	6,488	12,483	11,387
	(Short Tons)			
Industrial Products:				
Fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products	3,470	1,992	6,852	5,182

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

Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products in January-February 1962 were up 32.2 percent or 1,670 tons from the same two months a year earlier.

During February 1962, Denmark exported 74.2 percent or 1,478 metric tons more meal, fish solubles, and similar products than in the same month of 1961. The principal buyers were West Germany and the United Kingdom.

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SHARK INDUSTRY AND EXPORT MARKET:

There is no domestic market for sharks and dogfish in Denmark because they are not favored as a food fish. Practically all of the Danish catch is exported, fresh or frozen, to other European countries.

Although Denmark is not a market for sharks or dogfish, there is a small annual catch for export, either fresh or frozen. A small amount of dogfish is smoked for local consumption.

Herring shark and piked dogfish catches brought average ex-vessel prices of 3.39 kroner per kilo (22.3 U.S. cents a pound) and 0.86 kroner per kilo (5.7 cents a pound), respectively, in 1961. The export value of herring sharks in 1961 averaged 3.68 kroner a kilo (24.2 cents a pound) for fresh and 4.12 kroner a kilo (27.1 cents a pound) for frozen.

The Danish market uses sharks or dogfish as food only in insignificant amounts, so there is little chance a substantial market could be created in that country.

Denmark (Contd.):

Danish Landings, Value, and Exports of Sharks and Dogfish, 1961

Item	Herring Shark or Porbeagle1/			Piked Dogfish2/		
	Qty.	Value		Qty.	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kroner	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Kroner	US$ 1,000
Landings	425	1,443	209	191	165	24
Exports:						
Fresh--to:						
Italy	378	1,401	203	-	-	-
West Germany	15	48	7	-	-	-
Other3/	7	25	4	-	-	-
Total fresh	400	1,474	214	-	4/	-
Frozen--to:						
Italy	82	338	49	-	4/	-

1/Lamna cornubica.
2/Acanthias vulgaris.
3/Individual countries not available in 1961, but in 1960 Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Sweden imported almost 4 tons from Denmark.
4/Quantities of piked dogfish exported were so small they were lumped in an "Other" category and unavailable as to amount or value.

Herring sharks are taken in the North Sea and Skagerrak mostly by vessels fishing with long lines. Dogfish are taken incidentally in trawls and Danish seines. There is a fishery for mackerel sharks in the Northwest Atlantic off the New England and Canadian coasts by a Faroese company utilizing three vessels. The sharks are frozen on board and sold in Italy under a current contract amounting to about $580,000. (Report of April 5, 1962, from the Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Copenhagen.)

Fiji Islands

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON TUNA BASE PROPOSED BY JAPAN:

Japanese Diet member Tetsuzo Matsuda's plan to establish a large tuna fishing base at Levuka, Fiji Islands, was severely criticized by the Japanese fishing industry when it was first publicized, the Japanese periodical Shin Suisan Shimbun of April 23, 1962, reported. Criticism was directed, for example, at Matsuda's plan to utilize 60-ton vessels and to exempt those vessels from licensing requirements. However, the Japanese tuna industry now seems to be much less critical of the Matsuda Plan, and this can be ascribed to the announcement made by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Kono that the 80-odd fishing vessels displaced from the salmon fishery this year would be diverted to tuna fishing in the South Pacific Ocean.

Reportedly, Diet member Matsuda, who is presently serving as advisor to the South Pacific Ocean Fisheries Cooperative Association, which is scheduled to manage the tuna base at Levuka when it is established, is willing to stake his political future on the success of his plan, and was scheduled to depart for the Fiji Islands on April 27 to conduct further discussions with Fijian authorities.

The Japanese periodical pointed out that it is not yet known whether the Fiji Islands tuna base plan includes operation of displaced Japanese salmon vessels, and, if so, whether those vessels are to be exported to the Fiji Islands, in which case they would not be subject to Japanese fishery laws. The only control the Fisheries Agency would then be able to exercise over them would be to designate port of landing and to regulate export quotas.

The periodical added that the large United States tuna packers have become interested in the Matsuda Plan. United States tuna packers are searching for new sources of tuna and are said to be seeking tuna bases in the South Pacific Ocean and in Southeast Asia, and one of them has already approached Japanese industry members for complete details of the Matsuda Plan.

Apparently, tuna exports to the United States from the Fiji Islands base, if established, are to be handled by an Osaka trading firm whose executive director was formerly an official of the Fisheries Agency and more recently was connected with a marine products trading firm. The Osaka trading company is a dry goods specialty firm and has maintained an office in the Fiji Islands since the end of World War II.

A large Japanese marine products trading firm is also reported to be involved in the Matsuda Plan, and a large United States tuna packer reportedly is seeking arrangements with the marine products firm and the Osaka trading company to purchase tuna landed at the Levuka base.

In the final analysis, reported the Shin Suisan Shimbun, the Matsuda Plan seems to have gained momentum as a result of a series of developments, beginning with an acute worldwide shortage of tuna, which the commercial firms were quick to sense and to act upon, and a strong demand for tuna in the United States. In this connection, the problem of diverting to some other fishery the many Japanese fishing vessels to be displaced from the salmon fishery this year served to focus attention on the South Pacific tuna fishery.

Iceland

UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS, 1960-61:

How Utilized	1961	1960
	(Metric Tons)	
Herring1/ for:		
Oil and meal	225,673	103,547
Freezing	25,259	9,771
Salting	68,068	21,834
Fresh on ice	6,797	1,286
Canning	114	-
Groundfish2/ for:		
Fresh on ice landed abroad	33,115	27,784
Freezing and filleting	144,789	200,032
Salting	68,819	74,866
Stockfish	47,583	56,098
Home consumption	8,389	8,636
Oil and meal	3,708	6,580
Shellfish for:		
Freezing: Lobster	1,490	1,974
Shrimp	1,062	998
Canning (shrimp)	323	338
Total production	635,189	513,744

1/Whole fish.
2/Drawn fish.

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FISHERY LANDINGS BY PRINCIPAL SPECIES, 1960-61:

Species	1961	1960
	(Metric Tons1/)	
Cod	193,130	243,396
Haddock	41,088	33,716
Saithe	11,847	10,236
Ling	5,180	5,411
Wolffish (catfish)	1,793	8,629
Cusk	5,069	7,027
Ocean perch	26,963	55,859
Halibut	1,700	1,680
Herring	325,911	136,438
Shellfish	2,875	3,311
Other	9,633	8,041
Total	635,189	513,744

1/Except for herring which are landed round all fish are drawn weight.

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Ireland

FISH FARMS TO PRODUCE RAINBOW TROUT FOR EXPORT:

Fish farms on an extensive scale to produce rainbow trout for export are being set up near Cahirciveen, Kerry County, Ireland, by a businessman of Skagen, Denmark, who has wide interests in the Danish fishing industry.

Announcing the new Kerry industry, the Industrial Development Authority said in Dublin that a new firm is completing a hatchery on the Finglas River in Kerry and expects to have the first fish farm on the Comeragh River completed ahead of schedule by mid-summer 1962.

In addition, Kerry farmers will be encouraged to set up their own trout farms and sell the fish to the new company in Cahirciveen to process for export. A cold-storage plant for trout and salt-water fish will also be built at Renard Point, Cahirciveen.

A Danish fishing expert has been in Ireland for some time working on the project. The Danish businessman said he chose Kerry as its clear fresh streams were particularly suitable for raising trout. (The Fishing News, March 23, 1962.)

Italy

DUTY-FREE FROZEN TUNA IMPORT QUOTA SET:

The Japanese Foreign Ministry's special envoy stationed in Italy reports that Italian tariff regulations on frozen tuna imports reportedly have not yet been formally documented. However, according to information he has obtained from Italian officials, frozen tuna imported into Italy on and after January 1, 1962, will be admitted free of duty up to a total of 25,000 metric tons, of which Japan's quota will be 14,000 metric tons. Imports over and beyond the 25,000-ton quota will be dutiable at the rates of 7.5 percent for tuna used for canning purposes and 20.1 percent for tuna sold to the fresh fish trade.

Of the total duty-free import quota of 25,000 tons, the 11,000 tons which remain after deducting Japan's allocation of 14,000 tons may partly be allocated to Japan should the quantity of frozen tuna exports to Italy by other countries be very small. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, April 10, 1962.)

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IMPORT DUTY ON FISH AND SHELLFISH MEAL REDUCED

The Italian Ministry of Finance, in Circular 5472 of December 23, 1961, reduced the import duty to 5 percent ad valorem for consignments from all sources for flour and meals of fish, crustaceans, or molluscs, not for human consumption (subheading No. 23.09-B of the new Italian tariff), according to the British Board of Trade Journal of March 16, 1962.

Japan

LOWERING OF UNITED STATES TARIFF ON CANNED TUNA IMPORTS SOUGHT:

The Japan Canned Tuna Packers Association submitted a request on April 15, 1962, to the Japanese Fisheries Agency Director that prudent measures be taken to seek the lowering of United States tariff rates on canned tuna imports. According to Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun of April 26, 1962, the Association contends that Japanese exports of frozen tuna to the United States can be expected to increase in the future because a catch limit of 83,000 tons of yellowfin tuna would be placed on the eastern Pacific yellowfin fishery if the United States Congress acts favorably on a bill being considered, and this quota falls far short of United States domestic demand for tuna. However, imposition of a high tariff on imports of canned tuna by the United States is stifling expansion of Japanese exports of that product, the Japanese periodical reported.

Several moves have been made by Japan to seek the lowering of United States tariffs on canned tuna imports. This matter was submitted for Government consideration by the Japanese tuna industry at the recent conference on export promotion measures (Agricultural and Marine Products Export Council meeting held on March 20), and the Japanese Government is expected to take some kind of action on the industry's recommendation. It was also discussed in fall of 1961 between Japanese Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kono and United States Secretary of the Interior Udall at the Japan-United States Economic Trade Council meeting held at Hakone, Japan. Also, Kono wrote a letter to Secretary Udall in an effort to promote exports of canned tuna to the United States.

Minister Kono had hoped to discuss promotion of Japanese canned tuna for export to the United States at the May meeting of the Japan-United States Economic Trade Council, but the United States is reported to hold some differences of opinion concerning the placing of this subject on the agenda. Thus, reaction of the Japanese Government to industry's latest request to seek the lowering of the United States tariff on canned tuna imports is being followered attentatively by the Japanese tuna industry.

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Japan (Contd.):

FIFTH SALE OF CANNED TUNA IN BRINE FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES:

The Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association announced early in April 1962 that a total 230,000 cases of canned tuna in brine for export to the United States was to be offered at the fifth canned tuna sale, consisting of 130,000 cases of white meat tuna and 100,000 cases of light meat tuna. Deliveries were to be completed by June 15, 1962.

Japanese Sales of Canned Tuna In Brine For Export to U. S., 1962

Product	Sale Number					
	Fifth	Fourth	Third	Second	First	Total
	(1,000 Cases)					
Tuna:						
White meat	130	130	100	130	130	620
Light meat	100	70	80	130	100	480
Total	230	200	180	260	230	1,100

Export prices were the same as for the first four sales--$9.95 per case (No. ½, 7-oz., 48's) f.o.b. Japan for white meat tuna and $7.70 per case (No. ½, 7-oz., 48's) f.o.b Japan for light meat tuna. (Suisan Tsushin, April 12, 1962.)

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EXPORTS OF CANNED TUNA IN OIL, FY 1961:

Japanese canned tuna in oil approved for export in fiscal year 1961 (April 1961-March 1962) to countries other than the United States and Canada totaled 1,513,395 actual cases, according to data compiled by the Export Canned Tuna Packers Association. This was an increase of 429,579 cases over FY 1960 (April 1960-March 1961), when exports totaled 1,083,816 cases; and 36,279 cases over FY 1959, when exports totaled 1,477,116 cases.

White meat tuna comprised 20 percent of total exports, amounting to 306,617 cases. Light meat tuna totaled 1,206,778 cases, or 80 percent, of which yellowfin comprised 145,500 cases, or 10 percent; big-eyed 762,766 cases, or 50 percent; and skipjack 298,512 cases, or 20 percent. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, April 13, 1962, and Suisan Tsushin, April 24, 1961.)

Exports of Japanese Canned Tuna in Oil, FY 1961 with Comparisons

Principal Countries of Destination	FY 1961	FY 1960	FY 1959
	(No. of Actual Cases)		
West Germany	660,025	438,906	484,808
Canada	206,535	151,754	160,385
Netherlands	122,670	62,999	85,863
Switzerland	87,581	63,573	36,918
Belgium	58,759	53,197	92,360
England	54,662	18,489	105,135
Saudi Arabia	48,240	-	-
Lebanon	45,494	70,260	114,744
Aden	44,914	-	-
Syria	38,239	-	-
Kuwait	27,391	-	-
Malta	23,386	-	-
Austria	22,602	-	-
Egypt	18,426	-	-
Italy	-	15,337	26,584

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FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS IN FY 1961:

Data compiled by the Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association reveal that frozen tuna approved for export in FY 1961 (April 1961-March 1962) to the United States and Canada totaled 93,730 short tons, compared to 76,591 tons in 1960 (April 1960-March 1961). Exports of frozen tuna loins totaled 4,500 short tons, of which albacore loins made up 1,257 tons, yellowfin loins 3,066 tons, and other tuna loins 177 tons.

Frozen tuna approved for export to Europe in FY 1961 totaled 33,855 metric tons, or 6,185 tons less than in FY 1960. (Suisan Tsushin, April 5, 1962.)

Table 1 - Japanese Frozen Tuna Exports to the United States and Canada, FY 1961 with Comparisons

Species	Direct Shipments		Trans-shipments		Total	
	FY 1961	FY 1960	FY 1961	FY 1960	FY 1961	FY 1960
	(Short Tons)					
Albacore	27,744	23,943	16,138	7,912	43,882	31,855
Yellowfin	32,989	26,934	12,635	17,375	45,624	44,309
Big-eyed	669	70	2,925	-	4,224	-
Skipjack	582	71		-		427
Bluefin	48	286		-		-
Total	62,032	51,304	31,698	25,287	93,730	76,591

Table 2 - Japanese Frozen Tuna Exports to Europe and Africa, FY 1961 with Comparisons

Country of Destination	Quantity	
	FY 1961	FY 1960
	(Metric Tons)	
Italy	21,639	22,414
Yugoslavia	7,293	11,364
Czechoslovakia	1,776	-
Tunisia	636	606
Libya	585	732
Spain	699	-
Others	1,227	4,924
Total	33,855	40,040

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FROZEN TUNA TO BE EXPORTED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Two Japanese trading firms recently concluded an agreement with a Czechoslovakian Government agency to export to Czechoslovakia 600 metric tons of frozen albacore and big-eyed tuna, to be delivered by mid-April 1962. The frozen tuna were to be delivered to the port of Hamburg at $340 per metric ton for albacore and $310 per metric ton for big-eyed tuna. Of the total shipment of 600 tons, one of the Japanese firms handled 400 tons and the other firm 200 tons. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, April 6, 1962.)

Japan (Contd.):

Editor's Note: In April 1961, two other large Japanese fishing companies initially entered into an agreement with Czechoslovakia to export a total of 1,050 metric tons of Atlantic Ocean frozen tuna, marking the beginning of tuna trade between Japan and Czechoslovakia. Price of that shipment was at $285 a metric ton, species unidentified, delivery Hamburg, and in payment Japan was to receive barter goods. Deliveries were completed by early fall, and in September 1961 Czechoslovakia sought to import additional tuna.

Export statistics compiled by the Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association reveal that in FY 1961 (April 1961-March 1962), frozen tuna exports to Czechoslovakia totaled 1,776 metric tons, and Czechoslovakia now ranks as the third largest European importer of Japanese frozen tuna.

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JAPANESE FISHERIES AGENCY DESIGNATES PENANG AND SINGAPORE AS TUNA TRANSSHIPMENT BASES:

On April 18, 1962, the Japanese Fisheries Agency officially designated the ports of Penang (Malaya) and Singapore as transshipment bases for Indian Ocean-caught tuna. Earlier, on March 22, the Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association had designated these two ports as transshipment bases. The Agency also announced that it had approved the application of the Japanese company, which operates the joint tuna packing plant located at Penang, to land at Penang 6,000 short tons of fresh tuna for freezing and transshipment to the United States. It also authorized a quota of 4,000 short tons of Indian Ocean frozen tuna for transshipment to the United States from either Penang or Singapore. No limits are being placed on landing tuna at Penang or Singapore for shipment to Japan.

Following the announcement by the Fisheries Agency, a number of tuna vessels were reported to be making preparations to depart for Penang, which they would use as a base port to fish in the Indian Ocean. They include the vessels Seiju Maru No. 8 (800 gross tons), Zuiho Maru No. 11 (180 gross tons), Kompira Maru No. 1 (240 gross tons), Kinei Maru No. 3 (226 gross tons), and the Tenjin Maru, Hoko Maru No. 32, and the Kotoshiro Maru, the last three vessels being under 200 tons gross each. The Seiju Maru is to serve as a freezership (freezing capacity, 22 metric tons per day), and ice-carrying fishing vessels based at Penang are to deliver their catches to the Seiju Maru or to the Penang base, which has a unit capable of freezing 7.5 metric tons per day. Fresh tuna which cannot be handled by either the Seiju Maru or the Penang cold-storage plant are to be processed for canning by the packing plant at Penang.

Reportedly, the Japanese firm operating the Penang plant will soon apply for a loan of about 100 million yen (US$277,780) from the Overseas Economic Cooperative Fund to enlarge the company's cold-storage facilities at Penang. Present holding capacity of the cold-storage

plant is about 200 metric tons. The company hopes to increase the holding capacity an additional 150 metric tons, to 350 metric tons. The company does not immediately plan to enlarge its 7.5-ton capacity freezing unit, although it plans to do so in the future when the necessity arises. (Suisan Tsushin, April 20; Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, April 19, 1962.)

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PRESS COMMENTS ON UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO REGULATE EASTERN PACIFIC TUNA FISHERY:

Two United States Government representatives were in Japan early in April 1962 to explain to the Japanese Government and the Japanese tuna industry the proposal of the United States to regulate the Eastern Pacific yellowfin tuna fishery. The United States proposal is a result of recommendations by the International Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. The two United States representatives were Donald R. Johnson, California Area Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior, and Fred Taylor, Deputy Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife to the Under Secretary, Department of State.

The news stories which appeared in the Japanese press reporting in substance the meetings held between the two representatives of the United States Government and Japanese Government and industry officials follow in part. In two instances the California Area Director disagrees with the press

Japan (Contd.):

reports and this has been indicated in the proper place in the following translations of the Japanese press reports.

The following is a translation of the article in the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun of April 3, 1962:

In connection with the proposed United States legislation to regulate the yellowfin tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Fisheries Agency held a question-and-answer meeting on April 2 in the conference room of the Foreign Ministry with United States fishery representatives who were dispatched to Japan by the United States Government.

At this meeting, the United States representatives presented the most current United States plan to regulate the yellowfin tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean and explained its contents to the Japanese representatives. American thinking behind the proposed legislation was sought at this meeting, and the United States representatives were asked to explain points that were not clear to the Japanese.

In February, Director Ito and Mr. Uchimura of the Japanese Fisheries Agency attended the Ottawa conference of the International North Pacific Fur Seal Commission and brought back with them the draft of the proposed Eastern Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna regulation. The United States, after subsequent study of the proposal, revised its contents and on March 30, produced a final plan, details of which were disclosed to the Japanese Government representatives on April 2. By request of the United States representatives, the Japanese Government is withholding public announcement of the details of the current United States regulatory measures, the reason being that the final plan reportedly has not yet been explained to the American tuna industry.

Japanese observers believe that the reason for withholding announcement is that the United States plan for yellowfin tuna regulation may have been considerably revised since the proposal was initially announced. In view of the fact that the proposed regulation has been progressively strengthened upon each re-examination, observers feel that the final regulatory plan may contain further restrictions, such as extension of the area of catch regulation, adjustment of the following year's quota if overfishing occurs in any one year in the regulated area, and restrictions on imports from non-cooperating countries.

The proposed regulatory area so far disclosed embraces the waters from the American mainland westward to 120° W. longitude north of 5° N. latitude and from the mainland westward to 110° W. longitude south of 5° N. latitude, the boundary north of 5° N. latitude being provisional. Judging from earlier announcements made about somewhat adjusting the boundary off the southern California coast, it can be assumed that this boundary was changed in the current plan.

Concerning the catch quota, there seems to have been no changes made in the plan to limit 1962 landings to 83,000 tons. However, some changes may have been made concerning adjustment of catch quota next year if the 1962 catch exceeds the quota set at 74,600 tons for the open season and up to 8,400 tons as incidental catch after the season closes around October 16. Regulation of yellowfin tuna imports from cooperating countries and restrictions on tuna imports from noncooperating countries were probably also clarified during the meeting.

Originally, the United States proposal to regulate the yellowfin tuna fishery was requested by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission in view of the "necessity of conserving yellowfin tuna stocks in the Eastern Pacific Ocean." A bill has already been submitted to the U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce.

Japan has been requested to submit catch statistics for the proposed area of yellowfin tuna regulation and to cooperate in the regulatory program. The Foreign Ministry and the Fisheries Agency will likely get together as soon as possible with the Japanese tuna industry to examine the proposed United States tuna legislation in order to determine Japan's attitude toward this matter, which Japan will probably communicate to the United States sometime during April. If Japan does not cooperate in this program, it will face severe import restrictions on tuna, which will hurt Japan since it annually exports 100,000 short tons of tuna to the United States. Opinions are being expressed in some quarters that it would be better for Japan to cooperate in the yellowfin tuna regulation proposed by the United States inasmuch as it seems that the catch quota within the regulatory area is not going to be allo-

Japan (Contd.):

cated according to countries and any one country can land as much tuna as it can until the quota is reached.

In part, the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun of April 4, 1962, carried the following news story:

The two United States representatives, who are meeting with Japanese Government leaders, fishery scientists, and tuna industry representatives for 2 to 3 days, have given the following explanations regarding the substance of the yellowfin tuna regulations and the United States' thinking on this subject:

1. Scope of the regulatory area was determined by the U. S. Department of the Interior based on the advice of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. The regulatory area will extend from the American mainland west to 125° W. longitude north of 15° N. latitude, then east along 15° N. latitude to 120° W. longitude, then south to 5° N. latitude, east to 110° W. longitude, south to 15° S. latitude, east to 95° W. longitude, and south along 95° W. longitude. This is the real regulatory area and the Department of the Interior intends to make no further changes. The regulatory area heretofore understood by Japan embraced the area from the American mainland west to 120° W. longitude north of 5° N. latitude and from the mainland west of 110° W. longitude south of 5° N. latitude. This area was selected on the basis of scientific views held by the International Tropical Tuna Commission and will be referred to as the tuna resources investigation area. From the administrative standpoint, this area would be difficult to regulate, so the U. S. Department of the Interior made changes. (Editorial Comment: The last sentence should read, "Department of the Interior proposes to make changes," according to the California area Director.)

2. Total yellowfin catch quota for 1962 in the regulatory area will be 83,000 tons, of which 74,600 tons can be taken during the open season. The season will close as soon as this quota is reached. No individual catch quota will be assigned to any fishing vessel. After the season closes, a total of 8,400 tons of yellowfin tuna will be allowed to be taken incidentally to other tuna, but the incidental catch of yellowfin tuna must not exceed 15 percent. In this case, landing permits to be issued by the United States Government must be presented by fishing vessels and their catches will be inspected to make certain that their yellowfin tuna catch does not exceed 15 percent. If fishing vessels observe the 15 percent catch regulation, even if their aggregate yellowfin catch exceeds 8,400 tons, adjustment will not have to be made in the quota for the following year. (Note: Japan had originally thought that quota adjustments would be made the following year.) (Editorial Comment: "Japan's original idea, in this case, was correct. They were told that since the quota was being set to reduce fishing intensity on a population of marine animals, failure to reduce the catch in a certain year would tend to be followed by recommendations for more restriction in future years," according to the California area Director.

3. The United States cannot definitely state when the yellowfin tuna fishing season will open or close. However, assuming the season opens in January, it will probably take until September to attain the 74,000-ton catch limit. Fishing vessels are requested to provide catch statistics on yellowfin tuna taken in the regulatory area to the International Tropical Tuna Commission.

4. With respect to the handling of tuna imports from cooperating countries and application of import restrictions on noncooperating countries, no change has been made in the previously established policy of requiring certificates of origin to determine whether the yellowfin tuna were taken from within the regulatory area.

5. The United States has already explained the contents of the proposed yellowfin tuna regulations to such countries as Mexico, Peru, and Colombia.

The Japanese periodical Suisan Tsushin of April 5 states that the Japanese tuna industry's attitude towards the United States proposal to regulate the Eastern Pacific yellowfin tuna fishery can generally be summed up as follows:

1. Japan does not completely share the theory expounded by the United States that tuna resources are declining. In particular, the American theory that the yellowfin stocks within the proposed regulatory area are different from stocks outside the proposed regulatory area is viewed with skepticism by many Japanese scientists, including Dr. Nakamura, Director, Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory. In contrast to the Japanese view

Japan (Contd.):

that yellowfin stocks migrate over extensive distances in an east-west direction, the United States claims that the yellowfin tuna migrate in a north-south direction.

Many in the industry feel that possibly joint scientific investigations should be conducted by Japan and the United States to determine whether regulations are necessary. Discussion should then be held on regulatory methods when these researches prove that regulations are necessary.

2. As for the method of regulating the Eastern Pacific yellowfin fishery, in theory it is difficult to accept the idea of not restricting the use of purse-seine gear, which are considered most improperly suited for conserving yellowfin resources, and to regulate use of long-line gear in the same manner as purse-seine gear. This view is shared by a fair number of industry people in Japan. (Editorial Comment: The Japanese view is based on the fact that long line-caught yellowfin tuna on the average are larger in size than purse seine-caught yellowfin tuna.)

3. There is some question concerning the legality of demands being made to apply the yellowfin regulations to countries which are not members of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. Views are being expressed that it is only proper that the regulatory methods should first be studied on an equal basis by all countries to be affected by the regulations, and regulations then drafted.

4. From the practical standpoint, the two points stressed by the United States, transmission of catch data and withholding of incidental catch of yellowfin tuna to less than 15 percent during the closed season, are not damaging at all to Japan. Thus, rather than be compelled to observe complicated arrangements, like filing certificates of origin, it would be wiser to serve notice to the United States of Japan's intention to actively cooperate with the United States proposal. This view is widespread within the industry.

* * * * *

TUNA LANDINGS AT YAIZU, MARCH 1962:

A total of 10,758 metric tons of fish valued at 1,154 million yen (US$3.2 million) was landed at Yaizu, leading Japanese fishing port, during March 1962. This was an increase in landings of 22 percent and an increase in value of 23 percent over the same month last year. (Nippon Suisan Shimbun, April 6, 1962.)

Yaizu Fishery Landings, Principal Species, March 1962

Species	Quantity	Average Price	
	Metric Ton	Yen/Kg.	US$/Short Ton
Indian bluefin	2,745	117	295
Big-eyed	1,339	117	295
Yellowfin	1,860	121	305
Albacore	1,801	129	325
Skipjack	384	97	245
Mackerel	1,293	36	91

* * * * *

TUNA IMPORTS FROM OKINAWA:

The first delivery of foreign-caught tuna ever to be landed at the Japanese tuna port of Yaizu was expected to have taken place on March 30, 1962. On that date, the Okinawan carrier vessel No. 1 Ryusui Maru (95 gross tons) delivered about 25 metric tons of yellowfin tuna, with the shipment to be processed through customs and handled as imports.

According to officials of the Japanese firm handling the shipment, additional tuna would likely be imported from Okinawa, which has about three tuna vessels, if the trial shipment proved successful. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 30, 1962.)

* * * * *

JAPANESE SALMON FEDERATION'S VIEWS ON TRIPARTITE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION:

The Japanese National Federation of Salmon Fisheries Cooperative Associations (NIKKEIREN) considers the problem of revising the Japan-United States-Canada North Pacific Fisheries Convention as vitally affecting the Japanese salmon fishing industry. The statement points out that the Convention "expires this year." (Editor's note: The Convention does not automatically expire, but may be terminated by any party upon one year's notification.)

The Federation also mentions the Japan-Soviet Northwest Pacific Fisheries Convention, which "expires four years hence," as vitally affecting the Japanese salmon industry.

On April 16, 1962, NIKKEIREN was to convene a meeting of its nine member associations to determine the position it should take with respect to the revision of both conventions. The Federation represents fishermen engaged in the North Pacific mothership-type salmon fishery.

NIKKEIREN feels that the present Japan-United States-Canada Fisheries Convention is an unfair obligation forced upon Japan by the United States and would like to see this Treaty terminated, and the provisional abstention line at 175° W. longitude eliminated to permit Japan to fish in the waters to the east of that line. It claims that the provisional abstention line was established by the United States not to conserve salmon resources but to keep out Japanese fishing vessels. As such, abstention based on this principle is not recognized by international law. NIKKEIREN fears that Ja-

Japan (Contd.):

pan's failure to negotiate for removal of the provisional abstention line at the expiration of the tri-partite Convention will exert an extremely adverse effect on negotiations to be held with the Russians, when the Japan-Soviet Fisheries Convention expires "four years hence," at which time the Soviet Union can certainly be expected to take advantage of Japan's acceptance of the abstention principle to press for concessions that would virtually destroy the foundation of Japan's salmon fishing industry. NIKKEIREN believes that Japan's recognition of the present abstention line and contentment with being forever shut out from the waters to the east of 175° W. longitude would mean that Japan voluntarily abandons the principle of freedom of the high seas.

In studying the revision of the tri-partite Convention, NIKKEIREN hopes to adopt a policy that strongly reflects the opinion of salmon vessel owners, and to cooperate with the Government, as well as with various interested domestic organizations, to determine the best possible course to follow.

The Suisan Keizai Shimbun adds that signatories to the tri-partite Convention are expected to open negotiations this fall concerning renewal of the Convention. The Japanese Government is now studying the position it should adopt, now that Japan is in a position where it can withdraw from the North Pacific Convention if it wishes, although the Japanese Government has not yet formulated any definite plan. Even if Japan should withdraw from the Convention, it probably would be most difficult for Japan to negotiate a new Convention which would provide for the elimination of abstention lines and would permit Japanese vessels to fish in waters east of the present abstention line, as urged by NIKKEIREN.

In concluding international agreements on fisheries, historical fishing rights are always considered. Views are being expressed that, since Japanese fishing vessels do not have records of having fished in the area east of the present abstention line during the prewar and postwar period, the Japanese Government will find it difficult to take up this problem despite the criticism that can be expected from its fishing industry.

The Japanese periodical further states that changes have taken place in fishing conditions in the Northern Waters (Okhotsk Sea, Bering Sea, and the North Pacific Ocean) since the Convention came into being; one new, unforeseen development being the entry into the fishery of trawler fleets belonging to the Soviet Union, which is not a party to the Convention. In view of this development, it is not inconceivable that the Japanese Government may press for a new Convention, and the Government is expected to vigorously assert Japan's position in that case. (Translation from news item in Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun of April 15, 1962.)

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CANNED JACK MACKEREL EXPORTS, FY 1961:

A total of 756,406 cases of canned jack mackerel was approved for export in fiscal year 1961 (April 1961-March 1962), according to data compiled on April 10 by the Japan Canned Sardine and Saury Sales Company.

Japanese Canned Jack Mackerel Exports, FY 1961

Principal Countries or Areas of Destinations	No. of Actual Cases
Singapore (Malaya)	266,110
West Africa	205,470
Ceylon	64,962
Indonesia	48,314
New Guinea	27,565
Borneo	24,933
Middle & Near East	19,976
Europe	7,055
North, Central, & So. America	3,952

Canned jack mackerel consignments to the Canned Sardine and Saury Sales Company for export in fiscal year 1962 (April 1962-March 1963) totaled 76,867 cases, as of April 9. (Suisan Tsushin, April 11, 1962.)

* * * * *

JAPANESE FISHING COMPANY TO SEND LARGE TRAWLERS TO ATLANTIC OCEAN:

A large Japanese fishing company took delivery of its new stern trawler Oe Maru (2,525 gross tons) on April 28, 1962. Following a three-day trial fishing operation in nearby Japanese waters, the Oe Maru was scheduled to depart for the trawling grounds off northwest Africa on May 9.

The Oe Maru is the fifth stern trawler built by the Japanese fishing company. Another large 2,500-ton stern trawler belonging to that company was scheduled to be launched on May 8. Completion date for that newest vessel is late July.

Another large fishing company, which had dispatched its 1,500-ton trawler Daishin Maru No. 10 to the Atlantic Ocean off northwest Africa, planned to dispatch another 1,500-ton trawler (Daishin Maru No. 11) to those same waters in May. This second firm planned to sell its products to such European countries as Italy and Greece, as well as to ship back some of its Atlantic Ocean catch to Japan. Sales for that company are to be handled by a Japanese trading firm. (Suisan Tsushin, April 30; Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, April 28, 1962.)

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FISH MEAL OPERATION OFF ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE PLANNED BY JAPANESE FIRM:

A Japanese firm, which operated the 14,000-ton fish-meal factoryship Renshin Maru off the coast of Angola, Africa, in 1961 plans to conduct fish-meal operations off that coast again in 1962. The firm plans to operate one fish-meal factoryship off Angola between June and October and later send to the same area the fish-meal factoryships Renshin Maru and Kinyo Maru, when those two vessels return from the eastern Bering Sea bottomfish grounds in the fall. The Kinyo Maru is also scheduled to operate off the coast of Mozambique in the Indian Ocean.

Japan (Contd.):

Mozambique, which like Angola, is also a Portuguese colony, reportedly has extended an invitation to the Japanese firm to conduct fish-meal operations off its coast. (Suisan Tsushin, April 30, 1962.)

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REGULATIONS FOR BOTTOMFISH FISHING IN BERING SEA:

In line with its plan to establish a licensing system for the mothership-type long-line and gill-net fishery, the Japanese Fisheries Agency officially announced on April 5, 1962, the partial revision of regulations governing mothership-type fisheries. At the same time, the Agency announced regulations governing the licensing of mothership-type long-line and gill-net fishing vessels and procedures for assignment of fishing areas.

Main deck of a Japanese factoryship operating in the Bering Sea. In background, a netload of bottom fish is being unloaded from a lighter.

Licensing Policy for Mothership-type Long-Line and Gill-Net Fishery:

1. License will be valid for a period of one year.

2. Restrictions may be imposed on the number of fishing fleets, fishing areas, fishing gear, fishing method and catch when necessary to conserve resources, regulate fishery, or implement international fishery treaties.

3. Provisions of Item 2 may not apply to special undertakings, such as surveys and investigations.

4. Other conditions and restrictions may be added as necessary.

Procedures for Regulating Mothership-type Bottom-Trawl, Long-Line and Gill-Net Fisheries in Bering Sea:

1. Fishing areas shall be divided into Areas A, B, C, D, E, and F, as in 1961.

2. Based on this area division, fishing areas shall be assigned as follows:

a. Mothership-type bottom trawl fishery:

(1) Fish meal factoryship - Areas D and E.

(2) Fish meal-oil factoryship - Area F.

(3) Freezer factoryship - Areas A, B, C, D, and F. Factoryships which previously operated in Area E may be licensed to operate in Areas D and E.

b. Mothership-type long-line and gill-net fisheries. Mothership fleets operating long lines and gill nets are authorized to operate in Areas A, B, and C. However, mothership fleets operating bottom trawls in combination with either long lines or gill nets may be authorized to operate in Areas A, B, C, D, and F.

3. Composition of the fishing fleets shall be as follows:

a. Generally, the number of catcher vessels assigned to motherships shall be on the same scale as last year.

b. The number of catcher vessels which exclusively fish either long lines or gill nets and which are assigned to motherships may exceed the limit set in Item "a" only when the additional vessels to be employed are salmon vessels, which have been retired from the salmon fishery.

c. Portable vessels may be carried by motherships at the ratio of two portable vessels for each catcher vessel assigned to a mothership.

d. Generally, only long-line and gill-net catcher vessels with previous fishing records or salmon vessels withdrawn from the salmon fishery shall be granted licenses.

Area and catch restrictions shall be the same as those enforced in 1961, and are as follows:

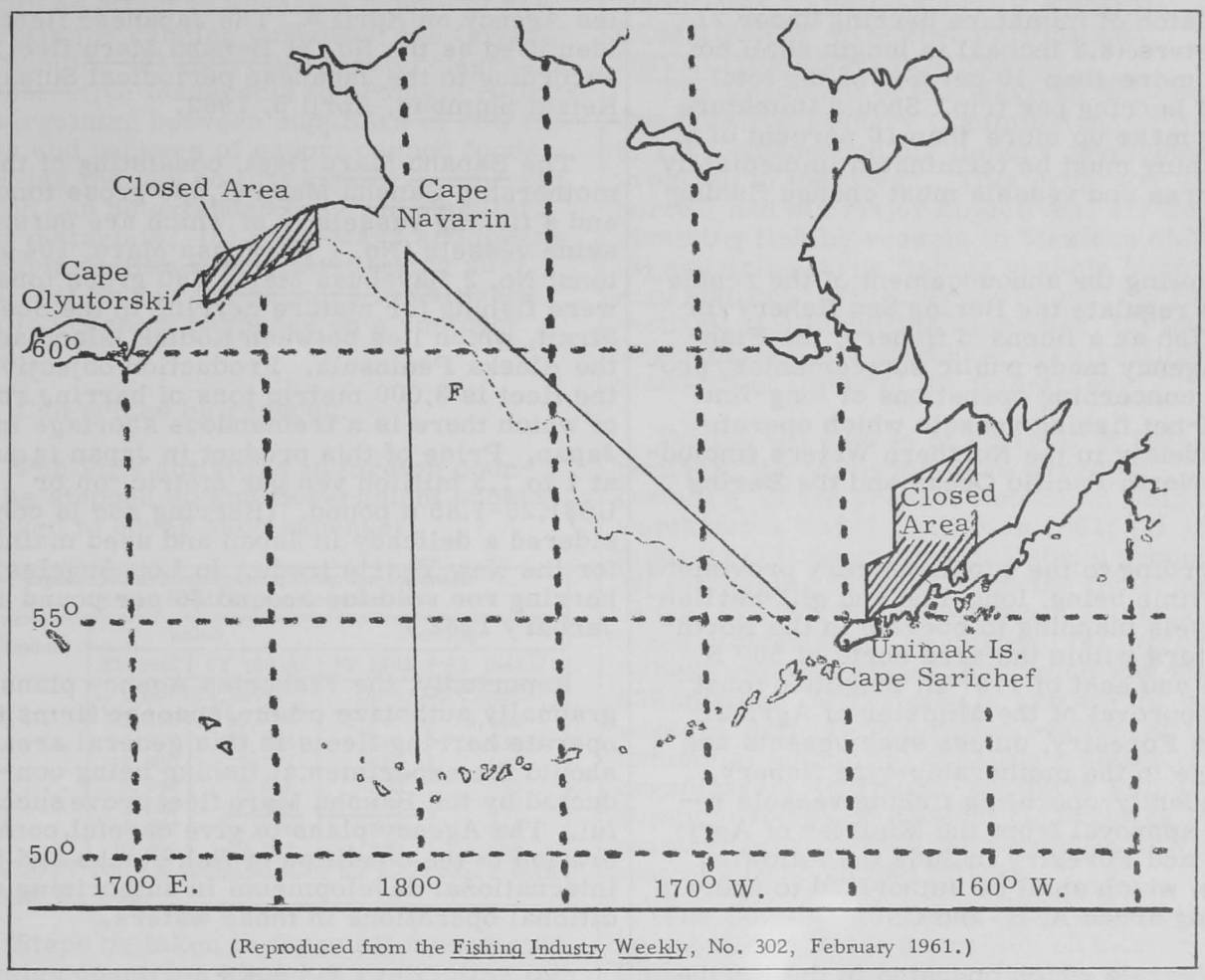
Area restrictions: (See map.)

Catch restrictions:

1. Incidental catches of halibut (except those taken in areas to the west of 175° W. longitude) and salmon shall be released immediately upon capture.

2. Operations conducted for the purpose of catching king crabs shall be prohibited. When incidental catches of king crabs are high, fishing vessels will move away from those areas.

Japan (Contd.):



(Reproduced from the Fishing Industry Weekly, No. 302, February 1961.)

Bering Sea Fishing Areas:

Area A: Area between 170° E. longitude and 175° E. longitude.
Area B: Area between 175° E. longitude and 180° longitude.
Area C: Area between 180° longitude and 175° W. longitude.
Area D: Area between 175° W. longitude and 170° W. longitude.
Area E: Area east of 170° W. longitude.
Area F: Triangular area formed by the line drawn from Cape Navarin south to Aleutian Islands along 180°, then east along Aleutian chain to Cape Sarichef, Unimak Island, and back to Cape Navarin.

Area Restrictions:

Bottom trawling will be prohibited in the following areas.

Bristol Bay: Area formed by the line connecting the points 56° N.-164° W., 56°20' N.-163° W., 57°10' N.-163° W., and 58°10' N.-160° W., and lying between 160° W. longitude and 164° W. longitude and the Alaska Peninsula.

Russian Coast: Area lying between the Russian coast and the line drawn from Cape Olyutorski and Cape Navarin and between meridians 173° E. and 177° E.

Japan (Contd.):

3. Catch of immature herring under 21 centimeters (8.3 inches) in length shall not exceed more than 10 percent of the total catch of herring per trip. Should immature herring make up more than 10 percent of a trip, fishing must be terminated immediately in the area and vessels must change fishing grounds.

Following the announcement of the regulations to regulate the Bering Sea fishery for bottomfish as a licensed fishery, the Fisheries Agency made public supplementary provisions concerning operations of long-line and gill-net fishing vessels which operate independently in the Northern Waters (including the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea).

According to the supplementary provisions, for the time being, long-line and gill-net fishing vessels planning to operate in the Northern Waters within the area north of 50° N. latitude and east of 170° E. longitude must obtain approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, unless such vessels are to engage in the mothership-type fishery. Independently-operating fishing vessels requiring approval from the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry include the following vessels, which shall be authorized to operate in fishing areas A, B, and C:

1. Vessels which operated in the Northern Waters in 1961, as well as vessels constructed to replace them.

2. Catcher vessels which previously engaged in the mothership-type fishery which, after replacement of those vessels, seek to operate as independent vessels.

3. Survey and research vessels, as well as training vessels.

The Fisheries Agency is presently studying regulations governing activities of the large stern trawlers operating independently in the Northern Waters and reportedly hopes to control their operations as well. (Suisan Tsushin and Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, Japanese fishery periodicals, April 6, 1962.)

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HERRING FISHING IN SHELIKOF STRAIT, ALASKA:

A Japanese fishing fleet began early in April 1962 to fish for herring in the waters south of the Alaska Peninsula. This information was made public by the Japanese Fisheries Agency on April 4. The Japanese fleet is identified as the No. 31 Banshu Maru fleet, according to the Japanese periodical Suisan Keizai Shimbun, April 5, 1962.

The Banshu Maru fleet, consisting of the mothership Banshu Maru (1,500 gross tons) and 4 fishing vessels, 2 of which are purse-seine vessels (No. 1 Hayabusa Maru, 104 gross tons; No. 2 Hayabusa Maru, 180 gross tons), were fishing for mature herring in the Shelikof Strait, which lies between Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. Production objective of the fleet is 3,000 metric tons of herring roe, of which there is a tremendous shortage in Japan. Price of this product in Japan is quoted at 1 to 1.5 million yen per metric ton or US$1.26-1.85 a pound. (Herring roe is considered a delicacy in Japan and used mainly for the New Year's trade. In Los Angeles, herring roe sold for around $6 per pound in January 1962.)

Reportedly, the Fisheries Agency plans to gradually authorize other Japanese firms to operate herring fleets in this general area should the experimental fishing being conducted by the Banshu Maru fleet prove successful. The Agency plans to give careful consideration to the condition of fish stocks and to international developments in authorizing additional operations in those waters.

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EXPORT QUOTAS RECOMMENDED FOR CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, FY 1962:

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) held a meeting with the Canned Foods Export Committee of the Agricultural and Marine Products Export Council on March 20 to study the FY 1962 (April 1, 1962-March 31, 1963) canned foods export target, and tentatively set the export goal at 15.3 million cases (US$157.3 million) as compared to the estimate of 14.2 million cases ($143.2) for the previous fiscal year. The export target is not final and was probably adjusted somewhat during the meeting of the Agricultural Products Export Promotion Council scheduled about April 17. While the export goal will basically remain unchanged, the Canned Foods Export Committee is expected to recommend some changes, according to the March 26, 1962, issue of the Japanese periodical Shin Suisan Shimbun. The Committee presented the following recommendations to MITI:

Japan (Contd.):

1. In an effort to ensure a supply of raw materials for canning purposes, the Government should: (a) Exercise greater degree of administrative leadership to promote collective bargaining between suppliers of raw materials and packers of export canned foods. (b) Revise the law so that export income exemption can be extended to cover suppliers of raw materials. (c) Study ways and means of securing a fish supply for packing purposes. (d) Encourage packers to cultivate crops for canning purposes on a contract basis.

2. Can prices be reduced.

3. Publicity activities in foreign countries be stepped up and Government subsidy increased to cover such expenses.

Export Quotas Recommended by the Japanese Canned Foods Export Committee

Canned Product	Value		Quantity	
	FY 1962	FY 1961[1/]	FY 1962	FY 1961[1/]
	. .(In US$1,000). .		. .(In 1,000 Cases). .	
Tuna	32,068	30,734	3,940	3,888
Salmon	54,967	50,263	1,810	1,639
Crab	12,950	12,167	528	513
Sardine	5,040	2,638	720	343
Saury	5,865	2,889	950	537
Mackerel . . .	5,097	4,256	800	613
Shellfish . . .	10,399	10,407	1,360	1,629

1/Figures for FY 1961 are estimates since the fiscal year extends to March 31, 1962.

4. Steps be taken to forestall movements in foreign countries aimed at restricting imports.

5. Loans with which to pay for shipment of goods be granted to joint sales companies under the same loan condition applicable to buyers.

6. Goods on which substantially high tariffs would be imposed through application of the EEC common tariff not be exported.

7. The Government conduct negotiations with the United States for reducing United States import duties on canned tuna in oil from 35 percent to 12.5 percent ad valorem, and on canned crab from 22.5 percent to 10 percent.

8. The Government cooperate in negotiating with Southeast Asian countries, particularly Indonesia and Egypt, to expand their import quotas of canned sardine, canned saury, and canned mackerel.

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Mexico

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE FISHERY COMMISSION ANNOUNCES FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM:

The President of the Mexican National Consultative Fishery Commission, on April 6, 1962, announced his fishery development program to the press. This program, as reported, has six major objectives: (1) Constructing fishing vessels in Mexican shipyards; (2) acquiring large fishing vessels from foreign sources; (3) modernizing marine fishing methods; (4) installing canneries; (5) industrializing marine products; (6) elevating the standard of living of the fishermen.

During the course of arriving at these objectives, the following were expected: (1) Doubling of the present fish catch which was worth about US$61 million in 1961; (2) tripling local consumption of fishery products; (3) increasing revenue from the fisheries which, in 1961, from severance and export taxes yielded about $4 million; (4) increasing fishery exports whose 1961 value was about $39 million; (5) granting of credits for buying vessels, nets, refrigeration equipment, and industrial plants; (6) creating a distributing organization for fishery products in the consuming centers of Mexico; (7) doubling of private investment in the fisheries which now amounts to about $80 million.

The Commission report was scheduled to be submitted to the Secretary of Industry and Commerce for approval. (United States Embassy, Mexico, report of April 11, 1962.)

Nigeria

TARIFF ON FISH IMPORTS RAISED:

On March 30, 1962, Nigeria announced a drastic tariff increase on fish and other food imports to protect its domestic industries, as well as to increase revenues to enable Nigeria to carry out its Six-Year Economic Development Plan (April 1962-March 1968). According to a Nigerian official trade bulletin dated April 6, the import duty on fresh fish and other food products has been raised to 50 percent ad valorem from the previous 20 percent. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, April 7, 1962.)

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FISHERIES RESEARCH VESSEL:

Nigeria has acquired a fisheries research vessel built by a British shipyard. Built for

Nigeria (Contd.):

the Nigerian Federal Fisheries, the vessel is 70 feet over-all, 62 feet 3 inches between perpendiculars, with a moulded breadth of 19 feet and depth of 10 feet 6 inches.

Accommodation is provided for a crew of 15 and for two scientists. Fish hold capacity is 1,000 cu. ft. and fuel oil capacity 12 tons.

Main propulsion units are two Diesels each of which develop 120 b.h.p. at 1,000 r.p.m. and drive two 45-inch diameter manganese bronze propellers to give the vessel a speed of $9\frac{1}{4}$ knots.

Deck machinery includes a belt-driven winch with a capacity for 300 fathoms of 2-inch wire; a hydrographic survey winch; a $1\frac{1}{2}$-ton derrick for handling the stern-trawl gear; and a 1-ton derrick for hoisting the auxiliary boat. The 15-foot auxiliary boat is carried on chocks immediately aft of the wheelhouse. Also, 10-man inflatable liferafts are carried on either side of it. (The Fishing News, British periodical, March 23, 1962.)

Pakistan

JAPAN TO SEND FISHERY SURVEY TEAM TO PAKISTAN:

The Japanese Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association was reportedly planning to send a fisheries survey team to Pakistan in mid-April 1962 at the request of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, a Government agency. The request was originally made to the Japan Plant Cooperative Association, but in view of Pakistan's earnest desire to develop its fisheries jointly with Japan, a decision was made to dispatch a fishery survey team. The consultant team, consisting of three members, was to examine shore facilities and conduct coastal and offshore water surveys for approximately 40 days. If the survey proves promising, Pakistan is expected to seek Japanese assistance in developing its fishing industry. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, April 7, 1962.)

Peru

FISH OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS REACH NEW HIGH IN 1961:

Peruvian fish oil production in 1961, at the preliminary figure of 121,253 short tons, reached a new high and was nearly 2-1/2 times the 1960 level of production.

Most of Peru's fish oil production is exported as crude or inedible oil and the rapid rise in production was reflected in a similar increase in exports. Total exports of fish oil as registered by the Callao Customhouse reached a record 112,772 tons in 1961, almost three times the exports in 1960.

Data on 1961 exports by destination are not available. Of the total fish oil exported in 1960, however, about 43 percent went to the Netherlands, 30 percent to Western Germany, 21 percent to Denmark, and the remaining 6 percent to other West European countries.

The export price of fish oil averaged S/2.84 per kilogram in 1961 (about 5 U.S. cents per lb.), S/ 2.83 per kg. in 1960 (about 5 cents per lb.), and S/ 2.61 per kg. in 1959 (about 4 cents per lb.).

The apparent total domestic consumption increased from 8,952 tons in 1959 to 9,370 tons in 1961. Of those totals, 3,086 tons in 1959 and 3,638 tons in 1961 were consumed in edible form for making margarine and shortening.

Peru's Fish Oil Supply and Distribution, 1959-1961

Item	1961[1/]	1960[1/]	1959[2/]
	(Short Tons)		
Supply:			
Stocks January 1	6,189	686	2,439
Production	121,253	53,143	26,120
Total supply	127,442	53,829	28,559
Distribution:			
Exports	112,772	38,584	18,921
Apparent consumption	9,370	9,056	8,952
Stocks December 31	5,300	6,189	686
Total distribution	127,442	53,829	28,559

1/Preliminary.
2/Revised.

Production and exports of fish oil are expected to increase sharply in 1962. The domestic use of fish oil for edible purposes is expected to show further increases.

Peruvian fish oil production and exports increased in the summer-fall of 1961. An incentive to exports was an administrative action by the Government to change the antiquated basis for determining the export tax. It was formerly based upon unrealistically low production costs resulting in an export duty which precluded Peruvian fish oil producers from competing effectively in world markets. Increased production was largely due to better use of existing equipment, although there were some additional installations of machinery.

Domestic consumption of fish oil to supplement edible oil supplies from other sources is increasing. Local edible oil processing mills were paying better prices in October 1961 than could be obtained abroad for Peruvian fish oil. The foreign price had been from 10 to 15 percent above the local price, but that was not the case in October 1961.

There is at present no marketing organization for fish oil, although the possibility of establishing such an organization appeared to be under consideration as of October 1961. If it should be established, it might be handled by the Consorcio Pesquero del Peru.

Peru's exports of fish oil for the first six months of 196' totaled 54,690 metric tons, valued at 153.9 million soles

Peru (Contd.):

(US$5.7 million), compared with exports for the same period of 1960 of 13,130 metric tons, valued at $33.2 million soles ($1.4 million).

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EXPORTS OF MARINE PRODUCTS, 1960-61:

Exports of principal marine products by Peru during 1961 were substantially greater than in 1960. Meal and oil exports were up considerably. (United States Embassy, Lima, report of March 30, 1962.)

Peruvian Exports of Principal Marine Products

Marine Products	October-December 1961			1961		
	Qty.	Value 1/		Qty.	Value	
	Metric Tons	Million Soles	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	Million Soles	US$ 1,000
Fish meal	160,208	360.4	13,443	708,366	1,328.6	49,556
Fish (frozen, canned, etc.)	10,959	58.8	2,193	39,449	255.0	9,511
Fish oil	26,018	76.1	2,838	102,306	290.8	10,847
Sperm oil	2,628	9.6	358	9,063	33.7	1,257
Fertilizer (guano)	10,553	27.6	1,029	15,861	41.6	1,552
Whale meal	1,050	1.3	48	5,147	7.0	261

1/F.o.b. values converted at rate of 26.81 soles equal US$1.

Spain

FISH CANNING INDUSTRY TRENDS:

The first quarter of 1962 was a period of seasonally reduced activity for the Spanish fish-canning industry as is normal between the end of one sardine season in December and the beginning of the next in April. For lack of canning species--e.g., sardines, bonito--the factories concentrated on specialities prepared in small quantities, such as shellfish, principally to keep the regular plant personnel employed.

However, exports of canned fish were maintained at a high level, following a trend begun in 1961. From the Vigo zone alone exports were: 915 metric tons valued at US$607,156 between January 20-February 20, 1962; 975 tons at US$635,397 between November 20-December 20, 1961, and 924 tons at US$620,651 between September 20-October 20, 1961. While there are no comparable figures available, it is estimated that exports in January-February this year were 50 percent more than those in the same two-months period of 1961 and, moreover, they have maintained the high level of the second half of the year when exports are always higher because of the backlog accumulated during the peak of the packing season.

The new metal can factory is well under way, although its opening scheduled for February 1962 has been postponed for some months. The original investment totals 44,000,000 pesetas (US$733,000) with 55 percent belonging to three Galician groups and 45 percent to a French firm which has made arrangements for technical advice with a large United States can manufacturer.

The installations consist of a mechanical shop and a container mill equipped with 3 automatic belts for handling 225 cans per minute, and 5 automatic belts, plus related machinery. Production at the outset is estimated at 80 million units per year with expansion plans for two more belts, bringing the total annual production to 150 million units. Number of employees will total about 500 persons, between administrative, technical, and plant personnel. (United States Consulate, Vigo, report of April 5, 1962.)

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VIGO FISHERIES TRENDS, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1962:

Fish unloaded at Vigo port during January 1962 amounted to 3,453 metric tons with an ex-vessel value of 50,718,579 pesetas (US$845,000) as compared with 3,679 tons at 49,849,117 pesetas ($831,000) in January 1961. In February 3,751 tons were unloaded valued at 44,373,811 pesetas ($740,000) against 3,645 tons at 48,394,323 pesetas ($807,000) in February 1961. Sardines were very scarce, with only 38 tons landed this January as against 293 tons in January 1961. This is the usual seasonal low point for this species. The seasonal decline began in October 1961 when 5,097 tons were landed, and landings dropped to 2,152 tons in November, and 78 tons in December 1961. Due to the great abundance of sardines at the peak of the season (May-September) during the past three years (1959-1961), the customary conservation fishing ban lasting from February 15 to April 15 has been lifted on a trial basis.

In the middle of January, ten fishing boats set out from Vigo for Newfoundland for the cod fishery season. They plan to use the system of "dragging in pairs" which has

Spain (Contd.):

given good results in recent years. The vessels, with a total carrying capacity of about 3,000 tons of wet salted cod, will return to port in late April or early May.

The cod fishery firm in Vigo has suspended its operations, which have turned out to be unprofitable in competition with the more modern plant in La Coruna. The four cod trawlers which comprised its fleet have been sold to a firm in Huelva for 40,000,000 pesetas ($667,000). Of this amount, about 10,000,000 pesetas ($167,000) will go to pay up naval credits on the vessels, over a period of 10 years. After repairs in Vigo, it is understood that the vessels will take part in the Newfoundland cod fishery or in fishing off West Africa where the new owners have other vessels fishing. The Vigo cod fishery facilities are reportedly to be sold to a firm in La Coruna or El Ferrol, each of which has its own cod fleet.

A Vigo fishery firm has purchased the vessel Habana for conversion to the first Spanish floating fishery factoryship. It will be used to transport catches of its fleet operating in South Africa and along the coast of South America. The same company's freezer-equipped vessel Andrade returned to Vigo from South African waters, unloading about 250 tons of frozen hake. At present the vessels Lemos and the Pambre (the third of a planned fleet of six freezer vessels to be built) are fishing in South African waters which are considered more fruitful and economical.

The new Law for the Renovation of the Spanish Fishing Fleet grants a concession of 4 billion pesetas ($66.7 million) for the modernization of the fleet between 1962 and 1971, distributed as follows: 400 million pesetas ($6.7 million) each for the years 1962, 1966, 1967, and 1968; 500 million pesetas ($8.3 million) for 1963, 1964, and 1965; and 300 million pesetas ($5.0 million) for 1969, 1970, and 1971. Credits will be granted for 80 percent of the cost of building at an annual interest of 4 percent with amortization terms of 20 years for those using steel hulls and 12 years for wood. Preferential treatment will be given to those submitting plans with modern installations and equipment. The law has been well received among fishing circles, even though some believe that the allotments for the initial period should be larger in order to give greater impetus to building. (United States Consulate, Vigo, report of April 5, 1962.)

Tahiti

SECOND APPLICATION FOR TUNA BASE SUBMITTED TO JAPANESE FISHERIES AGENCY:

Japanese press reports indicate that considerable attention has been focused on developing new tuna bases in the South Pacific Ocean area. An article in the Suisan Tsushin of April 25, 1962, stated that a large Japanese fishing company and a large United States tuna packer are planning to establish a tuna base in Tahiti together with a French firm, and that the Japanese firm had already submitted a petition to the Japanese Fisheries Agency to seek approval of the project.

According to the petition, the three companies, which would share equally in the investment, would construct a 2,000-ton capacity cold-storage plant. Eventually, from 35 to 50 tuna vessels of under 200 tons gross would be contracted to deliver their catches to the base, but initially about 25 vessels would be employed in the first year of operation. Tuna landed at the base are to be frozen and exported to the United States and France, as well as brought back to Japan.

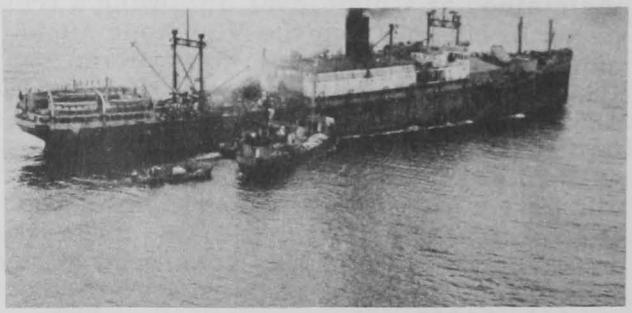
The Japanese firm plans to assign to the Tahiti base tuna vessels which already have valid tuna licenses but would give preference to the utilization of fishing vessels displaced from the salmon fishery this year.

The application submitted by the Japanese firm to build a joint tuna base at Tahiti is the second one of its kind. In mid-March, a Japanese trading company submitted an application to the Fisheries Agency to establish a tuna base at Tahiti together with another large United States tuna packer and a French firm. The scale of that project appears to be somewhat smaller, calling for the construction of a 1,100-ton capacity cold-storage plant and the utilization of a smaller tuna fleet. (Suisan Tsushin, April 25, and March 15, 1962.)

U.S.S.R.

SOVIET FISHING ACTIVITIES IN BERING SEA, MARCH 1962:

About 150 to 200 Soviet vessels were fishing in the Bering Sea for flounder, ocean perch, and herring as of early April 1962. Over 100 of those vessels were operating in the area north of the Pribilof Islands, in outer Bristol Bay, and northeast of Unimak Island. Four factoryships, 80 trawlers, 20 refrigerated transports, several tankers, tugs, and cargo vessels were sighted during April. The floating base ship Orochen and about 30 vessels were fishing for flounder. The large stern-trawlers Ulianovsk and Baikal were exploiting a newly-developed ocean perch fishing area.



Typical Russian factoryship operating in the Bering Sea.

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

Soviet winter herring fishing in the Bering Sea was concluded early in April with catches exceeding the 1962 quarterly plan by 50 percent. When the herring dispersed for spawning, the Soviet fishing fleet shifted to ocean perch. The feasibility of ocean perch fishing was discovered during the recent exploratory fishing of the medium-size trawler Karaga. (Unpublished sources.)

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SOVIETS PURCHASE MORE FROZEN FISH FROM ICELAND:

The U.S.S.R. has signed a trade agreement with Iceland for the purchase of 18,000 metric tons of frozen fillets in 1962, of which 13,000 tons will be cod, and 5,000 tons ocean perch or other groundfish. This will be a sizable increase over the 7,500 tons of Icelandic frozen fish imported by the U.S.S.R. in 1961.

The Soviets agreed to increase the price for cod fillets to Ł145 per ton (18.4 U. S. cents a pound) from the Ł128 per ton (16.2 cents a pound) in 1960. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, March 15, 1962.)

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SOVIET FISHING ON GEORGES BANK IN NORTH ATLANTIC, MARCH-APRIL 1962:

By mid-March 1962, the Soviet fishing fleet, now in its second year of operation on Georges Bank, numbered about 50 vessels. Among these were 17 large stern-trawlers of the Pushkin (2,450-gross-tons each) and Leskov (2,890 tons each) classes. About 10 medium trawlers of the Okean class (500 gross tons each) were also sighted. The rest of the fleet was composed of small trawlers (250-gross-ton SRT's) and supply tenders. Sizable hauls of herring were taken in a large area 60 to 180 miles east of Cape Cod. Some groundfish was also caught.

By the beginning of April 1962, the picture changed rapidly. Many new smaller vessels have arrived in the area, while several large stern-trawlers left. Over 100 Soviet vessels as of mid-April 1962 were fishing on Georges Bank, thus approaching the peak number of Soviet vessels attained in late 1961 when an estimated 110 vessels were in the area. Last year at the same time Soviet fishing vessels had not yet arrived on Georges Bank. (Unpublished sources.)

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MURMANSK IS PRINCIPAL FISHING PORT AND PROCESSING CENTER:

The Murmansk Fish Combine has grown from a small operation in the 1930's to handle about 700,000 metric tons, or 20 percent of the 1960 U.S.S.R. catch. From this catch, the Combine produced 300,000 tons of frozen, salted, and smoked fish, plus 15 million units of canned fish. Only the canning operation is substantially mechanized; filleting, weighing, and other work is still done by hand. Further mechanization is planned.

The 1965 goal is 340,000 to 350,000 tons of fishery products (excluding canned fish). For supplies of fresh and frozen fish, the trend is towards relying more on factory trawlers. The Combine sells its products to a state marketing organization (RYSBYT) for distribution locally and to various parts of the U.S.S.R. (Unpublished sources.)

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OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES:

The research vessel Voieikov returned to Vladivostok in March 1962 after a 3-months voyage to the North and Central Pacific. During the Voieikov's seventh expeditionary trip, hydrometeorological conditions in the Pacific Ocean were studied. The 350-ton Soviet oceanographic vessel Akademik Vavilov returned to Odessa from its 4-months voyage to the Mediterranean Sea. The purpose of this expedition was to study biological conditions in the Mediterranean Sea during the winter. Eleven scientists participated in the expedition. (Unpublished sources).

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TUNA EXPLORATORY FISHING SURVEY IN INDIAN OCEAN ENDED:

The Soviet tuna fishing clipper Nora and the fishing vessel Ekvator returned late in 1961 from a five-months exploratory fishing trip to the Indian Ocean. This expedition, which was organized by the Far East Fishing Administration, caught 140 metric tons of tuna near the coasts of Ceylon, Maldive Islands, Chagos Archipelago, and Sumatra. Analysis of the results indicates good prospects for tuna fishing in the central Indian Ocean, confirming data obtained by the reconnaissance ship Vitiaz on another voyage. A similar expedition of two vessels was exploring in the Atlantic Ocean off Paramaribo, Brazil, at the end of 1961.

This year the Far Eastern Fishing Administration plans to start fishing commer-

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

cially for tuna in the South Pacific. The Soviet Seven-Year Plan calls for 20,000 metric tons of tuna landings in 1965. (Rybnoe Khoziaistvo, November 1961, and other sources.)

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NEW VESSELS FOR SOVIET FAR EAST FISHERIES:

During the latter part of March and early April 1962, five large ships were completed for delivery to the Soviet Far East fishing fleet which fishes in the Bering Sea and Bristol Bay.

Arman, a giant mothership (17,140 full-load displacement tons) of the B-62 Severodvinsk class was built in Poland. On its voyage to Vladivostok, the vessel was to tow small floating docks.

Barabash, a freezer trawler of the Maiakovskii class, was completed in Nikolaev on the Black Sea. This 3,170-gross-ton and 279-foot vessel was proceeding to Vladivostok with its crew of 102.

The Evron and Khanke, two refrigerated vessels of the Bratsk class, were launched in Stralsund (East Germany). The 2,495-gross-ton vessels are 269 feet long and 43 feet wide, have an average speed of 11 knots, and are equipped with modern radio-navigation equipment.

The 5,500-gross-ton refrigerated transport Eggersheld of the Sevastopol class was on its maiden voyage from Leningrad to Vladivostok. This new vessel was making the trip via the Antarctic in order to transport products of Soviet whaling operations. (Unpublished sources.)

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PRODUCTION OF CANNED FISH INCREASING:

In 1961, Soviet production of canned fish was 760 million standard cans (350 grams or about 12.3 ounces each), which exceeded the 1961 plan by 28.4 million cans. The 1961 production compares favorably with outputs of 632 million cans in 1958 and of 700 million cans in 1959. (Rybnoe Khoziaistvo, January 1962.)

United Kingdom

FISHERY LOANS INTEREST RATES REVISED:

The British White Fish Authority announced that, as a result of a change in the rates of interest charged to them by the Treasury, their own rates of interest on loans made as from April 7, 1962, will be as follows:

Fishing vessels of not more than 140 feet, new engines, nets and gear: on loans for not more than five years, $5\frac{5}{8}$ percent, no change; on loans for more than five years, but not more than 10 years, 6 percent, no change; on loans for more than 10 years, but not more than 15 years, $6\frac{7}{8}$ percent, no change; on loans for more than 15 years, but not more than 20 years, $6\frac{7}{8}$ percent, no change.

Processing plants: on loans for not more than 15 years, $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent, decrease $\frac{1}{8}$ percent; on loans for more than 15 years, but not more than 20 years, $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent, no change.

The rates on loans made before April 7 are unchanged. (Fish Trades Gazette, April 21, 1962.)