



International

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

INVITATION TO ATTEND WEST EUROPEAN FISHERIES CONFERENCE ACCEPTED:

The European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Ministers at a meeting on September 25, 1963, in Brussels accepted the United Kingdom's invitation to a West European Fisheries Conference in London beginning December 3, 1963, according to a report in *Vestkysten*, a Danish newspaper published in Esbjerg. There was, however, no agreement among EEC members on the agenda. France did not wish to participate in discussions of trade in fish when a fishery policy for the Common Market has not yet been worked out.

From the discussion at the Council meeting it appeared that the understanding of the EEC countries was that at the London conference there would be an ordinary review of the problems without the participants committing themselves either on trade in fish or the extension of fishery limits.

The EEC Commission's vice president, stated that the Commission will submit a first proposal for a common fishery policy in the first quarter of 1964. A spokesman for the Commission added that the common fishery policy should be ready about the latter part of 1964 and that the London conference could be resumed then.

A Danish Ministry of Fisheries spokesman, who probably will be on the Danish delegation, confirmed France's reluctance to be committed to any thing at the Conference. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, U. S. Embassy, Copenhagen, September 27, 1963.)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

MEETING ON THE USE OF PROTEIN-RICH FOODS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund

held a meeting with the food industries and prominent nutritional scientists in Rome from October 21-25, 1963, in order to stimulate the production and use of protein-rich foods in developing areas.



From investigations during the last ten years it became clear that protein deficiency of the diet, particularly of young children, is one of the major nutritional problems in many of the developing regions of the world. This consideration led to intensive work by FAO and other United Nations organizations to aid governments in the development and use of cheap protein-rich foods.

In addition to expanded agricultural production of protein-rich foods of conventional kinds such as meat, fish, milk, and products made from them, intensive efforts are in progress to utilize currently unused sources of proteins for human feeding. Two major sources of such proteins are fish flour and flours obtained from oil seeds, such as groundnuts, sesame, cottonseed, soybean, etc. Progress has already been achieved in producing high-protein foods from such materials for human feeding, but the production is satisfying only a fraction of the need. The major reasons are the difficulties involved in the large-scale production, introduction and marketing of such new foods. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss these problems with representatives

International (Contd.):

of the food industries with the hope that the meeting would enhance progress and lead to the quicker availability of commercially-produced low-cost protein-rich foods.

The plans formulated called for a meeting of about 50 participants from United Nations agencies, interested industries, and scientists. On the agenda were nine basic information papers with the following titles:

- (1) Protein malnutrition as a clinical problem.
- (2) Availability of edible protein concentrates--present and future.
- (3) Nutritional suitability and safety considerations.
- (4) Problem of low-cost packaging of foods in tropical areas.
- (5) Processing requirements and quality characteristics.
- (6) Current situation concerning aflatoxin.
- (7) Acceptability testing and marketing problems.
- (8) Contacts and cooperation between governments, United Nations agencies, and the food industry. (United States Embassy, Rome, October 3, 1963.)

GULF AND CARIBBEAN FISHERIES INSTITUTE

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT MIAMI MEETING:

Among the problems discussed at length during the 16th annual meeting (November 11-15, 1963), of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute was the challenge to the United States fishing industry in its home waters by great numbers of foreign fishing vessels. Georges Bank, which is New England's traditional fishing grounds, is virtually covered by a forest of masts. Many are large Soviet stern-trawlers, veritable floating fish-factories with machinery for processing their catch. These modern vessels are said to utilize every part of the fish they catch.

In the Pacific, the Japanese have petitioned the North Pacific Fisheries Commission for a bigger slice of the extensive salmon, halibut, and king crab resources. In the Gulf of Mexico, other foreign vessels, including Soviet trawlers, are reported operating off the Mississippi Delta. United States fisher-

men claim that their own catches are suffering from the competition on home fishing grounds.

Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska proposes a 12-mile limit for fishing to protect United States interests. In his opening address at the meeting he explained how legislation he is sponsoring in the present session of Congress would prevent foreign fishing fleets from encroaching on traditional United States grounds.

But if the United States extends her territorial limits for fishing purposes, will other countries retaliate by denying United States fishermen access to areas now being used? Shrimp fishermen, tuna fishermen, and others are alarmed at this possibility as much of their catch is produced off foreign shores. (Prolific shrimp beds are found off the east coast of Mexico while great numbers of tuna are caught commercially off the west coast of South America.) At the meeting, Dr. W. M. Chapman of San Diego, Calif., spokesman for the tuna industry, voiced his industry's fears in regard to the impending legislation.

Other speakers at the meeting described measures being taken by scientists and the government to assist fisheries in the Western Hemisphere. The Federal Government is spending \$750,000 annually on studies of commercially-valuable shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico. Similar studies are being conducted on other important fisheries. Achievements made in these fields of research were topics of papers and discussions on November 12 and 14.

Seafood and Public Health was the theme of the sessions on November 13. Reports were made on research done by the U. S. Public Health Service in safeguarding our seafood. Dr. C. P. Li explained work that has led to the discovery of new pharmaceuticals in shellfish. Dr. Albert H. Banner and his research team in Hawaii reported on their success in identifying the agents causing the tropical fish poisoning known as ciguatera.

The Future for Caribbean Fisheries was the subject of reports on November 15. Papers described measures being taken to expand the production of seafood. Dudley Wiles, Fishery Officer of Barbados, described fishing methods which are especially suitable for the small fishing boats in the Caribbean.

International (Contd.):

The 16th annual meeting was sponsored by the Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami.

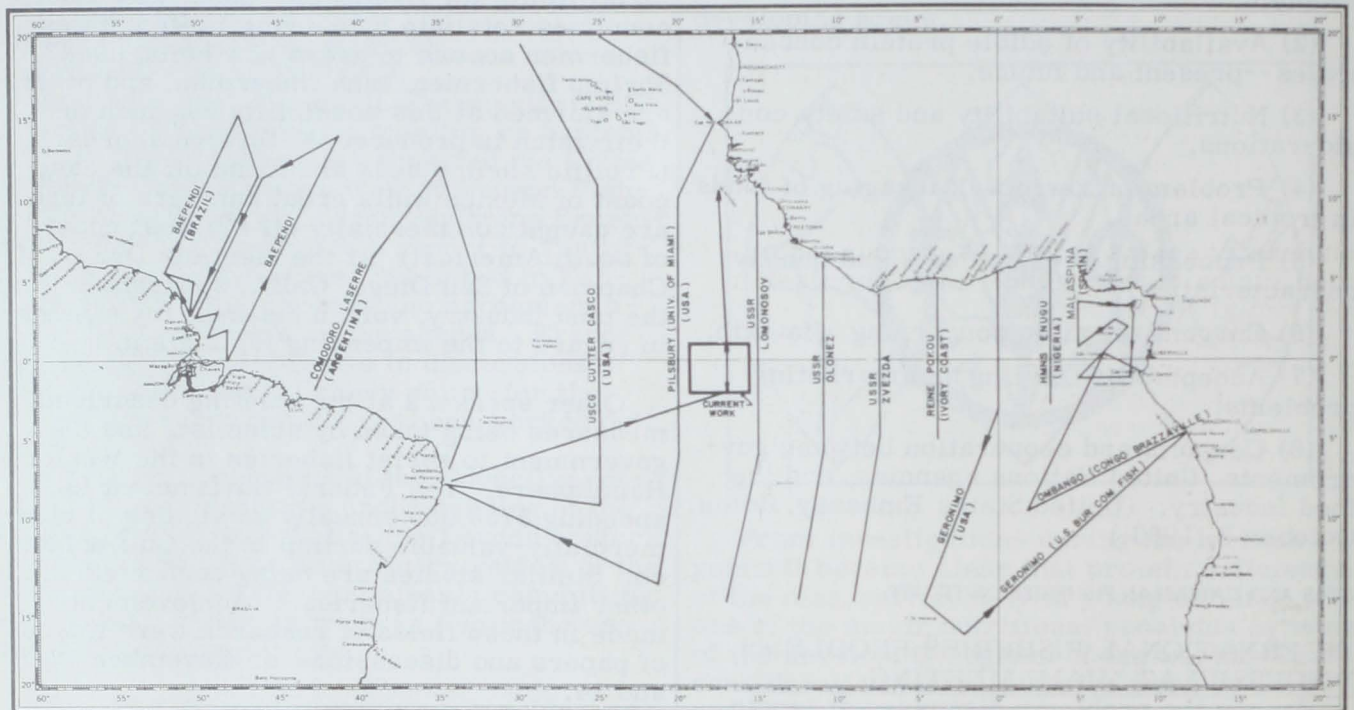
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE TROPICAL ATLANTIC

EQUALANT II COMPLETED:

EQUALANT II, the second phase of the International Cooperative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic (ICITA), was completed in September 1963.

the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), was adopted, and the International Coordinator was requested to develop schedules, plans, and details with the participants, and to coordinate their activities.

The proposal envisioned that (1) each participant, as applicable, would undertake a program rather loosely defined as a "primary mission," which would be coordinated to the degree practicable; and (2) a 15-day program of observations common to all vessels would be included. It was the consensus of opinion that the 15-day multiple-vessel,



Shows preliminary draft of cruise tracks by research vessels participating in EQUALANT II.

EQUALANT II was planned as a 15-day multiship synoptic research program, to measure selected physical, chemical, biological, meteorological, geological, and geophysical properties of the Tropical Atlantic Ocean. Most of the planned objectives were achieved but because some ships did not reach the survey area on schedule, the program was not entirely synoptic.

* * * * *

PLANS FOR EQUALANT III:

A proposal for an EQUALANT III was discussed during the July 1963 meeting of the International Coordination Group (ICG) for the International Cooperative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic (ICITA). The proposal, which had been referred to the ICG by

synoptic program should not duplicate EQUALANT I and II.

It was suggested that direct current measurements should be taken during EQUALANT III using anchored buoys, current meters, and drogues or combinations thereof. It was also suggested that new observation stations to a depth of 1,000 meters would be a valuable supplement to the existing program. The new stations would help to relate physical properties (temperature, salinity, oxygen and, if practicable, inorganic phosphates) to currents. They could also be used to relate geostrophic considerations to direct current measurements. (Newsletter, September 30, 1963, National Oceanographic Data Center.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1963 p. 78.

International (Contd.):

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON
FISHERIES COMMISSIONEXCESSIVE MORTALITY OF SOCKEYE
SALMON IN FRASER RIVER
SYSTEM UNDER STUDY:

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission met in an emergency session on October 4, 1963, to consider staff reports on the escapement and spawning of Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon.

At the beginning of the season it was noted that the runs of sockeye were ten days earlier than normal and the escapement was extremely heavy, particularly to the Chilko and Stellako areas. Those runs passed through the Fraser River during a tie-up of the Canadian fishermen. Since earlier than normal escapements usually encounter warm water when arriving on the spawning grounds and because heavy population density seems to be a dangerous factor under such a circumstance, the Commission staff was alert to the possibility of a mortality of unspawned fish. Such a mortality of unspawned sockeye occurred in 1961, especially in the Horsefly River where the run was early, water temperatures were high, and a fairly large population of spawners was present.

Early in September 1963, mortalities of unspawned sockeye started to occur in practically all major spawning areas and a specialist in fish diseases was retained as a consultant to the Commission to work in conjunction with the Commission staff. The specialist is a Research Instructor of microbiology in the School of Medicine at the University of Washington. An examination of sockeye on the Stellako spawning grounds revealed a heavy infestation by columnaris, a bacterial disease that erodes the gill filaments and causes lesions in fish. While some infestation of columnaris was found in the sockeye dying at Chilko, the majority of the fish died without any apparent indication of the disease.

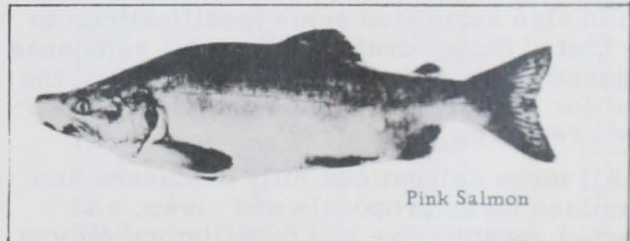
The mortality at Chilko may reach 90 percent of the total escapement which is estimated at about 800,000 sockeye. At Stellako, the mortality rate will be less than at Chilko because of a late arriving segment of the population but the total number of unspawned fish certainly will exceed 100,000. While it is too early to assess accurately the over-all mortality of sockeye in the Upper Fraser Watershed, the number may approach 900,000 fish. Such a loss of spawners is obviously

serious to the industry and to the management program of the Commission.

Whatever the reason for the 1963 mortality of sockeye--and it can be extremely complex--there still remains the possibility that any future mortality can be lessened or eliminated either by further control of the escapements from year to year with better cooperation on the part of the fishing industry or in some cases by temperature controls where cold water is available. Columnaris, while being the direct cause of death at Stellako during 1963, and at Horsefly in 1961, is apparently not the basic problem for sockeye died in large numbers at Chilko without any apparent evidence of disease.

The Commission recognizes its responsibilities in reaching a full understanding of the problem as soon as possible even though a control of the situation may be beyond its reach. The mortalities in 1961 at Horsefly and at Chilko and Stellako in 1963, are not only major blows to the future economy of the Fraser River fishery, but are most disturbing to the members of an organization dedicated to bringing the Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon runs into full production. During the coming winter available experts in the appropriate fields of physiology, bacteriology, and genetics will be asked to participate in aiding the Commission in its investigations of this most serious problem.

In regard to pink salmon, the reports by staff observers from the watershed indicate that escapements of both the early and late Fraser runs are favorable although accurate figures will not be available for some time. The late run escapement was expected to continue in smaller numbers to about the middle of October.



Good escapements of the early pink run were recorded above Hell's Gate and in the Thompson River and Seton Creek. In the latter area the artificial spawning channel was filling rapidly and as of October was already approaching its estimated capacity of 10,000 fish.

International (Contd.):

Natural water levels in all pink salmon spawning areas are favorable and the fish are in excellent condition. Record high water temperatures prevail because of the unusual warm weather but no mortality of unspawned pink salmon has occurred and there does not appear to be any reason for the time being to anticipate any because of the condition of fish actually spawning.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION

SECOND MEETING IN TOKYO
FAILS TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS:

The second meeting of the Parties to the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean which began in Tokyo on September 16, 1963, came to a close on October 7.

The delegations from Canada, Japan, and the United States, giving due consideration to each other's position and problems clarified at the first meeting held at Washington, D.C., in June 1963, continued their deliberations in a very frank and friendly manner with a view to working out a mutually satisfactory solution.

During the course of the meeting the United States delegation submitted a new draft Convention incorporating various modifications to the Japanese draft Convention presented at the Washington meeting. The United States draft Convention offered a new stimulus to discussions at the meeting.

The Japanese delegation proposed modifications to the United States draft, pointing out that the draft amounts in effect to the maintenance of the situation prevailing under the present Convention. The Canadian delegation also submitted some modifications to the United States draft with special reference to certain salmon and herring stocks and the need for cooperation in the broad field of fisheries research.

All three delegations fully discussed and examined these proposals and views, and exerted constructive and conciliatory efforts throughout the meeting to find mutually acceptable means of resolving the problems. The latest meeting thus served a great deal to reduce the differences which existed between the views of the three delegations at the conclusion of the Washington meeting.

However, the three delegations deemed it difficult at the Tokyo meeting to come to complete agreement and concluded that it would be desirable to give further study to means of resolving the remaining differences in the views of the three countries in the light of the work of this later meeting.

The three delegations, being encouraged with the results of this meeting and the hopeful prospects for the future, decided to adjourn and recommend to their respective Governments that a third meeting be convened in the spring of 1964, when further efforts would be made to reach agreement. In this connection the meeting took note of the hope expressed by the Canadian delegation that the next meeting would be held in Ottawa. (Press Release, October 7, 1963.)

NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEAL CONVENTION

PROTOCOL AMENDING INTERIM
CONVENTION SIGNED:

A Protocol amending the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals was signed on October 8, 1963, in Washington, D. C., by representatives of the four Governments that are Parties to the Convention. Signing for the Government of the United States of America was the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. Signing for the Governments of Canada, Japan, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were their Ambassadors in Washington. The Interim Convention has been in force since October 14, 1957. The provisions of the Protocol reflect the recommendations adopted by the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission on November 30, 1962.

The significant feature of the Protocol is the continuation of the Interim Convention for another 6-year period. The North Pacific Fur Seal Commission will continue its scientific investigations toward achieving the maximum sustainable productivity of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean to the end that the fur seal populations can be brought to and maintained at levels which will provide the greatest harvest year after year, with due regard to their relation to productivity of other living marine resources of the North Pacific. The protocol will later be submitted to the U. S. Senate for advice and consent to ratification, and will enter into force, following ratification by other Party Governments.

International (Contd.):

WORLD FISHERY CATCH

FISHERY LANDINGS, 1962:

World fishery production in 1962 increased by 8 percent over that in 1961, reaching an all-time high of 44,500,000 metric tons (live-weight basis), according to a preliminary estimate prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Peru had the most spectacular increase in 1962 and was within a few thousand tons of overtaking Japan as the world's largest fish-producing nation. Mainland China remained

the third largest fishing nation of the world, although the computation of its catch (5 million tons) was based on estimates made by FAO. The Soviet Union exceeded its 1962 production goal of 3,900,000 tons and actually produced 4,100,000 tons, a gain of 26 percent over 1961. The United States remained in fifth place with a catch of 2,904,900 tons. Other countries with 1962 fishery landings in excess of 1 million tons were Norway with 1,338,000 tons, South Africa with 1,062,300 tons, and Spain with 1,023,800 tons.

Countries reporting a substantial percentage increase in fishery landings in 1962 included Denmark (up 22.5 percent from 1961),

| Total Catch (Live Weight) of Fish and Shellfish in Selected Countries, 1959-1962 and 1955-1959 Average | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| | 1/1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | Average 1955-59 |
| World total catch | 44,500.0 | 41,160.0 | 38,020.0 | 35,740.0 | 31,426.0 |
| (1,000 Metric Tons) | | | | | |
| 1959 catch--1,000,000 tons and more: | | | | | 17,791.5 |
| Japan | 6,863.7 | 6,710.5 | 6,192.7 | 5,884.1 | 5,294.3 |
| China (Mainland) | 2/ | - | - | 5,020.0 | 3,473.2 |
| United States | 2,904.9 | 2,931.9 | 2,814.7 | 2,890.8 | 2,827.8 |
| U. S. S. R. | 4,100.0 | 3,250.0 | 3,051.0 | 2,756.0 | 2,603.8 |
| Peru | 6,830.0 | 5,243.1 | 3,531.4 | 2,152.4 | 815.3 |
| Norway | 1,338.0 | 1,509.4 | 1,540.7 | 1,575.2 | 1,751.2 |
| Canada | 2/ | 1,020.8 | 934.5 | 1,054.4 | 1,025.9 |
| 1959 catch--500,000 tons and more but less than 1,000,000: | | | | | 6,634.1 |
| United Kingdom | 944.4 | 902.7 | 923.8 | 988.9 | 1,030.7 |
| Spain (incl. Ceuta and Melilla) | 1,023.8 | 1,014.5 | 898.0 | 855.8 | 802.0 |
| India | 2/ | 961.0 | 1,161.4 | 823.2 | 994.3 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. | 632.7 | 618.9 | 674.0 | 768.0 | 783.6 |
| Denmark and Faroe Islands | 928.4 | 757.5 | 690.6 | 760.9 | 643.0 |
| South Africa (incl. South West Africa) | 1,062.3 | 1,010.3 | 867.6 | 741.6 | 624.8 |
| Indonesia | 943.0 | 906.8 | 756.7 | 754.1 | 699.2 |
| Iceland | 832.6 | 710.0 | 592.8 | 640.8 | 544.3 |
| France | 672.3 | 567.7 | 570.7 | 555.8 | 512.2 |
| 1959 catch--100,000 tons and more but less than 500,000: | | | | | 5,276.7 |
| Philippines | 504.7 | 475.7 | 465.5 | 457.5 | 422.7 |
| Portugal | 2/ | 570.2 | 475.1 | 427.8 | 450.1 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 450.4 | 424.5 | 357.2 | 392.1 | 363.4 |
| Burma | 2/ | 360.0 | 360.0 | 360.0 | 360.0 |
| Netherlands | 321.9 | 346.0 | 314.7 | 319.6 | 310.4 |
| Korea, North | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 300.7 |
| Pakistan | 330.6 | 319.1 | 304.5 | 290.1 | 280.9 |
| Chile | 638.6 | 429.8 | 339.6 | 272.6 | 222.9 |
| Sweden | 290.9 | 267.3 | 254.3 | 268.0 | 229.0 |
| Angola | 2/ | 241.5 | 252.0 | 267.4 | 330.4 |
| Taiwan | 327.0 | 312.4 | 259.1 | 246.3 | 211.5 |
| Brazil | 2/ | 2/ | 257.1 | 244.3 | 216.5 |
| Italy | 218.6 | 239.6 | 213.3 | 214.9 | 214.1 |
| Thailand | 2/ | 305.6 | 220.9 | 204.7 | 213.3 |
| Mexico | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 190.6 | 144.5 |
| Poland | 179.6 | 185.5 | 183.9 | 162.2 | 142.5 |
| Viet-Nam, Rep. of | 255.0 | 250.0 | 240.0 | 153.5 | 136.6 |
| Congo (Leopoldville) | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 153.4 | 118.9 |
| Cambodia | 145.8 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 150.0 |
| Federation of Malaya | 198.4 | 178.4 | 167.1 | 145.9 | 139.8 |
| Morocco | 2/ | 164.9 | 154.1 | 144.4 | 130.7 |
| Germany, East | 2/ | 2/ | 114.4 | 105.6 | 87.8 |

1/Preliminary.
 2/Data not available; estimates used in computing world total catch.
 Note: Countries arranged in order of 1959 catch.
 Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

International (Contd.):

Iceland (up 17.2 percent), Chile (up 48.6 percent), and France (up 18.4 percent).

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1963 p. 75.



Argentina

FISH MEAL AND OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, 1961-1962:

Fish meal production in Argentina reached 4,520 metric tons in 1962 and is expected to jump to 20,000 tons in 1963. The expanding industry is centered in Mar del Plata where four reduction plants are located.

| Item | 1962 | 1961 |
|---|---------|---------|
| (Metric Tons) | | |
| Fish Meal: | | |
| Production | 1/4,520 | 2/2,700 |
| Exports | 1,584 | 260 |
| Fish Oil: | | |
| Production: | | |
| Fish body oil | 718 | 900 |
| Shark liver oil | 1 | 5 |
| Exports | 383 | 508 |
| 1/Includes 1,273 tons produced from fresh-water fish. | | |
| 2/Includes 900 tons produced from fresh-water fish. | | |

Fish meal exports also increased in 1962. Italy was the leading buyer of Argentine fish meal in 1962 with 48 percent of the total exports, followed by West Germany with 19 percent, Belgium with 18 percent, Spain with 9 percent, and Brazil with 6 percent. (United States Embassy, Buenos Aires, September 14 and October 4, 1963.)



Australia

CANNED TUNA IMPORT DUTIES INCREASED:

The Australian duty rates on canned tuna imports were increased on August 16, 1963, from 56 to 100 percent. The new rates of duty are as follows: British preferential rate, 1 shilling and 2 pence or about 13.08 U. S. cents a pound; most favored nation rate, 1 shilling 4 pence or about 14.90 U. S. cents a pound; and general rate, 1 shilling 7 pence or about 17.75 U. S. cents a pound. Prior to August 16, 1963, the rates were: British preferential rate, 7 pence or about 6.54 U. S. cents a pound; most favored nation rate, 9

pence or about 8.41 U. S. cents a pound; and the general rate, 1 shilling or about 11.21 U. S. cents a pound. Canned tuna is classified as Tariff Item 51 (c)(5).

DUTIES ON CANNED FISH INCREASED TEMPORARILY:

In a report dated October 16, 1963, the Australian Special Advisory Authority recommended that a temporary additional duty of five Australian pence (about 4.75 U. S. cents) be levied on most canned fish items under Tariff Item 51 (C)(4). Regular rates are: British preferential rate, 1 pence (about 0.95 U. S. cents); and the most favored nation rate, 3 pence (about 2.85 U. S. cents). The temporary duty will apply to goods in direct transit to Australia on September 30, 1963.

Pilchard cutlets or fillets are not exempt from the increased duties, but canned (essentially) whole pilchards are exempt. (United States Embassy, Canberra, October 24, 1963.)

EXPORTS AND LANDINGS OF SPINY LOBSTERS, FISCAL YEAR 1962/63:

Exports: Australia's total exports of spiny lobster products in fiscal year 1962/63 (July 1962-June 1963) were down 0.5 percent in quantity and 9.0 percent in value from those in the previous fiscal year. Lower exports of lobster tails in fiscal year 1962/63 were almost offset by a gain in shipments of whole lobsters. But declining prices for lobster tails in the dominant United States market resulted in a lower over-all value for the 1962/63 exports.

Table 1 - Australian Exports of Spiny Lobster Products, Fiscal Year 1961/62 and 1962/63

| Product and Country of Destination | 1/1962/63 | | | 2/1961/62 | | |
|---|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| | Quantity | Value | | Quantity | Value | |
| | 1,000 Lbs. | AE 1,000 | US\$ 1,000 | 1,000 Lbs. | AE 1,000 | US\$ 1,000 |
| Spiny Lobster Tails: | | | | | | |
| United States | 8,691 | 5,017 | 11,173 | 9,765 | 5,956 | 13,264 |
| France | 122 | 61 | 136 | 1 | 3/ | 3/ |
| Canada | 57 | 33 | 73 | 45 | 28 | 82 |
| Other countries | 78 | 48 | 107 | 61 | 37 | 82 |
| Total | 8,948 | 5,159 | 11,489 | 9,872 | 6,021 | 13,408 |
| Spiny Lobsters, Whole: | | | | | | |
| United States | 501 | 174 | 387 | 89 | 31 | 89 |
| France | 745 | 260 | 579 | 346 | 117 | 260 |
| Other countries | 137 | 45 | 100 | 78 | 25 | 56 |
| Total | 1,383 | 479 | 1,066 | 513 | 173 | 385 |
| Total exports of spiny lobster products | 10,331 | 5,638 | 12,555 | 10,385 | 6,194 | 13,793 |

1/Preliminary.
2/Revised.
3/Less than A\$1,000.

Australia (Contd.):

Landings: Australian landings of spiny lobsters in fiscal year 1962/63 were up 5.7 percent from the previous year due mainly to greater production in Western Australia and South Australia. The Director of Fisheries in Western Australia reported that heavier

be made whether to extend it or change to a different type of vessel. The survey may continue for two years. A meeting of the Queensland Commonwealth survey committee was to be held September 28, 1963, to appraise the results of the survey.

A private firm has installed and equipped a fishing base at Karumba, including the provi-

Table 2 - Australian Landings of Spiny Lobsters, by States, Fiscal Years 1956/57-1962/63

| Year | New South Wales | Victoria ^{1/} | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania ^{1/} | Total Landings |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | (1,000 Pounds ^{2/}) | | | | | | |
| 1962/63 | 466 | 970 | 7 | 4,700 | 20,500 | 3,800 | 30,443 |
| 1961/62 | 384 | 1,138 | 58 | 4,025 | 19,238 | 3,964 | 28,807 |
| 1960/61 | 467 | 1,266 | 41 | 3,721 | 18,019 | 3,971 | 27,485 |
| 1959/60 | 492 | 830 | 40 | 3,500 | 19,545 | 3,601 | 28,008 |
| 1958/59 | 461 | 823 | 25 | 4,250 | 17,517 | 3,226 | 26,302 |
| 1957/58 | 525 | 636 | 23 | 4,460 | 13,327 | 2,993 | 21,964 |
| 1956/57 | 473 | 689 | 9 | 4,385 | 10,763 | 2,579 | 18,898 |

^{1/}Catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters has been included in Tasmania landings.
^{2/}Live-weight basis.

landings resulted from an increase in fishing effort, and that the catch per fishing unit would be below the average of the previous year. (Fisheries Newsletter, October 1963.)

GULF OF CARPENTARIA SURVEYED FOR SHRIMP RESOURCES:

Three Australian expeditions are surveying the Gulf of Carpentaria for possible shrimp resources.

The joint Queensland Commonwealth survey in the southeastern portion of the Gulf is being carried out with the 48-foot vessel Rama, chartered from a commercial fishing company. The initial charter runs to December 31, 1963, after which a decision will

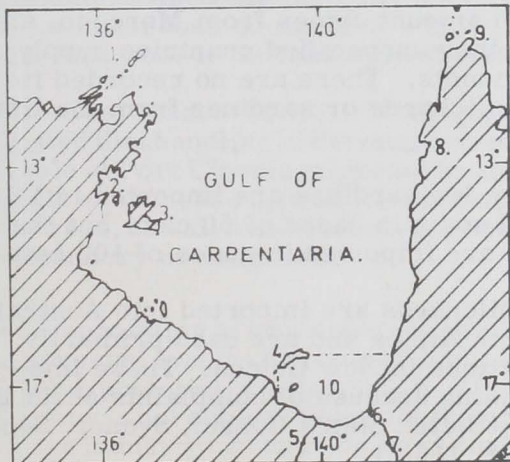
sion of fresh water, food, and supplies, ice-making plant, and ice storage, also an electric plant for power and light. Power ashore is produced by three Diesel-driven alternators with a combined capacity of over 300 hp.

The electricity and ice plants were carried to the Gulf from Sydney by semitrailers while wharfage poles went overland from North Queensland. All other equipment and stores were carried from Fremantle in the company's 300-ton freezer vessel Laakanuki. This vessel, which the company has been using as a mothership for processing lobster tails in Western Australia, is being similarly employed in the Gulf shrimp enterprise. She is equipped with two blast freezers, brine freezer, and 100 tons of refrigerated storage, and is powered by two 200 hp. Diesels, plus auxiliaries for compressors, etc.

The company had 7 shrimp trawlers working by arrangement in the Gulf area at the end of July, but two left the area in August owing to unavoidable delay in installing and equipping the Karumba base and inability to locate shrimp in the area.

A spokesman said that any fishermen who might go all the way to the Gulf in hope of success in this experimental stage, without having made sure of all the necessary supplies and facilities, would inevitably be disappointed.

"Firstly," he said, "shrimp must be located and caught, and to date we have found them just as elusive as they have proved to be elsewhere. The next problem to be faced is that of processing facilities, and before operating at all, fishermen would need



1. Wessel I. 2. Blue Mud Bay. 3. Groote Eylandt. 4. Mornington I. 5. Burketown on Albert R. 6. Karumba and 7. Normanton, both on Norman R. 8. Weipa. 9. Cape York. 10. Dash-dot line marks outer boundary of present survey area.

Australia (Contd.):

to have assured themselves, in that remote and isolated area, of continuing supplies of such essential needs as fresh water, fuel, and ice."

It was also pointed out that, owing to the isolation of the area, it is necessary to have essential plant available in duplicate, and to have adequate stocks of all spare parts likely to be required for plant, vessel equipment, and fishing gear, lack of which might bring fishing to a stop perhaps just when shrimp had been located.

In the initial stages, the Karumba based company in their fishing operations are following the pattern laid down by the Rama survey. In these stages the company plans to road freight catches in refrigerated trucks to the Queensland east coast for processing, but it could process shrimp on the spot, ready for export, if warranted and provided that the necessary labor could be obtained.

Another Australian firm is operating 6 chartered shrimp trawlers. This company is working these vessels westerly from Mornington Island outside the official survey area so that an extended area of the Gulf will be explored. Five of the vessels are freezer vessels and the sixth has brine tanks. This firm is thus independent of shore freezing and will freight Gulf catches in refrigerated trucks some 1,600 miles to its Tweed Heads processing works.

The 6 vessels were steaming some 2,500 miles from Fremantle to the Gulf, via Darwin, and in mid-September, en route were testing shrimp resources in Buckingham Bay and Arnhem Bay, just outside the northwest corner of the Gulf. (Fisheries Newsletter, October 1963.)

* * * * *

SHRIMP EXPORTS UP SHARPLY IN FISCAL YEAR 1962/63:

Preliminary figures released by the Australian Commonwealth Statistician show a sharp increase in exports of both cooked and raw shrimp in 1962/63 over 1961/62 (fiscal years July-June). Exports of cooked shrimp rose from 71,026 pounds in 1961/62 to 247,342 pounds in 1962/63, an increase of 248 percent; raw shrimp exports reached 977,202 pounds in 1962/63, an increase of 1,853 percent over

Table 1 - Australian Exports of Cooked Shrimp

| Destination | 1962/63 1/ | | | 1961/62 | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Qty. | Value | | Qty. | Value | |
| | Lbs. | A£ | US\$ | Lbs. | A£ | US\$ |
| France | 143,977 | 35,606 | 79,793 | 10,464 | 2,927 | 6,559 |
| New Caledonia . | 27,014 | 7,714 | 17,287 | 29,433 | 8,107 | 18,168 |
| South Africa . . | 18,310 | 7,730 | 17,323 | - | - | - |
| United States . . | 16,700 | 6,646 | 14,894 | 5,050 | 1,189 | 2,665 |
| Japan | 16,700 | 7,446 | 16,686 | - | - | - |
| Papua | 9,955 | 3,921 | 8,787 | 8,528 | 2,875 | 6,443 |
| Other | 14,686 | 4,850 | 10,869 | 17,551 | 6,011 | 13,471 |
| Total | 247,342 | 73,913 | 165,639 | 71,026 | 21,109 | 47,306 |
| 1/Preliminary. | | | | | | |

Table 2 - Australian Exports of Raw Shrimp

| Destination | 1962/63 1/ | | | 1961/62 | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Qty. | Value | | Qty. | Value | |
| | Lbs. | A£ | US\$ | Lbs. | A£ | US\$ |
| Japan | 531,837 | 232,653 | 521,375 | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| United States . . | 372,492 | 132,706 | 297,394 | 17,300 | 6,066 | 13,594 |
| South Africa . . | 28,300 | 13,475 | 30,197 | 10,280 | 4,198 | 9,408 |
| France | 13,350 | 4,496 | 10,076 | 6,400 | 2,248 | 5,038 |
| Hong Kong . . . | 8,640 | 2,870 | 6,432 | - | - | - |
| Other | 22,583 | 8,998 | 20,165 | 16,027 | 6,323 | 14,170 |
| Total | 977,202 | 395,198 | 885,639 | 50,027 | 18,837 | 42,214 |
| 1/Preliminary. | | | | | | |

the 1961/62 exports of 50,027 pounds. A significant feature is the development of markets for cooked shrimp in France and for raw shrimp in Japan and the United States. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, October 1963.)

* * * * *

MARKET FOR CANNED SARDINES AND PILCHARDS:

Canned sardines and pilchards are imported into Australia, principally from the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Norway, Portugal, and South Africa. A limited amount comes from Morocco, also certain other unspecified countries supply small amounts. There are no recorded imports of pilchards or sardines from the United States.

A very few sardines are imported in 1½ oz. cans, and some in cases of 50 cans but the majority are imported in cases of 100 cans.

Few pilchards are imported into Australia from South Africa and are used primarily for native rations in New Guinea. These imports are declining because of complaints about the quality. (United States Consul, Sydney, September 19, 1963.)

* * * * *

Australia (Contd.):

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S 1963 TUNA LANDINGS NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS:

Landings of tuna for the 1963 season in South Australia failed to reach the pre-season forecast of 5,000 short tons. Although the landings of 3,966 tons set another new record, the catch per vessel dropped from 191 tons in 1962 to 171 tons this season. The total landings of tuna in South Australia have increased each year since the start of the fishery in 1958 from 593 tons to 3,710 tons in 1962.

In contrast to the 1963 season as a whole, the first few weeks were extremely encouraging. The first catches were landed on December 23, but no further landings were received until January 11. The season was in full swing by the end of January, and at the end of February, landings had reached 1,931 tons--almost double the figure for the corresponding period in 1962--but this was not to last. In March, landings lagged, in April catches were poor, and the figures for May were well below the corresponding figures for 1962.

However, one bright feature of the season was the relatively abundant bait supply--but bait is of little use if the fish will not rise to feed.

The number of vessels increased this season--14 of the 18 vessels fishing last season returned and were joined by 9 others, giving a total of 23 vessels for the season. The loss, early in the season, of the 47-foot Smada emphasized the fact that tuna fishing can be a hazardous occupation. This was the second tuna boat to be lost without trace.

After last season's record landings, it was suggested that handling and freezing facilities available at Port Lincoln might not be sufficient to handle an increase in production. Such was not the case, and all tuna landed were accepted by the cannery or freezers.

A disappointing season from the point of view of most vessel owners has raised doubt as to the long-term potential of tuna fishing. At present the fishery is not subject to any control, and because the industry has had a boom period over the last few years, more vessels have been attracted to it. It would appear that there are sufficient vessels to handle the fish available.

Vessels are operating on immature fish, but it may be possible with the introduction of new techniques to exploit adult stocks and as a result greatly increase landings. However, a change from the bait and pole method to any other technique would involve considerable cost to the fisherman. (Fisheries Newsletter, August 1963.)

**Bahamas****JURISDICTION OVER TERRITORIAL WATERS AND ADJACENT SHELF ANNOUNCED:**

The Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas has announced that the territorial waters of the Colony are delimited by a line drawn 3 miles from low water mark or, in the case of bays and estuaries, from a closing line drawn at first point where they narrow to 10 miles in the width. He pointed out, however, that the boundaries of the Colony include the area of the continental shelf which lies beneath the sea contiguous to the coasts of the Bahamas, and the Government of the Bahamas claims the right to enforce jurisdiction over this shelf. (United States Consulate, Nassau, September 20, 1963.)

**Cambodia****NEW FISHERIES SERVICE VESSEL BUILT WITH UNITED STATES AID:**

In a ceremony on October 3, 1963, the United States Ambassador turned over to the Cambodian Fisheries Service a 31-foot steel vessel for use in research, development, and conservation of fresh-water fisheries. The vessel was constructed by a local firm at a cost of about US\$14,000 to serve as a prototype for construction of four more for the Fisheries Service. The five vessels represent a United States grant to aid Cambodia in the development of its fisheries which contribute basic items in the Cambodian diet. (United States Embassy, Phnom Penh, October 15, 1963.)



Canada

COMMITTEE ON BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING INDUSTRY PROBLEMS APPOINTED:

The three Canadian Federal Government representatives on the Federal-Provincial Committee on price and wage disputes in the British Columbia fishing industry were announced October 18, 1963, by the Federal Minister of Fisheries.

Named as Federal representatives were the Area Director, Department of Fisheries, Vancouver, B. C., the Deputy Director of Investigations and Research, Department of Justice, Ottawa, and the Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labor, Vancouver, B. C.

The decision to set up the committee was made in the summer of 1963, as the result of a dispute primarily concerning the minimum prices to be received by fishermen from the sale of fish in British Columbia. The dispute brought on what was considered to be a crisis in the west coast salmon fishing industry and led to a joint announcement by the Federal Minister of Fisheries and the Minister of Labor for British Columbia, in which they urged that fishing be resumed at once. Coupled with the appeal was the agreement by the Federal and Provincial governments to appoint a committee consisting of three representatives of each government to examine, in detail, the problems concerned with price and wage disputes in the British Columbia fishing industry and to submit to both Governments recommendations of action necessary to minimize interruptions of fishing operations in the future.

The three provincial representatives on the committee had been previously appointed by the British Columbia Government. (Canadian Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, October 18, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1963 p. 59.

* * * * *

SALE OF SMOKED FISH IN AIR-SEALED CONTAINERS MAY BE PROHIBITED:

The Canadian Minister of Fisheries made the following statement in the House of Commons on October 30, 1963.

"The Departments of National Health and Welfare and of Fisheries have viewed with

concern the recent evidence from the United States, associating death from botulism with the consumption of specific types of smoked fish.

"During the past three years, nine deaths and a number of non-fatal cases of illness have been shown to be due to the presence in the smoked fish, of a toxic substance produced by a bacterium called Clostridium botulinum Type E.

"No reports of similar illness have occurred in Canada during this period.

"Canadian consumers should be informed that cooking destroys the toxic substance. Therefore, any food product eaten immediately after thorough cooking is safe with regard to this type of poisoning.

"Investigators of the two Departments have had this problem under study for about two years. There is evidence to suggest that the practice of packing smoked fish in impermeable plastic wrappers increases the risk of botulism from this product.

"Accordingly, the two Departments are considering legislation to prohibit the sale of smoked fish packed in containers sealed to exclude air, unless the packaged product has been rendered commercially sterile by a suitable heat process." (Information Branch, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, October 30, 1963.)

* * * * *

VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY PROGRAM:

The Canadian Ship Construction Assistance Program was announced in May 1961 and began to operate about six months later. By mid-October 1963, subsidy expenditures and commitments under the program had amounted to about C\$59.6 million for some 238 vessels. In addition, subsidy applications had been filed for another 112 vessels, which, if approved, would raise the total cost of the program to about \$110 million.

A number of the vessels subsidized have been scallop draggers, trawlers, and miscellaneous craft for fishermen. Other vessels aided by the subsidy have included ferries, barges, oil carriers, bulk carriers, harbor tugs, and a floating dry dock.

Canada (Contd.):

The subsidy rate was reduced on March 31, 1963, from 40 to 35 percent of the cost of construction. (The subsidy rate for the construction of steel fishing trawlers over 75 feet in length for operation out of Atlantic ports continues to be 50 percent.) Subsidy applications were reported to have dropped sharply after the rate reduction and new applications have been mainly for smaller vessels and barges. (United States Embassy, Ottawa, October 21, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1963 p. 60.



Denmark

LOANS AND GRANTS TO FISHERMEN FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963:

The Royal Danish Fisheries Bank in its 30th annual report and statement for the 1963 fiscal year (April 1, 1962-March 31, 1963), summarized the grants and loans to the Danish fishing industry.

During the 1963 fiscal year there were 158 applications for loans, slightly more than in the previous year. The Bank made 125 loans, totaling Kr. 14,257,700 (US\$2,062,000) as compared with 160 loans amounting to Kr. 30,509,000 (\$4,411,000) in the previous year. The loans were divided as follows in fiscal 1963: purchase of new vessels, 92 (US\$1,904,000); purchase of used vessels, 4 (\$14,387); purchase of new motors, 5 (\$21,905); used for industrial purposes, 8 (\$91,888); for rubber life raft, 1 (\$246); and reorganization loans for fishermen in difficulties (\$29,135).

There were no losses on loans during the year. Funds on loan increased to Kr. 88,154,347 (\$12,746,000) in fiscal 1963. Loan payments amounted to Kr. 7,578,577 (\$1,096,000). Interest paid totaled Kr. 5,041,262 (\$729,000).

On April 23, 1963, the law governing the operations of the Bank was modified to increase the maximum total which might be loaned from Kr. 100 to 150 million (\$14,459,000-\$21,689,000), and to permit loans in Greenland as well as in Denmark and the Faroe Islands. The advisory board for the management was expanded to include one representative from each of the two large fishermen's associations, one each from 5

processing and marketing organizations, and one each for Greenland and the Faroe Islands, (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, October 9, 1963.)

* * * * *

MARINE OIL FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY-JUNE 1962-1963:

In the first half of 1963, Danish imports of marine oils were about the same as in the same period of 1962, but exports of marine oils were up sharply due to heavier landings

| Item | Imports | | Exports | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | January-June | | | |
| | 1963 | 1962 | 1963 | 1962 |
| | (Metric Tons) | | | |
| Fish oil | 12,884 | 12,026 | 8,148 | 3,728 |
| Whale and seal oil, crude . . . | 14 | 48 | 77 | 62 |
| Marine oils, refined or hardened | 2,726 | 1,814 | 593 | 2,246 |

of industrial fish in the first part of 1963. (United States Embassy, Copenhagen, October 7, 1963.)

* * * * *

ORDER RECEIVED FROM CHILE FOR FISH-FREEZING PLANT:

After intense international competition, a Danish firm has obtained a Chilean order for a complete fish-freezing plant.

The fish-freezing plant will include 10 modern high-speed multicylinder compressors type SMC with direct coupled electric motors, with a total of 720 hp. Four of the compressors will work as booster compressors, as temperatures down to -35° F. occur, and the ammonia gas will therefore have to be compressed in several stages.

Only modern compressors were considered, as a limitation of the electric supply is of great importance for economic operation, which is possible with the Danish firm's multicylinder compressors through a perfect capacity regulation system.

The plant will be capable of freezing 190,000 pounds of tuna per day; cooling 350,000 pounds of sardines and tuna per day; and producing 33,000 pounds of flake ice per day. It will maintain temperatures of -13° F. in cold storage for 2.2 million pounds of frozen fish; and +10° F. in cold storage for 175,000 pounds of

Denmark (Contd.):

flake ice; and +30° F. in a large packing and handling room.

The same Danish firm has delivered a tunnel freezing system capable of freezing 50 tons a day to a Copenhagen firm building a freezer plant for a Soviet account. This makes the 23rd such order to be delivered by this firm for Soviet owners since the Second World War. (World Fishing, October 1963.)



Ecuador

FOREIGN MINISTER RESTATES POLICY ON LAW OF THE SEA:

The Ecuadoran Foreign Minister in early October 1963 restated his Government's policy regarding the Law of the Sea (Territorial Waters, the Continental Shelf, and Fishing Limits). His statement follows:

"I believe that although guided by great zeal and patriotic interest persons who have not had the occasion to treat with these questions in depth frequently confuse different concepts which in order to avoid false understandings must be defined with precision and clarity. These concepts are three: Concept of territorial sea, the concept of continental shelf, and the concept of maritime zones or fisheries zones for protection and conservation.

"(1) With respect to the concept of territorial sea, it is necessary to bear in mind that the territorial sea of the Republic is established by Ecuadoran law, which by sovereign act has fixed it at 12 miles.

"(2) With respect to the concept of continental shelf this also is found established in a sovereign act of the State, by Ecuadoran law, which fixes it at up to a depth of 200 meters.

"(3) With respect to the concept of a maritime zone and fisheries zones for protection and conservation it is appropriate to mention the existence of the Declaration on Maritime Zones formulated August 16, 1952 by Ecuador, Peru, and Chile in which the 3 countries with the purpose of conserving and assuring for their people the natural riches of the sea adjoining their coasts proclaimed as a norm of

their foreign policy, protection over a 200-mile zone. During the 13th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, representatives of the 3 countries explained to the world community the true legal scope and the real significance of the Declaration on Maritime Zones, which has an economic and scientific meaning for the adequate protection of the live resources of the sea adjoining the coasts of the three countries, and for their preferred exploitation by these countries, because of their geographic position, geological factors, and the necessities of their people, and their development. During the consultations held in Quito at the beginning of 1958 between representatives of the 3 countries, they made it clear in their joint report that the Declaration on Maritime Zones did not alter the extent of their respective territorial seas of the signatory states, which therefore, is determined, as is obvious, by the sovereign law of each one of the said states.

"(4) Thus with these 3 concepts properly established and appropriately distinguished it is easy to understand the political, juridical, and other consequences of each. In this respect Ecuador has very carefully sought to distinguish with legal and technical precision those concepts in its foreign policy, in its presentations before international meetings, such as the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, in which it has defined on the one hand, in accordance with its sovereign law, a territorial sea of 12 miles--which is gaining increasing international acceptance--has won acceptance of a continental shelf up to a depth of 200 meters, and has proclaimed, on the other hand its preeminent right to preferential exploitation with respect to other states of the resources of the sea adjoining its coasts, and its special right, inherent in its geographic position, to protect and conserve them, a preeminent right and special power that is translated in a fisheries zone, adjacent to its territorial waters, sufficiently extensive for the realization of its essential purposes and the adequate protection of national interests. It is an easily proven fact that the seriousness and logic of the Ecuadoran juridical position, which has developed standing with time, has been bringing increasingly beneficial results and favorable recognition within the concert of nations.

"(5) It is hardly necessary to affirm that no action by the Foreign Ministry will affect in any way the position firmly assumed by Ecuador on these matters nor therefore the

Ecuador (Contd.):

rights maintained thereby." (United States Embassy, Quito, October 5, 1963.)

LAW AMENDED ON TAX TREATMENT OF FOREIGN FREEZERSHIPS PURCHASING FROM FISHERMEN FOR EXPORT:

The tax treatment on refrigerated ship operation entailing purchase of fish from local fishermen for export by Ecuador was amended in Decree No. 415 published in Official Register No. 58, dated September 18, 1963.

This Decree amends Article 36 of the Law of Maritime Fishing and Hunting so that it is now clearly set forth that fish exports by a foreign flag vessel engaged in the purchase of fish from local fishermen for export abroad (this requires a concession granted by the central Government) are exempt from export taxes specified in Article 36. Foreign flag vessels engaged in that kind of operation remain subject to the payment of costs for a matricula and fishing license as set forth in Articles 23 and 29 of the Law.

This amendment is significant in that it is now stated in law that exports of fish under this kind of operation are subject only to the prior purchase of a matricula and fishing license and are not subject to payment of export taxes in addition. (United States Embassy, Quito, October 11, 1963.)



El Salvador

INCREASED DUTY RATES FOR CANNED MACKEREL PROPOSED:

The San Jose (Costa Rica) Protocol of July 31, 1962, to the Central American Convention on the Equalization of Import Duties, calls for a common external tariff on canned mackerel of \$30 per 100 kilograms (about 13.6 U. S. cents a pound) plus 30 percent ad valorem.

This duty will become effective when three of the contracting countries have deposited their ratification of the Protocol, but will be effective only for the three countries so ratifying. It will not operate in the rest of the countries until they too have deposited their ratification. To date, only Guatemala and

Costa Rica have completed the necessary procedures.

The new prescribed rate, therefore, is not yet effective in those countries. For El Salvador, the new rate is of a progressive nature and will be reached only after the following five-year transitional period:

| Year | Specific | | Ad Valorem |
|---------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| | US\$/100 Kgs. | US\$/Lb. | Percent |
| 1st | 5 | 2,268 | 10 |
| 2nd | 10 | 4,535 | 14 |
| 3rd | 15 | 6,803 | 18 |
| 4th | 20 | 9,071 | 22 |
| 5th | 25 | 11,339 | 26 |

Thereafter, the duty will be the prescribed \$30/100 kilograms, plus 30 percent ad valorem.

The current preferential duty of \$5/100 kilograms (2.268 U. S. cents a pound) plus 6 percent ad valorem will remain in effect until El Salvador deposits the instrument of ratification of the San Jose Protocol. At that time, the duty will start to progress as specified, with the only increase during the first year being a rise of 4 percent in the ad valorem duty. There are no indications that El Salvador intends to ratify the San Jose Protocol in the immediate future. (United States Embassy, San Salvador, October 10, 1963.)



Faroe Islands

FISHING GEAR DAMAGED BY FOREIGN FISHING FLEETS:

The Faroe Islands fishing fleet in August 1963 suffered some damage and loss of gear from the activities of a large Soviet fleet fishing for herring mostly north of the Faroe Islands. A Soviet gill netter drifted down on a Faroese herring purse seiner, damaging it so severely it had to be sent to Iceland for repairs. It is not known whether the purse seiner will be compensated by the Soviet Government for the damage suffered.

Faroese gill netters sometimes lose gear to Soviet vessels because the Soviets fish at all times and in all directions in accordance with instructions from their research vessels as to the course of the herring. The Faroese fish more according to the direction of winds and currents.

When Soviet fleet depot vessels go into Faroese ports for water or shelter, Faroese

Faroe Islands (Contd.):

claims for damage are brought to their attention. The Soviet leader sometimes offers an equivalent number of gill nets to replace those damaged. At other times he may state the fault was equal and no nets are offered. The Soviet tank ships obtain water in Thors-havn and fleet vessels may seek shelter from bad weather in Fuglefjord.

Damage to Faroese longlines by United Kingdom trawlers was said to be much greater than damage caused by the Soviet vessels to Faroese gear. (Regional Fisheries At-tache for Europe, U. S. Embassy, Copenha-gen, September 18, 1963.)



France

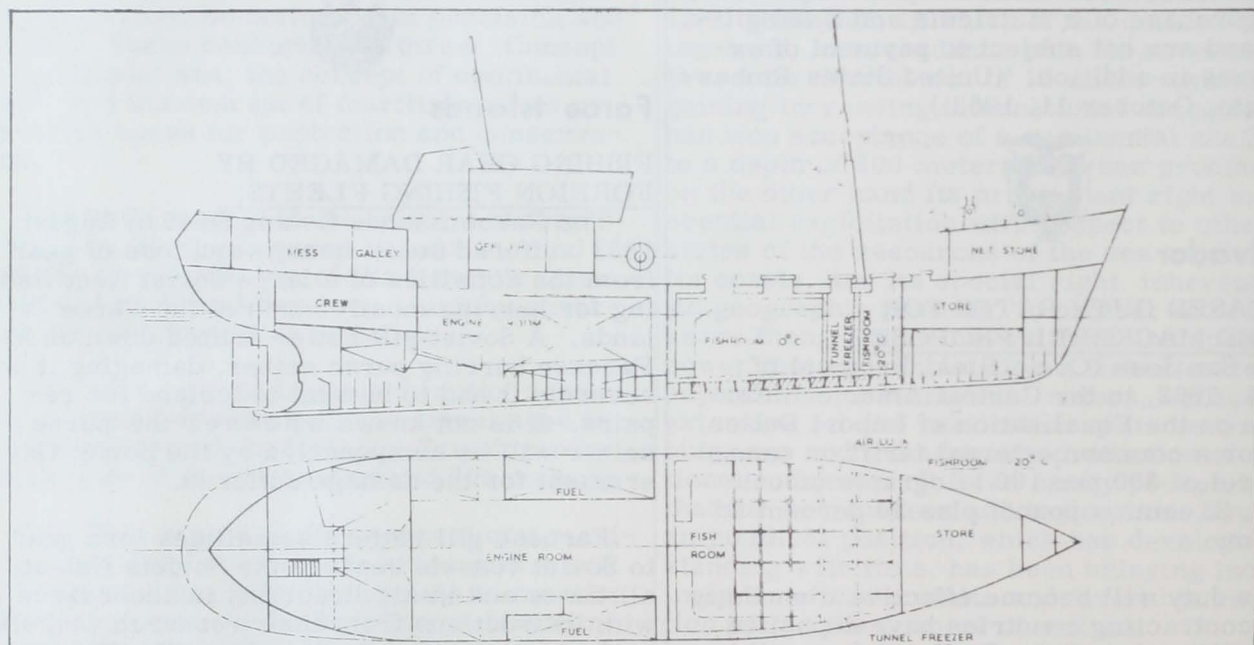
NEW SIDE TRAWLER EQUIPPED TO FREEZE PART OF CATCH:

A French shipyard has completed a 123-foot 6-inch over-all side trawler (Vega), designed to freeze one ton of fish per day out of her catch. The Vega differs from the accepted concept of a part-freezer, in that there is no intention of freezing the first part of the trip and then switching to icing, in order to extend

in the round. It is pointed out that the existing tunnel freezer can be duplicated later and that the low temperature fishroom is large enough (706 cubic feet) to take the output of an extra freezer. It is also noteworthy that the fish will be frozen separately rather than in blocks and that they may be ice glazed, though whether it is intended to concentrate on prime fish which would repay this more expensive treat-ment is not stated.

In addition to the low temperature fishroom, there is a normal, glass wool insulated chilled fishroom forward of midships, and this has a capacity of 3,335 cubic feet. The tunnel freez-er, operating at minus 30°-35° C. (-22°-31° F.), is situated between the main fishroom and the low temperature fishroom, and it is served by a cooled working area, kept at 0° C. (32° F.) and having access via a separate hatch.

The main engine of the Vega is a 6-cylin-der Diesel, developing 800 brake horsepower at 380 r.p.m. and driving a fixed propeller through a two-speed reverse-reduction gear to give propeller speeds of 200 or 250 r.p.m. Speed is 12 knots, and the crew numbers 16. The 6-ton trawl winch is powered by three hydraulic motors, the pressure pump being driven by the main engine.



Profile and freezing arrangements of the Vega.

the voyage. This would seem to be a pilot scale experiment in order to explore the pos-sibility of marketing fish frozen individually

In other respects, the Vega is a conventional side trawler, fishing from both sides. (World Fishing, October 1963.)

Greece

FISHERIES TO BE DEVELOPED UNDER 5-YEAR PLAN:

A five-year plan for the development of Greek fisheries is being drawn up by the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Industry. Investigations are under way concerning (1) the existing organic population of Greek waters, (2) possibilities for expanding the fresh-water stocks of various fish through improved breeding, (3) possibilities for expanding the salt-water beds of oysters through the establishment of new oyster colonies, and (4) Government aid to the high-seas fishing fleet to enable it to move further afield in the Atlantic instead of confining itself to the coast of West Africa. (United States Embassy, Athens, September 27, 1963.)

LANDINGS BY LARGE FREEZERSHIPS HIGHER FOR JANUARY-AUGUST 1963 PERIOD:

The Greek fleet of large freezer ships and refrigerated trawlers fishing in Atlantic waters during August 1963, landed 1,350 metric tons of frozen fish. This compares with 1,385 tons landed by five vessels in August 1962.

The same fleet of vessels landed 11,546 tons of frozen fish during the first nine months of 1963, or an average 1,443 tons per month. In the similar period of 1962, a total of 10,057 tons were landed by the Greek freezer ship fleet. (Alieia, September 1963.)



Iceland

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS TO SOVIET BLOC, JANUARY-JUNE 1963:

Exports of fishery products by Iceland to the Soviet Bloc countries during January-June 1963 amount to 41,529 metric tons valued (f.o.b.) at Kr. 387.7 million (US\$9 million). Exports of frozen fillets and salt herring to the Soviet Union decreased as compared with the first six months of 1962, but an increase in the exports of frozen herring partially compensated for the decline. Exports to Hungary, Rumania, and Poland increased in January-June 1963 from the same period of 1962 (see table). (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, October 9, 1963.)

| Country & Commodity | Quantity Metric Tons | Value (f.o.b.) | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | 1,000 IKr. | US\$1,000 |
| Bulgaria: | | | |
| Cod-liver oil | 120 | 813 | 19 |
| Czechoslovakia: | | | |
| Frozen herring . . | 1,729 | 10,459 | 243 |
| Frozen fish fillets . | 395 | 6,503 | 151 |
| Canned fish | 16 | 972 | 23 |
| Herring meal | 1,210 | 7,387 | 172 |
| Cod-liver oil | 300 | 2,737 | 64 |
| Total | 3,651 | 28,058 | 653 |
| East Germany: | | | |
| Frozen herring . . | 1,734 | 10,145 | 236 |
| Salted herring . . | 1,863 | 17,015 | 395 |
| Total | 3,598 | 27,160 | 631 |
| Hungary: | | | |
| Frozen fish fillets . | 75 | 1,311 | 30 |
| Canned fish | - | 40 | 1 |
| Fish meal | 520 | 3,285 | 76 |
| Total | 596 | 4,636 | 107 |
| Poland: | | | |
| Frozen herring . . | 1,500 | 8,940 | 208 |
| Salted herring . . | 3,000 | 26,253 | 610 |
| Herring meal . . . | 3,500 | 22,939 | 533 |
| Cod-liver oil . . . | 220 | 2,120 | 49 |
| Total | 8,220 | 60,252 | 1,400 |
| Rumania: | | | |
| Frozen herring . . . | 3,202 | 18,997 | 441 |
| Salted herring . . . | 2,530 | 20,355 | 473 |
| Cod-liver oil | 155 | 1,140 | 26 |
| Total | 5,887 | 40,492 | 940 |
| U. S. S. R.: | | | |
| Frozen herring . . . | 6,803 | 35,111 | 815 |
| Frozen fish fillets . | 10,677 | 169,016 | 3,925 |
| Salted herring . . . | 1,922 | 19,012 | 442 |
| Canned fish | 53 | 3,103 | 72 |
| Total | 19,457 | 226,242 | 5,254 |
| Grand total | 41,529 | 387,653 | 9,004 |

UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS, JANUARY-APRIL 1963:

| How Utilized | January-April | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | 1963 | 1962 |
| | (Metric Tons) | |
| Herring^{1/} for: | | |
| Oil and meal | 52,526 | 22,862 |
| Freezing | 12,113 | 9,592 |
| Salting | 6,348 | 3,182 |
| Fresh on ice | 5,456 | 5,375 |
| Canning | - | 69 |
| Groundfish^{2/} for: | | |
| Fresh on ice | 14,410 | 14,930 |
| Freezing and filleting | 83,080 | 80,568 |
| Salting | 47,731 | 58,881 |
| Stockfish (dried unsalted) | 41,881 | 28,255 |
| Canning | 35 | - |
| Home consumption | 4,919 | 4,246 |
| Oil and meal | 1,013 | 971 |
| Shrimp for: | | |
| Freezing | 267 | 230 |
| Canning | 82 | 79 |
| Lobsters for: | | |
| Fresh on ice | 2 | - |
| Freezing | 2 | - |
| Total production | 269,865 | 229,240 |
| ^{1/} Whole fish. | | |
| ^{2/} Drawn fish. | | |

Iceland (Contd.):

FISHERY LANDINGS BY PRINCIPAL SPECIES, JANUARY-APRIL 1963:

| Species | January-April | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | 1963 | 1962 |
| |(Metric Tons)..... | |
| Cod | 142,221 | 143,761 |
| Haddock | 20,883 | 16,795 |
| Saithe | 4,663 | 6,275 |
| Ling | 3,432 | 4,694 |
| Wolffish (catfish) | 9,111 | 7,936 |
| Cusk | 4,041 | 3,650 |
| Ocean perch | 7,025 | 2,735 |
| Halibut | 340 | 489 |
| Herring | 75,365 | 41,080 |
| Shrimp | 349 | 309 |
| Capelin | 1,077 | - |
| Other | 1,358 | 1,516 |
| Total | 269,865 | 229,240 |

Note: Except for herring which are landed round, all fish are drawn weight.

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HERRING FISHERIES TRENDS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1963:

The main herring season (mid-June through about mid-September) in Iceland ended on September 21, 1963, a week later than in 1962. Despite pessimism during the first half of the season, the total 1963 summer herring catch reached the same level as the 1961 season, which was second only to the 1962 record catch.

Herring landings during the 1963 main season were 33.9 percent below the total catch for the same period in 1962, but 92.6 percent above the 1960 yield. As in 1962, 224 vessels participated in the herring fisheries during the better part of the 1963 season. Cold and stormy weather prevailed on the herring grounds throughout most of the season. Factors contributing to the favorable 1963 summer season were larger and better equipped vessels, the general use of electronic fish finding equipment, and the adoption of new fishing techniques. It was generally maintained that the 1963 season would have been a drastic failure if the vessels had depended entirely on the purse-seine gear which predominated in the fishery prior to 1958.

Because of the excellent quality of the herring and larger sales contracts, a greater quantity of herring was salted in 1963 than in any previous year. The ex-vessel value of the summer herring catch to the fishing fleet in 1962 and 1961 amounted to IKr. 413 million (US\$9.6 million) and IKr. 259 million (\$6.0 million), respectively. The Fisheries Association of Iceland has not yet calculated the ex-vessel value of the 1963 summer herring catch. However, because of the large share delivered for salt processing, it is estimated that the value of the 1963 yield will not be too far below the 1962 ex-vessel value.

Prices for salted herring are slightly higher than in 1962. Prices for herring oil have also made a sharp recovery, in-

Table 1 - Iceland's Catch and Utilization of Summer Herring, 1961-1963

| How Utilized | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| |(Metric Tons)..... | | |
| Salting | 62,537 | 50,683 | 49,105 |
| Reduction (meal & oil) | 151,748 | 273,648 | 166,472 |
| Freezing | 3,312 | 4,212 | 2,374 |
| Total catch | 217,597 | 328,543 | 217,951 |

| Country | Cut Herring 1/ | Spiced Herring 2/ | Total |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| |(Barrels 3/)..... | | |
| Denmark | 2,150 | 6,650 | 8,800 |
| Finland | 1,275 | 61,900 | 63,175 |
| Israel | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Norway | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Sweden | 70,525 | 95,900 | 166,425 |
| Soviet Union | 120,000 | - | 120,000 |
| United States | 15,560 | 1,820 | 17,380 |
| West Germany | 6,450 | 4,200 | 10,650 |
| Total | 215,960 | 178,170 | 394,130 |

1/Heads-off.
2/Spiced or sugar salted or both.
3/A barrel contains approximately 100 kilograms (220 pounds).

creasing from the all-time low of ±29 (\$81.20) per metric ton (c.i.f. Continental port) in mid-October 1962 to ±66 (\$184.80) per metric ton in the fall of 1963. The herring industry benefited only to a small extent from the price advance because the bulk of the herring oil production had been contracted for in advance for ±45-50 (\$126-140) per metric ton. Stocks of unsold herring oil from this summer's production amount to only a few hundred metric tons. In contrast, there are considerable stocks of herring meal on hand. Prices for herring meal have declined from about 16 shillings (\$2.24) per protein unit earlier this year to 14 shillings (\$1.96) c.i.f. Continental port.

Prior to and during the early part of the 1963 summer herring season, Iceland had arranged advance sales contracts for 394,130 barrels of salted herring. Reportedly, the sales contracts for salted herring from the 1963 season yielded approximately IKr. 420 million (\$9.75 million).

In 1962, advance sales of salted herring from summer production amounted to 334,626 barrels. This year, Sweden and the Soviet Union increased their advance contracts by 25,544 barrels and 20,000 barrels, respectively. A considerable quantity of surplus stocks from 1962 production (originally intended for local consumption) was sold to Sweden. In addition, the United States purchased 4,960 barrels more of salted herring this year. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, October 15, 1963.)



Italy

TUNA PACKERS ASSOCIATION SEEKS AID FROM JAPANESE PRODUCERS:

The Italian Tuna Packers Association, which is seeking government authorization to increase the 1964 duty-free frozen tuna import quota from 40,000 metric tons to 60,000 metric tons, is said to have again presented to the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association a request that Japan: (1) contribute 300 million lira (US\$480,000) to the Italian tuna promotion program; (2) endeavor to include greater quantities of yellowfin tuna in frozen tuna shipments to Italy; and (3) provide quality guarantees on frozen tuna shipments similar to those given to United States packers.

Italy (Contd.):

The Japan Frozen Tuna Producers Association was scheduled to call a formal meeting to study the Italian request, but indications were that the Association would be willing to contribute, at the most, a sum equal to only one-half of the total of 12.5 million yen (US\$34,723) allocated for tuna publicity in the United States. (Suisan Tsushin, October 22, 1963.)



Japan

BERING SEA FISHERIES
TRENDS, OCTOBER 1963:

The Shikishima Maru (5,871 gross tons) fleet is reported to be the top money-making fleet among the 19 mothership-type bottom fishing fleets which operated in the Bering Sea in 1963. Some fleets, particularly the smaller fleets which primarily employed long-line gear in the halibut fishery, are reported to have operated at a deficit.

The financial success of the Shikishima Maru fleet, which fished with 18 catcher vessels, is attributed to avoidance of regular fishing grounds and development of new grounds. The fleet is reported to have fished principally for herring in the vicinity of 170° E. long. -60° N. lat. (off Cape Olyutorskii) and for Pacific ocean perch along 180° long. just north of the Rat Islands in the Aleutian Islands chain.

The Dainichi Maru (5,859 gross tons) king crab fleet, which operated in the eastern Bering Sea, returned to Hakodate on October 1, after meeting its production target of 115,000 cases (½-lb. 48 cans/cs.). The fleet was reported to have averaged 9.8 crabs per tan (shackle) and 23 crabs per case. (Hokkai Suisan, October 7, 1963.)

* * * * *

BERING SEA BOTTOMFISH
FISHERY MAY BE CURTAILED:

Officials of the Japanese Fisheries Agency and the Northern Waters Bottomfish Mothership Council met on October 14, 1963, to discuss the condition of bottomfish resources in the northern waters and operational plans for 1964. The Fisheries Agency is reported to have expressed the opinion that industry

should curtail its operations in the Bering Sea in 1964 in view of management and resource problems. The Mothership Council plans to review and evaluate the data submitted at that meeting in formulating operational plans for 1964. (Suisan Tsushin, October 15, 1963.)

* * * * *

FISHERMEN REQUEST
PERMISSION TO ENTER TUNA FISHERY:

Japanese purse-seine-type net fishermen from the Hokuriku-Sanin districts (prefectures bordering the Japan Sea) submitted a petition on October 9, 1963, to the Fisheries Agency Director requesting assistance in overcoming the depressed state of their fisheries. Specifically, they seek to have their present fleet strength reduced in half and have those vessels retired from the surrounding or purse-seine-net fishery licensed to fish for tuna. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, October 10, 1963.)

* * * * *

DANISH TRADERS REQUEST
OFFERS OF JAPANESE TUNA:

Japanese trading firms are reported to be showing interest in Sweden and Denmark as possible tuna export markets following receipt of bidding invitations from Denmark. It was reported that Danish trading firms were specifying that the shipments must consist of tuna only. In some cases, they have specified bluefin tuna only. Some firms have listed the final (consumption) destination as Sweden, but it is not known whether the tuna will be canned or smoked. (Suisan Tsushin, October 8, 1963.)

* * * * *

MARKET FOR FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO
UNITED STATES DULL IN SEPTEMBER:

The price of Japanese frozen tuna exported to the United States stopped rising in mid-September 1963. As of early October, United States tuna canners were not buying any Japanese tuna. Occasional offers made by United States buyers were \$330-340 a short ton for round albacore and \$295 a short ton for gilled-and-gutted yellowfin (both prices f.o.b. Japan). However, Japanese exporters were not willing to sell at those prices.

The export price for tuna loins has declined by \$30-40 per short ton since early September. Japanese exporters said that they were unable

Japan (Contd.):

to sell albacore loins f.o.b. to the United States for more than \$840 a short ton and yellowfin loins for more than \$735 a short ton. (Suisan Tsushin, October 3, 1963.)

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PRICES FOR FROZEN BIG-EYED TUNA IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA LOWER:

Catches by the Japanese tuna long-line vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean as of late September 1963 were still largely big-eyed. As a result, Japanese tuna exporters were actively trying to sell that species to Czechoslovakia, which is the only European country willing to accept pure shipments of big-eyed tuna. During the first 9 months of 1963, a total of about 3,000 metric tons of tuna (2,500 tons big-eyed and 500 tons skipjack), were estimated to have been contracted for delivery to Czechoslovakia.

The export price of big-eyed tuna shipped to Czechoslovakia (delivery Hamburg, Germany, or Trieste, Italy) as of early October declined below \$320 a metric ton. In mid-September Czechoslovakia purchased big-eyed tuna for \$335 a metric ton. (Suisan Tsushin, October 5 and September 16, 1963.)

* * * * *

OWNERS OF OVERSEAS-BASED TUNA VESSELS SEEK TO ADD FREEZING EQUIPMENT:

Owners of overseas-based Japanese tuna vessels, now permitted to operate only fresh fish carrying vessels (ice boats) at certain overseas bases, are seeking Government approval to install refrigeration equipment in their fishing vessels. This would permit them to extend the range of operation of their vessels beyond present fishing grounds where catches are reported to be declining.

Japanese producers and exporters of frozen tuna, however, are said to be opposed to that plan. They claim that delivery of frozen tuna to overseas bases, such as to Samoa, is not consistent with current regulations, which are very strict with regard to the landing of frozen tuna in foreign countries for export purposes. They may not be opposed to the vessel conversion program if satisfactory measures can be developed to control such landings. (Suisan Tsushin, October 2, 1963.)

* * * * *

ORDER FOR OWNERS TO CONVERT VESSELS TO PORTABLE-BOAT-CARRYING TUNA MOTHERSHIPS EXTENDED:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency announced on October 10, 1963, that owners of large tuna vessels fishing with portable boats or who intend to do so will have until September 30, 1964, to convert their tuna vessels to "full-fledged" portable-boat-carrying tuna motherships. They were required to file their intentions by November 30, 1963. Should they not be able to convert their vessels by the September 1964 deadline, vessel owners will be granted a grace period until 1967, only if it can be shown that they definitely intend to convert their vessels.

"Full-fledged" portable-boat-carrying tuna motherships are described as those which carry their portable boats (restricted to a maximum size of 20 tons gross) on their decks. Many operators of large tuna vessels, through a loose interpretation of existing regulations, are fishing with portable boats which they suspend on the stern of their "motherships" when in port. On the way to the fishing grounds, the portable boats are lowered into the water and towed to the fishing grounds or made to travel to the grounds on their own power.

A total of 64 tuna vessel owners are affected under the Agency's directive, which is aimed at correcting this and other loopholes in the law. Vessel owners were required to file their intentions by November 30 as to whether they wished to have their vessels licensed as "full-fledged" portable-boat-carrying tuna motherships, otherwise their vessels would be licensed as regular distant-water tuna vessels.

Under current Government regulations, the operation of two classes of portable-boat-carrying tuna motherships is authorized; those under 2,000 tons gross, called Class I motherships, and those over 2,000 tons, called Class II motherships. Class I motherships are authorized to engage directly in fishing but Class II vessels are not. (Suisan Tsushin and Suisan Keizai Shimbun, October 12, 1963, and other sources.)

* * * * *

STUDY OF UNITED STATES CANNED TUNA IMPORT QUOTAS REQUESTED:

According to the Japanese Fisheries Agency's Production Chief, who accompanied the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on the

Japan (Contd.):

Minister's trip to Canada and the United States, the U. S. Government, at the request of the Japanese Minister, agreed to complete a study of the problem on United States canned tuna import quotas before the United States-Japan economic (ministerial-level) conference convened in November at Tokyo. The Japanese Minister's request was initiated on behalf of Japanese canned tuna producers, who are seeking adjustments in 1964 in the amount of canned tuna in brine that can be admitted into the United States under the lower tariff rate of 12½ percent ad valorem. (Suisan Tsushin, October 9, 1963, and other sources.)

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TUNA FISHING BASE AT NEW CALEDONIA ACTIVATED:

Tuna fishing operations at the Japanese base at Noumea, New Caledonia, which started on July 29, 1963, are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. As of September, 18 100-ton Japanese tuna vessels were operating out of that base. Their catches are being frozen on board the freezer ship Eiyo Maru (2,600 gross tons) which is anchored at Noumea. By March 1964, the tuna fleet is expected to be increased to a total of 35 vessels.

Tuna production in August is reported to have totaled 145 metric tons of tuna; in September, 299 tons. Production target for the base for the next six months is (in metric tons): October, 819; November, 922; December, 1,000; January 1964, 1,200; February, 1,500; and March, 1,750.

The tuna base, operated jointly by a Japanese firm and a French firm, has an export quota of 7,500 metric tons a year. (Shin Suisan Shimbun, September 30, 1963.)

* * * * *

TUNA FISHERMEN TRAINING PROGRAM PLANNED:

The Central Tuna Fishery Cooperative Association (an organization of vessel owners granted licenses in 1962 to construct 100-ton-class tuna vessels under the Government's plan to aid depressed coastal fisheries) plans to conduct a tuna fisherman training program. Objective of the program is to train a selected group in tuna fishing techniques. The Association plans to charter

three 200 to 300-ton tuna vessels and hopes to train a total of 50 to 60 fishermen over a period of three years. The first training vessel was scheduled to depart Japan in November 1963 on a 95-day trip. The trainees, who will undergo one year of training, will receive a daily allowance of 400 yen (US\$1.10), which will be paid from catch proceeds. (Suisan Tsushin, October 2, 1963.)

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TWO FIRMS MAY END TUNA MOTHERSHIP OPERATIONS IN SOUTH PACIFIC:

Two Japanese fishing companies were reported to be considering terminating their tuna mothership operations in the South Pacific next year. The company which operated the tuna mothership Nojima Maru (8,800 gross tons) was said to have lost 120 million yen (US\$333,000) in this year's operation. Another company, whose tuna mothership Yuyo Maru (5,500 gross tons) was still on the fishing grounds in late October 1962, was also expected to suffer heavy operational losses.

The operational deficits of the 2 mothership fleets were attributed to the decline in catch rate, from an average of 2.7 metric tons (daily catch per catcher vessel) in earlier years to 2.0 metric tons this year. Also, because of indications of a continuing decline in tuna availability in the South Pacific over the past few years, the two Japanese companies were reported to have encountered considerable difficulty in signing up operators of 100-ton vessels to fish for their fleets. Moreover, vessels of this class, which are considered most suitable for mothership-type operations, have greatly decreased in the past few years, being replaced by larger and newer vessels.

The Nojima Maru, which returned to Japan in the fall of 1963, was reported to have met only 85 percent (6,792 metric tons) of her catch target of 8,000 metric tons, despite having extended her operations by about a month. Similarly, the Yuyo Maru was reported to have met, as of October 21, only 81 percent (6,500 metric tons) of her catch target of 8,000 metric tons, despite having also extended her fishing operations by about a month.

As an alternative to cancelling their South Pacific tuna mothership operations next year, the two Japanese companies are reported to be considering the following possibilities: (1) transferring their mothership operations to the Atlantic Ocean (the Japanese Fisheries Agency is said to be opposed to this idea); (2) seeking authorization to establish bases overseas and applying their present mothership catch quotas to their base operations; and (3) operating Type II portable-boat-carrying tuna motherships (vessels over 2,000 gross tons). (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, October 24, 1963.)

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FEDERATION REQUESTS PERMIT TO IMPORT HERRING FROM U.S.S.R.:

The Hokkaido Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations has submitted a request to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for a foreign fund allocation of US\$320,000. The allocation, if approved, will be used to purchase 3,000 metric tons of herring from the Soviet Union. A Japanese trad-

Japan (Contd.):

ing firm has already successfully negotiated a contract to import that amount from the Soviet Union. (Hokkai Suisan, October 7, 1963.)

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FISH MEAL PURCHASED FROM SOUTH AFRICA:

The Japan Fish Meal Importers Association has concluded a contract with the Fish Meal Producers Association of South Africa to purchase from that organization about 20,000 metric tons of fish meal by the end of 1963. (Suisan Keizai Shimibun, October 13, 1963.)

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RENEWAL OF KELP HARVESTING AGREEMENT WITH SOVIETS REQUESTED:

The President of the Japan Fisheries Society has contacted the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo requesting the renewal of the one-year private kelp fishery agreement concluded with the Soviet Union in June 1963. Under the agreement, Japanese fishermen were given assurances that they would not be molested by Soviet patrol vessels in fishing for kelp in a 4.5 square mile area in the Nemuro Strait off northern Hokkaido. On their part, Japanese kelp fishermen, in addition to observing certain fishing regulations, were required to pay a harvesting fee of US\$33 per vessel for the season. A total of 300 Japanese kelp vessels were authorized to fish in the restricted area, which was marked off by buoys. They are reported to have harvested a total of 3,000 metric tons of kelp. (Minato Shimibun, October 2, 1963; and other sources.)

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PROHIBITION OF HIGH-SEAS PINK SALMON FISHING PROPOSED BY SOVIETS:

The Soviet Fisheries Minister is reported to have told the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, during the latter's visit to Moscow in early October 1963, that pink salmon fishing should be completely prohibited. The Soviet Union had made a similar proposal at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission (Japan and U.S.S.R.) but the fact that the Soviet Minister has once again expressed a firm position on this matter is said to have come as a shock to the Japanese industry, even though the industry had somewhat anticipated it.

In connection with this problem, the Japanese National Federation of Salmon Gill-Net Fishermen's Association (ZENKEIREN) was scheduled to meet with the Fisheries Agency, beginning October 18, to exchange views on salmon negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Association was reported to be planning on stressing to the Agency the many inconsistencies in the present method of evaluating salmon resources.

Under the present method, the condition of the salmon resources is assessed by collectively analyzing the high-seas catch, inshore catch, and escapement. The Association claims that, under this system, the decline in the high-seas catch is considered indicative of a decline in resources and the system fails adequately to take into account the fact that catch quotas are being reduced, closed areas expanded, and fishing seasons shortened, all of which contribute to catch decline. Also, in the case of the salmon mothership fishery, the fleets tend to avoid areas of concentration of pink salmon and concentrate on catching red salmon. Thus, reduced catches of pink salmon on the high seas are not necessarily proof that pink salmon resources are declining.

The Association, in view of what it considers shortcomings in the present method of evaluating salmon resources, was expected to propose that the study be conducted on a more rational and scientific basis. (Suisan Keizai Shimibun, October 18, 1963.)

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MARINE OIL EXPORTS, JANUARY-JUNE 1963 AND FORECAST FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1963:

In the first half of 1963, Japanese exports of edible marine oils were considerably higher than in the same period of 1962 due to much

| Commodity | January-June | | Calendar Year | |
|---|--------------|--------|---------------|----------|
| | 1963 | 1962 | 1/1963 | 1962 |
| Edible Marine Oils: (Metric Tons) | | | | |
| Cod liver oil . . . | 473 | 244 | 1,200 | 963 |
| Shark liver oil . . | 10 | 30 | 60 | 110 |
| Fish liver oil . . . | 336 | 542 | 800 | 1,136 |
| Fish oil | 41 | 34 | 940 | 670 |
| Whale oil | 91,935 | 43,474 | 100,600 | 91,439 |
| Total edible marine oils . . | 92,975 | 44,324 | 103,600 | 94,318 |
| Inedible Marine Oils: | | | | |
| Sperm oil | 7,477 | 2/ | 16,000 | 3/13,710 |
| 1/Forecast. | | | | |
| 2/Data not available. | | | | |
| 3/Revised. | | | | |

Japan (Contd.):

larger shipments of whale oil. But for the calendar year 1963, exports of whale oil are expected to show an increase of only 10 per cent over the previous year. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, October 3, 1963.)

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CANNED SALMON PRICES FOR 1963/64 EXPORT YEAR:

The Japanese Canned Salmon Sales Company, on October 14, 1963, announced the establishment of new canned salmon export prices for the October 1963-September 1964 export year. New f.o.b. Japan quotations for canned pink salmon exports are:

| Product | Size | Country of Destination | Price per Case | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | Shillings/Pence | US\$ |
| Canned Pink Salmon | 48 cans/cs. (8-oz.) fancy | Britain & other Eur. countries | - | 10.30 |
| | | Australia & New Zealand | - | 10.60 |
| | 48 cans/cs. (8-oz.) standard | Britain & other Eur. countries | - | 10.00 |
| | | Australia & New Zealand | - | 10.30 |

Exports of canned pink salmon to countries other than Australia, New Zealand, Britain, and other European countries, are being held at the previous price level, according to Suisan Keizai Shimibun, October 17, 1963.

The new c.i.f. quotations for red and silver salmon are:

| Product | Size | Country of Destination | Price per Case | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | Shillings/Pence | US\$ |
| Canned Salmon: Red | 48 cans/cs. (8-oz.) fancy | United States & Canada | - | 19.75 |
| | | Britain | 150 | 21.00 |
| | | Australia | 145 | 20.30 |
| | | New Zealand | 146/3 | 20.48 |
| Red | 96 cans/cs. (4-oz.) | United States & Canada | - | 25.40 |
| | | Britain | 192/6 | 26.95 |
| | | Australia | 186 | 26.04 |
| | | New Zealand | 186/2 | 26.06 |
| Red | 48 cans/cs. (4-oz.) | United States & Canada | - | 12.85 |
| | | Britain | 97/6 | 13.65 |
| | | Australia | 94/3 | 13.20 |
| | | Canada | - | 13.70 |
| Silver | 48 cans/cs. (8-oz.) fancy | United States & Canada | - | 13.70 |
| | | Britain | 105 | 14.70 |
| | | Australia | 101/6 | 14.21 |
| | | New Zealand | 102/9 | 14.39 |
| Silver | 96 cans/cs. (4-oz.) | United States & Canada | - | 16.60 |
| | | Britain | 127/6 | 17.85 |
| | | Australia | 123/6 | 17.29 |
| | | New Zealand | 124/9 | 17.47 |
| Silver | 48 cans/cs. (4-oz.) | United States & Canada | - | 8.45 |
| | | Britain | 65 | 9.10 |
| | | Australia | 63 | 8.82 |

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ANOTHER STERN TRAWLER LAUNCHED FOR ATLANTIC OCEAN FISHERY:

A new 2,150-ton stern trawler (Taiyo Maru No. 75) was launched on October 3, 1963 at Shimonoseki, Japan, for one of Japan's largest fishing companies. A sistership to that vessel, to be called Taiyo Maru No. 76 was scheduled for launching in November. In addition, two larger stern trawlers of the 2,800-ton class are being constructed by that same company. Taiyo Maru Nos. 75 and 76 are scheduled to be dispatched to the Atlantic Ocean trawling grounds off Africa, and the two larger trawlers are destined for the North Atlantic Ocean. (Minato Shimibun, October 4, 1963.)

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STERN TRAWLER LEAVES FOR FISHING GROUNDS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND:

The large Japanese factoryship stern trawler (the Tenyo Maru No. 3, converted from a tuna mothership) left Yokosuka on October 9, 1963, for the fishing grounds off Newfoundland. The vessel was scheduled to begin fishing late in November and will be "test" fishing various banks off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for about one year. The Tenyo Maru No. 3 will base at St. Pierre and St. John's, Newfoundland. Plans call for an annual catch of about 14,000 tons of groundfish to yield about 4,500 tons of fillets. (Japanese newspaper, October 10, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1963 p. 83.

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PRESS AND FISHERIES SOCIETY COMMENTS ON NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES TREATY RENEGOTIATION:

The North Pacific Tripartite Fisheries Treaty (United States, Canada, and Japan) renegotiation meeting, which convened on September 16, 1963, at Tokyo, was adjourned on October 7 and rescheduled for Ottawa, Canada, in the spring of 1964. The Tokyo conference served to clarify any doubts and misunderstandings that may have existed with regard to the national positions of the contracting parties. There was little likelihood that the continuation of that conference would have resulted in a settlement. However, the Japanese Government and the industry had anticipated this earlier, so it came as no surprise.

Japan did not retreat from its original position taken at the Washington, D. C., conference. The United States withdrew its insistence on the maintenance of the abstention principle, and proposed to change the form of the abstention principle to one based on the principle of past fishing record (historical fishing rights).

However, attention once again has been focused on the strong position taken by the United States and Canada, although the position taken by them was not unexpected. Some observers feel that a settlement will not be reached at Ottawa as long as Japan does not make concessions. Some Jap-

Japan (Contd.):

anese fear that the next meeting may possibly develop into a debate surrounding the United States-proposed historical fishing rights principle. Their views stem from their belief that this proposal has forever denied Japan the opportunity of announcing her intention to abrogate the treaty.

The United States and Canada have no reason to hasten a settlement since the present treaty will continue to be in force if negotiations become extended. As for Japan, she must seek an early settlement so as to prevent the extension of the existing treaty from becoming an established fact.

However, inasmuch as a decision has been made to continue negotiations, Japan cannot announce her intent to abrogate the treaty until after the Ottawa conference. Unless serious problems occur, Japan definitely cannot thoughtlessly proceed to abrogate the existing treaty even after that conference, for the United States, in reprisal, can be expected to proceed to restrict importation of Japanese fishery products.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency claims that the groundwork for settlement at the Ottawa conference has been laid at the Tokyo negotiation, but, depending on circumstances, it is fully conceivable that the Ottawa negotiation will extend over a long period. (Suisan Tsushin, October 7 and 8, 1963, Suisan Keizai Shimbun, October 6 and 8, 1963.)

The following article was written by the Chairman of the Special Committee organized by the Japan Fisheries Society to study Tripartite Treaty (North Pacific Fisheries Convention) problems.

A translation of his article follows:

The second meeting to renegotiate the Japan-United States-Canada Fisheries Treaty was adjourned on October 7, 1963. Some observers view this meeting, since it was held in Tokyo, as a step forward, while others likened it to a "wrestling ring," with the contestants just having made their appearances. However, the question is whether the "ring" set up by Japan and that set up by the United States and Canada are one and the same thing. We must closely examine the quality of the "ring" so that we may have no illusions about it.

The "ring," represented by the "elimination of abstention principle," is made up of dissimilar ingredients, such as "fair and equitable utilization of resources based on the principle of freedom of the high seas," "principle of actual fishing record," and "elimination of newcomers to the fishery." It seems that no matter how much these ingredients are kneaded and pounded, they cannot be combined into a single substance which can be used to build a "ring."

The United States proposed a modification based on the revised treaty drafted by Japan. The United States offered to withdraw the voluntary abstention principle as a term of reference, but insisted on substituting it with the principle of past fishing record, which would amount to maintaining the status existing under the present Treaty.

Canada proposed a revision to the U. S. proposal to the effect that broad cooperation was needed in the field of research and exploration related to certain salmon and herring stocks, and to other fisheries.

The communique issued at the close of the Tokyo meeting stated that the "delegates of the member countries exerted constructive and cooperative efforts in search for a mutually acceptable formula," and that the "meeting contributed materially to narrowing the differences of views that had existed at the end of the Washington meeting." The actual situation is reflected in the statement, "The delegates have arrived at the conclusion that it would be desirable to give further study on means of resolving the differences existing among the three countries," and it may perhaps be over-optimistic to expect a settlement at the next meeting.

The firm determination of the United States to protect her fisheries is revealed in her proposed principle of past fishing record and is also clearly evident in the proposed U. S. legislation (S. 1988) concerning the Continental Shelf. The bill, approved by the U. S. Senate on October 1, is aimed at applying pressure on Japanese and Russian fishing vessels. Moreover, the U. S. Senate, on October 2, passed a 55-percent fishing vessel construction subsidy bill, which reportedly was approved so that the United States could beat Japan and the Soviet Union in the "wet war" (fishery war) in the North Pacific Ocean. We must realize that all these actions indicate the firm determination of the United States to protect her historical rights in the northern waters.

The principle of past fishing record represents, without a doubt, the revival of the Yoshida-Dulles Notes, and is actually an attempt to permanently incorporate in the text of the proposed treaty or its annex the fishing record concept, and it is, therefore, a step backward from the present Treaty. The current concept of international law governing the high seas trends toward respecting the interests of coastal countries, but restraints, such as those which the principle of past fishing record would impose upon newcomers to a fishery, have not been recognized internationally.

It is widely known that the United States and Canada had made desperate efforts at the Geneva Conference to persuade other nations to endorse the abstention principle. The principle of freedom on the high seas, respect for scientific evidence, and exercise of national sovereign rights still have a respectable place in international law.

I think we should appeal to world opinion for support of our view that the principle of past fishing record is unfair. At the same time we should clearly point out the fairness and scientific basis of Japanese assertions, and publicize the fact that Japan has absolutely no intention of detracting from her assertions. Japan's position that the Pacific Ocean resources should be conserved, developed, and utilized fairly and equitably on the basis of scientific findings conforms to the intent of the international law of the sea.

However, in view of the distrust against the Japanese fisheries and undue cautiousness exhibited at the Tokyo meeting by the United States and Canada, Japan must spare no effort in giving positive support to resource conservation and must demonstrate her sincerity by conducting orderly fishing operations. It is important that conservation be emphasized and that the Government, as well as industry, exert greater effort in this direction.

In their comments and editorials, the Japanese dailies Mainichi Shimbun, dated October 6, and the Tokyo Shimbun, dated October 8, urged industry to renew its determination. Those journals severely criticized the wavering attitude manifested by the Japanese Government and industry delegates when they were confronted by the U. S. proposal calling for modification of the Japanese treaty draft. They also expressed strong dissatisfaction at Ito's withdrawal from the negotiation as Japan's chief delegate. I am sure I was not the only one who did some soul-searching as a result of press criticisms, that "under those conditions it was impossible to gain public support for revision of the inequitable Treaty."

It is true that industry did not have the opportunity either to assert its position from an industry-wide standpoint or to back up the Government, as well as the delegates who participated in the Treaty talks. I believe this is something the responsible leaders should reflect upon for the future.

In contrast, the United States came forward with very positive actions and countermeasures. Moreover, Senator Bartlett arrived in Japan on October 4 to lend his support to the U. S. team. While his declaration that Bristol Bay salmon possessed U. S. citizenship reflected an attitude unbefitting a great nation, his actions, as well as those of the U. S. delegates, provide a good lesson for our Government and industry leaders.

Japan must face the third conference with renewed determination and greater forcefulness, for that conference definitely will not be an easy one. Therefore, we must

Japan (Contd.):

strengthen our domestic structure with regard to the treaty revision problem, for example by establishing a government-industry group to develop various countermeasures, and by exerting positive efforts to dispel the distrust held by foreign countries against the Japanese fisheries. After carefully reviewing the contents of the Tokyo conference, industry leaders should, as a preliminary step, actively conduct talks with the Japanese Government, as well as with U. S. and Canadian leaders, in an effort to generate public support for the fulfillment of Japan's rightful demands. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, October 11, 1963.)

* * * * *

INDUSTRY PLANS FOR NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION MEETING:

The Japanese fishing industry planned on requesting the Fisheries Agency to pursue the following line at the 10th International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) Annual Meeting scheduled to be held in Vancouver, B. C., in November 1963: (1) strive for maintenance of the 5,000-ton halibut catch quota in the Bering Sea Triangle Area; (2) press for increasing the number of trawlers allowed to fish in the waters in the eastern North Pacific Ocean to a total of about 10 vessels in 1964; and (3) seek establishment of a program to eliminate sea lions which prey on the fishermen's catch.

At the recent North Pacific Fisheries Convention (Japan, United States, and Canada) renegotiation conference held in Tokyo, a representative of the United States delegation privately expressed the opinion that, in view of declining Bering Sea halibut resources, the United States would seek to have the Triangle Area halibut catch quota reduced to 2,000-3,000 tons. The Japanese industry is said to be very strongly opposed to such a reduction. Lacking complete data for the Triangle Area, the industry is said not to be planning on seeking changes in the existing regulations.

Regarding sea lion predation, the Japanese industry claims that sea lions are causing extensive damages by preying on halibut and sablefish caught on long-line gear. Damage is estimated at about 15 percent of landings. For this reason, they wish to have the INPFC initiate a program to eliminate sea lions. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, October 17, 1963.)

* * * * *

FISHERIES AGENCY DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON INPFC MEETING:

At a press interview on October 18, the Japanese Fisheries Agency Director, in reference to the 10th International Pacific Fisher-

ies Commission (INPFC) Annual Meeting scheduled for Vancouver, B. C., in November 1963, stated as follows: "The meeting can be construed as an interim meeting before the Tripartite Treaty negotiation takes place in spring 1964. Japan must use prudence in taking part in the November meeting. Therefore, it does not follow that the Government should necessarily conduct negotiations according to industry's wishes. I have my doubts about the soundness of industry's reasoning that, just because the Russians are moving into the waters south of the Alaska Peninsula, Japan must also be permitted to move into those waters. The important thing is that Japan must actively cooperate in resource conservation and endeavor to eliminate the fear harbored by other countries that Japan's fishery is a plundering fishery." (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, October 20, 1963.)



Republic of Korea

FINANCING OF NEW FISHING VESSELS AIDED BY GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES:

The Government of Korea has guaranteed payment of two fishery loans extended to Korean firms by United States companies. The funds made available are being used to purchase fishing vessels.

One guarantee involves a 5-year loan of \$180,000, at 6 percent annual interest, which covers 50 percent of the cost of building three 145-ton tuna vessels in a shipyard in Pusan, Korea. Construction of the vessels was scheduled to begin in mid-October 1963 and be completed within three months. Plans called for those vessels to be dispatched to the southwest Pacific. Their catch would be sold to a United States cannery in American Samoa.

The second guarantee covers a 5-year loan of \$620,000, at 6 percent annual interest, which will be used to buy fishing vessels from Japan. In addition, the Korean Government is expected to guarantee a third fishery loan of \$1,441,000 which has been offered to a Korean fishery firm by a United States firm in California. The loan would be used to purchase eleven 140-ton tuna vessels from a shipyard in Shikoku, Japan. The vessels would be delivered 6 to 8 months after they were ordered and it is understood that they would fish in the southwest Pacific and market their catch in

Republic of Korea (Contd.):

American Samoa. (United States Embassy, Seoul, Oct. 4, 1963.)

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ITALIAN-FRENCH CONTRACT TO BUILD FISHING VESSELS HELD UP:

Officials of the Korean Government state that the Italian-French consortium holding a contract to build a large number of fishing vessels and equipment has rejected the Korean proposal for a "stand-by" letter of credit. In their view this proposal would constitute a basic change in the terms of the contract which they cannot accept.

The Korean Cabinet decision on the payment of US\$4.4 million (8 percent of the \$55 million as the first portion of the agreement) is reportedly further delayed. The Cabinet hopes that the consortium might still agree to Korea's proposed "stand-by" letter of credit, which includes an arrangement whereby annual payment is conditioned upon the catch of a given year, i.e., the proposed "stand-by" letter of credit would allow Korea to reduce payment in a year of poor catch or partially defer payment to subsequent years. (United States Embassy, Seoul, October 18, 1963.)



Mexico

MARKET FOR CANNED SARDINES RESTRICTED TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION:

Mexican trade and Government sources report that no canned sardines have been imported into Mexico since March 1963 because import permits are no longer being granted by the Mexican Government.

Restrictions on sardine imports are in line with Mexico's traditional policy of not granting permits for the importation of commodities of types produced in Mexico or for which Mexican-made products can be substituted. The Mexican sardine industry is increasing its production, and trade sources think it is not likely that imports of canned sardines will be permitted in the near future.

Imports of canned sardines in the first three months of 1963 totaled 4,087 legal kilograms valued at US\$1,820, nearly all import-

ed from Spain. The imports entered Mexico under import permits issued in 1962.

Under the circumstances, Mexico cannot be regarded as a good potential market for exports of United States canned sardines and other small canned fish. (United States Embassy, Mexico, October 2, 1963.)

* * * * *

DROP IN UNITED STATES SHRIMP PRICES FORCES VESSEL OWNERS TO SEEK RELIEF:

The contract between Mexican fishing cooperatives and vessel owners on the Pacific Coast, concluded in September 1962, provided that the cooperative fishermen would receive 45 percent of the sales value of the shrimp and the vessel owners 55 percent. The contract stipulated that the vessel owners would pay all operating and maintenance costs of the vessels.

After the end of the closed season, which extends from July 15 to September 15, the 1963/64 shrimp season opened with a disagreement between the Pacific Coast fishing cooperatives and the private vessel owners over which should pay vessel repair and maintenance costs.

When United States shrimp prices began declining in June of this year, the vessel owners reportedly petitioned the Secretariat of Industry and Commerce to grant them some relief by amending the contract to provide that vessel fueling costs be borne by the cooperative fishermen. In July, when it became evident that the request would not be granted, the vessel owners alleged that because of declining prices they would not be financially able to pay for vessel repair costs. The cooperatives, on the other hand, declared that the vessel owners must comply with the provisions of the contract, which is valid until August 31, 1965. Moreover, they pointed out that the vessel owners had not presented a cost analysis which would in any way justify a revision of the contract.

For a time it appeared that the start of fishing operations would be delayed until a settlement could be reached. However, vessel owners had the vessels ready to go out when the season opened, and shrimp fishing continued uninterrupted through October.

The National Chamber of the Fishing Industry, which represents the vessel owners, states that it has not received official notification from the Secretariat of Industry and Commerce as to whether or not the contract will be revised. However, an under secretary of the Secretariat made a public statement in the State of Chihuahua at the end of September to the effect that the contract would not be revised. Sources in the trade are of the opinion that the contract will not be revised during the present season.

There has been no contractual disagreement in the Gulf of Mexico. Shrimp contracts in that area were agreed upon in September 1962 and extend until August 31, 1964. The major problem there has been the drop in United States shrimp prices as the United States is virtually the sole market for Mexican shrimp.

The price drop has created difficulties in the State of Campeche, where an estimated 14 percent of the State's population depends on the shrimp industry. In an effort to find ways of alleviating the problem without having to cease fishing operations, which the vessel owners asserted were uneconomical under the circumstances, the latter held several conferences with the Governor in mid-October. The vessel owners declared that when prices are good, profits are distributed equitably among the vessel owners, the fish-

Mexico (Contd.):

ermen, and affiliated industries, but that when prices are so depressed as to cause losses, the vessel owners must bear the major part of such losses. They appealed to other participants in the shrimp industry to share part of the losses being incurred during the current season.

As a result of those discussions, the Governor announced on October 19, that he had successfully persuaded ice factory owners to agree to lower their prices from US\$6.40 to \$4.80 per ton of ice for a period of three months. At the same time, the Union of Loaders and Unloaders agreed to reduce their tariffs by 50 percent. The Governor also indicated that he would endeavor to obtain a reduction in the Federal shrimp export duties and offered to petition the Federal Government, on behalf of the vessel owners, for a reduction of 0.10 pesos (0.8 U.S. cents) per liter in the price of Diesel oil as a temporary subsidy while the price problem lasts.

On the Pacific Coast, efforts are being made to open up markets for Mexican shrimp in Europe. In mid-October, a press announcement indicated that an order for Mazatlan shrimp had been received from Britain and that the first shipments would be made in November of this year. The report stated that the creation of new markets would alleviate the present problem created by the drop in United States shrimp prices and in the future will afford some protection to the Mexican shrimp industry from the dangerous policy of depending on the United States market exclusively. (United States Embassy, Mexico, October 24, 1963.)

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PRICES FOR BAJA CALIFORNIA'S SPINY LOBSTER EXPORTS RENEGOTIATED:

The official spiny lobster fishing season in Baja California, Mexico, opened on October 1, 1963, and will continue through March 15, 1964. Landings of spiny lobsters during each of the past two seasons have exceeded 1.5 million pounds (United States Consulate, Tijuana, October 15, 1963.)

Because of an alleged market saturation in the United States due to spiny lobster imports from other countries, it is reported that the United States company, which in 1962 signed a 3-year contract for the purchase of the entire exports from the Baja California peninsula with automatic price increases each year, would be unable to meet the contract prices and has renegotiated the 1963/64 season purchase prices as follows:

Young lobster (medida)--US\$0.55 per pound or 7.5 U.S. cents per pound less than paid in 1962; old and large lobster (burro)--\$0.45 per pound or 3 cents per pound less than last year; and tails (colas)--\$1.05 per pound or an increase of 5 cents per pound over 1962.



Netherlands

AIR PUMP DEVELOPED FOR UNLOADING FISH FROM VESSELS:

A new type pneumatically-operated fish discharger recently developed in Holland is designed to unload between 20 and 80 tons of fish an hour. This fully-automatic installation features not only a high rate of unloading, but also little or no damage to the fish.



View of air pump for unloading fish from vessels.

Without being immersed in water, the fish are sucked up from the hold in a powerful air stream moving at a constant speed of between 49 and 82 feet a second. As they enter the suction mouth and line, the fish pass on to a collector where they are separated from the air. By means of an automatic air lock, they are then discharged in quantities of about 220 pounds every 5-11 seconds.

An air pump driven by a Diesel or electric motor regulates the strength of the air stream in the suction pipe and keeps it constant. When the pump's motor is started, the installation begins functioning. The mouth of the suction pipe is then placed among the fish. This can

Netherlands (Contd.):

be done either manually or mechanically. From then on, the entire operation is automated.

While the fish are traveling through the suction line, they are surrounded by air and thus barely touch the pipe walls. Special guide boards attached to the collector's outlet also minimize damage to the fish.

Depending on the type of fish and the distance conveyed, the discharger's capacity averages 2 hp. per ton an hour. Two models are manufactured, one to accommodate hourly workloads of between 20 and 40 tons, and the other between 40 and 80 tons an hour. Both models have built-in safeguard against faulty operation and breakdowns. The discharger can be cleaned easily by rinsing it with a built-in flushing line which sprays water at a number of points.

The entire installation or only the exhaustor and collector parts are available for sale and export. If only the two vital parts are purchased, the manufacturer will provide the necessary advice for construction and assembly of the structure.

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MARINE ANIMAL OILS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1963:

For the year ending June 30, 1963, total distribution of marine animal oils in the Netherlands amounted to 76,000 metric tons.

| Item | Quantity |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Metric Tons |
| Supply: | |
| Opening stocks July 1, 1962 | 44,000 |
| Imports July-June 1962/63 | 49,000 |
| Production " " " | 20,000 |
| Total supply " " " | 113,000 |
| Disposition: | |
| Exports " " " | 2,000 |
| As food " " " | 70,000 |
| Other uses " " " | 4,000 |
| Total distribution " " " | 76,000 |
| Closing stocks July 1, 1963 | 37,000 |

The available supply totaled 113,000 tons. (U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service Report, The Hague, October 22, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1961 p. 95.



New Zealand

FISH AND SHELLFISH LANDINGS, 1962:

In 1962, New Zealand's fisheries landings amounted to about 55.5 million pounds of finfish valued at about US\$5 million. Shellfish landings included about 9 million pounds of live spiny lobsters valued at close to \$3 million and 107,268 sacks of other shellfish valued at about \$550,000. Nine finfish varieties made up about 87 percent of the quantity and 83 per-

| Species | Quantity 1,000 Lbs. | Value | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | NZL | US\$ 1,000 |
| Finfish: | | | |
| Blue cod | 2,622 | 118,039 | 331 |
| Elephant fish | 2,277 | 122,250 | 342 |
| Gurnard | 5,292 | 95,116 | 266 |
| Grouper (Hapuku) | 2,309 | 154,557 | 433 |
| Pioke | 1,294 | 43,220 | 121 |
| Snapper | 15,997 | 432,140 | 1,210 |
| Sole | 1,149 | 90,854 | 254 |
| Tarakihi | 12,366 | 354,710 | 993 |
| Trumpeter | 4,930 | 61,090 | 171 |
| Other | 7,229 | 300,652 | 842 |
| Total finfish | 55,465 | 1,772,628 | 4,963 |
| Shellfish: | | | |
| Spiny lobsters (1,000 lbs.) ^{1/} | 9,002 | 1,070,888 | 2,998 |
| Other shellfish (sacks) ^{2/} | 107,268 | 196,252 | 550 |
| Total shellfish | - | 1,267,140 | 3,548 |

^{1/}Live weight.
^{2/}Includes 72,218 sacks of oysters and 35,050 sacks of mussels and scallops.

cent of the value of the total 1962 finfish landings. The fishery for spiny lobster was by far the most valuable to the New Zealand fishermen. (Commercial Fisheries, September 1963.)



Norway

FISH CANNING INDUSTRY:

Among the leading exports from Norway is canned fish which goes to markets throughout the world. In 1962, shipments amounted to 31,000 metric tons worth 156 million kroner (US\$21 million). Main markets are in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada.

Leaders among Norway's canned fish exports are sild (small sea herring) and brisling sardines in oil and tomato, accounting for about two-thirds of the total canned fish exports.

Also important are herring kippers, mackerel, roes, shrimp, and various delicatessen

Norway (Contd.):

items such as herring tidbits, and Norwegian specialties such as fishballs and fish pudding.

The method of preserving foods in hermetically sealed containers was introduced in Norway as long ago as 1841, but it was in 1879 when experiments in Stavanger led to the successful preservation of smoked brisling in olive oil, that the foundations for Norway's modern fish-canning industry were laid. Not long after, small herring (sild) were successfully canned as sardines, employing the same method as for brisling.

Norwegian brisling and sild sardines quickly became popular abroad. Norway's canned fish exports climbed sharply, from 2,000 tons in 1900 to 9,000 tons in 1908, to 21,000 tons in 1911, and to a record 52,000 tons in 1915.

That early boom saw a rapid increase in canning companies and plants with a combined capacity far in excess of raw material supplies or marketing possibilities.

Recent years have seen a big reduction in the number of companies and plants. The trend is towards larger units, increased specialization, and more sales cooperation.

In 1950 there were 81 companies with 149 plants producing brisling. In 1963 there were 38 companies with 65 plants producing brisling. The trend has been the same for sild sardines and kippered herring. At the same time there has been technical rationalization and mechanization on an increasing scale.

High and consistent quality has long been a factor determining the success of Norwegian canned fish on world markets. Stringent regulations and standards are enforced by law and conscientiously upheld by the industry itself in the knowledge that a reputation for quality is the best advertisement and must be strictly guarded.

The Research Laboratory of the Norwegian Canning Industry, established more than a quarter of a century ago, the Official Norwegian Quality Control Institute for Canned Fish Products, established by law in 1953, and the Norwegian Canning School, all centered in Stavanger, are a powerful group of institutions testifying to the Norwegian can-

ning industry's determination to produce the best in canned fish for world markets.

The largest concern in the Norwegian fish canning industry is located in Stavanger. This 80-year old company is the biggest canned fish producer in Scandinavia and accounts for about a third of Norway's total production and export of canned fish. The output exceeds 50 million cans a year.

In the last few years the company has invested about 15 million kroner (US\$2.1 million) in an extensive modernization program. In Stavanger a new central factory is now in operation with a capacity exceeding the output of the five plants which the firm previously operated in that city.

The raw material store can hold several hundred tons of fish at a time and features a deep freeze with a capacity of 24 tons per 24 hours with a freezing temperature of 30 degrees below zero. Storing of fish in deep freeze is a new procedure in the canning industry and means that production can be carried on continuously throughout the whole year instead of on an irregular seasonal basis.

With continuous production, labor will be easier to get, and at the same time the total labor force can be reduced. Previously, this firm employed as many as 3,000 workers at peak times. Now it employs about 1,250 workers, mostly on an all-year-round basis.

In addition to the new central plant in Stavanger, the company operates 9 plants elsewhere in Norway. The company has its own sales offices in the United States, Canada, and Australia. The United States is the principal market, and particularly well established on this market are the company's brisling sardines which have been sold here for more than half a century. (Norway Exports, March 1963.)

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MARKETING GROUP SETS RECORD FOR FROZEN FISH EXPORTS IN YEAR ENDING JUNE 1963:

Norway's cooperative marketing organization for frozen fish products achieved record turnover and record exports in the fiscal year ending June 1963. Total sales were about 45,000 tons and exports were 42,000 tons -- 8,000 tons more than in the preceding fiscal year. The biggest item was fillets at some

Norway (Contd.):

35,000 tons compared with 27,000 tons the preceding year.

The markets are principally in the United States and West Europe. Exports to the United States increased last year by no less than 50 percent, from 6,000 to 12,000 tons. The United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, France, Sweden, Finland, Australia, and Israel, are the other principal customers. Sales in the 1962 fiscal year were worth about 175 million kroner (about US\$25 million).

The cooperative marketing organization was established in 1946 and is the marketing organization for more than 90 freezing plants which are members. The plants are located at strategic points along the Norwegian coast, particularly in the north, close to the fishing grounds.

The quality of the frozen fish is preserved at all stages from capture to retail outlet through a meticulously planned and stringent system of control of raw material, processing, storage, and transport. The organization's research and testing departments have been developed and expanded and work closely with a team of inspectors appointed by the Norwegian State Fresh Fish Supervisory Board. In conformity with regulations laid down by the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries, highly qualified experts ensure that only top quality material is processed. (Norway Exports, March 1963.)



Panama

SPINY LOBSTER EXPLORATORY FISHING PROJECT CONTINUED:

M/V "Pelican" Cruise 15 (September 5-27, 1963): The survey of stocks of spiny lobsters off Panama by the chartered commercial fishing vessel Pelican was continued in September 1963 when simulated commercial lobster fishing was conducted in the northwest section of the Bay of Panama. The survey is being conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries through an interagency agreement with the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID) Mission to Panama as an Alliance for Progress program.



M/V Pelican, commercial fishing vessel under charter to U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for exploratory work off Panama.

The total catch during the cruise was 1,066 lobsters weighing 1,458 pounds. The catch consisted of 970 (1,374 pounds) spiny lobsters (Panulirus gracilis) and 96 (84 pounds) rock lobsters (Scyllarides species). Of those, 25 spiny and 95 rock lobsters were caught in trawls during bait-fishing operations. The rest of the catch was made with Florida-type wood slat traps.

Fishing operations were designed to approximate as close as possible a 1-boat 2-man operation using a string of 200 traps. The traps (90 percent of which were new) were distributed in selected areas and 100 were hauled and reset each day. The catch was light with the new traps for the first few days, but gradually increased until about 100 pounds of lobsters per day were being caught. The 100-pound-per-day average continued until strong southeast winds developed with a change in the weather. During this period, the catch in traps in open and exposed areas dropped drastically. Traps protected by several small islands continued to produce at the previous catch rate. After the wind calmed, the catch rates of the exposed traps gradually increased over a period of a week until production again reached 100 pounds per day.

Two experimental molded polyethylene plastic traps were used without success. One of the traps was severely damaged by sharks.

During bait trawling, 1 tow produced 4 bushels of scallops (Pecten species) from a depth of 10 fathoms. The meats were of commercial size and the yield averaged 7-8 pints per bushel.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1963 p. 102.



Philippine Republic

CANNED SARDINE BIDS CANCELLED:

Bids for the award of 500,000 cases of sardines by the Philippine National Marketing Corporation (NAMARCO) were opened on September 23, 1963. NAMARCO announced, however, that no award was made, since the country of origin of the sardines offered could not be identified (the conditions of the tender specified that South African products would not be accepted). Instead, NAMARCO has issued a tender for mackerel and sauries. (United States Embassy, Manila, October 28, 1963.)



Poland

FISHERIES TRENDS, JULY 1963:

Good herring catches were taken by the Polish fleet of over 100 trawlers and 50 cutters which operated in the North Sea in July 1963. The Deputy Director of the Polish Association of the Fish Economy reported that for the first time in many years herring schools were found in both shallow and deep water in the North Sea. Some lugger trawlers based in Szczecin caught 15-24 metric tons daily in July.

Polish cutters in the Baltic Sea also had a good season in the summer of 1963, although July and August are usually slack periods.

Four Polish trawlers which operated in the North Atlantic off the coast of Labrador in the summer of 1963, reported an average catch in July of 42 tons per day. (Trybuna Ludu, Warsaw, July 27, 1963.)



Portugal

CANNED FISH EXPORTS, JANUARY-JUNE 1963:

Portugal's total exports of canned fish during the first half of 1963 were down 3.3 percent from those in the same period of 1962, due primarily to lower exports of sardines (down 8.0 percent) and anchovy fillets (down 16.9 percent). The decline was offset partly by a considerable increase in exports of mackerel. Sardines accounted for 78.7 per-

cent of the 1963 exports of canned fish, followed by anchovy fillets with 9.0 percent, and mackerel with 7.4 percent.

| Product | January-June | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1963 | | 1962 | |
| | Metric Tons | 1,000 Cases | Metric Tons | 1,000 Cases |
| <u>In Oil or Sauce:</u> | | | | |
| Sardines | 23,103 | 1,216 | 25,102 | 1,321 |
| Chinchards | 570 | 30 | 719 | 37 |
| Mackerel | 2,170 | 86 | 614 | 24 |
| Tuna and tuna-like | 1,003 | 33 | 1,125 | 37 |
| Anchovy fillets | 2,338 | 233 | 2,813 | 281 |
| Others | 162 | 8 | 131 | 7 |
| Total | 29,346 | 1,606 | 30,504 | 1,707 |

Portugal's principal canned fish buyers during the first half of 1963 were Germany with 4,778 metric tons, followed by Italy with 3,825 tons, United Kingdom 3,587 tons, the United States 3,380 tons, France 2,585 tons, and Belgium-Luxembourg 2,256 tons. (Conservas de Peixe, August 1963.)

CANNED FISH PACK, JANUARY-JUNE 1963:

Portugal's total pack of canned fish in oil or sauce for the first half of 1963 was down about 43 percent as compared with the same period in 1962. The decline was due to a sharp drop in the pack of sardines as well as a smaller pack of chinchards and anchovy fillets. During February and March 1963, a closed season for sardine fishing was in effect. Portuguese sardine landings during Jan-

| Product | January-June | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1963 | | 1962 | |
| | Metric Tons | 1,000 Cases | Metric Tons | 1,000 Cases |
| <u>In Oil or Sauce:</u> | | | | |
| Sardines | 4,576 | 241 | 10,746 | 565 |
| Chinchards | 30 | 1 | 1,289 | 68 |
| Mackerel | 952 | 37 | 188 | 7 |
| Tuna and tuna-like | 1,943 | 64 | 1,466 | 49 |
| Anchovy fillets | 2,069 | 206 | 3,081 | 368 |
| Others | 85 | 4 | 108 | 5 |
| Total | 9,655 | 553 | 16,878 | 1,062 |

uary-June 1963 totaled 30,262 metric tons, compared with 78,737 tons in the same period of 1962. (Conservas de Peixe, August 1963.)



Somali Republic

TUNA CANNERY TO BE BUILT WITH SOVIET AID:

A tuna cannery is to be built in the northern part of the Somali Republic with Soviet technical assistance and credit. Material, erection machinery, and transport equipment were being supplied by the Soviet Union. Located in the Las Khoreh zone of Somalia, the new plant will have an estimated seasonal production capacity of 2,100 metric tons of canned fish (calculated on the basis of single-shift operation). Plans for the new operation call for the installation of fish reduction equipment with a capacity of 15 tons per day, a fish freezer with a capacity of 20 tons per day, and cold-storage facilities for 800 tons of frozen products. (United States Embassy, Mogadiscio, October 14, 1963.)



South Africa Republic

PILCHARD-MAASBANKER FISHERY, LANDINGS AND PRODUCTION, 1959-63:

Improved landings in the final stages of the Republic of South Africa's Cape west coast pelagic shoal fishing season helped to offset the disappointing early months when results were far below those for the January-March periods in 1961 and 1962.

Landings for the 7-month season were 441,943 short tons of pilchards, 12,827 tons of maasbanker, and 14,634 tons of mackerel. To fishermen and factories who had just enjoyed two remarkably good years, the 1963

A feature of the Cape fishing season was the wide distribution of the fish schools. Fish were taken over most of the now extended operating area, but the best catches were north of Cape Town. This was to the advantage of factories from Saldanha Bay to Lambert's Bay.

Catch and production figures for the Cape west coast over the five year period 1959 to 1963 are shown in table.

Although the pilchard landings in 1963, were higher than those of any year except 1962 and 1963, those for maasbanker dropped sharply from the 69,432 tons landed in 1962 and the 1963 total of only 12,827 tons was the lowest since the Cape west coast shoal fishery began in 1946/47. The mackerel landings also fell off sharply and the 1963 total of 14,634 tons was the lowest since 1957. Both the maasbanker and the mackerel landings can still, however, be improved if a substantial effort is made in the November and December short season when these two species of fish may be caught. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, September 1963.)

PILCHARD-MAASBANKER FISHERY, JULY 1963:

According to figures released by the Division of Sea Fisheries, the July 1963 catch was 64,726 tons of pilchards and 35 tons maasbanker. This compares with 42,341 tons pilchards, 6,176 tons maasbanker, and 3,010 tons mackerel in July 1962; and with 56,503 tons pilchards, 301 tons maasbanker, and 11,703 tons mackerel in July 1961.

South Africa's Cape West Coast Pelagic Shoal Fish Landings and Production, 1959-1963

| Year | Total Landings | Fish Meal | Fish Body Oil | Canned Fish | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|--------|
| | | | | Pilchard | Maasbanker | Mackerel | Total |
| | (Short Tons) | | 1,000 Gals. | (1,000 Lbs.) | | | |
| 1963 | 469,404 | 108,743 | 6,693 | 16,891 | 776 | 3,339 | 21,006 |
| 1962 | 545,569 | 124,698 | 8,295 | 14,688 | 18,132 | 7,894 | 40,714 |
| 1961 | 542,429 | 119,388 | 9,725 | 20,732 | 10,715 | 11,780 | 43,227 |
| 1960 | 423,524 | 90,204 | 6,080 | 5,997 | 15,912 | 8,075 | 29,984 |
| 1959 | 342,776 | 71,505 | 3,592 | 925 | 6,923 | 12,781 | 20,629 |

landings of 469,404 tons were down as compared with the 545,569 tons landed in 1962 and the 542,429 tons landed in 1961.

However, the 1963 landings were the third highest taken by the Cape west coast fleet. With Walvis Bay factories permitted to process 540,000 tons of pilchards in 1963, the combined South and South-West African shoal fishing catch may exceed the 1962 record of more than 980,000 tons.

The July 1963 catch yielded 15,285 short tons fish meal, 412,616 imperial gallons fish body oil, and 2,674,128 pounds of canned pilchards. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, September 1963.)



South-West Africa

FISHERIES TRENDS, JULY 1963:

During the month of July, 17,235 tons of fish meal were shipped from Walvis Bay, South-West Africa. The shipments were consigned mainly to East Germany. In August another 9,000 tons were due to be shipped and a near record shipment of 25,000 tons was due to be shipped in September.

All the available fish oil will be shipped to the United Kingdom in November aboard the tanker Anella.

Although the quality of the pilchards improved in late July and early August, with the yield increasing to over 10 gallons per ton of raw fish, the fish reduction plants were well behind the anticipated fish-oil production for the year.

Pilchard landings at Walvis Bay in South-West Africa in June amounted to 79,477 short tons and in July this year to 75,338 tons. Landings at Walvis Bay during January-July 1963 totaled 350,119 tons. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, September 1963.)



Taiwan

NEW FISHING VESSELS TO BE FINANCED BY WORLD BANK LOAN:

Announcement of the signing on September 27, 1963, of an agreement by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Taiwan Government calling for a US\$7.8 million loan to finance the construction of 16 large fishing vessels was well received by the Taiwan press.

According to present plans the World Bank loan, which is the first to be made to Taiwan, will meet the foreign exchange costs of constructing thirteen 300-ton vessels and three 1,000-ton vessels. The loan is for a term of 15 years at 5.5 percent interest. Sub-loans will be made by the Land Bank of Taiwan at 7 percent.

The loan was approved in principle some months ago but signing was delayed in order to permit the Government to find suitable fishing companies willing to apply for the new vessels and able to finance them. This has

now been accomplished, but a number of the recipients are newly-organized companies having no previous experience in this line of business. (United States Embassy, Taipei, October 11, 1963.)



Thailand

FISHERIES LANDINGS INCREASE:

The total estimated fisheries catch in Thailand from all sources in 1962 was 13 percent above that of the previous year. Fish is one of the main supplements to the people's rice diet and there is a large catch by anglers for their own direct consumption.

| Thailand Fisheries Catch, 1960-1962 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Year | Commercial | | Non-Commercial ^{1/} |
| | Marine Fish | Fresh Water Fish | |
| | (1,000 Metric Tons) | | |
| 1962 . . . | 1/250 | 1/100 | 1/350 |
| 1961 . . . | 233 | 72 | 305 |
| 1960 . . . | 146 | 73 | 219 |
| ^{1/} Estimated. | | | |

The Government of Thailand distributes carp fingerlings and other kinds of fresh water fish to stock inland ponds and streams. A growing practice around Bangkok is to combine fish production with the raising of poultry or swine in pens built over water.

Thailand's imports of fishery products have been limited to 5 to 10 metric tons annually. (United States Embassy, Bangkok, September 23, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1963 p. 83; July 1961 p. 92.

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FISHERIES SURVEYED FOR POTENTIAL INVESTMENT BY UNITED STATES FIRM:

A divisional sales manager of one of the large California tuna canning firms is undertaking a survey to determine the feasibility of a large-scale fishing, freezing, canning, and marketing operation in Thailand. The expenses of the trip are being shared by the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID) under its investment survey program.

The California firm's representative in reviewing the investment possibilities in Thailand's fishing industry commented as follows:

- (1) The California firm apparently has adequate research data available to meet its needs regarding oceanography and the presence of abundant marine life in the Gulf of Thailand, the Indian Ocean, and the Andaman Sea.
- (2) The representative stated, however, that he is concerned that the fish in the Gulf of Thailand may be relatively isolated in the Gulf and not be a part of large movements of fish from outer waters. Should this be the case, he said

Thailand (Contd.):

that there might not be a sufficient quantity of fish in the Gulf to support a large-scale fishing operation.

(3) He mentioned also his concern about the present requirement that all fish for local consumption must pass through the market before processing, packing, or retailing. Unless the Thailand Government were to agree to some remedial procedure, this would mean that the large processor would have to purchase his own catch through the market prior to freezing, canning, etc. This point would have to be clarified in connection with any application to the Board of Investment for promotional privileges.

(4) It is contemplated that an economic fishing and processing operation, of the scale that would interest the California firm, would include the use of fishing fleets both in the Gulf and in the waters west of southern Thailand.

(5) In order to determine the domestic market potential, and the role this market will play in the total sales program, the representative is commencing his survey with a study of wholesale and retail fish distribution in Thailand and the public's fish eating habits.

(6) He feels that because of the increasing world demand for fish products and the fact that several large markets in the Far East, particularly the Philippines, are looking for new sources of supply, there appears to be an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a regional supply point. He hopes this survey will prove the feasibility of setting up such a supply point in Thailand.

(7) It is anticipated that the survey will take from 6 to 8 weeks. (United States Embassy, Bangkok, October 21, 1963.)



U.S.S.R.

FISHERIES TRENDS IN NORTHWEST ATLANTIC, OCTOBER 1963:

In October 1963, the Soviet fishing fleet on Georges Bank in the Northwest Atlantic was sharply reduced from a high of about 300 vessels engaged in taking herring and whiting in August and September 1963. The fleet began leaving Georges Bank early in October, about six weeks ahead of the scheduled departure date. Shortly after the middle of that month, only 16 vessels (11 stern trawlers and 5 support ships) were observed in the area south of Nova Scotia, Canada. Those vessels were located adjacent to Browns Bank. One or two Soviet vessels were seen at various times in late October on Georges Bank, but they were probably research vessels searching for concentrations of herring.

During the summer of 1963, representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries boarded five Soviet trawlers which were towed into Cape Cod Bay (Mass.) for repairs. The vessels had been away from their home port on the Baltic Sea for periods varying from 3 to 6 months. Each of the ves-

sels boarded reported having taken only herring and whiting. The otter-trawl nets used by the vessels in 1963 were designed to fish off the bottom as they were not equipped with rollers or heavy sweep ropes. The synthetic cod ends had meshes of approximately $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and a liner with meshes measuring about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

During 1962, the Soviet trawlers fishing on Georges Bank were equipped with gill nets instead of otter trawls. The gill nets caused U. S. fishing vessels considerable difficulty because of their length and because pieces of gill net would frequently break away from the main net. At least 15 U. S. fishing vessels were disabled in 1962 by gill nets which fouled their propellers. Only 2 or 3 vessels suffered similar damage in 1963.

The herring caught by the Soviet trawlers were salted down whole in barrels by a special machine carried on the deck of the fishing vessels. The machine had an endless bucket belt which lifted the herring up to a point above the barrel which was on a vibrating platform. Salt from a hopper on the side was introduced as herring fell into the barrel. The vibrating platform assured a solidly filled barrel and a good mixing of salt and fish. Filled barrels were stowed in the hold and on deck, while awaiting transfer to a fish transport. Depending upon the weather and sea conditions, the trawlers would go alongside about every 3 days or when they had about 6 tons of fish to transfer. They received, in return, empty barrels, fuel, food, and water.

During June-September 1963, the period of greatest activity, the Soviet fleet appeared to be fishing a great deal harder than in past years. The stern trawlers were seldom seen at anchor, and the side trawlers appeared to be fishing most of the time. The smoke issuing from the stern trawlers indicated that greater quantities of fish meal were produced in 1963 than before, and the number of fish transports present seemed to indicate a larger over-all catch of fish.

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, November 1963 p. 84. Also see "Foreign Fisheries Briefs," p. 84 of this issue.



United Arab Republic

FISHING INDUSTRY STATUS IN 1962 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1963:

Fishermen in the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.), landed an estimated 118,000 to

United Arab Republic (Contd.):

140,000 metric tons of fish in 1962, a considerable increase over the estimated 1961 catch of 110,000 tons. The 1962 catch was valued at up to £E 16.8 million (US\$38.6 million) as compared to £E 11.0 million (\$25.3 million) in the previous year. Estimated frozen shrimp production in 1962 reached an all-time high of 1,466 tons, valued at an estimated £E 870,000 (\$2.0 million). Estimated 1961 shrimp production was 955 tons valued at £E 454,000 (\$1.0 million). Sales of frozen shrimp to the United States are declining but sales to European and Japanese markets are mounting. Export and domestic shrimp prices rose about 10 percent in 1963, with Japan paying the highest prices for top quality shrimp. With expanding market possibilities, frozen shrimp processing capacity in the U.A.R. is being increased. Other new developments include a fish meal and shark liver oil plant which opened at Ghardaka on the Red Sea in 1963.

U. A. R. fishery exports totaled 2,085 tons in 1962 valued at £E 762,000 (\$1.8 million), an increase of 9 percent over 1961, when exports amounted to 1,913 tons valued at £E 564,000 (\$1.3 million). Imports, on the other hand, totaled 1,409 tons in 1962, valued at £E 88,000 (\$202,000), a sharp drop from 1961, when imports totaled 7,599 tons valued at £E 918,972 (\$2.1 million). Imports in 1963 were running behind 1962, while exports may exceed those in 1962. Domestic consumption of fish in the U.A.R. in 1962 was between 117,000 and 139,000 tons or about 5.2 kilograms (11.5 pounds) of fish per capita.

The U. A. R. fishing fleet is now estimated at 12,685 vessels of which only 663 are motorized. New vessels are being built in local shipyards or purchased abroad, and Diesel motors are being installed in many vessels in the existing sailing fleet.

There are an estimated 70,581 licensed fishermen (including 14,000 apprentices) in the U. A. R. and up to 230,000 workers employed in allied industries. Fishing employment, therefore, represents about 5 percent of the total U.A.R. labor force of a little more than 6 million.

Although fish marketing is still generally in the hands of private fish brokers and handlers, the trend is toward cooperative marketing in accordance with stated national policy. Fish is presently marketed cooperatively in Port Said and Suez and mainly through traditional channels in all other U. A. R. ports.

Fisheries research is being actively pursued under the Ministry of Scientific Research, which is negotiating to buy a new 300-ton research vessel to be used for exploratory and experimental fishing in coastal waters. Progress was also reported in the Ministry's fish farms, breeding stations, and lake research laboratories in 1962. Nile River research is being carried out between Aswan and the Sudanese frontier to determine the types of fish and conditions for fish life that may be found in the new Lake Nasr that will form behind the Aswan High Dam by 1968.

The General Organization for Aquatic Resources, Ministry of Supply, is the Government's principal instrument for developing the country's fisheries. That Agency is operating in fiscal year 1963/1964 on a budget of £E 3.8 million (\$8.7 million) compared to a budget of £E 1.8 million (\$4.3 million) in 1962/1963. New fishing ports are planned in Alexandria and Damietta and improvements were being made at Mersa Matruh. Fishing harbors are planned for the Red Sea ports of El Arish, Ghardaka (Hurghada), Safaga, Ras Banas, Berenice, and Quseir. The inland lakes policy dispute--whether to dry up the inland lakes for use as reclaimed farm land or continue utilizing them as inland fisheries--was still unsettled in the fall of 1963.

Active international fishing agreements are in force between the U. A. R. and Greece and Holland and new agreements were being negotiated with Japan and Russia. Former agreements with Italy, Yugoslavia, and Poland are dormant. Fishing collaboration with Somalia, Yemen, Kuwait, and the Sudan is planned, but no firm arrangements had been concluded by the latter part of 1963. (United States Consulate, Alexandria, October 25, 1963.)



United Kingdom

PRODUCTION OF FISH FLOUR AROUSES INTEREST:

Inquiries from about 20 British manufacturers interested in incorporating the new high-protein fish flour in their food products have been received by an Aberdeen manufacturer. Requests for information have also come from South America and Europe.

The managing director of the company, said that he was sending as much information

United Kingdom (Contd.):

as possible to manufacturers of foodstuffs in Scotland and England. Samples were also being provided for laboratory tests by individual firms.

The inquiries have come mainly from bakers and manufacturers of fish dishes. The managing director stressed that he would be ready to send samples to anyone who was prepared to introduce the flour into other products as well.

He hoped that concrete orders would result from the information he had given. The high protein content of the flour made it ideal for export in various forms to countries which were trying to overcome the problem of malnutrition, and everything would depend, he said, on how favorably individual manufacturers regarded the results of their tests.

Scientists would subject the samples to intensive tests, looking particularly for protein content and the quantity of amino acids. The firms would then decide whether the product was suitable for inclusion in their foods.

He also stated that, as well as selling the flour to British companies, he was interested in large-scale export. His firm was ready to manufacture and send the flour to South American and African countries if they were capable of distributing the product by themselves.

If orders were placed in really substantial numbers, he added, he would probably approach bodies like the Board of Trade and the Colonial Office for financial and other aid in producing and marketing the flour.

Americans who were carrying out research in the same field had the use of a substantial Government grant, he pointed out, and it would be helpful if similar backing could be instituted in Britain. (Fish Trades Gazette, September 14, 1963.)

* * * * *

TROPICAL FISH RESOURCES OVERRATED:

Can the production of fish from tropical seas continue to expand until it rivals that of the temperate and cold seas--now the source of about 80 percent of the world's sea fishing? Scientists, who presented a paper at the recent Annual Meeting of the British As-

sociation under the title "Tropical Fisheries Resources," think not. The total production of fish in tropical seas by mechanized methods is now about 6 million tons a year out of a world total of about 40 million tons. About 40 percent of tropical production consists of tuna and related species, about 40 percent is of herring-like species, leaving about 20 percent of other fish, mostly line and trawl-caught bottom fish. However, with the spectacular increase of the last few years, the total tuna landings are now only about 0.5 million tons annually, and some of these tuna resources are now showing some signs of overfishing.

The tropical continental shelves are mostly very narrow and limited in area compared with those which form the great fishing banks of colder seas, and the productivity in terms of plankton and other fishing food produced per acre is relatively low, due to a chain of events which inhibits the upwelling of cold water to the surface. It is only in these upwelling areas that production equals that of cold seas, and these areas are few and far between.

Nevertheless, there are certain areas where further exploitation could take place, particularly with surface shoaling fish in the Atlantic and in the Western Indian Ocean off the African coast. Much more, too, can be done with the tropical shrimp fisheries. The northeast South American stocks show great promise, and there is much activity in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The Bight of Biafra, on the West African coast, the East Indian shelf and several other tropical continental slopes could all bring spectacular results if properly developed.

There has been a great deal of talk about the possibilities of exploiting the world's tropical fish resources to the fullest. The British scientists have done a valuable service in establishing that while warmer seas will yield more, the potentialities are overrated. The most urgent need is surely for European countries to rationalize fish production in the rich and over-exploited fishing grounds of the North. One could almost say now that the fishing problems of the developed countries are more pressing than those of the emerging countries, where the problems of production are basically more simple to resolve than the primarily economic dilemma in which the heavily capitalized mechanized fleets now find themselves. (World Fishing, October 1963.)



Uruguay

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1962:

In 1962, Uruguay's exports of fishery products amounted to 4,000 metric tons valued at US\$173,000, while fishery imports totaled 322

tons (205 tons of cod fish valued at \$160,000 and 117 tons of other seafood valued at \$454,000).

Uruguay's imports in 1962 included 2 fishing vessels with a combined value of \$334,000. (United States Embassy, Montevideo, October 21, 1963.)



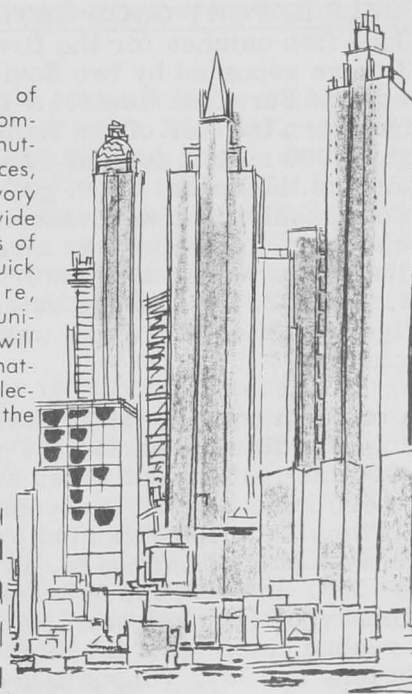
TUNA WALDORF SALAD



Generous chunks of protein-rich tuna combined with fresh nutmeats, red apple slices, crisp lettuce, and savory salad dressing provide all the vital nutrients of a hearty meal. Quick and easy to prepare, Tuna Waldorf has universal appeal that will delight the discriminating, satisfy the selective, and please the particular.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2 cans (6- $\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 ounces each) tuna | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped nutmeats |
| 1 cup diced apples | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped celery | Lettuce |

Drain tuna. Break into large pieces. Combine all ingredients except lettuce. Serve on lettuce. Serves 6.

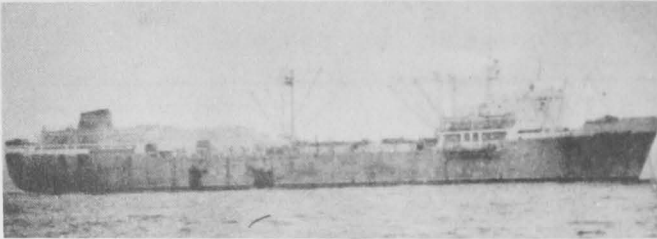


--From Fisheries Marketing Bulletin: "Protein Treasure from the Seven Seas."
 Issued by the National Marketing Services Office,
 U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Chicago 5, Ill.

Foreign Fisheries Briefs

SOVIET NEW FLOATING CANNERY ACTIVE IN NORTH PACIFIC AND BERING SEA:

The Konstantin Sukhanov, the 5th in the 12,000-ton Andrei Zakharov class of crab- and fish-canning factoryships, is active in the North Pacific, according to a Soviet report.



Russian king crab factoryship Andrei Zakharov.

This new vessel left Vladivostok during the last week in September 1963 and is expected to be at sea for over a year. She was built in the Admiralty shipyards in Leningrad. (Unpublished sources.)

SOVIET NORTH PACIFIC FISHING VESSELS REPORT GOOD CATCHES:

Good fish catches for the first 9 months of 1963 were reported by two Soviet fishing vessels of the Far East fleets. A large refrigerated stern trawler of the Kamchatka fleet caught 8,000 metric tons of fish. This amount was the annual catch goal set for this type of vessel and it was reached well ahead of schedule. The catch was a record, exceeding that of any of the large stern trawlers in 1962. In 1962, the average catch for large refrigerated stern trawlers was about 5,500 metric tons.

A medium trawler (SRT) in the Aleutian fishing expedition reported a 9-month catch of 2,000 metric tons, of which about 1,400 tons were ocean perch. This vessel, the German Titov, had been reported operating in the North Pacific and Bering Sea in 1962 as well as in 1963. In 1962, the average annual catch for this type of vessel was 1,400 metric tons. The record catch for a medium trawler was 3,200 tons in 1961. (Unpublished sources.)

SOVIET PLANS DEEP-WATER FISHING IN BERING SEA:

The Soviet press and radio reported on October 9, 1963, that a Soviet fishing survey

expedition has found that fishing can be done effectively at depths between 200 and 350 fathoms. The expedition was reported to have discovered an area about 500 miles long in the Bering Sea where "stable" catches of ocean perch, halibut, and other fish can be made throughout the year by deep-water fishing. One trawler made hauls of 13,000 to 22,000 pounds of sablefish and halibut in that deep area.

The State Committee for Fishery Economy has decided to make the Bering Sea the "chief deep-fishing grounds next year." Soviet Far East fishermen intend to get one-fifth of their annual catch in that area. The Far East fisheries usually produce about one-third of the annual Soviet fisheries landings. (Unpublished sources.)

SOVIET FISHING FLEETS IN EASTERN NORTH PACIFIC AND BERING SEA DECLINE IN OCTOBER:

Following the pattern of previous years, the Soviet fishing fleet decreased during the fall months in the North Pacific (including the Gulf of Alaska) and the eastern Bering Sea. In late October a fleet of about 30 vessels was active in these areas. About 16 trawlers and support vessels were reported fishing mainly ocean perch in the Albatross Bank area southeast of Kodiak Island. A single whale factoryship and its fleet of whale catchers were operating near the western Aleutians. Three stern trawlers remained in the area north of Adak and Atka Islands and were reportedly taking ocean perch.

In early October, a single Soviet exploratory fishing vessel was reported operating off the southwest coast of Canada's Vancouver Island. (Unpublished sources.)

SOVIETS DELIVER FROZEN FISH TO CUBA:

In mid-October, the Soviet refrigerated cargo vessel Burevestnik delivered 1.3 million pounds of frozen fish to Santiago on the southeastern shore of Cuba. This cargo vessel belongs to the Estonian fishing fleet based at Tallinn on the Gulf of Finland. Vessels of the Estonian fleet operate regularly on Georges Bank in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean and off the west coast of Africa. (Unpublished sources.)

Notes: (1) These briefs were abstracted and compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Branch of Foreign Fisheries and Trade.

(2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1963 p. 84; September 1963 p. 97; August 1963 p. 112.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Sep. No. 697