



# FOREIGN

## International

### EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

#### DENMARK AND NORWAY CONFER ON TARIFF REDUCTION:

Bilateral talks between Denmark and Norway were held in Oslo, Norway, during the latter part of March 1963, to discuss proposals to accelerate the reduction of internal tariffs between the seven member countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Norway is interested in concessions on fish and fish products, and Denmark is concerned about tariffs on its agricultural products. Final discussions between the two countries were to be held at the Nordic Foreign Ministers Meeting in Oslo, April 26, prior to the EFTA Council Meeting in May 1963.

The Norwegian Commerce Minister observed that when EFTA was established in 1959, Norway felt there was a reasonable balance between the interests of the Member countries. A 10-year program was then adopted for liquidation of internal tariffs on industrial goods. Current proposals to remove those tariffs by 1966, he maintained, were chiefly in the interest of the most advanced industrial EFTA nations. Norway and Denmark, which are not particularly interested in accelerating the tariff reductions, would naturally demand concessions in other fields in order to maintain the original balance of interests, he declared. (News of Norway, April 4, 1963.)

### FISH MEAL

#### FISH MEAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1962:

Member countries of the Fish Meal Exporters' Organization (FEO) account for about 90 percent of world exports of fish meal. The FEO countries are Angola, Iceland, Norway, Peru, and South Africa/South-West Africa.

In 1962, Peru accounted for 74.9 percent of total fish meal exports by FEO countries, followed by South Africa

Production and Exports of Fish Meal by Member Countries of the Fish Meal Exporters' Organization, Jan.-Dec. 1962

Country	1962			
	December		Jan.-Dec.	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
	..... (Metric Tons) .....			
Angola .....	3,717	3,895	32,758	32,558
Iceland .....	2,167	7,498	96,147	70,931
Norway .....	4,557	10,387	120,927	61,690
Peru .....	155,915	107,621	1,120,796	1,065,952
South Africa (incl. S. W. Africa) .....	-	11,290	201,219	192,931
Total .....	166,356	140,691	1,571,847	1,424,062

with 13.5 percent, Iceland with 5.0 percent, Norway with 4.3 percent, and Angola with 2.3 percent. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, March 6, 1963.)

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#### WORLD PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1963:

World production of fish meal in January 1963 was 48.2 percent greater than in the same month of 1962, according to preliminary data from the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers. World production during the year 1962 was reported as 2,199,465 metric tons.

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

World Fish Meal Production by Countries, January 1963

Country	January		Jan.-Dec.
	1963	1962	1962
	..... (Metric Tons) .....		
Canada .....	7,516	14,442	79,371
Denmark .....	6,118	3,225	91,110
France .....	1,100	1,100	13,200
German Federal Republic ..	5,975	5,611	72,442
Netherlands .....	1/	1/	2/4,600
Spain .....	2,085	1,914	25,499
Sweden .....	444	698	5,000
United Kingdom .....	6,443	5,751	74,184
United States .....	2,072	2,478	3/261,521
Angola .....	2,956	3,278	32,767
Iceland .....	9,476	1,421	96,147
Norway .....	3,659	4,081	120,924
Peru .....	145,659	78,979	1,121,096
South Africa (including South- West Africa) .....	10,522	14,700	3/201,604
Total .....	204,025	137,678	2,199,465

1/Data not available.

2/Data available only for January-November 1962.

3/Revised.

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

## International (Contd.):

The increase in world fish meal production in January was due mainly to greater output in Peru, which accounted for 71.4 percent of the total production during the month.

World fish meal production during 1962 was increased by heavier landings of anchoveta in Peru, record landings of sardines in South Africa, record landings of summer flounder in Norway and Iceland, and increased landings of herring in Denmark.

In 1962, Peru accounted for 51.0 percent of total fish meal production, followed by the United States with 11.9 percent and South Africa with 9.2 percent.

## GENERAL FISHERIES COUNCIL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

### HELD SEVENTH SESSION IN MADRID:

The General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean was scheduled to hold its 7th session in Madrid, March 12-18, 1963. About 100 participants from the Council's 13 member nations were due to attend the meeting which was sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Among other topics to be discussed at the meeting were the marine resources of the Mediterranean, present trawling grounds, Mediterranean fishing boats, gear and methods, light fishing, echo sounders, preservation of fishery products, water pollution, and fishing and fish culture in inland waters.

The Council meeting was to be followed by a visit to the fishing harbor of Vigo in northwest Spain.

## NORTHWEST PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

### RUSSIAN-JAPANESE FISHERY MEETING IN TOKYO:

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the International Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission (Japan and Russia) opened March 4, 1963, at Tokyo. The outgoing Soviet Chairman, in calling the Conference to order, stated he was confident the meeting would reach a satisfactory conclusion. The Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in his welcoming address remarked that the Government of Japan has endeavored through conservation measures to maintain the productivity of the fisheries resource for the fishing industry. He hoped that the Conference, basing its findings on scientific data, would reach an amicable decision on the conservation of the resources and not drag on long.

The agenda contained 22 items, the most important of which were: (1) condition of the salmon and salmon-trout resources in the Convention area; (2) discussion of the total annual catch of salmon and salmon-trout and necessary measures to restrict fishing operations; (3) condition of the crab resources and necessary measures for restricting operations; and (4) procedures for controlling fishing operations in the Convention area.

Under agenda item (4), it was rumored the Soviets proposed sending their patrol vessels to enforce fisheries regulations of the Commission in Area B, which is south of 45° N. latitude. Such a move will be resisted strongly by the Japanese since they consider that area part of the Convention waters. But having permitted the boarding of Soviet inspectors on Japanese patrol vessels in the area during the 1962 season, the Japanese may find it hard to block this proposal.

The Japanese Fishery Agency believed the length of the conference would depend on (1) Soviet determination to enforce fisheries regulations in Area B, and (2) Soviet resistance to Japanese demands for a 10-percent increase in the salmon catch quota for the mothership fishing area (Area A). The salmon catch quota for that area in 1962 was 55,000 metric tons. At the 1962 conference it was reported that the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and Soviet Minister of Fisheries, verbally agreed that the salmon catch quota in Area A for the 1963 season would be increased 10 percent. However, in a press interview, one of the Soviet Commissioners commented that the question of this 10-percent increase should be settled only after full discussions by the Scientific and Technological Subcommittee. As for the Japanese catch quota in Area B (60,000 tons in 1962), it was agreed in writing last year that the 1962 quota would be increased 10 percent in 1963.

The two controversial issues appeared to be the 1963 quota in Area A and the Soviet enforcement of the regulations in Area B. Another rumor indicated that if negotiations became deadlocked, a settlement on a political basis would be worked out by the Japanese and Russian Ministers.

On the third day of the conference as many as 13 agenda topics were considered and finished and a recommendation to the respective Governments was raised so that in 1963 viola-

## International (Contd.):

tion of rules and agreements by fishing vessels should be eliminated. Violations by Japanese vessels were much more numerous than Soviet vessels in 1962.

Discussions at the Science Subcommittee began on March 7 with the evaluation of pink salmon resources. On March 8, an exchange of reports on the total catch of salmon by each nation was made. The Soviet catch of salmon in 1962 was 60,560 metric tons (quota 70,000 tons) and the 1961 catch was 79,738 metric tons. The Japanese catch of salmon was about 114,000 metric tons in 1962 (quota 115,000 metric tons) and for 1961 the actual catch was 154,000 metric tons. Agreement on the appraisal of pink salmon resources was finally reached on March 11 with the conclusion that the resources of this species have generally declined and that the run in 1963 would be lower than an average cycle-year level. Evaluation of chum salmon resources was then handled on March 11 and finished on the next day. On March 13, discussion of the condition of red salmon resources was started. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, March 8, 1963 and Japanese Newspapers, March 14, 1963.)

ORGANIZATION FOR  
ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD:

The Fisheries Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) met in Paris, France, February 25-26, 1963, to consider a study of subsidies and technical operational activities which involve sanitary regulations for canned fish and quality standards for frozen fish. The detailed 1964 operational program was also discussed. The United States representative was A. W. Anderson, Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe.

SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANTS DRAFT  
PROGRAM FOR STUDIES ON SEA POLLUTION

A small group of scientists in a preparatory meeting called by the Committee for Scientific Research of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (formerly Organization for European Economic Development) met in Paris on March 5-6, 1963, to discuss problems of sea pollution. At the meeting the scientists drafted a program of research for approval when the

Committee meets again on June 12-14, 1963. The United States was represented at the meeting by scientists from the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

The experts reported to the Committee as follows:

The rapidly increasing discharge of polluting substances into the sea has created economic and health problems of the first magnitude for all advanced nations. Cooperative research in this field can be valuable in two ways: (1) by providing a feasible approach to problems truly international in character, such as oil pollution of the high seas; (2) by facilitating individual action in areas of common interest, such as the standardization of bioassay techniques.

A working group recommended by the scientists, if established by the Committee should be able to achieve much toward increasing knowledge about vital sea pollution problems. If the recommendations of the scientists are adopted by the Committee for Scientific Research, further developments may require the commitments of funds, facilities, and personnel from the United States scientific effort. Returns in the form of cooperative research should be more than commensurate with such commitment.

The following draft recommendations and program of research were to be presented to the Committee for approval at its meeting June 12-14.

(1) That the Scientific Research Committee proceed to the creation of a cooperative research group whose terms of reference would be to promote studies and research relating to pollution of the sea.

(2) That the delegates of this group be chosen among specialized marine scientists in the various branches of oceanography.

(3) That the group refrain from:

- (a) making any proposals of texts containing regulations, agreements or conventions concerning problems of pollution of the sea;
- (b) advancing wishes or recommendations to other international bodies on subjects outside scientific research;

International (Contd.):

- (c) advancing wishes, recommendations or criticisms concerning any country, member or non-member of OECD on any act of pollution of the sea.

The draft program of research outlined by scientists states that the principal objective of the program is to promote international cooperation in research on economical means of reducing the effects of pollution in the sea. This aim could be achieved by the following actions:

- 1) Collect documentation on the problems of pollution in the fields of study and regions chosen by the group.
- 2) Report on research being done on sea pollution or in any other field which could contribute to the solution of pollution problems.
- 3) (a) Evaluate and assess methods of measuring the concentration of polluting substances in the sea;
  - (b) compare sampling and analysis methods;
  - (c) attempt to standardize these methods.
- 4) Gather information on the origin and amounts of pollutants entering the sea, and their subsequent dispersal:
  - (a) study pollution of coastal waters;
  - (b) study of pollution of the high seas, including pollution at great depths.
- 5) Promote research on physical and chemical interplay and interaction between sea water and pollutants (self-purifying effect of sea water against microbiological pollutants, chemical reaction between industrial pollutants and sea water).
6. Promote studies--theoretical and instrumental--concerning the effects of water movements of all types on the distribution and dispersion of pollutants.
7. Promote studies on the pollution of sediments on the bed of the sea along the coast or beneath the high seas.
8. Standardize biological determinations of pollutants at all levels of the food chain

from phytoplankton to marketable sea foods, including but not limited to: (a) uptake of materials, (b) tolerance levels, and (c) transport of deleterious materials within the food chain.

9. Promote and carry out studies on pollution effects on communities of living organisms in the sea. These studies would seek to discover the effects of pollutants on single species, but also possible secondary effects occurring because of the interdependence of populations composing the biological community. They would further encompass investigations of changes in the physical environment as related to their effects on the nature of the biological community. (United States Embassy, Paris, March 12, 1963.)

UNESCO INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION

FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD:

The Biological Committee of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) met in Cochin, India, February 24-26, 1963, and in New Delhi, India, February 28-March 1, 1963, to coordinate plans and programs for technical studies of the biology of the Indian Ocean in connection with the International Indian Ocean Expedition. The United States representative was Irvin E. Wallen, Assistant Director for Oceanography, Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

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



**Aden Protectorate**

SPINY LOBSTER FISHING AND MARKETING AGREEMENT REACHED:

Six months of negotiations between a New York City firm and various agencies of the Eastern and Western Aden Protectorate's Governments and the Sultan of the Quai'ti State of the Eastern Aden Protectorate seem to have resulted in an agreement for catching and marketing spiny lobster or crayfish. It provides first for the creation of a "Mukalla Crayfish Association." (Mukalla is the largest city and principal fishing port of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, the capital of the Quai'ti State).

The Association will have a monopoly on the catching of spiny lobsters, and will organize, assist, and advise the fishermen. The fishermen, in turn, will sell all their catch to the Association, which will pay a premium

## Aden Protectorate (Contd.):

price to be determined by the Association. A price has been agreed upon which is satisfactory to all concerned parties. The Association will deliver the frozen and deveined spiny lobsters to the New York firm who will have the exclusive distribution rights for the entire catch which they will then sell, probably almost entirely in the United States.

The Association is starting out without funds. To overcome this, the New York firm will advance or lend the Association the necessary money to begin operations, this money to be repaid from the final sale of the spiny lobsters, with 6 percent interest. In addition, after the firm will deduct its 10 percent commission from the sale price of the spiny lobsters, before the balance is credited to the Association, practically all the expenses of the operation will be deducted, including ocean freight from Aden to the port of destination, and the salary and expenses of the New York firm's advisor now in Mukalla. The New York firm has exclusive distribution rights for a term of five years. Initial shipments of about 10 tons were due to begin in April this year. (United States Consul, Aden, March 16, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1962 p. 62.

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#### AVAILABILITY OF YELLOWFIN TUNA DEMONSTRATED BY EXPLORATORY FISHING:

The Aden Government, the Federation of South Arabia, the administration (British) of the Eastern and Western Aden Protectorates, and the various rulers of the Sheikdoms bordering on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, are very interested in developing the tuna fishing potentialities of the Gulf of Aden. At the present time the real potentialities of the area are not known, but surveys and tests are continuing. The Fisheries Department is utilizing all its resources in this direction. At least two United States companies have sent representatives to Aden to survey the feasibility of taking tuna in commercial quantities from the area; and it is hoped that the Indian Ocean surveys now in progress will shed more light on the potentialities of this area. An account of the exploratory fishing operations by the British Fisheries officer in Aden follows:

In July 1962, at about the midpoint of the Southwest Monsoon, the Federation of South

Arabia Fisheries vessel, the 65-foot trawler Gulf Explorer, under the direction of the Fisheries Officer, began trial operations with Japanese tuna long lines in an area within 20 miles of Aden, to determine the abundance of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Aden area. At first, long lines of 150 hooks each were used and catches were fairly low or about 9-15 fish per set. In the fall, a Japanese tuna long-line expert was assigned by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to Aden and he began operating from the Federal State a slightly smaller Federal Fisheries vessel. The Japanese expert made his first trial run off the small fishing port of Shuqra, about 70 miles east of Aden, using long lines of 150 hooks each. Over a six-week period catches averaged about 13.6 percent or about 20 fish per set. In December, well into the season of the Northeast Monsoon, the Gulf Explorer still using long lines of 150 hooks, began averaging a 40 to 50 percent catch rate. In January 1963, a 6-mile experimental long line of 250 hooks averaged a catch rate of 54 percent. At about this time, the Federal vessels were joined by the Genepesca VII of Livorno, Italy.

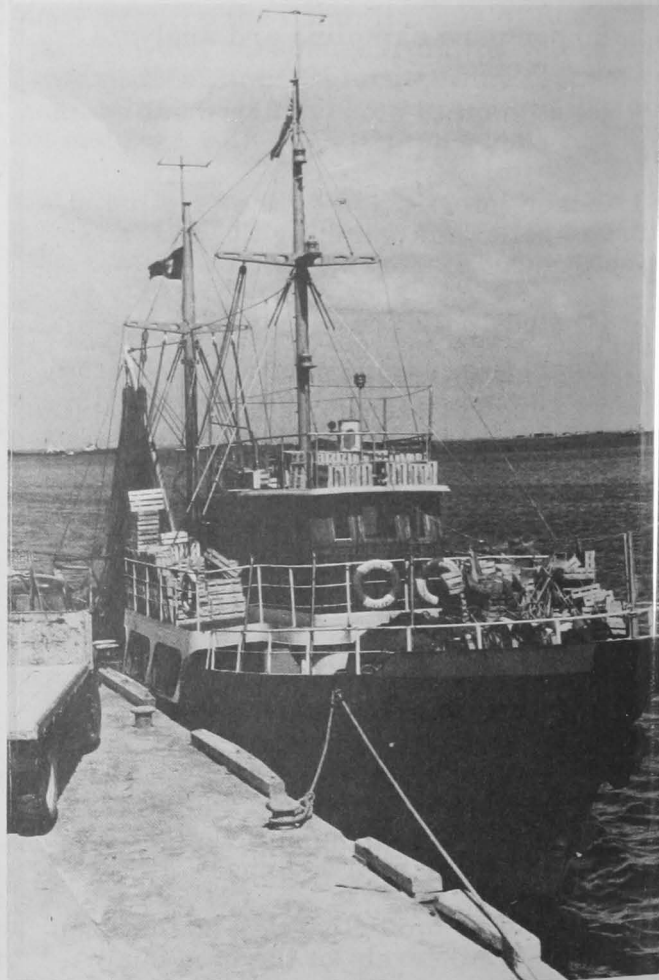


Fig. 1 - Genepesca VII, Italian fishing boat from Livorno

Aden Protectorate (Contd.):

which had come out for survey purposes. As-  
 sisted by the FAO expert, the Genepesca VII  
 made several trial sets using two-mile long  
 lines of 220 hooks each. On the first three  
 days of fishing the vessel caught fish at rates  
 of 63, and 73 percent.



Fig. 2 - Lines prepared by crew are baited prior to "shoot-  
 ing," and are then placed on the "shooting table."

All three of the vessels fished between the  
 depths of 50 and 65 fathoms. The depth of the  
 thermocline was determined by a thermistor  
 thermometer, developed by the Fisheries

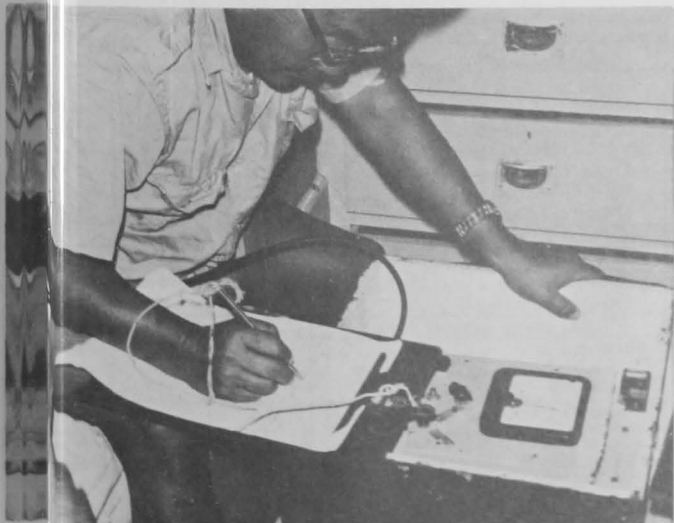


Fig. 3 - FAO Japanese tuna fishing expert taking readings from  
 thermistor thermometer to establish thermocline.

Laboratories, Lowestoft, England, a com-  
 paratively simple and inexpensive instrument.  
 The area of greatest success was within a  
 25-mile radius of Aden itself. The yellow-  
 fin taken averaged from 22 to 37 pounds each,  
 although there were exceptional catches of  
 60 and 157 pounds each. The most success-  
 ful baits used in the order of their efficiency  
 were: Indian mackerel, scad mackerel, and  
 large sardines. Analysis of the yellowfin  
 stomach contents showed mostly mantis  
 shrimp and later on, during the Northeast  
 Monsoon, swimming crabs. Shark, marlin,  
 swordfish, and sailfish were taken on the  
 same lines.



Fig. 4 - Portion of a morning's catch of yellowfin tuna.

The Federal Fisheries Department in  
 Aden, with the able assistance of the FAO's  
 expert, has designed for the use of local fish-  
 ing vessels a tuna long line carrying a large  
 number of hooks on short branch lines to be  
 used on one-day trips. The Fisheries De-  
 partment is attempting by every means pos-  
 sible to assist local fishermen and perhaps  
 develop eventually an indigenous fishing in-  
 dustry.

## Aden Protectorate (Contd.):

From the data available, it appears that the prospects seem good for the taking of commercial quantities of yellowfin tuna from the Gulf of Aden. However, the data collected thus far is an inadequate basis for final conclusions. For the future, the Fisheries officer is putting into motion a long-term exploratory and survey program utilizing equipment and techniques developed during the initial trial period. (United States Consulate, Aden, March 23, 1963.)



## Australia

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MARINE PRODUCTS, FISCAL YEAR 1961/1962:

**Imports:** Australian imports of edible fishery products in fiscal year 1961/1962 (July 1961-June 1962) were down 12 percent in value from the previous year. From a

Table 1 - Australian Imports of Edible Fishery Products  
Fiscal Year, 1961/1962

Commodity and Country of Origin	Quantity	Value	
		1,000 Lbs.	AL 1,000 US\$ 1,000
<b>Fresh and Frozen Products:</b>			
<b>Finfish Products:</b>			
South Africa . . . . .	10,538.7	753.7	1,681.5
United Kingdom . . . . .	6,623.3	900.0	2,007.9
New Zealand . . . . .	4,330.4	470.6	1,049.9
Denmark . . . . .	4,303.9	577.9	1,289.3
West Germany . . . . .	2,179.3	194.8	434.6
Other countries . . . . .	3,389.1	415.0	925.9
Total finfish products . . . . .	31,364.7	3,312.0	7,389.1
<b>Shrimp:</b>			
India . . . . .	457.8	114.5	255.4
China . . . . .	211.0	65.2	145.5
Hong Kong . . . . .	190.2	54.1	120.7
Other countries . . . . .	53.5	15.6	34.8
Total shrimp . . . . .	912.5	249.4	556.4
Total fresh and frozen fishery products . . . . .	32,277.2	3,561.4	7,945.5
<b>Canned Products:</b>			
<b>Salmon:</b>			
Japan . . . . .	8,652.6	2,013.1	4,491.2
Canada . . . . .	526.3	141.1	314.8
Other countries . . . . .	191.4	57.1	127.4
Total salmon . . . . .	9,370.3	2,211.3	4,933.4
<b>Sardines:</b>			
Norway . . . . .	1,735.4	334.8	746.9
Canada . . . . .	1,403.9	179.3	400.0
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,329.1	222.8	497.1
Other countries . . . . .	991.0	147.4	328.8
Total sardines . . . . .	5,459.4	884.3	1,972.8
<b>Herring:</b>			
United Kingdom . . . . .	3,497.1	355.5	793.1
Other countries . . . . .	998.0	116.7	260.4
Total herring . . . . .	4,495.1	472.2	1,053.5
Tuna . . . . .	708.8	95.6	213.3
Other canned fishery products . . . . .	1,987.4	422.4	942.4
Total canned fishery products . . . . .	22,021.0	4,085.8	9,115.4

(Table continued on next column.)

Commodity and Country of Origin	Quantity	Value	
		AL 1,000	US\$ 1,000
<b>Smoked or Dried Products:</b>			
South Africa . . . . .	6,389.2	486.3	1,084.3
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,677.0	172.0	381.2
Other countries . . . . .	293.1	59.4	132.2
Total smoked or dried fishery products . . . . .	8,359.3	717.7	1,607.7
Other fishery products . . . . .	2,546.4	170.9	381.2
Total imports of edible fishery products . . . . .	65,203.9	8,535.8	19,041.1

Table 2 - Australian Imports of Inedible Fishery Products  
Fiscal Year 1961/1962

Commodity and Country of Origin	Quantity	Value	
		AL 1,000	US\$ 1,000
. . . . . (1,000 Pounds)			
<b>Fish Meal:</b>			
South Africa . . . . .	4,466.6	99.2	221.1
Other countries . . . . .	939.6	21.8	48.1
Total fish meal . . . . .	5,406.2	121.0	269.2
<b>Cultured Pearls:</b>			
Japan . . . . .	1/	179.4	40.1
Other countries . . . . .	1/	9.1	2.0
Total cultured pearls . . . . .		188.5	42.1
. . . . . (1,000 Gallons)			
Marine animal oils . . . . .	727.0	333.0	74.1
Total value of inedible fishery imports . . . . .		642.5	1,433.4

1/Not available.

volume standpoint, imports of canned fishery products showed a 20 percent decline, while imports of fresh and frozen fishery products dropped 7 percent.

**Exports:** The value of exports of edible fishery product in fiscal year 1961/1962 amounted to almost A£6.5 million as compared with A£4.4 million in the previous year, an increase of about 47 percent. Shipments of frozen spiny lobster tails accounted for almost 92 percent of the total value of

Table 3 - Australian Exports of Edible Fishery Products  
Fiscal Year 1961/1962

Commodity and Country of Destination	Quantity	Value	
		AL 1,000	US\$ 1,000
<b>Fresh and Frozen Products:</b>			
<b>Spiny Lobsters, whole:</b>			
France . . . . .	341.6	117.6	26.1
United States . . . . .	89.0	30.7	6.8
Other countries . . . . .	79.7	25.5	5.7
Total spiny lobsters, whole . . . . .	510.3	173.8	38.6
<b>Spiny Lobster Tails:</b>			
United States . . . . .	9,736.4	5,955.6	13,281.1
Other countries . . . . .	111.4	66.0	14.7
Total spiny lobster tails . . . . .	9,847.8	6,021.6	13,495.8
Shrimp . . . . .	120.8	39.9	8.9
Other fresh and frozen fishery products . . . . .	1,444.9	197.4	44.1
Total fresh and frozen fishery products . . . . .	11,923.8	6,432.7	14,333.5
Canned fishery products . . . . .	321.1	57.4	12.8
Other fishery products . . . . .	201.3	3.8	0.8
Total exports of edible fishery products . . . . .	12,446.2	6,493.9	14,457.1

Australia (Contd.):

Table 4 - Australian Exports of Inedible Fishery Products, Fiscal Year 1961/1962

Commodity and Country of Destination	Quantity	Value	
		A\$1,000	US\$1,000
..... (1,000 Gallons) .....			
Whale oil:			
Germany .....	922.2	295.0	658.1
United Kingdom .....	700.3	284.3	634.3
Other countries .....	277.6	91.7	204.6
Whale oil .....	1,900.1	671.0	1,497.0
Other marine animal oils ..	9.8	48.7	108.6
..... (1,000 Pounds) .....			
Wheat, meal, and			
scrap .....	1,693.0	62.5	139.4
Fish .....	3.1	1/	1/
Mother of Pearl Shells:			
Germany .....	716.7	192.5	429.5
United States .....	628.1	105.4	235.1
Other countries .....	665.9	87.0	194.1
Mother of pearl			
Shells .....	2,010.7	384.9	858.7
Other shells .....	649.5	57.0	127.2
Cultured pearls .....	2/	52.9	118.0
Natural pearls .....	2/	27.4	61.1
Total value of inedible fishery exports .....		1,304.4	2,910.0

edible exports in 1961/1962. (Fisheries Newsletter, December 1962; Fish Trades Review, December 1962.)

Note: 5 \$2.231 equals Australian \$1.00.

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LANDINGS OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1960/61 AND 1961/62:

Landings of finfish in Australia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, amounted to

Table 1 - Australian Landings of Principal Species, 1960/61 and 1961/62

	1961/62	1960/61	Percent Increase in 1961/62
..... (1,000 Lbs.) .....			
Mullet .....	13,241	11,357	16.6
Australian salmon .....	11,534	6,630	73.9
Tuna .....	10,614	9,764	8.7
Shrimp .....	8,691	7,635	13.8
Barramundi .....	6,810	5,982	13.8
Flatfish .....	6,458	5,141	25.6

Table 2 - Australian Landings of Principal Species by State, 1961/62

	Queensland	New South Wales	Victoria	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
..... (1,000 Lbs.) .....						
Australian salmon .....	-	1,384	-	1,050	5,543	2,921
Barramundi .....	-	-	4,725	-	-	2,061
Flatfish .....	-	3,940	2,318	-	-	-
Mullet .....	-	2,368	-	-	-	-
Mullet .....	4,471	5,880	-	-	1,244	-
Shrimp .....	-	1,667	3,917	1,581	-	-
Shrimp .....	-	1,803	-	-	1,072	-
Tuna .....	1,287	-	-	-	-	-
Tuna .....	-	3,131	-	7,420	-	-
Whiting .....	-	-	-	1,675	-	-
Crabs .....	625	190	-	-	-	-
Shrimp .....	1/4,400	1/4,678	-	-	1/239	-
Spiny lobsters .....	-	1/384	1/1,676	1/4,025	1/19,238	1/3,426
Oysters .....	-	12,204	-	-	-	-

1/1/ weight.

78.7 million pounds, an increase of about 11 percent over the preceding fiscal year and close to the record landings of 79.5 million pounds landed in the fiscal year 1947/48. Six varieties (may include more than one species) made up close to 66 percent of Australia's total finfish landings in 1961/62.

Landings of spiny lobsters in 1961/62 were about unchanged from the preceding year, but shrimp landings rose 43.0 percent to a record total of 9.4 million pounds.

In 1961/62 Western Australia was the leading producer of spiny lobster with 19.2 million pounds (whole weight). New South Wales received the most variety of fish and shellfish including about all the oyster catch. (Fisheries Newsletter, March 1963.)

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TUNA FISHERY TRENDS, JANUARY 1963:

The New South Wales 1962/63 tuna fishery season, beset with severe weather, ended on January 7, 1963, with landings of about 1,491 short tons. This amount was 246 tons below the 1,737 tons landed in the 1961/62 season, and 759 tons below the record of 2,250 tons landed in the 1960/61 season.

The tuna fishery in South Australia was off to a good start this season with about 300 tons landed between January 11-22. As of January 22, there were 18 vessels fishing for tuna. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, February 1963.)





## Canada

### BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMITTEE REPORTS ON FISHING LIMITS AND JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN HALIBUT FISHERY:

According to a Vancouver, B.C., newspaper, the Special Fisheries Committee of the Provincial Legislature has filed a report in the House (Victoria) suggesting that the Federal Parliament in Ottawa not consider ratifying the amendment to the North Pacific Treaty that permits Japanese fishing for halibut in the Eastern Bering Sea, until all British Columbia fishing and conservation groups have been heard. The Committee also urges that the British Columbia fishing boundary be extended to 12 miles from headland to headland baseline excepting areas where the United States has "historical reciprocal fishing rights."

The Committee says it found basic agreement by all segments of industry on the "pressing need to amend the now obsolete 3-mile limit," and recommends Canada to take unilateral action in the matter. The newspaper also reported that the External Affairs Minister was scheduled to meet with Fisherman's Union delegates in Vancouver on March 28 to hear the Union's objections to Japanese halibut and herring fishing in nearby waters. (United States Consul, Vancouver, March 28, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

### FISHERY PRODUCTS EXPORTS LOWER IN 1961:

In 1961, Canada's fisheries export earnings were the third highest among the fish-exporting nations. Canadian international trade in fish and fish products, however, declined steadily from 1958 to 1961. The exports of fishery products in 1961 amounted to 264,800 tons valued at US\$137.4 million, the lowest in four years.

According to figures gathered by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in 1958 Canada exported 282,800 tons of fishery products valued at \$156.7. In 1959, exports amounted to 287,800 tons valued at \$151.2 million, and in 1960 exports were down to 275,100 tons valued at \$141.1 million.

Only Japan (who also led the world in total landings with a record 6.7 million tons) and Norway earned more in 1961. The Japanese

exports in 1961 totaled 415,700 tons valued \$188.2 million and the Norwegians exported 455,900 tons valued at \$139.0 million. (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, April 14, 1963.)

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### FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION AIDED BY SUBSIDY PROGRAM:

According to a statement by the Canadian Minister of Transport shipbuilding under the Government's construction subsidy policy, a total of 268 vessels (valued at about C\$200 million), have qualified for the subsidies. These include only three deep sea ships; the other being lakers, coastal vessels, fishing vessels, and miscellaneous craft. The actual commitment of funds as of February 25, 1963, under the ship construction assistance regulations is understood to be about \$22 million. Vessels of all types constructed under the Government subsidy program as of late February this year were valued at about \$80 million.

The ship construction assistance program which was announced in May 1961 by the Government and actually did not begin to operate until about six months later together with the older Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act, which since the mid-fifties has provided special depreciation and tax exemptions have been credited with an expansion in the volume of shipbuilding in Canada which temporarily at least has reversed the sharp decline which had characterized the industry over the previous decade. The cutback from 40 to 35 per cent in the subsidy rate effective on March 1, 1963, under the regulations hastened the flow of last minute subsidy applications.

The Minister of Transport stated that a large number of vessels which have been ordered or are building, are for use by fishermen though Canada is close to fishing grounds. Trawlers are used extensively by Canadian fishermen. The first trawler built in Canada was in 1910. A large number of wooden fishing vessels are now being constructed. At the present time one yard has 16 fishing vessels under construction--enough work to keep that yard busy for two years.

Special vessels are planned for participating in tuna fishing, which has proven of immense economic benefit to the United States and Japan. Good tuna fishing grounds are actually nearer Halifax than California.

Canada (Contd.):

Subsidy applications for which agreements have been fully executed since October 5, 1962, included 23 fishing vessels (mostly trawlers) and accessory type vessels (2 barges and one fish camp). Subsidies granted for the fishing vessels amounted to C\$3,575,000 and for the accessory vessels, \$37,000. These subsidies for fishing vessels and related vessels amounted to about 26 percent of the \$14,700,000 granted for all types of craft since October 5, 1962. (United States Embassy, Ottawa, March 19, 1963.)

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LONG-RANGE PROSPECTS FOR EXPORTS OF FROZEN FISH TO EUROPE PROMISING:

Canadian Frozen Fish Trade Mission to Europe in October 1962 explored the current and long-range market possibilities for Canadian frozen fisheries products in Great Britain, France, Italy, and West Germany. The Mission was sponsored by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. The following summary of the Mission's views and conclusions was prepared by the Department's Fisheries Division Chief.

Objectives of the Mission were: (1) to explore current long-term market possibilities for Canadian frozen fisheries products in Britain and other outlets in Europe; (2) to become acquainted with the market preferences, and measure of competition from other exporting countries; and (3) to visit the fish markets, wholesale and retail outlets, and processing plants of frozen fish in Britain, France, West Germany, and Italy, as well as the salt fish trade in both France and Italy.

Mission members were able to visit fish processing factories and plants; fresh and frozen fish, wholesale and retail markets; and discuss problems of mutual interest with leading producers and importers of fish in these major European fish producing and consuming countries. They also had the opportunity of seeing and examining frozen fish products of competitor countries on sale in supermarkets and other retail outlets in Britain, France, West Germany, and Italy--and to gain firsthand knowledge regarding consumer acceptance of Canadian frozen fisheries products vis-a-vis those put up by other fish supplying nations.

Restrictions on the import of frozen fish into Britain were removed in 1959, and it appeared that a new and promising outlet for exports of frozen fisheries products had developed. During the war and pre-war periods, Britain purchased substantial quantities of frozen fish from Canada including salmon and halibut. In 1960, important sales of frozen fish fillets and blocks were also made there, and these exports increased from 1.1 million pounds to over 6 million pounds in 1961. Consequently, the principal port of call was in Britain. However, in view of the recent advances being made in the "cold chain" (refrigerated storage and transportation) from the time the fish is frozen until it is sold at retail outlets in France, West Germany, and Italy, an on-the-spot appraisal of the position was warranted there as well.

Of the countries visited are major fish producing nations and primarily fresh fish consumers. Over 80 percent of the total landings of demersal fish in Britain (including both domestic and foreign) is used in the fresh form. The bulk of the landings of fish in France, West Germany, and Italy is also consumed in the fresh state.

However, rapid strides are being made in the expansion of available refrigeration facilities. In Britain, for example, the production of quick frozen fish increased from 37,000 tons in 1957 to 56,000 tons in 1961, and imports of frozen fish advanced from 3,685 tons to 20,445 tons. About 44 million pounds of frozen fish fingers (sticks) were put up in Britain last year. The producers indicated that this was merely a start.

The French Government is placing emphasis on increasing the consumption of frozen fillets which, it is estimated, will increase by 5,000 to 10,000 tons per year. This will entail the installation of some 2,500 to 5,000 refrigerated cabinets for the sale of frozen fish at the retail level during the next four years, as well as a corresponding growth in all "cold chain" equipment.

A similar trend is developing in West Germany where there were only 3,000 deep freezing chests available in 1955. These facilities for frozen fish rose to 40,000 in 1960 and to 50,000 in 1961. Indications are that there are presently some 175,000 retail stores in West Germany with only 70,000 deep freezer chests, but it is estimated that by 1963 over 100,000 units will be in operation there.

Italy, too, is conscious of the growing demand for frozen fish or convenience packaged products. One leading Italian producer hopes to increase production from 2,000 tons of frozen fish currently being put up to 10,000 tons by 1970. At present, this individual firm imports 5,000 tons of frozen fish annually.

The Mission found that there is an exceptionally strong demand for Canadian frozen salmon in Britain and France, and considerable interest in West Germany and Italy as well. Frozen halibut is a popular item in Britain and some progress may be made in selling this product in France. The consumption of frozen eels in Europe is increasing, and Canadian producers should have little trouble in marketing good quality eels in any of the markets visited. West German importers, in particular, are anxious to obtain additional supplies. Inquiries were also received for frozen monkfish (angler or allmouth) and porbeagle (mackerel shark) in France and Italy where those species of fish are gourmets' delights; monkfish and porbeagle are available in our Atlantic Coast waters. Heretofore, they have not been taken by Canadian fishermen because of the lack of demand for such fish in North American markets.

While Canadian exporters were able to sell important quantities of frozen cod fillets and blocks in Britain in 1961, current returns, it appears, are below those received from importers in the United States. There was keen interest in obtaining quotations on supplies of Canadian frozen fillets in each of the various markets. Our frozen fillets are recognized as quality products because of the rigid inspection procedures and the proximity of our fish plants to the major fishing banks or grounds.

Retail prices in Britain, France, West Germany, and Italy are considerably higher than those in the United States market, despite the relatively lower prices being paid for frozen fillets at the import level. The long-term prospects for exports of important quantities of frozen fillets to the countries visited are encouraging, particularly in the light of prices the consumers are prepared to pay, and the rising costs of production in most European fish producing countries.

At the present time, the quality of frozen fisheries products originating in Iceland, Norway, and Denmark is comparable with that of similar Canadian products. However, on the assumption that the trend towards freezing at sea continues in European countries, the quality of the frozen fisheries products available to consumers there can be expected to improve.

In view of the uncertainty of the prospects for Britain's entry into the European Common Market and the effects such entry might have on the Common External Tariff, the

## Canada (Contd.):

Mission did not devote much discussion to this particular question. While importers in France, West Germany, and Italy did not seem unduly disturbed about the implication of the Common External Tariff as it now exists, should Britain enter the European Common Market the duty on imports of frozen fillets and blocks into Britain from Commonwealth countries would gradually rise from zero to a proposed rate of 18 percent. In the immediate short term, the rate of duty imposed may not be too serious. However, in order to insure that the potential trading opportunities are fully realized, it would be important to have a minimum tariff barrier on access of frozen fish to Europe.

The industry members of the Mission will report their findings to exporters of frozen fish in their individual provinces. (Canadian Fisherman, March 1963.)

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### HORMONE TREATMENT MAY HASTEN ATLANTIC SALMON'S SEXUAL MATURITY:

An exploratory investigation into the physiology of the Atlantic salmon was undertaken in 1962 by the Halifax Technological Station of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The purpose of the study was to determine whether the sexual maturity of the female salmon can be artificially induced. Scientists hope to increase the spawning incidence of both male and female salmon.

The investigation of Atlantic salmon is related to studies made of the Pacific salmon during the past few years. After spawning, the five species of Pacific salmon die. On the other hand, the Atlantic salmon frequently survives spawning.

Studies of the Pacific salmon disclosed a metabolic impairment of hormones after spawning. It has now been shown that there is no such impairment in Atlantic salmon. It is believed that the metabolic change in Pacific salmon is an indicator of approaching death and is not connected with the act of spawning.

As a result of the hormone studies on the Pacific species, scientists have found it is possible to hasten the development of eggs in the female, and secondary sex characteristics in the male. This is done by artificially inducing a high level of certain hormones normally present at spawning.

A number of female salmon which spawned early last fall were held in salt water by the Halifax station. Under natural conditions, a spawned salmon remains in fresh water throughout the winter and returns to salt water in the spring. During the interval in fresh water, when it normally doesn't eat, it loses its bright colors and returns to the sea in an emaciated condition.

The salmon held in salt water at the Halifax station showed a marked contrast to stocks wintering in fresh water. The captive salmon were rapidly regaining their sleek, silver appearance. Scientists planned to introduce synthetic hormones into their bodies once they had started to eat and their physical condition had reached a satisfactory level. The hormones are placed in tiny pellets which can be inserted beneath the skin and gradually absorbed by the salmon.

The scientists plan to perform the same experiment with male salmon. They will be held in captivity after spawning and the same process will be used to hasten their sexual maturity.

Once the captive salmon have entered into the reproductive stage, they will be stripped of their eggs and milt. An attempt will be made to keep the sperm in a frozen state until it can be used to fertilize the eggs. From



Stacks of trays containing salmon eggs being lowered into a deep type trough for the period of incubation.

then on, the operation would become one for the hatcheries. Eggs would be raised in the hatcheries to the parr or smolt stage and then transplanted into fresh water streams to follow their destiny, which takes them to unknown reaches in the oceans and back again to fresh water to spawn.

Scientists feel the experiment has possibilities. If sexual maturity can be hurried, the spawning can be increased and egg production multiplied. (Canadian Fisheries News.)



**FISH CONSUMPTION INCREASES IN SANTIAGO:**

Fish consumption of over 18,000 metric tons in Santiago, Chile, in 1962, was 41 percent above the 12,800 tons consumed in 1960, according to the Commission for the Development of Fisheries. A still greater increase is anticipated in 1963 when a fish terminal with wholesale marketing facilities is expected to open in Santiago.

The growth in fish consumption in Santiago is mainly to the improved quality of fish reaching retail outlets. Shippers have been successful on fresh fish trucked into Santiago from the coast. In addition, frozen fillets of sea fish have moved into the market. The law effective in mid-1962, which prohibited the sale of beef in public eating places each Wednesday also influenced fish consumption. (United States Embassy, Santiago, March 9, 1963)



**WORKS FOR NEW FISHING PORT:**

Work on the fishing port planned for Havana, Cuba, was due to begin early in 1963 and is completed within a year, according to the Cuban Government. A refrigeration expert from Edinburgh, Scotland, has signed a one-year agreement with Cuba to supervise construction of the new port for Cuban and Russian fishing vessels. He said the first building materials would be delivered from Russia and Bulgaria.

A statement issued by the Cuban Government when the contract with the Scottish expert was signed, declared that the new port will be able to handle 180 vessels, including 10 Russian fishing vessels. It will have refrigeration facilities for vessels of up to 2,500 tons. A factory at the base will be able to process 180,000 tons of fish a year. (Fish Times Gazette, January 26, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1962 p. 62.



**Denmark**

**FISH FILLETS AND BLOCKS AND FISHERY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS, JANUARY 1963:**

Denmark's total exports of fresh and frozen fish fillets and blocks during January 1963 were 83.3 percent above exports in the same month in 1962 -- herring fillets up 251.7 percent; flounder and sole fillets up 32.7 percent; and cod and related species up 18.1 percent. Of the total exports, about 445,000 pounds (mostly cod and related species) were shipped to the United States in January 1963 as against 210,000 pounds in the same month in 1962. The leading buyer of frozen fillets in January 1963 was West Germany with 45.4 percent of the total, followed by the United Kingdom with 14.7 percent.

Denmark's Exports of Fresh and Frozen Fish Fillets and Blocks and Fishery Industrial Products, January 1963 1/			
Product	January		Jan.-Dec.
	1963	1962	1962
	... (1,000 Lbs.) ...		
<b>Fillets and Blocks:</b>			
Cod and related species	2,181	1,847	28,658
Flounder and sole	2,503	1,886	28,255
Herring	4,516	1,285	27,511
Other	67	36	678
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,267</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>85,102</b>
	... (Short Tons) ...		
<b>Industrial Products:</b>			
Fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products	4,259	3,362	69,623

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

During January 1963, Denmark's exports of fish meal, fish solubles, and similar products were 26.7 percent above the amount shipped out in the same month of 1962. The principal buyers were the United Kingdom and West Germany.

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**SOVIET FLEET FISHING OFF NORTH SEA COAST:**

Near the end of February 1963, a large Soviet fishing fleet had anchored off the small Danish fishing port of Lønstrup on the North Sea coast of Jutland, and was conducting a comprehensive fishery, according to newspaper reports. The fleet consisted of 2 cannery factoryships and 10 fishing vessels. The latter were supplied fuel by a tanker. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, U. S. Embassy, Copenhagen, March 13, 1963.)



## France

### ARBITRATION PROPOSED FOR SPINY LOBSTER FISHING DISPUTE WITH BRAZIL:

The International Court of Justice has confirmed the willingness of the French Government to submit their dispute with Brazil over spiny lobster fishing rights to arbitration, according to newspaper reports in The Hague on April 2, 1963. The press announced that the Court had forwarded the French statement to Brazil and had promised full cooperation should the parties wish to make use of the International Court of Justice to settle the dispute. (United States Embassy, The Hague, April 6, 1963.)

The dispute involves the rights of French fishing vessels to take spiny lobsters from international waters over the continental shelf adjacent to Brazil. The Brazilians say that the spiny lobsters live on the ocean bottom and are thus part of their country's resources on, or in the continental shelf. The French contend that the spiny lobsters are sometimes water borne and that as such, can be fished by anyone in international waters.

The dispute was sharpened in late February 1963 when six French fishing vessels off Brazil were ordered to leave the area by Brazilian authorities. They refused and the French Government sent a destroyer escort to the scene. Later, on March 9, 1963, France ordered the six French vessels and their naval escort to leave the area.



## Ghana

### SOVIET-BUILT FISHING VESSEL DELIVERED:

A Ghanaian fishing firm with headquarters at Tema took delivery on March 2, 1963, of a £G193,500 (US\$541,800) freezer-trawler built at Kiev in the Soviet Union. Named The Pioneer, the 927-ton vessel (176 feet) was reported to have storage space for 150 to 160 metric tons of fish and a daily freezing capacity of 6 tons. It was said to have accommodations for a crew of 32, and a maximum speed of 11½ knots per hour. The Ghanaian press reported that 4 technicians and 3 fishermen from Ghana were included in the crew which brought the ship to Tema. Apparently Soviet personnel will be largely responsible for the vessel's operation.

The Pioneer is the second Soviet ship delivered to the Tema firm. The first, a smaller fishing vessel which cost £G30,000 (\$84,000), was delivered in August 1962. Another private fishery firm in Ghana placed an order recently with Sudoimport, a Soviet organization, for delivery of a £G170,000 (\$476,000) trawler in 1964.

The Ghanaian Ministry of Agriculture placed a £G1,670,000 (\$4,676,000) order with Sudoimport in August 1961 for ten fishing trawlers, the first of which was expected to be delivered in June 1963. Those ten vessels will be operated by the Ghana Fishing Corporation. (United States Embassy, Accra, March 5, 1963.)



## Guatemala

### JOINT JAPANESE-GUATEMALA SHRIMP FISHING VENTURE:

The joint Japanese-Guatemalan shrimp fishing company established at Champerico, Guatemala, in 1961 is now reported to be in full operation. The joint company's shrimp fleet consists of 32 vessels, 20 of which the company owns. March 1963 reports indicate that fishing was good and annual shrimp production is expected to total about 2 million pounds heads-off.

The joint company began operations in November 1961 and started with a fleet of eight vessels. For the period November 1961 through December 1962, the company produced about 1.3 million pounds of shrimp (heads-off), which were shipped mostly to Los Angeles and New York at prices averaging 95 U. S. cents a pound f.o.b. Champerico.

Base facilities at Champerico include a 100-ton capacity refrigerated plant and a quick-freeze unit of 12.5-ton capacity. (United States Embassy, Guatemala City, March 11, 1963.)



## Iceland

### FISHERIES LANDINGS, 1962:

Landings of fish and shellfish for 1962 in Iceland were about 820,000 metric tons as compared to 710,000 tons for 1961, an increase of 17 percent. The excellent 1962

Iceland (Contd.):

herring landings of 473,000 tons (329,000 tons in 1961) were chiefly responsible for the increase in 1962. The extended season (almost year round now), locating new fishing grounds, use of electronic detection equipment, and possibly a peak in herring abundance all contributed to the increased herring landings. Groundfish landings, however, were only 346,000 tons as compared to 331,000 tons in 1961. Bad weather last spring, the long trawler tie-up, and a drop in landings of ocean perch all contributed to the decrease.

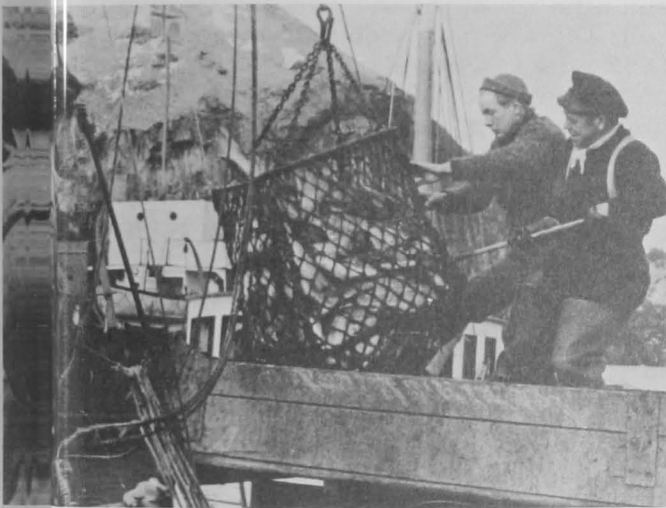


Fig. 1 - Fresh cod being unloaded in net from fishing boat into main fishing pier.

The trawlers' share of the 1962 landings declined to 5 percent, whereas previously they landed as high as 40 percent of the catch. While part of this decline resulted from the vessel tie-up, which lasted from March 10 to July 5, 1962, the Minister for Fisheries claims that the primary reason is the exclusion of trawlers from the fisheries limits. Although exclusion of trawlers from waters within the 12-mile limit has resulted in financial problems for trawler owners, it has also resulted in a definite improvement of fish stocks around Iceland, according to an Icelandic biologist.

Total production of frozen fish in Iceland's 90 freezing plants during 1962 was 82,000 tons, of which 45,500 tons were frozen fish fillets (excluding herring). A breakdown follows of the different varieties of frozen fish fillets, which account for 25 percent of Iceland's total exports: cod 23,912 tons (25,275 tons in 1961); haddock 10,002 tons (9,598 tons in 1961); ocean perch 3,049 tons (2,815 tons in 1961); and coalfish 3,752 tons (6,248 tons in 1961), coalfish

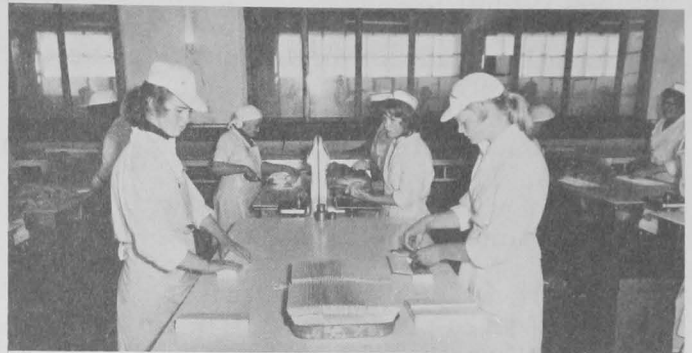


Fig. 2 - Trimming and packing fillets in an Icelandic fish processing plant.

1,431 tons (1,263 tons in 1961; and ling 798 tons (164 tons in 1961).

A great increase in the freezing of herring has occurred in recent years and accounts for the increase in total frozen fish production. In 1962, frozen herring amounted to 25,500 tons as compared to 3,733 tons as recently as 1960.

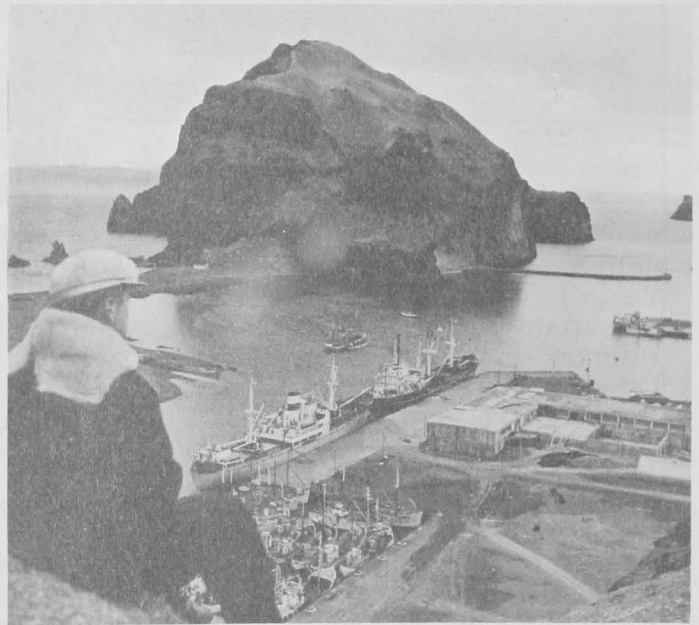


Fig. 3 - An Icelandic fishing harbor, showing vessels at dock and processing plant.

Statistics on other major types of fish production in 1962 are as follows: herring oil 63,000 tons; herring meal 72,000 tons; shrimp and lobster 2,900 tons. Whale production also increased significantly in 1962--480 whales as compared to 350 in 1961. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, March 1, 1963.)

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FISH OIL USED IN PAINTS:

During past years the Research Institute of the Fisheries Association of Iceland has experimented with using fish oils from saithe

Iceland (Contd.):

(pollock) and haddock in the manufacture of paints. This research has been successful and considerable quantities of paints have been produced on this basis for experimental purposes. It is anticipated that an Icelandic paint firm will start commercial production of such paints in the near future.

The oil, which replaces linseed oil, will also be used to produce varnish. In 1962, Iceland imported 207.3 metric tons of linseed oil. Most of this oil has been used for paint production. (U. S. Embassy, Reykjavik, February 21, 1963.)

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#### EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1962:

During 1962, there was a considerable increase in exports of frozen herring, frozen

fish fillets, salted herring, herring oil, herring meal and frozen whale meat as compared with 1961, according to the Statistical Bureau of Iceland's Statistical Bulletin, February 1963. Exports of fish meal, ocean perch meal, frozen fish waste, lobster and shrimp meal, whale meal, and salted fish showed a considerable decrease in 1962

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#### FIRM GRANTED PERMISSION TO EXPORT SALT FISH:

An independent Icelandic exporter has been granted official permission to export a large quantity of salt fish (excluding herring) to Italy and other countries. The exporter will represent 12 salt-fish producers whose output in 1962 was 1,500 metric tons (about 5 percent of the total salt-fish exports) of which 700 tons were exported at reportedly favorable

Icelandic Fishery Exports, 1962 with Comparisons

Product	1962			1961		
	Qty. Metric Tons	Value f.o.b.		Qty. Metric Tons	Value f.o.b.	
		1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000		1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000
Salted fish, dried . . . . .	3,184	64,012	1,485	4,646	88,463	2,176
Salted fish, uncured . . . . .	26,670	321,297	7,454	29,109	297,328	7,314
Wings, salted . . . . .	1,045	12,032	279	1,324	12,313	303
Stockfish . . . . .	10,654	281,274	6,526	10,674	258,751	6,365
Herring on ice . . . . .	7,022	23,773	552	6,025	17,408	428
Other fish on ice . . . . .	30,864	167,999	3,898	33,519	176,556	4,343
Herring, frozen . . . . .	24,126	132,512	3,074	14,456	69,695	1,714
Other frozen fish, whole . . . . .	2,883	37,201	863	2,819	33,665	828
Frozen fish fillets . . . . .	50,200	884,272	20,515	41,784	660,379	16,245
Shrimp and lobster, frozen . . . . .	420	44,508	1,033	507	41,663	1,025
Roes, frozen . . . . .	720	13,680	317	607	8,472	208
Canned fish . . . . .	429	23,136	537	373	22,336	549
Cod-liver oil . . . . .	5,313	40,994	951	5,949	47,278	1,163
Lumpfish roes, salted . . . . .	449	6,823	158	536	9,039	222
Other roes for food, salted . . . . .	2,746	37,936	880	2,546	25,800	635
Roes for bait, salted . . . . .	1,407	8,831	205	1,348	8,131	200
Herring, salted . . . . .	47,290	469,008	10,881	33,738	329,044	8,094
Herring oil . . . . .	60,478	241,755	5,609	25,000	132,479	3,259
Ocean perch oil . . . . .	15	61	1	981	4,919	121
Whale oil . . . . .	1,687	13,660	317	1,540	11,800	290
Fish meal . . . . .	20,230	126,736	2,940	28,693	119,105	2,930
Herring meal . . . . .	48,489	314,420	7,295	37,583	203,581	5,008
Ocean perch meal . . . . .	437	2,451	57	3,735	17,003	418
Wastes of fish, frozen . . . . .	7,168	18,853	437	12,283	22,231	547
Liver meal . . . . .	320	2,129	49	345	2,023	50
Lobster and shrimp meal . . . . .	212	846	20	395	1,058	26
Whale meal . . . . .	602	3,286	76	1,493	5,769	142
Whale meat, frozen . . . . .	2,484	18,689	434	1,620	11,631	286

Note: Values converted at rate of 1 kronur equals 2.32 U. S. cents in 1962 and 2.46 U. S. cents in 1961.

land (Contd.):

U.S. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, February 21, 1963.)

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**TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY INCLUDES FISHERY PRODUCTS:**

A protocol for bilateral trade between Iceland and Hungary was signed on February 5, 1963, for a period of about one year ending September 31, 1963. The agreement allows an exchange of £140,000-150,000 (\$392,000-420,000) worth of products each way. Iceland will undertake to export up to 1,000 (\$84,000) worth of fish fillets, an unlimited amount of salt and frozen hermit crab, small quantities of wool and sheepskins, dried fish, and fish meal. The products to be imported from Hungary do not include any fishery products. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, March 15, 1963.)

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**UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS, JANUARY-OCTOBER 1962:**

Utilized	January-October	
	1962	1961
	... (Metric Tons) ...	
<b>By weight for:</b>		
and meal . . . . .	330,953	184,447
filleting . . . . .	18,194	12,198
canning . . . . .	55,515	56,164
canning . . . . .	336	114
<b>By fish for:</b>		
on ice landed abroad . .	29,379	28,744
filleting and filleting . . . .	125,478	133,359
canning . . . . .	68,768	65,701
fish (dried unsalted) . . . .	33,767	44,581
per capita consumption . . . . .	11,583	9,560
and meal . . . . .	2,929	3,414
total production . . . . .	676,902	538,282
whole fish.		
canned fish.		



**UNITED STATES LEADING IMPORTER OF CAVIAR IN 1961/62:**

For the first time in the history of Iran's sturgeon fishery, the United States in the "marketing year" that ended April 1962, led all other countries as an importer of sturgeon or caviar. Exports to the United States in 1961/62 amounted to 56 metric tons as compared with 46 tons exported to the Soviet Union. The western European countries

collectively, imported 58 tons, and 10 tons were consumed in Iran.

Sales of Iranian caviar to the United States are based on bids resulting in a contract between the National Iranian Fisheries Company and a private United States trading firm. (United States Embassy, Tehran, February 11, 1963.)



**Israel**

**JOINT ISRAELI-NORWEGIAN FISHING COMPANY FORMED:**

A joint Israeli-Norwegian deep-sea fishing company has been formed with the establishment of a partnership between a Haifa fishing company and a Norwegian fishing firm. The new company will fish off West Africa and in the North Sea and plans to market its catch in Israel and Mediterranean and African countries.

In 1962, Israeli per capita fish consumption reached 9.7 kilograms (about 21.3 pounds). The Israeli landings in 1962 totaled 16,400 metric tons, an increase of 1,500 tons over 1961. (United States Embassy, Tel Aviv, March 15, 1963.)



**Italy**

**QUOTA INCREASED ON DUTY-FREE IMPORTS OF FROZEN TUNA:**

The Italian Government fixed the nontaxable quota of tuna imported from countries other than members of the European Economic Community (EEC) as 25,000 metric tons in 1962. At the request of the tuna canners, it announced an increased quota of 32,000 tons for 1963. Any quantity in excess of that quota is subject to a 7.5 percent duty.

The Italian Canners Association appears satisfied with the decision but is expected to ask EEC headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, for the establishment of an additional quota of 6,400 tons.

In this connection, the canners in Italy asked Japan whether such a large amount could possibly be supplied. At the same time they expressed their dissatisfaction over the



## Italy (Contd.):

fact that Japanese products are much higher priced than those of South Africa, Australia, and the former French colonies, and that more big-eyed tuna than other species are found in the Japanese shipments. (Suisan Tsushin, February 27, 1963.)



## Ivory Coast

TERRITORIAL WATERS  
EXTENDED TO 12 MILES:

Meeting in extraordinary session March 20, 1963, the Ivory Coast National Assembly passed unanimously, except for one abstention, a completely revised National Property Code. One of the provisions of the new Code extends territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles. The controversial reforms contained in the law evoked spirited and at times acrimonious debate. However, the article incorporating the change in definition of territorial waters was not even discussed. The Assembly rapporteur stated simply that the extension "takes into account the interests of both trawlers and tuna fishermen." (United States Embassy, Abidjan, March 22, 1963.)



## Japan

CANNED TUNA PRODUCTION AND  
EXPORT REGULATIONS, FY 1963:

The Japan Marine Products Export Promotion Council, a Government agency responsible for the drafting of ordinances to regulate the flow of certain export commodities for the purpose of maintaining orderly marketing abroad, held its 14th meeting on March 14. At the meeting, the Council agreed to add whale oil to the list of fishery products under export control, of which there presently are twelve. They are canned tuna in brine, other canned tuna, frozen tuna, frozen swordfish, canned sardine, canned saury, fish liver oil, agar-agar (natural), agar-agar (industrial), canned crab, canned salmon, and canned jack mackerel.

The Council also deliberated the establishment of an ordinance to regulate sales of canned tuna for export (to the United States) for fiscal year 1963 (April 1963-March 1964). This proposed ordinance, which was expected to go into effect on April 1, is summarized as follows:

Restrictions on Methods of Sales: (1) Packers of canned tuna, in selling their products, must consign their production to the Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Company. However, this provision does not apply to packers who, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, are clearly engaged in the production of canned tuna for domestic consumption. (2) Packers applying for approval to pack tuna for domestic consumption in accordance with the provision of Item 1 must submit to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry an application specifying the destination of

their shipment, the kind and price of pack, and packing date, accompanied by a document certifying that their canned tuna will be sold only for domestic consumption. (3) Packers must first obtain approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry if they wish to cancel their consignments to the Tokyo Canned Tuna Sales Company.

Restrictions on Production of Canned Tuna for Export:

(1) Tuna packers (newly licensed to pack canned tuna for export in FY 1962) with production records of less than 500 cases (for export) during FY 1962 (April 1962-March 1963) shall be permitted to pack a total of 500 cases of canned tuna for export during FY 1963. (2) Established tuna packers (not including those in the preceding category with production records prior to March 31, 1963, shall be permitted to pack for export a combined total of 340,000 cases during the period April 1-June 30, 1963; 680,000 cases during the period July 1-December 31, 1963; and 850,000 cases during the period January 1-March 31, 1964, provided that the daily production of each packer in this category does not exceed 500 cases. (Note: Production allotment for the three periods totals 1,870,000 cases. As such, they are believed not to include unassigned quota.) (3) Tuna packers without records of having produced canned tuna for export prior to March 31, 1963, shall be licensed to pack a combined total of up to 5,000 cases of canned tuna for export in FY 1963. Applications submitted by packers in this category shall be processed in the order that they are received.

Quantity of canned tuna for export that can be packed by June 30, 1963, by each (qualified) established packer is 4,500 cases and by each newly licensed packer 500 cases.

Quantity of canned tuna for export that each established packer in the following categories can pack (for FY 1963) is as follows: (1) Packers with no production record prior to FY 1955 but with four years of production since FY 1955, 2,000 cases. (2) Packers with no production record prior to FY 1955 but with three years of production since FY 1955, 1,500 cases. (3) Packers with no production record prior to FY 1955 but with two years of production since FY 1955, 1,000 cases. (4) Packers with no production record prior to FY 1955 but with one year of production since FY 1955, 500 cases.) (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 15, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

EXPORTS OF CANNED TUNA IN OIL  
AND SPECIALTY PACKS, 1962:

According to the Japan Export Tuna Packers Association, the canned tuna in oil approved for export during April-December 1962 was 1,021,295 actual cases, about 11 percent less than the 1,146,805 cases exported in a similar period of 1961. During 1962, 1,387,885 cases were exported, only 20,000 cases less than the 1,406,527 cases exported in 1961, but an increase of 20 percent over the 1,164,346 cases exported in 1960.

Canned tuna exports other than in oil or brine totaled 337,586 cases (including 69,000 cases of jelly tuna, 257,455 cases of vegetable tuna, 8,075 cases of tuna in tomato sauce, 1,550 cases of tuna in curry sauce, and 1,406 cases of other packs) for the period April-December 1962, almost twice as much as the 168,447 cases exported in the same period

Jan (Contd.):

1961. (Suisan Tsushin, February 20, 1961.)

\*\*\*\*\*

EXPORT PRICES FOR JAPANESE CANNED TUNA IN BRINE REVISED:

The Tuna Standing Committee of the Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association, at a meeting held on March 28, 1963, is reported to have decided to raise again the export price of canned white meat tuna in brine, this time by 30 cents per case (48 7-oz. cans/case) to \$10.40 per case f.o.b. Japan. It plans to maintain the existing export price (\$7.60 per case) for canned light meat tuna in brine.

The new prices would affect the April sale of canned tuna in brine. For the April sale, the Tuna Standing Committee planned to offer 100,000 cases of white meat tuna and 90,000 cases of light meat tuna. The 200,000 cases were to be loaded for shipment to the United States in April and May.

For the March sale (90,000 cases of white meat tuna and 60,000 cases of light meat tuna), the Tuna Standing Committee had raised the export price of canned white meat by 20 cents per case. Thus, within a one-month period, the Committee has voted two increases in prices for white meat tuna, totaling 50 cents per case. The Committee for the February sale had lowered the price of canned white meat tuna in brine to \$9.90 a case. (Suisan Shimbun, April 1, 1963.)

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OPERATIONS OF TUNA CANNERIES IN PUERTO RICO REVIEWED:

Two more United States tuna canneries will be in full operation in Puerto Rico in 1963, in addition to the two United States canneries already established, according to a report by the Japanese Export Trade Promotion Association. The raw tuna required by those four plants will total 445,000 tons per day with storage facilities extended to reach 8,600 tons.

In 1962, the two established plants received tuna amounting to 56,389 tons, of which 18,745 tons (33.2 percent of the total) were imported from Japan, 18,078 tons came from Peru and Ecuador, and landings by United States purse seiners amounted to 19,566 tons.

Large quantities of tuna arrived in Puerto Rico in the summer of 1962. A total of 7,000 tons was received in July, 6,000 tons in August, and 6,300 tons in September which greatly exceeded Puerto Rican production and storage capacities. During that period a sharp drop in export price of frozen tuna to the United States occurred.

Also, in 1963, Peru and Ecuador will be making an effort to build new vessels and increase their tuna fishing fleets. According to the Japanese Association 85 percent of the tuna exports by the two countries are shipped to Puerto Rico (concentrated in June-September). It is generally anticipated that landings of tuna in Puerto Rico for the tuna canneries will surpass those of last year. (Suisan Tsushin, February 23, 1963.)

\*\*\*\*\*

EXPORT PRICE FOR FROZEN ALBACORE HIGH IN MARCH 1963:

The export price of frozen albacore tuna in mid-March 1963 was up sharply from the low level of December 1962 and by mid-month was approaching the record high of US\$405 a short ton f.o.b. Japan set in the early postwar days.

A Japanese newspaper commenting on the firm market for frozen albacore states that the sharp price increase indicated a firm market in the United States. The same source also states that the albacore fishing season in both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans was over, and that the poor catches of albacore from the Indian Ocean aggravated the tight supply situation. This source also predicted a poor albacore fishing season in waters near the Japanese coast and that the tuna canners will probably bid up the ex-vessel price. Therefore, the newspaper states, the mid-March albacore price level might persist until August when the United States west coast fishery for albacore gets into high gear.

The mid-March price for frozen yellowfin for export was \$330-335 a short ton with demand only fair. (Suisan Tsushin, March 12, 1963.)

At the end of March 1963, another Japanese periodical (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, March 29, 1963), reported that the prevailing export price for frozen albacore tuna f.o.b. Japan was \$410 a short ton.

\*\*\*\*\*

Japan (Contd.):

**PRICES LOWER FOR  
ATLANTIC-CAUGHT FROZEN TUNA:**

Japanese press reports indicate that Atlantic Ocean-caught albacore tuna are currently being exported to the United States at a much lower price than albacore exported directly from Japan proper. The late March 1963 export price of Atlantic-caught albacore tuna transshipped to the United States was quoted at \$350 per short ton, and that for Atlantic-caught yellowfin tuna at \$325 per short ton (20-100 pounds, gilled and gutted), f.o.b. Las Palmas, Canary Islands. In comparison, the price of albacore tuna exported directly from Japan to the United States was quoted at \$400-410 per short ton and yellowfin tuna at \$335-340 per short ton. (Suisan Tsushin, March 20, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**FROZEN TUNA EX-VESSEL  
PRICES INCREASED:**

The demand for frozen tuna in Japan was very strong as of early March 1963. According to Japanese press reports, the ex-vessel price for frozen albacore was increased to 158-160 yen per kilogram (US\$398-403 per short ton), and for yellowfin to 145-150 yen per kilogram (US\$365-378 per short ton). (Suisan Tsushin, March 12, 1963.)

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**FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS FOR  
FISCAL YEAR 1963 ALLOCATED:**

The Japanese Export Frozen Tuna Fisheries Cooperative held its directors' meeting to draft regulations for frozen tuna and swordfish quotas for fiscal year 1963. The following plans were to be presented to an emergency general meeting scheduled for March 8, 1963.

Plans for frozen tuna exports: (1) Direct shipments (including transshipment of mother-ship tuna at Suva): (a) albacore production quota for the United States and Canada--24,000 short tons, of which 21,600 tons is the fixed base quota, 2,250 tons is the free base, and 150 tons is the reservation quota; (b) the yellowfin production quota for the United States and Canada--36,000 tons, of which 32,400 tons is the fixed base quota, 3,450 tons is the free base quota, and 150 tons is the reservation quota; (c) the loin quota for the United States and Canada--6,000 tons, of

which 4,800 tons is the fixed base quota, 1,100 tons is the free base quota, and 20 tons is the reservation quota (when loins are made, 1.5 tons is deducted either from the albacore quota or the yellowfin for every 1 ton of loins); (d) adjustment quota--less than 15,000 tons (when the use of the albacore or yellowfin quota reaches a certain fixed quantity, this quota made available through a resolution by the board of directors).

(2) Production at sea: (a) the production quota for the transshipment from the Indian Ocean is 4,000 tons with restriction of 150 tons per vessel (in addition, however, transshipment from the Indian Ocean may be made by switching a quantity from the direct shipment quota; (b) production quota for Italy is 14,000 metric tons for the fixed base quota plus the 0.5 voyage quota per vessel; (c) transshipment quota from the Atlantic for the United States and Canada--120 voyages per year (about 35,000 tons); the restriction of the number of voyages per vessel is the same as in the past.

The plan for frozen broadbill swordfish production quota--8,500 short tons, of which 5,500 tons is the fixed base quota and 975 tons is the free base quota. (Suisan Tsushin, February 25, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**TARGETS FOR TRANSSHIPMENT  
OF ATLANTIC-CAUGHT TUNA,  
APRIL-JUNE 1963:**

The Atlantic Tuna Committee of the Japanese Frozen Foods Exporters Association, at a meeting held in Tokyo, was reported to have established the following frozen tuna trans-

Targets for Transshipment of Frozen Tuna from Atlantic Catch, April-June 1963				
Destination	April	May	June	Total
	(Short Tons)			
United States . . . . .	6,650	2,830	3,010	12,490
Italy . . . . .	4,070	7,320	6,070	17,460
Yugoslavia . . . . .	1,130	700	600	2,430
Las Palmas, Canary Islands	600	250	250	1,100
Other European countries .	340	320	600	1,260
Total . . . . .	12,790	11,420	10,530	34,740

shipment targets for April, May, and June 1963. (Shin Suisan Shimibun Sokuho, March 30, 1963.)

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**TUNA LANDINGS QUOTA INCREASED  
FOR AMERICAN SAMOA:**

On March 15, 1963, the Japanese Fisheries Agency announced that the American Samoa

**Japan (Contd.):**

the landings export quota would be increased from the present 18,000 tons to 27,000 tons. The increased quota of 9,000 tons will be allocated to one of the large Japanese fishing firms and a Japanese fisheries cooperative group. Two Japanese trading firms have negotiated sales contracts with fishing firms. It is believed that all tuna landed under the present quota will be sold to the large United States tuna firm which will build a new cannery in American Samoa. The present tuna landings quota of 18,000 tons is utilized by a cannery owned by another United States firm.

Thirty tuna fishing vessels of the 100-ton class are expected to be diverted from the Japanese coastal tuna fishery to fish for tuna in the American Samoan area. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, March 15, 1963.)

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**FISHING BASE IN THE CANARY ISLANDS:**

At a press conference held by Japanese representatives who attended the meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO) Fisheries Committee in Switzerland, conditions at the Las Palmas, Canary Islands, off the west coast of Africa were explained. It was pointed out that the local industry is showing an unreceptive attitude toward Japan's fishing industry.

Las Palmas is being used as a base for the 40 Japanese pelagic tuna vessels and trawlers. The mild climate and abundant supply of provisions will continue to attract fishermen as long as catches are good.

Local fishermen are somewhat hostile to Japanese fishing vessels and in many cases there is a difference of opinion on the selling price of fish. But the local government has adopted a friendly attitude toward Japanese fishing vessels because they spend a considerable amount of money in a year's time.

According to vessel operators, tuna and mackerel catches are declining to about what they were 4 or 5 years ago. In the case of tuna fishing, one trip is certain in about a 3-month period.

Japan is planning to build recreational housing facilities in Las Palmas in cooperation with the Spanish Seamen's Society in the near future, and is considering send-

ing a Japanese as supervisor. A study is to be made by the Japan Fisheries Society and Fisheries Agency to reach a conclusion on some type of cooperative setup. (Suisan Tsushin.)

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**TUNA LANDINGS QUOTA FOR CANARY ISLANDS CONSIDERED:**

The Japanese Fisheries Agency in December 1962 announced a policy permitting the landing of frozen tuna at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on a base of 2,000 metric tons a year with a partial quota of 700 tons for 4 months applicable to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963, on condition that the quota would be recognized for local consumption. At the same time a provisional plan of the allocation of the quota for fiscal year 1963 and forward was shown. The plan provided for: (1) landings of 150 tons per vessel a year; (2) monthly landings would be limited to 300 tons; and (3) in case of an application for permission for landing of more than 300 tons in a month, the order of the permission would be determined by lottery. This method would be enforced in coordination with the Export Frozen Tuna Manufacturers Association. The Atlantic Committee of Japan Frozen Food Exporters Association holds that the 2,000 tons a year quota is impracticable. The exporters' association, therefore, in February 1963 filed a representation with the Government requesting a reconsideration. The association wants a temporary export quota of 500 tons for April/May 1963 and the same tonnage for June/July with a provision that in case of excessive applications above the monthly limit, the determination should be made by means of internal negotiation within the membership. This problem is connected with one which has priority, "permission of landing" or "export license" and is watched with interest by the Japanese industry.

The Japanese Export Frozen Tuna Manufacturers Association on March 5 discussed the quantity of Atlantic tuna to be landed at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and reached an agreement as follows: (1) the landing limit of 2,000 metric tons a year is reacknowledged; (2) the permit should consist of one for both landing by fishing vessels and for export by trading firms; and (3) priority order should be studied every 2 months on the basis of a planning list to be presented from both the fishing vessels and the trading firms, and then determined according to the actual affairs. (Japanese newspapers, February 27 and March 6, 1963.)

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Japan (Contd.):

PLANS FOR TUNA FISHING BASE IN FIJI ISLANDS:

The joint tuna fishery undertaking in the British Fiji Islands is developing steadily. As of mid-February 1963, the jointly owned Pacific Fishing Company was preparing for the establishment of a cold-storage plant and had filed an application for organization of the company. Permission by the Fijian Government was expected by the end of March. If this materialized the Government's Overseas Investment Liaison Committee was to be contacted for its approval, and the construction of the cold-storage plant with a capacity of 3,000 metric tons was expected to begin in May. Japanese officials of the new company were tentatively selected.

Participating fishing vessels will consist of 13 newly authorized vessels, 8 or 9 vessels belonging to the South Pacific Fisheries Cooperative, and 7 or 8 individually owned vessels. Annual landings are estimated at 15,000 tons.

The joint company with permission of the Fijian Government was originally named the Pacific Fishing and Canning Company, but later the Japanese Government was reluctant to include the word "canning." A corrected application omitting the word was filed later. (Suisan Tsushin, February 19, 1963.)

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NEW TUNA FISHING BASE AT NEW CALEDONIA:

One of the largest Japanese fishing companies will establish a joint fishing company with local interests at Noumea, New Caledonia, as soon as a license is issued by the French Government. About 5 million New Caledonia francs (about US\$55,556) will be invested in the company--51 percent by the local New Caledonia Development Company, and 49 percent by the Japanese company. Plans call for a cold-storage, freezing, and ice-making plant at Noumea and a start in operations by the end of 1963, as soon as the undertaking is authorized.

The capacity of the plant will be 2,000 tons of frozen products, 70 tons freezing capacity, 70 tons of ice per day, and 200 tons of ice storage. The plant will cost about \$1.2 million. Using about 40 vessels of the 100-ton class, tuna fishing will be carried out from the base, and yearly land-

ings of yellowfin and albacore tuna will be about 15,000 tons, of which some 60 percent will be exported to the United States and France. The remaining 40 percent will be shipped back to Japan. (Japanese newspaper February 20, 1963.)

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VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE SKIPJACK TUNA FISHERY, 1961-62:

As of December 31, 1962, according to Japanese Fisheries Agency, vessels licensed for skipjack tuna fishing were as follows: vessels, more than 40 tons and less than 70 tons (a decrease of 32 vessels from the previous year); 260 vessels, more than 70 tons and less than 100 tons (a decrease of 40 vessels); and 126 vessels, more than 100 tons and less than 180 tons (a decrease of 53 vessels).

These decreases were the results of supplementing tonnage to enlarge new vessels. The latest number of each tonnage class (1962 is in parentheses) are as follows:

The 40-ton class, 3 (9); 50-ton class, 5 (6); 60-ton class, 69 (87); 70-ton class, 7 (13); 80-ton class, 34 (54); 90-ton class, 219 (233); 100-ton class, 2 (1); 110-ton class, none (1); 120-ton class, 4 (9); 130-ton class, 9 (25); 140-ton class, 27 (41); 150-ton class, 34 (51); 160-ton class, 12 (17); 170-ton class, 38 (38). (Fisheries Economic News, February 26, 1963.)

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EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1961-62:

According to figures released by the Japanese Ministry of Finance, canned fishery products exports valued at US\$157 million were cleared (through Customs) in calendar year 1962. This represents an increase in value of

Product	Quantity		Value	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
	1,000 Cases		US\$1,000	
Salmon.....	2,616	1,260	91,231	37,091
Tuna in oil.....	1,410	1,434	10,725	10,191
Tuna in brine.....	2,191	2,205	19,646	19,171
Mackerel.....	1,043	938	3,736	3,501
Saury.....	938	405	5,628	2,181
Sardine.....	140	313	1,170	2,451
Jack mackerel.....	412	628	2,919	4,281
Crab.....	449	496	10,807	11,851
Shrimp.....	177	32	2,377	471
Oyster.....	414	431	3,058	2,921
Others.....	779	500	5,804	4,881
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,569</b>	<b>8,642</b>	<b>157,101</b>	<b>99,021</b>

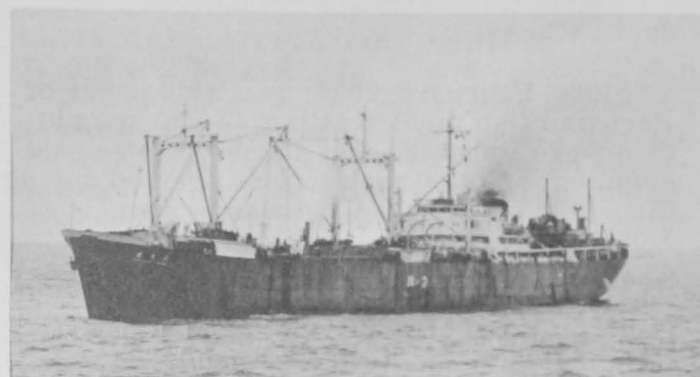
June (Contd.):

\$45 million or 58.6 percent over the 1961 exports valued at \$28 million. Canned salmon exports in 1962 as compared with 1961 increased by \$54 million or 107.6 percent and canned shrimp exports rose by \$1.9 million or 401.5 percent. (Suisan Tsushin, March 2, 1963.)

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**EXPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1960:**

Japan's total exports of canned fishery products in fiscal year 1961 (April 1961-March 1962) were up 4.4 percent from those in the previous fiscal year, due mainly to an increase in exports of canned tuna and horse-



Japanese fish-meal factoryship Renshin Maru operating in Bering Sea.

Consumer organizations in Japan countered with a maximum offer of 57,000 yen per metric

**Japanese Canned Fishery Products Exports, Fiscal Year 1961 and 1960**

Product	FY 1961 1/				FY 1960 2/
	U. S.	Canada	Other	Total	Total
	.....(Actual Cases).....				
Crab meat .....	210,187	5,702	263,977	479,866	516,812
Tuna:					
In oil .....	-	190,138	1,312,121	1,502,259	1,322,684
" brine .....	2,293,958	-	-	2,293,958	2,150,548
Other types .....	733	6,913	260,831	268,477	118,899
Total tuna .....	2,294,691	197,051	1,572,952	4,064,694	3,592,131
Mackerel-pike .....	18,065	340	503,548	521,953	829,387
Sardine .....	12,669	30	273,650	286,349	569,760
Horse-mackerel .....	-	-	696,113	696,113	522,507
Salmon, trout .....	150,419	206	1,542,330	1,692,955	1,646,384
Other fish .....	27,307	11,253	584,685	623,245	333,131
Shellfish .....	307,955	133,984	73,763	515,702	509,896
Other aquatic products .....	10,487	250	11,268	22,005	7,396
Grand Total .....	3,031,780	348,816	5,522,286	8,902,882	8,527,404

1/ April 1961-March 1962.

2/ April 1960-March 1961.

mackerel. There was a decline in exports of canned sardines, mackerel-pike, and crab. (Suisan Tsushin, February 8, 1963.)

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**FISH MEAL OFFERED FOR SALE:**

A Japanese fishing company in March 1963, offered for sale about 3,000 metric tons of fish meal produced by its fish-meal factoryship Renshin Maru (14,094 gross tons) which operated off Angola in the Atlantic Ocean. The company asked 60,000 yen per metric ton (US\$151 per short ton) for its product.

ton (US\$144 per short ton). A recent price paid for Peruvian fish meal imported into Japan was reported to be 55,000 yen per metric ton (US\$138 per short ton).

According to a later report (Suisan Tsushin, March 26, 1963), the Renshin Maru returned to Tokyo on March 23, with 3,500 metric tons of fish meal. The operators, of the factoryship, according to the report have agreed in principle to sell the 3,500 tons of fish meal for 59,000 yen per metric ton (US\$149 a short ton), warehouse delivery.

## Japan (Contd.):

Since February 1963, two shipments of Peruvian fish meal totaling 14,820 metric tons were imported into Japan. The second shipment of 7,750 metric tons arrived during the week of March 4. A third shipment of 7,500 metric tons was expected to arrive in Japan during early April. It is reported that the Japanese Government has approved the importation of an additional 15,000 metric tons of fish meal. (Suisan Tsushin, March 11 & 12, 1963.)

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TARGETS FOR FISH-MEAL  
FACTORYSHIPS IN EASTERN  
BERING SEA, 1963:

The combined production target of the two Japanese fish-meal factoryships which are scheduled to operate in the eastern Bering Sea in the spring and summer of 1963 is reported to be 17,800 metric tons. The factoryship Gyokuei Maru's (12,100 gross tons) target is reported to be 10,800 metric tons, and that of the Soyo Maru (11,192 gross tons) 7,000 metric tons. (Suisan Tsushin, March 30, 1963.)

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DELAY IN BERING SEA HALIBUT  
FISHERY ANTICIPATED:

Part of the Japanese fishing industry is concerned with the date of Canada's ratification to the recommendation of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission which removed the halibut of the eastern Bering Sea from abstention by Japan. The Japanese were expecting the ratification by Canada to be made on March 25 but due to the political situation of Canada, which was faced with a general election on April 8, the date of ratification was expected to be delayed. This delay, according to the Japanese, may cause the loss of this year's halibut fishing season. (Japanese newspaper, March 5, 1963.)

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BERING SEA RESEARCH TO INCLUDE  
HALIBUT AND OTHER BOTTOMFISH:

In line with the joint conservation measures on halibut recommended by the interim meeting of the North Pacific Fisheries Commission, it was agreed to put into practice the research plans to expand the scientific basis for the preservation of all bottomfish

in the Bering Sea. The Japanese Fisheries Agency's Investigation and Research Division is studying ways and means to implement the agreement. The agreement on halibut research was for the year beginning March 1, 1963, during which investigations will be made and regulations will be recommended for use after 1964. The Fisheries Agency believes that the results of research for one year would not be adequate and that it would be necessary to continue the investigations for several years.

The Agency has decided to carry out an investigation of other bottomfish resources in addition to the studies on halibut. Plans call for: (a) to investigate the entire area of the Bering Sea including the Gulf of Alaska and (b) in addition to dispatching a research ship, investigators will board the motherships of the northern sea fishing fleets and instead of reports on catches by the fleets as in the past, each catcher will be directed to submit its detailed catch log. Tagging will be carried out at the same time. The sphere of the investigations call for (1) distribution of halibut, (2) conditions of halibut resources and (3) investigation of all bottomfish other than halibut. (Suisan Tsushin, February 20, 1963.)

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LICENSES ISSUED FOR BERING SEA  
BOTTOMFISH FISHERY FLEET:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency late in March 1963, issued licenses for 19 motherships and 262 catcher vessels to participate in the 1963 Bering Sea bottomfish fishery. The catcher vessels licensed by type of gear are as follows: 101 trawl; 105 long-line; combination trawl, long-line, and set net; and 2 gillnet vessels. Of the 105 catcher vessels licensed to fish long-line only, 80 vessels are authorized to fish for halibut in the new quota area. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, March 26, 1963.)

Note: A newspaper report (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, February 1963) gave a total of 19 motherships and 252 catcher vessels.

\* \* \* \* \*

BASES IN GHANA MAY BE AFFECTED  
BY COMPETITION WITH  
SOVIET TRAWLERS:

Since, 1961, many Japanese fishing vessels have been based in Ghanaian ports and during this period, an increased number of Soviet vessels (mostly trawlers) have ap-

an (Contd.):

ered on the scene. The result has been an  
supply of fish at times, which caused  
es to drop. Japanese diplomatic officials  
hana have reported the situation to their  
eign Office in Tokyo and predict that if  
Soviets adopted a policy of leasing or  
tering their vessels to Ghanaian inter-  
s, that the Japanese trawlers would be  
ed to leave Ghana. (Japanese newspaper,  
bruary 23, 1963.)

\*\*\*\*\*

CANADIANS PROPOSE TO EXPORT  
HERRING ROE TO JAPAN:

According to a Japanese press report  
ed February 22, 1963, the Canadians are  
ous to export herring roe to Japan.  
e of the herring roe products experi-  
tally manufactured have already arrived  
Yokohama and said to be waiting for the  
ance of foreign exchange allocation.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency states  
because of restrictions on foreign ex-  
ange in 1962 the product was not imported,  
this year there is a possibility of im-  
ing herring roe due to the improved for-  
fund situation. It is likely that the  
anese Government will allocate foreign  
ts for the product included with other  
sumption items before the end of the  
al year.

Imports of herring roe from Norway and  
ada under the global quota may develop  
year, but the quantities will be about  
0 metric tons. (Suisan Tsushin, Feb-  
y 22, 1963.)

\*\*\*\*\*

ELECTRONIC TELEMETERING  
AND OTHER DATA SYSTEMS:

An integrated computer and telemetering  
ther data system was delivered to the  
en Meteorological Agency by a manufac-  
g company in Tokyo, according to re-  
ts. The system was operating in the  
yo Bay area in early 1963. It has been  
orted that the Tokyo firm will also pro-  
e the first Japanese telemetering ocean-  
aphic buoy in accordance with interna-  
al agreements on ocean buoy telemeter-  
ir frequency allocation. (Newsletter, Jan-  
y 31, 1963, United States National Ocean-  
aphic Data Center.)

\*\*\*\*\*

FISHERIES LABORATORY SYSTEM  
TO BE REORGANIZED:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency is planning  
to reorganize the regional laboratory system  
in fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 1965)  
in order to improve fishery research. Fish-  
ery research in Japan is conducted presently  
by 8 regional laboratories. Under the pro-  
posed reorganization, the existing 8 labora-  
tories will be consolidated into 4 laborato-  
ries, and 4 special laboratories will be es-  
tablished to conduct research on fisheries  
such as salmon, king crab, bottomfish, and  
tuna, which are considered to be of interna-  
tional importance.

The Fisheries Agency hopes, by this re-  
organization, to improve and expand fishery  
research so that the Government's fishery  
policy will reflect more closely results of  
biological investigations. It was reported  
that in the past, the lack of well-defined re-  
search programs caused a division between  
research and administration which resulted  
in inconsistent fishery policies. For exam-  
ple, in 1961, the Government reportedly acted  
independently and without definite knowledge  
of fishery resources in the Bering Sea and  
authorized as many as 33 bottomfish fleets to  
operate in that area. That action resulted in  
the fishing ground becoming overcrowded and  
many fleets suffered financial losses. (Suis-  
an Keizai Shimbun, February 5 and 28, 1963.)

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT JAPANESE-PORTUGUESE  
SEAWEED PROCESSING  
COMPANY PLANNED:

The plan to establish a joint Japanese-  
Portuguese seaweed processing company  
with a capital of US\$400,000 has been ap-  
proved by the Japanese Overseas Investment  
Liaison Committee. The plan is expected to  
be initiated without delay. The objective of  
the joint enterprise is to buy and process  
seaweeds for export as basic materials for  
agar agar. In the beginning, the joint com-  
pany plans to produce about 1,500 metric  
tons. The ratio of investment will be equal  
between Japan and Portugal. (Suisan Tsu-  
shin, February 4, 1963.)

\*\*\*\*\*

OVERSEAS TRAWLERS  
ASSOCIATION FORMED:

Six Japanese fishing firms have organized a group called  
the Overseas Trawlers Association. Officers of two of the  
firms were elected as president and vice president of the  
Association.



## Japan (Contd.):

The Overseas Trawlers Association has a five-point objective: (1) promotion and maintenance of goodwill in foreign countries; (2) rational utilization of overseas bases; (3) investigation and development of resources; (4) promotion, expansion, and stabilization of foreign markets; and (5) stabilization of management relations.

The 6 firms comprising the Association membership own a total of 30 trawlers, 28 of which are in actual operation, almost all of which operate in the Atlantic Ocean. Besides the 28 vessels, one of the member firms is reported to be constructing two 2,500-ton trawlers which are expected to be completed in 1963. Another firm is reported constructing four stern trawlers of over 2,600 tons each, and a 3,000-ton trawler is to be built by another firm. In addition, it was reported that plans call for converting the tuna mother-ship Tenyo Maru No. 3 (3,800 gross tons) into a stern trawler when she returns from the South Pacific tuna fishing grounds. All those vessels are expected to be sent to the Atlantic Ocean when completed.

Distant-Water Trawler Fleet of Overseas Trawlers Association			
Vessel	Gross Tons	Area of Operation	Year Constructed
Asama Maru . . .	993	Atlantic Ocean	1954
Ikoma Maru . . .	995	" "	1954
Amaqi Maru . . .	2,249	" "	1960
Ibuki Maru . . .	2,503	" "	1961
Unzen Maru . . .	2,525	" "	1962
Hidehiko Maru .	2,525	" "	1962
Oe Maru . . . . .	2,525	" "	1962
Kaibun Maru . . .	2,518	" "	1962
<b>Taiyo Maru:</b>			
No. 56 . . . . .	774	Atlantic Ocean	1954
" 57 . . . . .	774	South Pacific	1954
" 61 . . . . .	1,497	Atlantic Ocean	1957
" 62 . . . . .	1,482	" "	1960
" 63 . . . . .	1,482	" "	1960
" 65 . . . . .	1,829	" "	1960
" 66 . . . . .	1,829	" "	1960
" 67 . . . . .	1,484	" "	1961
" 68 . . . . .	1,498	" "	1961
" 71 . . . . .	1,475	" "	1962
" 72 . . . . .	1,498	" "	1962
" 73 . . . . .	1,495	" "	1962
<b>Akebono Maru:</b>			
No. 50 . . . . .	1,409	Atlantic Ocean	1961
" 51 . . . . .	1,459	Bering Sea	1961
" 52 . . . . .	1,471	" "	1962
" 53 <sup>1/2</sup> . . . . .	1,451	Atlantic Ocean	1962
<b>Daishin Maru:</b>			
No. 10 . . . . .	1,493	Atlantic Ocean	1962
" 11 . . . . .	1,494	" "	1962
Nichinan Maru .	2,518	Atlantic Ocean	1962
Aoi Maru No. 2 .	1,474	Atlantic Ocean	1962
1/Originally licensed to operate in Bering Sea but diverted to Atlantic Ocean in September 1962.			

Of those trawlers operating in the Atlantic Ocean, all except one are fishing off West Africa. The exception is the Aoi Maru No. 2 (1,474 gross tons) which has been fishing for cod out of St. Pierre, off the coast of Newfoundland. The Association members are watching the performance of the Aoi Maru with great interest, and several members are reported already to have submitted applications to the Fisheries Agency to engage in the northwest Atlantic fishery.

The Japanese Atlantic trawl fleet operates principally out of Las Palmas, Canary Islands, as do many of the Japanese tuna vessels fishing in the tropical Atlantic. Because of the large number of Japanese fishing vessels calling at Las Palmas, the Association plans to request the Japanese Government to establish a Consulate in that port. (Suisan Shuho, February 5; Shin Suisan Shimbum Sokuho, February 7, 1963, and other sources.)

\* \* \* \* \*

VESSEL LEAVES FOR  
ECUADORAN BASE:

As a result of negotiations between Japanese and Ecuadorian fishing interests that began in 1962, the Japanese vessel Daijin Maru No. 7 of Choshi Chiba Prefecture was due to sail for Ecuador late in February 1963. The vessel will fish (hook and line) for skipjack tuna and trawl for shrimp for the next 3 years. Catches will be sent to a freezing plant at Quito, Ecuador, and the frozen shrimp will be exported to the United States.

The Daijin Maru No. 7 has shifted her operations from the North Pacific salmon fishery in which it participated as a catcher vessel belonging to the Koyo Maru fleet. (Fisheries Economic News, January 26, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

VESSELS AND CREWS SEIZED BY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1962:

The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency has reported on Japanese fishing vessels seized by foreign countries in 1962. Seizures amounted to 104 vessels with 1,016 crewmen. While the number of captured vessels decreased, that of crew members increased by 10 percent over the previous year. Vessel seizures by Spanish Africa, Ecuador and Alaska were the first in recent years.

The Agency, in warning pelagic fishing vessels of an increasing number of countries now insisting on wider territorial waters, pointed out the importance of: (1) care should be taken to prevent suspected intrusion of territorial waters not recognized by Japan, and (2) complete procedures for an emergency call at a foreign port necessitated by rough weather or unexpected sickness. The status of vessel seizures in 1962 is as follows:

**Soviet Union:** 72 vessels, 506 personnel (89 vessels, 579 personnel, the previous year), representing 70 percent of the total number of vessels. Around Habomai, Shikotan Islands, off the eastern tip of Hokkaido, 58 vessels were seized, followed by 8 off the southern coast of Sakhalin. Last year 26 vessels and 422 crew members were released but 134 members were still held as of the end of 1962.

**South Korea:** 15 vessels 116 crew members. The seizure of large-sized vessels such as trawlers decreased in 1962 while that of small-sized (less than 200-ton vessels) such as hook and line vessels increased. This is attributed to the fact that wireless equipment on large-sized vessels is improving and warning from the Agency patrol boats is becoming efficient enough to reach all of the vessels. A total of 57 vessels succeeded in eluding Korean pursuers or twice as many as in the previous year. As of the end of 1962, 27 crew members were still held.

There were no seizure cases by Taiwan and Red China during 1962. Two vessels with 24 men were seized by North Korea; 7 vessels, 99 men, by the United States (off Alaska and around the Bonin Islands); 3 vessels, 87 men, by Ecuador; 3 vessels, 83 men, by Indonesia; 1 vessel, 47 men by the Philippines; and 1 vessel, 54 men, by Spanish Africa. With the exception of being fined, immediate release took place of the vessels and crew members by the 3 captured by the United States and 2 by Ecuador. As of the early part of 1963, two vessels with 24 men were reported seized by the Soviet Union, and 2 vessels with 19 men, by South Korea. (Japanese newspaper, February 25, 1963.)



**Jordan**

**FISH LANDINGS INCREASE IN 1962:**

Fishery landings during 1962 in Jordan are officially estimated at 185.8 metric tons, a sharp rise from the 138.2 tons landed in 1961. Although the landings still supply only about 1/5 of the domestic consumption, there is hope that recent economic agreements with Saudi Arabia will result in Jordan obtaining fishing rights in rich Saudi waters, and that modest foreign exchange savings will result. (United States Embassy, Amman, March 15, 1963.)



**Madagasy Republic**

**TERRITORIAL WATERS EXTENDED TO 12 MILES:**

The Madagasy Government's decision fixing the territorial waters of Madagascar at 12 miles has been made effective by Presidential Decree No. 63-131 signed February 20, 1963, and published in the Journal Officiel de la Republique Malgache, March 9, 1963.

Two supplementary governmental orders regulate the use of explosives for underwater research and the conditions of passage and anchorage for foreign fishing vessels in Madagasy territorial waters.

A recent unauthorized visit by 15 Soviet fishing vessels to a remote point on the Malagasy Coast brought home to the Republic's Government the need to establish the new coastal limits. (United States Embassy, Tananarive, March 2 and April 6, 1963.)



**Malaya**

**FISHING VESSELS BARRED FROM INDONESIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS:**

The Indonesian Navy announced on February 20, 1963, that "any Malayan fishing boats caught in Indonesian waters will be barred on the spot." The announcement was received with consternation by Malayan west coast fishermen, but press interviews with the fishermen indicate that they will obey the edict. According to a spokesman for fishermen in the Selangor area, the abandon-

ing of the "traditional" fishing grounds off Sumatra will mean a significant drop in income because the fish are larger and more plentiful off the Sumatran coast, but this is preferable to the loss of nets and vessels.

The Royal Malayan Navy has ordered Malayan fishing boats to stay out of Indonesian waters and ships are patrolling at strategic points to offer the Malayan vessels protection. However, there are 2,000 to 3,000 fishing vessels which the Royal Malayan Navy has announced cannot be given "individual protection" and they can be given "none at all if they enter Indonesian territorial waters." (United States Embassy, Kuala Lumpur, March 5, 1963.)

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**JOINT MALAYAN-JAPANESE TUNA-PROCESSING FIRM EXPANDS:**

A spokesman for a jointly owned Malayan-Japanese tuna-processing firm reported that the company is planning a big increase in its shipments of frozen tuna to the United States and Japan this year.

A consignment to the United States in January amounted to 500 tons of frozen tuna and in February another 500 tons were exported. Shipments to Japan amounted to 700 tons in January and 700 tons in February.

The company's new canning plant on River Road, Penang, is nearing completion and when production starts, the output is expected to increase threefold. Canning at present is being carried out at another factory on Patani Road with output at 150 cases a day.

Production of tuna sausages for the Malayan market has been stopped since April 1962, because the demand is light as the Malaysians are not accustomed to eating tuna. (Japanese newspaper, February 13, 1963.)



**Mexico**

**SOVIET TRAWLERS FROM CUBAN BASES REPROVISION AT VERACRUZ:**

Two more Soviet trawlers arrived in Veracruz, Mexico, in January 1963 to reprovision--the Olenij on January 15, and the Ochotsk on January 12. They took aboard a normal supply of food, estimated to

## Mexico (Contd.):

be sufficient for about 15 days, for about 25 men on each vessel.

The frequent arrivals of Soviet trawlers provoked some comment in a Veracruz newspaper on January 18. It was noted that the vessels are using Veracruz for what amounts to a resupply base, causing speculation as to conditions in Cuba that force the trawlers to use a Mexican port for resupply. The newspaper questioned why that port is used exclusively since the ports of Progreso and Coatzacoalcos are equally adapted to filling the needs of the vessels and may be closer to their areas of operations. The newspaper made the observation that the Russians, while fluent in Spanish, are reluctant to talk about their fishing activities. (United States Consul, Veracruz, January 27, 1963.)



## Morocco

## CANNED FISH EXPORTS AT RECORD LEVEL AS OF DECEMBER 1962:

Exports of canned fish by Morocco, after a slow start in the 1962/63 marketing season, were higher at the end of December than the previous record 1961/62 season (1,878,520 cases as compared with 1,699,111 cases). December exports of 381,098 cases set a new all-time high for any one month. Sardine (the leading canned fish product) exports in December increased 9.2 percent. Canned tuna exports rose 47 percent (220,938 cases as compared with 150,449 cases).

Sardine exports to Cuba through early October 1962 amounted to 187,329 cases as compared with 30,000 cases in 1961. These exports reflected Morocco's attempt to balance bilaterally its heavy sugar imports. Another large shipment of 90,000 cases to the U.S.S.R. was reported in December. Exports to France as of October 31, remained the same (about 500,000 cases), while shipments to Ghana dropped sharply to 100,024 cases from 218,713 cases.

Moroccan exports of frozen sardines to France caused rioting in fishing centers in Brittany in the summer of 1962. In the trade agreements made with France in December 1962, the French free entry quota was reduced from 8,500 metric tons to 7,500 tons of frozen sardines, with the further provi-

sion that Moroccan exports would be suspended during the length of the French summer sardine fishing season. The 1,000-ton reduction in frozen sardine exports may be used for export of other fish to France. (United States Embassy, Rabat, February 21, 1963.)



## Netherlands

## RESULTS OF 1961/1962 ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON UNFAVORABLE:

During the 1961/1962 Antarctic whaling season the catch of the Netherlands' whaling expedition, headed by the factoryship Willem Barendsz, amounted to 614.8 blue whale units down sharply from the previous season. The catch was announced by the Netherlands Whaling Company in its annual report for the fiscal year July 1961-June 1962. The company reported a deficit of about fl.4.9 million (US\$1,360,000) at the end of the 1961/1962 fiscal year. During that fiscal year, income totaled fl. 12.3 million (US\$3,420,000) as compared with fl. 21.7 million (US\$6,030,000) in the previous fiscal year. The management attributed the drop in income to (1) lower whale oil production and (2) a sharp drop in whale oil prices as a result of competitive pressure from Peruvian fish oil.

Production of the Netherlands Whaling Company's Factoryship Willem Barendsz, 1960/1961 and 1961/1962

Product	1961/1962 Season <sup>1/</sup>			1960/1961 Season <sup>2/</sup>		
	Quantity	Average Sales Price		Quantity	Average Sales Price	
		Fl./Metric Tons	US\$/Metric Ton		Fl./Metric Ton	US\$/Metric Ton
Whale oil	12,084	467	130	21,667	739	224
Sperm oil	2,915	769	214	1,702	696	141
Whale meal	1,742	550	153	4,156	398	111
Whale meat <sup>3/</sup>	1,220	808	224	2,137	748	222
Whale liver	417	909	253	519	898	222

- <sup>1/</sup>Antarctic season opened December 12, 1961 and closed January 15, 1962.
- <sup>2/</sup>Antarctic season opened November 28, 1960 and closed January 6, 1961.
- <sup>3/</sup>Two Japanese freezer-ships working with the Willem Barendsz froze an additional 8,175 tons of whale meat which was shipped to England.

The Willem Barendsz, accompanied by catcher vessels, renewed Antarctic operations on December 12, 1962. Only one Japanese freezer-ship, the 7,000-ton Awazu Maru is working with the Netherlands' expedition this season. The production of the Willem Barendsz as of February 17, 1963, was reported as follows (figures in parentheses are production during the comparable period of the 1961/1962 season): whale oil, 7,841 metric tons (7,632 tons); sperm oil 2,254 tons (1

Netherlands (Contd.):

); fish meal, 840 tons (1,087 tons); and  
 en whale meat, 355 tons (941 tons). The  
 ected production of whale meat and sperm  
 during the 1962/1963 season is reported  
 ave been sold in advance. (United States  
 sulate, Amsterdam, February 25, 1963.)

- (1) Netherlands guilders 3.6 equals US\$1.00.
- (2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1962 p. 87, April 1961 p. 73.



**Northern Rhodesia**

**BRITISH MAY AID LAKE KARIBA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT:**

It is likely that Northern Rhodesia will  
 assistance from the Freedom from Hun-  
 Campaign amounting to about £260,200  
 (\$728,000) for five projects.

Included in that sum is an application for  
 financial assistance for the training of fish-  
 men and the development of Lake Kariba  
 fisheries at a cost of £40,000 (US\$112,000)  
 which has been adopted by the Freedom from  
 Hunger Campaign Committee in the British  
 City of Nottingham. It includes a fisheries'  
 training project and the provision of a fund  
 in which loans can be made to fishermen  
 for the purchase of gear. (United States Con-  
 sulate General, Salisbury, April 1, 1963.)



**Norway**

**EXPORTS OF CANNED FISH, JANUARY-OCTOBER 1962:**

During January-October 1962, Norway's total exports of  
 canned fish showed an increase of 12.5 percent in quantity  
 and 15.8 percent in value over exports in the same period of  
 1961, due mainly to an increase in exports to the United  
 States and the United Kingdom.

Norway's Total Exports of Canned Fish, January-October 1961-62<sup>1/2</sup>

	Quantity		Value	
	Metric Tons	Million N. Kr.	Million US\$	
.....	25,868	130.8	18.3	
.....	23,000	113.0	15.8	

The United States was the leading buyer of Norwegian  
 canned fish during January-October 1962, taking 43.2 per-  
 cent of total exports, or 11,186 metric tons valued at N. kro-  
 ner 1,520 million (US\$8.1 million) as compared with 8,949

tons valued at N. kroner 47.8 million (US\$6.7 million) during  
 the same period of 1961. Other important markets for Nor-  
 wegian canned fish in 1962 were the United Kingdom, Austra-  
 lia, Canada, East Germany, and South Africa.

The 1962 brisling pack amounted to 417,918 standard  
 cases (100 3-3/4-oz. cans), as compared with 431,366 stand-  
 ard cases in 1961.

The 1962 pack of kippered herring from the winter sild  
 catch totaled 429,105 standard cases (100 3-1/4-oz. cans), as  
 compared with 188,000 standard cases in 1961. An annual  
 pack of about 400,000 cases of kippered herring is consid-  
 ered normal in Norway.

In 1962, the pack of canned shrimp declined, but the pack  
 of canned crab was about equal to that in 1961. Canned an-  
 chovy production increased in 1962, while the pack of other  
 sild delicatessen specialties was about the same as in 1961.

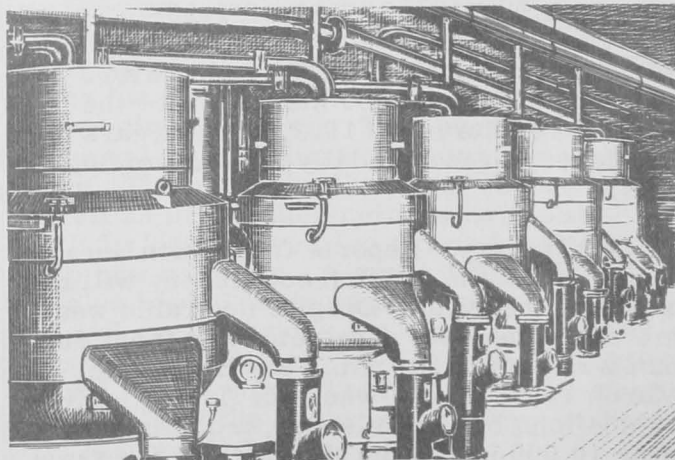
Production costs in Norwegian canneries are increasing  
 and competition for foreign markets is becoming tighter, ac-  
 cording to the Norwegian Cannery National Association. Ad-  
 justments in the external tariffs of European Common Mar-  
 ket countries have had an unfavorable effect on Norwegian  
 canned fish exports to those countries. On the other hand,  
 reductions in internal tariffs between European Free Trade  
 Association countries have been helpful to some Norwegian  
 exporters. The Norwegian canning industry is said to favor  
 full membership in the European Common Market for Nor-  
 way. (Norwegian Cannery Export Journal, January 1963.)

Note: Norwegian kroner 7.15 equals US\$1.00.

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**FISHERIES LANDINGS, 1960-1962:**

Norwegian fisheries landings in 1962 were  
 down 15.4 percent in quantity and 5.0 percent  
 in value from those in 1961, according to pre-  
 liminary data. The decline was due mainly to  
 the almost complete failure of the capelin  
 (smelt) fishery and lower cod landings. The  
 1962 spring cod fishery off the coast of north  
 Norway attracted only a little more than half  
 as many fishermen as in 1961. But good  
 catches of cod off Greenland, Iceland, and  
 Bear Island helped bolster the fishery in  
 1962.



One type of centrifuges used for producing fish oils.

Norway (Contd.):

Norwegian Fishery Landings, 1960-1962									
Species	1962			1961			1/1960		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
		Metric Tons	Kr. 1,000		US\$1,000	Metric Tons		Kr. 1,000	US\$1,000
<b>Fish:</b>									
Winter herring . . . . .	84,068	33,150	4,636	69,042	24,732	3,459	300,143	89,684	12,544
Other herring & sprat . .	488,059	140,483	19,648	483,740	142,728	19,962	398,231	108,156	15,122
<b>Total herring . . . .</b>	<b>572,127</b>	<b>173,633</b>	<b>24,284</b>	<b>552,782</b>	<b>167,460</b>	<b>23,421</b>	<b>698,374</b>	<b>197,840</b>	<b>27,666</b>
Capelin (smelt) . . . . .	363	59	8	217,168	28,782	4,025	92,765	10,399	1,455
Cod . . . . .	200,051	182,160	25,477	234,531	217,672	30,444	213,439	186,611	26,099
Haddock . . . . .	44,285	37,383	5,228	46,791	37,037	5,180	38,359	29,076	4,066
Halibut <sup>2/</sup> . . . . .	4,775	16,861	2,358	4,056	14,933	2,089	5,663	18,867	2,633
Saithe . . . . .	79,176	43,549	6,091	66,340	37,097	5,188	77,864	43,657	6,100
Mackerel . . . . .	16,885	13,435	1,879	15,003	11,493	1,607	19,737	12,354	1,722
Tuna . . . . .	6,814	13,002	1,818	6,639	11,162	1,561	3,280	5,802	811
Other species . . . . .	133,767	100,010	13,987	112,932	91,643	12,817	135,739	99,727	13,944
<b>Total fish . . . . .</b>	<b>1,058,243</b>	<b>580,092</b>	<b>81,130</b>	<b>1,256,242</b>	<b>617,279</b>	<b>86,332</b>	<b>1,285,220</b>	<b>604,333</b>	<b>84,522</b>
Fish livers and roe . . . .	20,545	10,244	1,433	32,560	15,937	2,229	29,950	15,360	2,142
<b>Shellfish:</b>									
Shrimp . . . . .	10,504	40,696	5,692	10,036	31,899	4,461	9,616	29,977	4,199
Lobster . . . . .	500	7,686	1,075	681	9,249	1,294	787	10,038	1,400
Crab . . . . .	3,633	2,273	318	4,062	2,531	354	3,958	2,291	322
Squid . . . . .	6,018	1,981	277	-	-	-	278	33	-
<b>Total shellfish . . . .</b>	<b>20,655</b>	<b>52,636</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>14,779</b>	<b>43,679</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>14,639</b>	<b>42,339</b>	<b>5,922</b>
Seaweed, dried . . . . .	14,000	2,500	350	13,000	2,550	357	13,004	2,554	357
<b>Total landings . . . .</b>	<b>1,113,433</b>	<b>645,472</b>	<b>90,275</b>	<b>1,316,581</b>	<b>679,445</b>	<b>95,027</b>	<b>1,342,813</b>	<b>664,586</b>	<b>92,944</b>

1/Preliminary

2/Does not include the lower valued "Greenland halibut."

Note: Norwegian kroner 7.15 equals US\$1.00.

The total herring catch in 1962 was 3.4 percent above that in 1961. There was a substantial increase in landings of herring for reduction into meal and oil, due mainly to a better Norwegian catch of summer herring in Icelandic waters. The 1962 winter herring catch was only slightly better than that for 1961.

The Norwegian shrimp catch was at a record level in 1962. (Norwegian Fishing and Maritime News.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1962 p. 84.

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FISHERIES TRENDS, MARCH 1963:

Winter Herring: The winter herring fishery off west Norway in 1963 ended with a total catch of only 57,000 metric tons--the poorest results since 1902. A few years ago, the fishery produced daily landings of 60,000 tons.

Cod Fishery: Reports from north Norway indicate that the Lofoten cod fishery will be a failure this year. Despite favorable weather, cod fishermen were returning from the banks day after day with very little fish. In March 1963, after 7 weeks of fishing, only 13,604 tons had been landed, a decline of over 10,000 tons from the catch in the same period of 1962. There was no prospect of any substantial improvement in the fishery.

Whaling: By March 9, 1963, Norway's Antarctic whaling expedition had produced 180,000 barrels of whale and sperm oil, down 27.2 percent from the 247,315 barrels produced during the comparable period of the 1961/1962 season. Norway had 4 factories operating in the Antarctic at the start of the current season, but 1 of those vessels was damaged by a storm and has not been in operation since January 28, 1963. (News of Norway, March 21 and 28, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1963 pp. 66-

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FISHERMEN'S 1961 AVERAGE EARNINGS

A statistical study of Norwegian fishermen's earnings in 1961, covering 6 percent of all professional fishermen in Norway, showed an average annual income of Kr. 8,339 (US\$1,146). In 1961, over 30 percent of Norway's fishermen earned more than Kr. 10,000 (\$1,399), about 32 percent earned between Kr. 6,000-10,000 (\$839-1,399), and 37 percent earned less. (News of Norway, February 1963.)

Notes: (1) Norwegian kroner 7.15 equals US\$1.00.

(2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, Aug. 1962 p. 84.

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FUTURE TRENDS IN FISHERIES INDICATE NEED FOR MODERN DEEP-SEA FLEET:

In 1962, Norwegian fishermen landed 1,113,443 metric tons of fish valued at 645,472

May (Contd.):

million kroner (US\$90.3 million). The landings decreased by 203,138 tons, and the value by 1,000 million kroner (\$4.8 million) from 1961. The chief reason for the drop in the 1962 landings was the failure of the capelin fishery. The shrimp fishery had record landings and the Norwegian freezing plants' organizations increased their exports of frozen fishery products to about 40,000 tons. This organization exported frozen fishery products to 30 foreign markets including the United States which took more than 11,000 tons.

In spite of the lower landings, the Norwegian authorities are by no means pessimistic about the future of the Norwegian fisheries. They recognized that rationalization is necessary for economical operation of the fleet. The Norwegian Minister of Fishery, states that the main problem has for the past few years been to compensate for the decrease in seasonal and coastal fisheries. While large fishing vessels have been able to change over to deep-sea fishing, small and medium fishing vessels are unable to do so.

They pointed out the necessity of constructing a modern fishing fleet to engage in coastal and seasonal fisheries when conditions are favorable, and fishing in distant waters when that appears to be advantageous. In May 1962, the Fishery Department appointed a committee with the task of working out a program for the reorganization of the deep-sea fishing fleet. The committee's recommendation was decided upon by the authorities in the near future. In the course of the first three years, old and unserviceable fishing vessels were replaced by modern vessels. For the past 2 to 3 years the Norwegian Government has supported the construction of a number of new stern trawlers from 400 to 1,000 tons. After those "trial fishing vessels" have been in operation for some time and their effectiveness and profitability have been thoroughly studied, greater investments will be made in a development program for the coastal and deep-sea fishing fleet. The development program will in turn lead to important structural changes in the Norwegian fisheries. (Norwegian Fishing and Maritime No. 4, 1962.)

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**CANNING SCHOOL AND LABORATORY  
SUPPORTED BY CANNING INDUSTRY:**

The Norwegian Canning School is attracting considerable attention. Designed and

equipped to provide a well rounded education in all aspects of canning, it is located in Stavanger near the research laboratory of the Norwegian canning industry. Stavanger is also the home of Norway's largest packer of canned fish.

When the Norwegian Canning School opened in 1952, the emphasis was mainly on fish. It now covers the whole field of canning, including meat, fish, fruits, and vegetables. The school combines theoretical instruction with practical work in classrooms, chemical and bacteriological laboratories, and a small scale cannery equipped with the latest in automated machinery. Here, students pack anywhere from 120 to 150 different products. They also study physics, chemistry, bacteriology, hygiene, production planning, merchandising, practical canning, engineering, and plant management.

Students, who must be at least 17 years of age, are not required to have worked in a cannery. Elementary school graduates attend a 2-year course, while those who have finished high school need only take a 1-year course. There is no tuition, and nearly all educational material is provided free of charge. Out-of-town students live in a dormitory where the fee for room and board is kept very low.

Since the school was started by the Norwegian Cannery Association slightly over 10 years ago, some 300 students have graduated. Presently, the school has 26 students from many parts of Norway. The school is financed by a small tax on all canned goods sold in Norway.

The research laboratory which the Norwegian canning industry maintains in Stavanger was established in 1931. Supervised by a board of industry and Government representatives, it is organized in three departments for chemical, bacteriological, and engineering research. The investigations conducted by the laboratory have had a wide range. The nutritional value of canned foods as well as production methods have been studied. Tests have been carried out to develop new products. A great deal of work has also been done to establish quality control and specifications for the canning industry's most important raw materials. Quality control is now carried out by an independent department of the laboratory. (News of Norway, March 14, 1963.)

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Norway (Contd.):

**DRIED COD CONTRIBUTED TO  
WORLD FOOD PROGRAM:**

In response to a request from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Norway planned to ship 50 tons of dried cod in early 1963, to Dar-es-Salam, Tanganyika, to help feed Ruandan refugees. The shipment was to be part of Norway's contribution to the World Food Program conducted under the sponsorship of the United Nations and FAO. (News of Norway, March 14, 1963.)

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**NEW SONIC FISHING AIDS MARKETED:**

A fully transistorized low-cost echo sounder for smaller fishing vessels has been introduced by an electronics firm in Oslo, Norway. The device can detect fish down to some 850 fathoms, or by the flip of a switch, at much shallower depths. It is designed for installation at the front of the wheelhouse, so that the captain can watch the sounder for signs of fish while steering his vessel.

For larger fishing vessels, the Norwegian firm is offering a new fully automatic ASDIC (sonar) for trawlers and line-fishing vessels between 40 and 70 feet long. This instrument has a range of about 4,000 feet under normal conditions. Operating on a frequency of 50 kilocycles, it is immune to interference from other ASDICS or sounders.

The Oslo company maintains about 250 stations in foreign countries to provide service for its products. (News of Norway, March 21, 1963.)

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**POWER BLOCK PROVES SUCCESSFUL  
IN HERRING SEINE FISHERY:**

During the 1962 Icelandic herring fishery three Norwegian purse seiners were equipped with U. S. type power blocks. All three vessels made good catches, and a number of Norwegian fishing vessel owners have now ordered power blocks or are considering the changeover to this fishing method.

The chief fisherman aboard one of the three vessels stated:

"Norwegian fishermen might have saved millions of kroner if they had taken on power block and ring seine some years ago. After our experiences during the Icelandic fishery we do no longer doubt that this is the gear of the future for Norwegian fishermen."



Peru

**ANCHOVY FISHERMEN'S TIE-UP  
UNSETTLED AS OF MARCH 1, 1963:**

The important fishing industry was facing its greatest crisis since February 1962 due to the continuation of the tie-up of anchoveta fishermen and vessels which began on January 31, 1963.

Financial losses to the industry and the Government were mounting, and a general moratorium on the industry's financial obligations has been requested. The Lima Chamber of Commerce has asked financial institutions to be as lenient as possible in such matters.

There are two aspects of the situation--the fishermen's demands and the 25 sol (about 93 U. S. cents) per short-ton tax imposed on anchoveta landings used for reduction. Until the vessel operators know how the tax is to be applied, they cannot enter into a settlement with the fishermen. Meetings were being held constantly by all elements involved, including the Government. Although references to negotiated settlements of both phases of the problem have been noted, as of March 1, no definite solutions have been announced. (United States Embassy, Lima, March 1, 1963.)

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**FISH-MEAL MAJOR INDUSTRY  
IN NORTHERN AREA:**

The fish-meal industry is the principal topic of conversation in fisheries circles in northern Peru. Chimbote--the northernmost city where the industry is important--is booming. The population there now is about 120,000 (less than 10,000 in 1950), mostly living in straw-mat houses and employed seeking employment in the fishing industry. Some 48 fish-meal plants reportedly are in operation or under construction in Chimbote alone. There are a few further north, 2 in Casma (3 under construction), and 9 in Chancay (with 10 planned immediately south of the present plants).

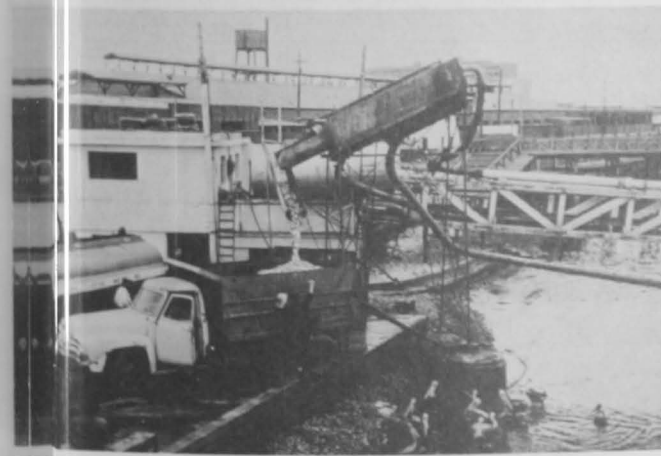
The two largest equipment suppliers are both Lima firms. The principal equipment supplied includes cookers, presses, dryers, and cyclones. Both of the firms will undertake to equip a 10- to 20-ton per hour plant costing from 500,000 soles (US\$18,640 to 800,000 soles (US\$29,828). Boilers, engines, and buildings are not included. All material, except engines, are produced in Peru. Plants of this kind (which represent

(Contd.):

more than 50 percent of the fish-meal plants in Peru are uneconomical to operate and wasteful (fish body oil is not removed), but they do make money at present prices. The larger and more modern plants are more adequately equipped, with most of the equipment custom-built locally. Special equipment is required for oil processing and it is brought in principally from Norway and Denmark. The larger plants produce an estimated 70 percent of the fish meal, and can be expected to ride out depressed conditions which would cripple the smaller operators. Most plants cannot process fish (tuna or bonito) are closing because of depressed prices, high costs, and the more advantageous use of equipment in supplying anchoveta to fish-meal plants.



A typical small purse-seiner of the anchoveta fleet waiting to unload.



The fish are being pumped from the boat to a waiting truck.

Large numbers of fishing boats were seen at the various ports waiting to unload their anchoveta catches. Sufficient facilities still are not available to process all of the anchoveta being caught. Although few plants exist north of Chimbote, fishermen at Santa Rosa (near Trujillo) reported that considerable

numbers of anchoveta exist there. One flock of sea birds flying up the coast of that area was observed that must have numbered 500,000. With this much bird life, large numbers of anchoveta must also be present. Little concern about conservation measures was expressed. (United States Embassy in Lima, March 13, 1963.)

Editor's Note: The above was reported by an officer of the United States Embassy following a trip to observe economic conditions in northern Peru. His trip preceded the late January tie-up of the anchovy fishing fleet.

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EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL MARINE PRODUCTS, 1961-62:

Exports of fish meal by Peru in 1962 rose 49.1 percent in quantity and 101.6 percent in value as compared with the preceding year. The average export value in 1962 was about US\$94.61 a metric ton (\$85.83 a short ton), up sharply from the average of \$69.96 a metric ton (\$63.58 a short ton) realized in 1961 and reflected the stronger worldwide market for fish meal in 1962.

Exports of fish oil in 1962 of 127,969 tons increased 25.1 percent from the 102,306 tons exported in 1961. The average value of fish oil exports, however, increased only 6.8 percent in 1962 from the preceding year. Fish oil exports in 1962 averaged only 4.1 cents a pound, down about 14.6 percent from the 4.8 cents a pound average in 1961.

Item	1962			1961		
	Qty.	Value 1/		Qty.	Value 1/	
	Metric Tons	Million Soles	US\$ 1,000	Metric Tons	Million Soles	US\$ 1,000
Fish meal . .	1,055,883	2,678.3	99,899	708,366	1,328.6	49,556
Fish oil . . .	127,969	310.7	11,589	102,306	290.8	10,847
Fish (froz., canned, etc.)	35,829	226.7	8,456	39,449	255.0	9,511
Fertilizer (guano) . . .	15,351	39.9	1,488	15,861	41.6	1,552
Sperm oil . .	9,336	34.5	1,287	9,063	33.7	1,257
Whale meal .	3,765	6.4	239	5,147	7.0	261

1/ F.o.b. values converted at rate of 26.61 soles equal US\$1.

In 1962, exports of sperm oil were about unchanged in both quantity and value, but the exports of fish (frozen, canned, etc.) dropped 9.2 percent in quantity, and the exports of whale meal were down 26.9 percent in quantity from the preceding year. (United States Embassy, Lima, March 21, 1963.)



Poland

FLEET OF LARGE WIDE-RANGING FREEZERSHIPS NEEDED TO RAISE FISH CATCH:

In its March 1 issue, a Polish periodical continued its promotion of a larger and more competitive Polish fishing fleet. The periodical poses the question: What is the likelihood of Poland's achieving its planned increase in catch during the next 17 years? Its answer: Not so good--in fact, impossible under present conditions.



## Poland (Contd.):

The goals of the Polish fishing industry are impressive. From 169,000 metric tons of fish in 1961 and "several thousand less than that in 1962," fishermen are asked to bring in 325,000 tons in 1965, 500,000 in 1970, and 900,000 in 1980. To achieve anything even approaching those goals two things are necessary according to the article: (1) new fishing grounds, and (2) a modern fleet built to operate in such waters. In other words, a long distance fleet with modern equipment will be needed to gather Poland's share of the catch from the constantly receding Atlantic grounds. So far, the article states, not much is being done to build such a fleet.

According to the article, last autumn's cruise of the trawlers *Odna* and *Gryf* is given as an example of the "economic nonsense" which characterizes Poland's present effort. Those 2 vessels loaded up with 250 tons of fish in 5 days fishing off Capo Blanco, but took 25 days for the round trip to those waters. How much better it would be, the article pointed out, if trawlers could stay out for a whole month and then bring in up to 1,500 tons. Simple arithmetic shows the advantage of this system, but the article suggests that some interests are preventing the construction of the refrigerator ships, the fish storage and processing trawlers and other vessels. Present plans for the expansion of such a fishing fleet are insufficient to achieve the announced goals the article states, and ends by criticizing the Ministry of Shipping for hesitating to make additional investments in the fleet. (United States Consul, Poznan, March 11, 1963.)



## Portugal

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF MARINE OILS; EXPORTS OF FISH MEAL, 1959-1961:

Marine Oils: The annual total output of marine oils in Portugal between 1959 and 1961 showed little change. A noticeable increase in production of cod-liver oil in 1961 was offset by a decline in the production of other fish-liver oils and whale oil.

Export data in 1961 generally reflected production trends. Shipments of sardine oil

and cod-liver oil were up substantially, but exports of other fish-liver oils and whale oil were down sharply. Total exports of Portuguese marine oils in 1961 were 13.5 percent below those in 1960.

Table 1 - Portuguese Production and Exports of Marine Oils, Product, 1959-1961

Item	1961	1960	1959
. . . (Metric Tons) . . .			
<b>Production:</b>			
Sardine oil . . . . .	2,790	2,700	2,700
Cod-liver oil . . . . .	3,800	3,150	3,150
Other fish-liver oils . . . . .	1,557	2,000	2,000
Whale and sperm oil . . . . .	2,360	2,630	2,630
Total Production . . . . .	10,507	10,480	10,480
<b>Exports:</b>			
Sardine oil . . . . .	3,470	2,631	2,631
Cod-liver oil . . . . .	3,280	1,850	1,850
Other fish-liver oils . . . . .	120	1,850	1,850
Whale and sperm oil . . . . .	2,150	4,100	4,100
Total Exports . . . . .	9,020	10,431	10,431

West Germany was the leading buyer of Portuguese cod-liver oil in 1961 with 1,940 tons, followed by the United States with 800 tons. West Germany was also the leading market for Portuguese sardine oil.

Table 2 - Portuguese Exports of Sardine Oil, by Country, 1959-1961

Country	1961	1960	1959
. . . (Metric Tons) . . .			
West Germany . . . . .	1,652	1,734	1,734
Netherlands . . . . .	46	409	409
Norway . . . . .	761	282	282
France . . . . .	430	7	7
Other Countries . . . . .	581	199	199
Total . . . . .	3,470	2,631	2,631

Fish Meal: Portuguese exports of fish meal showed a sharp increase in both 1960

Table 3 - Portuguese Exports of Fish Meal, by Country, 1959-1961

Country	1961	1960	1959
. . . (Metric Tons) . . .			
West Germany . . . . .	4,000	1,852	1,852
Greece . . . . .	177	177	177
Netherlands . . . . .	49	0	0
Spain . . . . .	120	0	0
Portuguese Overseas Provinces . . . . .	2	4	4
Other Countries . . . . .	147	259	259
Total Exports . . . . .	4,495	2,292	2,292

and 1961, due mainly to greater shipments to West Germany. (United States Embassy, Lisbon, March 6, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1960 p. 84



## Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation

### FISH PROCESSING RESEARCH AND FISH FARMING POTENTIAL, EARLY 1960

The possibility of producing caviar from the roe of carp caught in landlocked Rhode

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation (Contd.):

being investigated at the Fisheries Research Center of the Rhodesian Federal Ministry of Agriculture. A Government Fisheries Officer said he thought it would also be possible to make caviar from the roe of other species. He said that smoking and other methods of preserving fish were also being studied.

The Fisheries Officer said that there was a great opportunity and potential for fish farming in the Federation, which in 1962 imported fishery products with a total value of £250,000 (US\$3,500,000). The value of the main categories of fishery products imported in 1962 were: fresh, chilled, or frozen fish--£10,600 (\$1,121,680); preserved fish--£2,000 (\$845,600); salted, dried, or smoked fish--£214,500 (\$600,600); and shellfish--£3,500 (\$65,800).

In addition to Lake Kariba (the world's largest man-made lake), Rhodesia has over 1000 acres in lakes and ponds created by farm dams and other artificial means. An additional 100,000 acres are expected to be flooded under water by projects planned for the near future. All of those waters can be used to some extent for fish culture.

The Fisheries Officer said that the production of one ton of fish per acre was a realistic possibility with intensive pond fish culture. He said, "Optimum management and improved conditions for fish rearing can result in the production of increasing amounts of fish for internal consumption. Although many of the waters that are exploited merely for local consumption--because of the difficulties of preserving and transporting--have a hidden value. Where the labor force are allowed to fish the dams, it provides a strong attraction to farm workers and makes a material contribution to their supplies." (The South African Shipping and Fishing Industry Review, January 1963.)



Senegal

TUNA LANDED BY FOREIGN VESSELS FOR FREEZING, 1962:

Tuna landed at Dakar by foreign fleets (other than French or Senegalese) is either fresh or shipped or frozen and then shipped, both

operations taking place outside the customs barrier. Complete statistics on such tuna are not available. The Statistical Service of the Port of Dakar reports that in 1962 only two countries, Japan and Spain, landed tuna for freezing in Senegal for reshipment. For Japan this amounted to 468.8 metric tons, and for Spain 162.7 tons.

Tuna entering Senegal, not covered by the Franco-Senegalese agreement, carries customs duties amounting to 33.3 percent ad valorem. Tuna entering the country under the agreement is not dutiable. (United States Embassy, Dakar, March 5, 1963.)



Singapore

FISH AND SHRIMP PONDS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN RECLAIMED SWAMPLAND:

The Singapore Government plans over a 4-year period to reclaim 4,000 acres of swamp-land at a cost of M\$4.5 million and convert it into farmland, fish and shrimp ponds to provide employment for some 1,600 people. At present a pilot project of 176 acres is under way at Sugei Poyan. When the entire project is completed, it is planned that 1,000 acres will be used for cultivating leaf vegetables, 1,000 acres for shrimp ponds, and about 2,000 acres for fish ponds.

The Government plans to set up a cooperative to run the shrimp and fish ponds in the reclaimed area. Some 38 squatter families will be moved off the land and resettled elsewhere. The next step after the pilot project will be the reclamation of 760 acres in the neighboring areas, beginning with Sungei Berih. (United States Consul, Singapore, March 16, 1963.)



South Africa Republic

EXPANSION OF TRAWLER FLEET PLANNED BY LARGE FISHERY GROUP:

A large South African fishing industry group is planning a big increase in its fishing activities. Bids are being sought from British and Dutch shipyards for up to 20 new 100-foot trawlers which will join the group's fleet at Hout Bay, Capetown.

### South Africa Republic (Contd.):

Two new ventures started in the Republic have combined in producing frozen fish from the group's Hout Bay plant. This production is being marketed locally throughout Cape Province. The present fleet of 5 vessels may shortly be augmented by the arrival of 3 second-hand trawlers under negotiation from a British trawling firm.

Beyond confirming that the 20 trawlers were planned, an official of the group in London would give no further details. But fishing authorities believe that part of the plan is to catch and process South African hake before freezing and exporting this variety to New Zealand.

As the fishing area is so near to the South African coast, it is not planned at this stage to use the trawlers in connection with a fleet fish-factory processing ship, as the length of their trips will not be more than 10 days. (World Fishing, March 1963.)

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### PILCHARD-MAASBANKER FISHERY, 1962:

The South Africa Republic west coast landings of pilchards in the January-July 1962 season totaled 452,735 short tons, according to the latest data available. The 1962 pilchard landings from South-West

During the main fishing season in January-July 1962, the Cape fishery also caught 69,439 tons of maasbanker (jack mackerel) and 23,395 tons of mackerel. Added to the pilchard landings (452,735 tons), this brought the Cape shoal fish landings for the season to 545,569 tons. Data on landings of maasbanker and mackerel by Cape vessels for the second season in November-December 1962 were not reported. Adding the 1962 South-West Africa pilchard landings of 436,068 tons, the total landings for the fishery were about one million tons.

Excluding production from Cape landings in November and December, the 1962 pilchard-maasbanker-mackerel fishery yielded 4,836,493 cases of canned fish, 222,235 short tons of fish meal, and 58,057 long tons of fish body oil. Of the total, 3,882,723 cases of canned fish, 97,479 short tons of fish meal and 23,428 long tons of fish body oil were produced in the 6 Walvis Bay factories of South-West Africa. The remainder was produced in the 14 Cape west coast factories of the South Africa Republic.

The January 1963 landings by the South African pilchard fleet of nearly 140 vessels were expected to equal the landings in the first month of 1962. Fish schools were plentiful in the False Bay area, but were scarce north of Cape Town, according to early reports. (The South African Shipping



A Cape west coast pilchard and maasbanker cannery and fish reduction plant.

Africa's Walvis Bay amounted to 436,068 tons, or combined total pilchard landings of 888,803 tons--67,272 tons more than the record 1961 season landings.

News and Fishing Industry Review, January 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1963 p-

## South Africa Republic and South-West Africa

### ROCK LOBSTER EXPORT TRENDS:

South Africa is not in a position to produce and export unlimited quantities of spiny lobster tails as seems to be the general belief in the United States. The statement was made by the Chairman of South African Frozen Rock Lobster Packing (Pty) Ltd. and South-West Africa Frozen Rock Lobster Packing (Pty) Ltd. while on a visit to the United States. In an interview held on March 1, 1963, he outlined the position of the South African spiny lobster industry in general, and gave an explanation of its relationship to the United States market.

In this interview he stated that "Under the South African Government regulations, promulgated many years ago, a Government conservation program was instituted limiting the export and export of this commodity. Our Government has always considered our fishing grounds as a natural resource which should be given every opportunity to be maintained and protected for the years that lay ahead. The industry has worked with our Department of Fisheries in close collaboration and the existing fishing regulations are a result of mutual consideration of the problems presented all in the interest of South Africa."

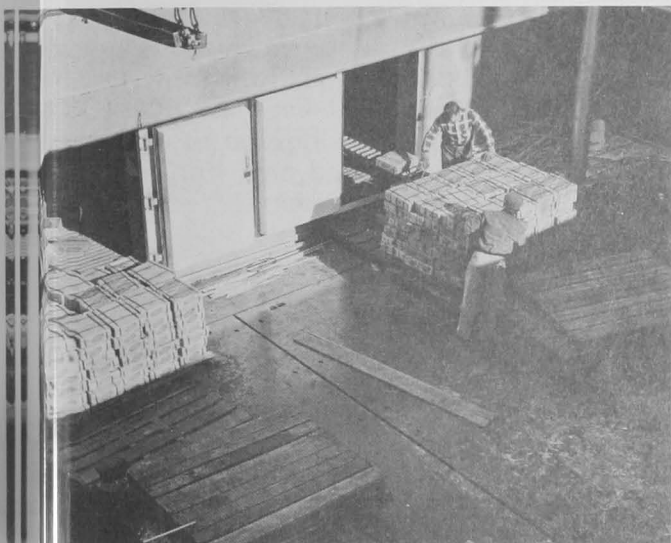


Fig. 1 - View of the unloading of South African rock lobster tails at port of entry.

The Chairman said "The main features of our Government regulations are: (1) A limitation on the size of rock lobster permitted to be caught; (2) The proclaiming of sanctuaries where no fishing is permitted; and (3) Prohibition of catching rock lobster in 'berry' (breeding) at any time. These plus the fact that nature, which under our weather conditions, permits only about 150 days fishing per year makes it a real challenge for the producer in fulfilling the quota granted by the Government.

The maximum permissible export quantity for the year from the Republic is 6.8 million pounds and from South-West Africa 3.6 million pounds. The aforementioned figures can only be reached subject to good fishing weather and other conditions which are beyond our control, but we can never exceed the quantities mentioned.

Because of the excellent quality and the desired sizes of rock lobster tails which are produced in the waters of the Republic of South Africa, almost the entire quantity are marketed in the United States, and are distributed mainly to the institutional trade, such as hotels, restaurants, and clubs, as well as to the consumer. The quality of rock lobster tails harvested in the waters of South-West Africa are of identical

species to those produced in the Republic except, by nature, the sizes are smaller and because of that, marketing of this product is not directed only to the United States. Approximately a half million pounds of the total South-West African quota is utilized for canning purposes, which product sells in the United States, France, England, and many other Western European countries; a further half million pounds of this quota is marketed in France in fresh frozen form. The balance is exported to the United States where it is used mainly in consumer packages under various well established brands.

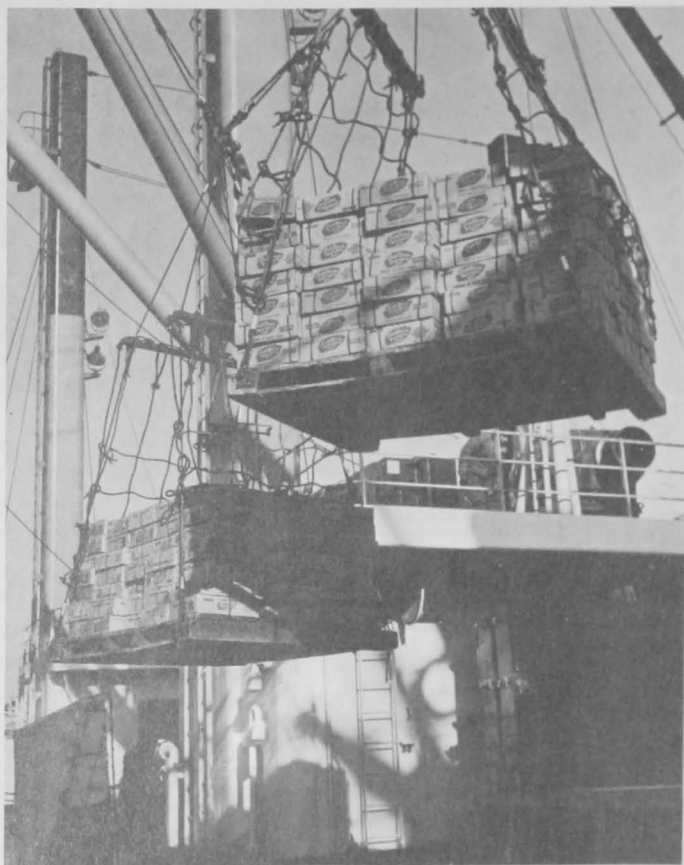


Fig. 2 - Pallets containing South African rock lobster tails being lifted out of hold of vessel onto pier.

"Over the past six months or so, the South African industry has also been experimenting by air-freighting live rock lobster to France. These experiments are proving successful. Every week approximately 6,000 pounds of live rock lobster are flown from Cape Town to Paris.

"Additional experiments are also being made to produce and ship whole cooked, frozen rock lobster, and several small consignments have been shipped to Western Europe, the result of which at this stage are not known as yet, but I confidently believe they will prove equally successful.

"We are very proud of our market in the United States developed over a period of 25 years, first serving the East Coast and gradually expanding because of ready acceptance of our product to where we now serve several of the larger distribution centers across the nation.

"In the post-war years, advertising and public relations programs spread the news of our product so that enumerable users became repeated supporters of South African rock lobster tails.

"The foregoing affords you a well-rounded out picture of what we, the producers, are faced with and what has taken place here in the United States. Taking all these factors into consideration: (1) Strict Government regulations for conser-

### South Africa Republic and South-West Africa (Contd.):



Fig. 3 - Stacking of pallets with cartons of South African rock lobster on pier prior to loading into trucks.

vation; (2) Ability to catch the amount of the permissible quota; and (3) The maintaining of traditional and opening of new European outlets--only one conclusion can be drawn.

"Our industry will continue exporting to our staunch supporters--the American market--but we regret that the quantity cannot be increased and must be held within the limitations placed upon us as I have outlined in these remarks."



### South-West Africa

#### POLISH STERN TRAWLER VISITS WALVIS BAY FOR SUPPLIES:

During December last year, the 2,880-gross-ton Polish stern trawler Neptun called at Walvis Bay, South-West Africa, for stores and oil. The Neptun, which is owned by a fishing company in Gdynia, Poland, had been operating on the same fishing grounds as the Russians, the Kunene River mouth on the northern border of South-West Africa.

According to her skipper, the vessel was on her maiden voyage and at that time was the only Polish fishing ship operating in those waters. He stated that they had already caught more than 900 tons of fish which had been frozen or processed into fish meal. The frozen fish was to be sold in Nigeria and the fish meal taken back to Poland.

In addition to the 100 Polish crew members, there were also 16 Nigerians who had been engaged when the vessel had called earlier at Lagos on her outward voyage.

The Neptun was not connected, nor was fishing with the Russian fleet trawling in the same waters.

It is understood that there are now six Polish trawlers operating off South-West Africa and that some of the vessels were due to call at Walvis Bay during February to take on stores and oil. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, February 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1963 p. 87



### United Kingdom

#### ABERDEEN TRAWLERS SEEK NEW FISHING GROUNDS IN DEEP WATER:

The Aberdeen trawler Summerlee returned on January 22, 1963, from an experimental trip to the deep-water zone between the Shetland Islands and Norway with 380 boxes of fish valued at over £1,800 (US\$5,000). This was the best in a series of experimental trips undertaken to find new fishing grounds which will offset the proposed extension of the Faroese fishing limits.

A spokesman for the White Fish Authority, which is participating in the experiments, said that the result was very encouraging. He said that the vessel fished at depths of 90-170 fathoms and could, if necessary, have fished at 200 fathoms. The catch was mainly large whiting, cod, and ling. Haddock had been very scarce. Dutch, German, and French trawlers were fishing in the area.

The factor of importance in these tests is in the depth fished. In the past, the Scottish trawler fleet has taken the view that it could not work successfully in really deep water. Most of the trawling was done at a maximum depth of 70 fathoms.

With the new type of French gear there would appear to be no good reason why the fleet should not move into deeper water and thus greatly increase the area in which it can work. The Summerlee and another Aberdeen trawler have been making this type of experiment for several months. They have made successful trips to Atlantic deep-water grounds.

The Summerlee will make another trip to the same area, after which the White Fish Authority will issue a report to trawler owners.

United Kingdom (Contd.):

entire project. The Authority has should the cost of the experiments with the Aberdeen Fishing Vessel Owners' Association and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. (Fish Trades Gazette, January 26, 1963.)

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BOXING FISH AT SEA IMPROVES QUALITY:

Boxing fresh fish at sea protects the fish from crushing, speeds unloading, and prevents damage by hooks, according to a British fishery firm in Hull. Boxing fish at sea was tried aboard a British distant-water trawler during a 3,400-mile round trip to Greenland. Some of the boxed fish was landed when landed by the vessel. Its good quality convinced the British firm to apply the boxing system to some of its other vessels. (Fish Trades Gazette, January 26, 1963.)

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POSTGRADUATE TRAINING IN FISHERY RESEARCH AIDED BY GRANTS:

Postgraduate training grants in fishery research, effective October 1, 1963, are to be

awarded by the British Development Commission in association with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

To attract students it is intended to widen the field of study to include such subjects as mathematics, physics, geography, and engineering.

The grants are intended to enable selected candidates to undergo a specified course of training to fit them for the investigation of problems in marine or freshwater science.

The Commissioners will consider applications from candidates for permission to register for a higher degree in circumstances where this seems likely to be consistent with the requirements of the approved fishery research training program.

Awards do not carry any guarantee of subsequent employment nor do they entail any obligation to accept such employment, but the training should fit students for employment either in the fishery research service or in a marine or freshwater biological research institution. (Fishing News, recent date.)



LARGE GLACIAL BOULDER LANDED BY BRITISH TRAWLER

An outsize, 2½-ton, glacial boulder, believed to be the largest ever raised off the sea bed by conventional trawl gear, was landed at Grimsby in early December 1962 by the British trawler Ross Mallard.

Caught off the Dogger Bank, and sharing the same net with seven baskets of plaice and soles, this gigantic rock would still be a menace to trawlermen were it not for the great strength of the polypropylene cod end which the Ross Mallard was using. That the cod end is still fit for service should dispel any doubts about the strength of this synthetic material.

Speculation is inevitable. From the firm that owns the trawler comes the estimate that the boulder--a deposit from melting glacial ice of the Ice Age--has probably gone through a thousand cod ends.



The 2½-ton glacial boulder being exhibited by the captain of the trawler Ross Mallard.