



# FOREIGN

## International

### FISH MEAL

#### PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, JANUARY 1963:

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.

Production and Exports of Fish Meal by Member Countries of the Fish Meal Exporters' Organization, January 1963

Country	January 1963		Jan.-Dec. 1962	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
	.....(Metric Tons).....			
Angola .....	2,596	2,893	32,758	32,558
Iceland .....	9,476	9,121	96,147	70,931
Norway .....	3,659	8,187	120,927	61,690
Peru .....	145,659	147,236	1,120,796	1,065,952
South Africa (incl. S. W. Africa) .....	9,800	6,755	201,219	192,931
Total .....	171,190	174,192	1,571,847	1,424,062

In January 1963, Peru accounted for 84.5 percent of total fish meal exports by FEO countries, followed by Iceland with 5.2 percent, Norway with 4.7 percent, South Africa with 3.9 percent, and Angola with 1.7 percent. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, April 5, 1963.)

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

#### FISHERIES INCLUDED IN AGENDA OF WORLD FOOD CONGRESS:

The United States Congress, in Public Law 87-841 of October 18, 1962, authorized the United States to host the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) World Food Congress in Washington, D.C., June 4-18, 1963. This will be a major event in FAO's worldwide Freedom From Hunger Campaign and will highlight present and future world food problems. A ceremony will also be held to commemorate the founding of FAO at Hot Springs, Virginia, in 1943. The United States will issue a joint Freedom from Hunger/Food for Peace commemorative stamp in June 1963 to coincide with the World Food Congress opening.

The President of the United States has appointed the trustees of the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation to serve as a Citizen's Host Committee for the World Food Congress. The Host Committee will work with a Government Committee on arrangements for the delegates who will be attending the Conference. The Citizen's Host Committee has four principal subcommittees. One is a Travel and Fellowship Subcommittee which plans to raise funds to assist in financing the travel and attendance of representatives from developing countries who otherwise would not be able to participate. Another is the Tours and Plant Visit Subcom-

mittee (nonfund raising) to arrange for tours and visits to agricultural, forestry, and fisheries areas, and private industrial plants. A third is the Communications Subcommittee to work on preconference publicity within the United States. The fourth is a Hospitality Subcommittee to meet incoming delegates and assist them during the Congress.

The World Food Congress is scheduled to open with the usual Plenary Session and is divided into four Commissions: (1) Technical Commission; (2) Economic and Social Commission; (3) Education and Research Commission; and (4) Commission for People's Involvement and Group Action.

Fisheries will be given consideration by each of those Commissions. One of the major items, for example, on the agenda for the Technical Commission will be "Nutritive Diets for Poorly Fed Peoples." This agenda item on nutrition is further divided into: (1) Animal and poultry production; (2) Fisheries; and (3) Cultivation of legumes, fruits, and vegetables.

Guidelines given for the agenda subitem on fisheries are as follows:

"The development of fishery resources and production assumes a special significance in the context of increasing pressure on land. The collection and dissemination of oceanographic and biological data and the steps to be taken for it are important in this connection. Inland possibilities form a separate study. Possible levels of yield with improved techniques and combination with other land uses have to be studied. The combination of fish-farming with irrigated agriculture is an example. The transport of sea food to inland areas raises many technical and economic problems."

### INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

#### LOWER QUOTA FOR YELLOWFIN TUNA CAUGHT IN EASTERN PACIFIC PROPOSED:

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (United States, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama) at the April 16-17, 1963 meeting held in Panama, Republic of Panama, closed its session with the following Resolution:

Having reviewed its previous findings and recommendations respecting the need to curtail the catch and effort for yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, in order to restore the population of that species to a level where maximum sustainable catches may be again obtained,

Having considered the additional statistics of catch and effort, and other information for the year 1962, and

Observing that the studies of its scientific staff indicate that the yellowfin population remains substantially below the level of abundance corresponding to maximum sustainable yield, that a prudent estimate of the sustainable yield to be expected during 1963 is that it will not exceed 81,000 short tons.

Recommends to the High Contracting Parties that they take joint action as follows:

## International (Contd.):

(1) Establishment of a catch-limit (quota) on the total catch of yellowfin tuna by fishermen of all nations of 81,000 tons during calendar year 1963, from the area previously defined in the Resolution adopted by the Commission on May 17, 1962.

(2) Reservation of 2,000 tons of this yellowfin tuna quota for allowance for incidental catches when fishing for other species, such as skipjack and big-eye tuna, after the closure of unrestricted fishing for yellowfin tuna.

(3) Opening of the fishery for yellowfin tuna on January 1, 1963; during the open season vessels should be permitted to depart from port with permission to fish for any tuna species, including yellowfin, without restriction on the quantity of any species, until the return of the vessel to port.

(4) Closure of the fishery for yellowfin tuna during 1963 at such date as the quantity of tuna already landed plus the expected catch of yellowfin tuna by vessels which are at sea with permits to fish without restriction reaches 79,000 tons.

(5) After the date of closure of the fishery for yellowfin tuna, vessels should be permitted to leave port with permission to fish only for other species of tuna than yellowfin tuna; but any vessel operating under such permission should be allowed to land not more than 15 percent by weight of yellowfin tuna among its catch on any voyage. This limitation should apply to each and every trip on which the vessels depart with permission to fish only for other species of tuna than yellowfin tuna, even though the vessel does not return to port from such a trip until after the end of the calendar year 1963.

(6) Such action as may be necessary to obtain the cooperation of those Governments whose vessels operate in this fishery, but which are not parties to the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, in effecting these conservation measures.

At the May 1962 meeting of the Commission held in Quito, Ecuador, an over-all quota for the Eastern Pacific area extending off the coast of North and South America between Eureka, Calif., and 30° S. latitude, a catch quota of 83,000 short tons was recommended.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATION  
OF THE TROPICAL ATLANTICGUINEAN TRAWLING SURVEY:

The International Cooperative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic (ICITA) will include a trawling survey in the Gulf of Guinea to assess the qualitative and quantitative composition of exploitable fish stocks. This phase of ICITA will be directed by the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa, South of the Sahara (CCTA/CSA).

The first meeting of the Scientific Committee for the Guinean Trawling Survey was held in Lagos, Nigeria, on March 18-19, 1963. At that time, the Committee announced plans for the survey as follows:

The survey will be divided into two operational phases: Guinean I (August 15-December 15, 1963) and Guinean II (February 15-

June 15, 1964). The timing of the campaign has been designed as near as possible to coincide with the hydrographic seasons in the area.

The northern boundary of the survey area will be Cape Roxo, Portuguese Guinea, and the southern boundary will be the mouth of the Congo River.

The survey will be conducted on two chartered French vessels. Both vessels are side trawlers, about 35 meters (115 feet) in length with main engines developing 600 horsepower.

A transect interval of 40 miles will be used in exploratory fishing operations. Within each transect, 8 stations will be occupied at depth intervals up to 110 fathoms. When possible, trawling will also be attempted between 220 and 330 fathoms. Hydrographic observations will be taken during the survey.

The Scientific Committee for the Guinean Trawling Survey plans to hold its next meeting in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, during March 1964.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1962 p. 59, August 1962 p. 56, and June 1962 p. 33.

## NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION

JAPANESE VIEWS ON REVISION  
OF CONVENTION:

On April 15, 1963, an authoritative Japanese economic daily carried the following report on preparation by Japanese Governmental agencies for talks on revision of the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention.

"The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fishery Agency will begin full scale study this week on the problem of revising the Japan-United States-Canada Fishery Treaty which is scheduled to expire in June. From the standpoint of freedom of the high seas and fair distribution of resources in the high seas, Japan will argue for a fundamental revision of this treaty and strongly ask for the abolition or relaxation of 'voluntary restrictions' (virtually a ban) on Japanese fishing for North American salmon, halibut in the Gulf of Alaska, and Canadian herring. Contrarywise the United States and Canada intend that the existing treaty be extended without modification. With the commencement of negotiations close at hand, the countries concerned are actively preparing for the conference. President Kennedy has already announced that the United States 'cannot allow voluntary restrictions be relaxed.' It would appear, therefore, there is the great likelihood that negotiations will have hard sailing and turn into a big political issue.

"The fisheries negotiations are to be started in early June, either in Washington or Tokyo. Japan is scheduled to appoint Ambassador Takeuchi of the Japanese Embassy, Washington, as head of the delegation assisted by Director of Fishery Agency Shono and other advisors and experts.

"The Japanese Government regards the abolition or relaxation of voluntary restrictions its principal objective in the forthcoming negotiations. Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Shigemasa has announced during the current Diet session that the Government will endeavor to meet this objective. Japan will press for the abolition or relaxation of voluntary restrictions because:

## International (Contd.):

"(1) In the expansion of Japanese salmon mothership fisheries, catches have increased over pre-war days. As a result of this expansion, it has become possible for Japanese motherships to catch a considerable amount of red salmon of Bristol Bay origin. This situation was not anticipated at the time of the signing of the present treaty.

"(2) The present treaty banned salmon fisheries on the high seas east of 175 degrees west longitude. Later it became clear that North American salmon were distributed over a far greater area than was expected at the time of the conclusion of the treaty.

"The biggest question is the extent of intermingling of Asian and North American salmon. The result of joint research conducted by the three countries reveals that the western limit of distribution of North American salmon (red salmon) is at about 168 degrees east longitude and the western limit of distribution of Asian salmon (chum salmon) is 153 degrees west longitude or east thereof. Thus the scope of movement of these two species of salmon extends from the seas off Kamchatka to the Gulf of Alaska. As a matter of fact, Japan is catching red salmon of North American origin in Area A, an area established by the Japan-Soviet Fisheries Convention and described as waters north of 55 degrees north latitude and west 175 degrees west longitude. According to United States data, 15 million red salmon moved into this area in 1962 and Japan caught a considerable portion (about 20%) of these fish. If such is the case, voluntary restrictions provided for in the tripartite treaty involve contradictions.

"Japan recognizes that the present treaty has been an asset for the stabilization of North Pacific fisheries during the past decade. Japan holds, however, that voluntary restrictions have lost their significance both in theory and in practice and therefore must be repealed or relaxed. The United States on the other hand contends that the red salmon resource has a great bearing on the economic development of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest States and that by conservation practices has endeavored to maintain the resources. The United States maintains that if Japan is allowed to fish for red salmon on the high seas with fishing gear and methods alien to United States nationals, conservation measures which the United States has had in effect for many years will be nullified in a brief space of time. It is anticipated, therefore, that the United States and Canada may propose that the provisional abstention line located at 175 degrees west longitude be moved west by about five degrees to protect salmon of North American origin.

"(3) The principle of voluntary restriction which Japan accepted under the present convention has never gained international recognition. The United States made every effort to have the principle accepted as part of international law, first at the Rome Conference in 1955, then at the meeting of the International Law Committee in 1956, and finally at the Law of the Sea Conference in 1958. At all of these conferences, the American proposal was defeated because of opposition raised by advanced fishing countries.

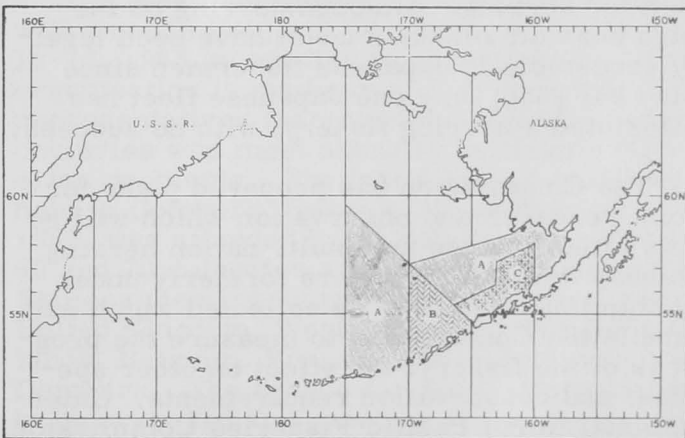
"For many years, Japan has been endeavoring to eliminate the principle of abstention from the convention. So far, however, only abstention of fishing for herring, and halibut in the Eastern Bering Sea has been lifted. It is expected that at Japan will meet strong resistance from the United States and Canada in its attempt to abolish restrictions on fishing for red salmon since red salmon are considered the most important resource of the two countries. In the United States there is growing opinion in congressional and Pacific Coast fisheries circles that the present United States-Canada-Japan Fisheries Convention should be modified to include the Soviet Union in order to curb the activities of the U.S.S.R. in the North Pacific fisheries. Also, such action would enable the United States and the Soviet Union to act in concert to assert greater pressure upon Japan's offshore fisheries." (United States Embassy, Tokyo, April 23, 1963.)

## INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

## JAPAN GAINS NEW HALIBUT AND HERRING FISHING GROUNDS IN EASTERN PACIFIC:

On May 8, 1963, the Canadian Government announced approval of recommendations to give Japanese fishermen the same rights as fishermen of the United States and Canada to fish for halibut in the waters of the eastern Bering Sea. The recommendations were made in November 1962 by the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, whose members represent Canada, Japan, and the United States. Since the Governments of Japan and the United States had already approved the Commission's recommendations, they took effect as of May 8.

Although this action opened the halibut stocks of the eastern Bering Sea to certain types of Japanese fishing gear, the Japanese are barred from keeping any halibut taken in those areas which still come under the abstention provisions of the North Pacific Treaty. In addition, the new Bering Sea halibut regulations included the conservation arrangements approved at the Commission's interim meeting in Tokyo in February 1963. Those joint conservation measures are particularly significant in respect to the heavily fished "Triangle Area" where a total 1963 catch quota of 11 million pounds was agreed upon.



Bering Sea halibut conservation areas, 1963. No retention of halibut by trawlers in Areas A and B. No trawling in Area C. Halibut quota 11,000,000 pounds in Area B, using longlines only.

Other conservation measures include a minimum halibut size limit of 26 inches or a minimum weight of 5 pounds. Only long-line gear may be used to take halibut in a very large portion of the eastern Bering Sea. Japanese

## International (Contd.):

trawlers which catch bottomfish in the region may not retain any halibut taken in their nets in areas "A" and "B" (chart). In addition, trawling is completely prohibited in a large area north of the Alaska Peninsula where young halibut are found.

The Commission has established a program of research for the groundfish stocks of the Bering Sea on behalf of Canada, Japan, and the United States. Data on all bottom-fishing operations in the entire Bering Sea by the three countries flow to Commission headquarters for study and for use in preparation of conservation recommendations for future years. Requests have been made to the Soviet Union for similar data from their fishing fleets in the region.

Japanese vessels also gained the right to fish for herring outside of Canadian territorial waters off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The recent approval of the Commission's recommendations placed those herring stocks in the same category as stocks of herring off Alaska, which have been accessible to Japanese fishermen since 1960.

Removal of the herring stock off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands from abstention does not necessarily mean that Japanese fishermen will come to the area to fish for herring. Although herring on the high seas off Alaska's coast have been legally accessible to Japanese fishermen since May 24, 1960, only one Japanese fleet has attempted a herring fishery, with no success.

The Commission has prepared plans for joint research and observation which will go into effect in case any multi-nation herring fishery develops in waters formerly under abstention. Data will be collected which will enable the Commission to measure the progress of the fishery, the effect on other species, and conservation requirements. (International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Vancouver, May 9, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1963 p. 42.

## NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

BOTTOMFISH SPAWNING AND  
DEVELOPMENT IN  
NORTH ATLANTIC TO BE STUDIED:

France, Scotland, England, Norway, Denmark, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Can-

ada, and Iceland plan to participate in a research expedition to study the drift of fish eggs, such as cod, and the habits and development of the fry produced by ocean perch in the North Atlantic. The main area of study will be between Iceland and Greenland, near Western Greenland, and near Newfoundland. Twelve vessels were to be used in the study which will be coordinated by the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission. The survey was scheduled to begin in June 1963. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, April 5, 1963.)

INTERNATIONAL NORTHWEST  
PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

JAPAN AND U.S.S.R. REACH AGREEMENT  
ON NORTHWEST PACIFIC  
SALMON CATCH QUOTAS:

On April 4, 1963, the International Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission (Japan-U.S.S.R.) reached an agreement on Japan's salmon quota for 1963. The over-all quota for Areas A and B was set at 120,000 metric tons. Area A includes the waters to the north of 45° N. latitude (present treaty waters) and Area B the waters to the south of 45° N. latitude. The following regulations will apply to the two areas in 1963:

Quotas: Area A -- 57,000 metric tons, an increase of 2,000 tons or 3.6 percent over 1962 quota of 55,000 tons. Area B -- 63,000 metric tons, an increase of 3,000 tons or 5 percent more than the 1962 quota of 60,000 tons.

The 11 salmon motherships and 369 catcher vessels permitted to operate in the Northwest Pacific salmon fishery in 1963 are unchanged from 1962.

The Soviet Union and Japan on March 4 also reached an agreement on the 1963 Okhotsk Sea king crab production quota of 630,000 cases (48 6.5-oz. cans) of which the Soviet Union's share is 252,000 cases and Japan's share 378,000 cases.

Items remaining for the Commission's consideration on March 4 were: (1) 1964 salmon catch quotas; (2) enforcement of regulations in Area B; and (3) exchange of scientists.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN SHRIMP FISHING  
AGREEMENT EXTENDED THROUGH 1964

Representatives of Norway and Sweden proposed in early 1963 to terminate the N

## International (Contd.):

Norwegian-Swedish shrimp fishing agreement after a transition period of two years. The Norwegian Parliament on March 28, 1963, approved the proposed 2-year respite for Swedish shrimp fishermen.

The original agreement signed in 1950 had given Swedish shrimp fishermen the right to fish in a specified deep-water area (about 4 nautical miles wide and 17 miles long) in Oslo Fjord until January 1, 1956. Although small, the area is an exceptionally rich fishing ground. Norwegian fishermen were correspondingly permitted to fish in certain areas off the west coast of Sweden. The agreement was to be automatically renewed each year thereafter if neither country gave notice of cancellation.

On June 15, 1962, the Norwegian Government, pressed by domestic fishing organizations, decided to terminate the shrimp fishing agreement as of January 1, 1963. Negotiations between the Swedish and Norwegian Governments, however, resulted in the proposal to continue the fishing rights under the agreement until the end of 1964.

In explaining the actions of their government, Norwegian representatives said that the area within the Norwegian fisheries boundary affected by the agreement is of greatest importance to the Norwegian fishermen in Oslo Fjord, while the compensation area off the Swedish west coast is of only small importance to Norway. It is thought that Swedish fishermen were granted the 2-year transition period because of Norway's need for Swedish support for various policies within the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Neither Swedish nor Norwegian fishermen were satisfied with the termination arrangements. Norwegian shrimp fishermen had pressed for immediate cancellation of Swedish fishing rights in the area. On the other hand, the Swedish fishermen who have operated in the area will be subject to the economic strain of adapting their vessels to new conditions.

At present, there are approximately 1,000 Swedish fishermen with about 300 vessels engaged in shrimp fishing. Their total shrimp landings were valued at Kr.18.5 million (US\$3,570,000) in 1961. About 200 Swed-

ish fishermen with some 70 vessels are affected by the new proposals, and the value of their shrimp landings has been Kr. 7-8 million (\$1,351,000-\$1,544,000) annually. The vessels used by those fishermen are between 40 and 48 feet long and are valued at about Kr. 100,000 (\$19,297) each. In order to continue shrimp fishing, the fishermen involved must move to more distant waters requiring vessels of about 60 feet in length and costing Kr. 350,000-400,000 (\$67,541-\$77,190) per vessel. Since there is no market for the old vessels, each replacement will require a large investment in the transition period.

It has been mentioned in Sweden that within the scope of the Scandinavian cooperation it would be possible to make the waters of the Skagerrak-Kattegat a fisheries inland sea for fishermen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Furthermore, if a common Scandinavian market would be gained through the EFTA, all fishermen from participating countries might have equal fishing rights in the area. (United States Consulate, Goteborg, March 28, 1963, and United States Embassy, Oslo, April 9, 1963.)

Note: Swedish kronor 5.182 equals US\$1.00.

## EUROPE

WEST EUROPEAN FISHERY  
CONFERENCE TO MEET IN ESBJERG:

The West European Fishery Conference will meet in Esbjerg, Denmark, on September 11-12, 1963, according to present plans. The organization is made up of fishing industry representatives from various West European countries who meet annually to discuss fisheries problems. The last meeting, which was held in Goteborg, Sweden, on September 8, 1962, was attended by 42 delegates. Between 60 and 70 delegates are expected to attend the Esbjerg meeting from Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal and Denmark. The agenda for the Conference was to be prepared at a meeting of the secretariat and representative delegates in Copenhagen during June 1963. (United States Embassy, Copenhagen, May 1, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1962 p. 56.



## Aden Protectorate

### MUKALLA IS CENTER OF FISHERIES DEVELOPMENTS:

An officer of the United States Consulate in Aden late in February 1963 visited the City of Mukalla which is the capital of Quai'ti State (the paramount Sultanate of the Eastern Aden Protectorate) and the second largest city of the entire Aden Protectorate. His visit is of some interest to the United States fishing industry because of recent developments toward establishing fisheries and processing facilities in Aden for both tuna and spiny lobster. He describes the Mukalla city area as follows:

Fronting directly on the Indian Ocean and backed by a 1,000-foot rock hill, Mukalla is long and narrow with entrances only to the east and west along the coast. Toward the eastern end of the town is a point jutting out into the sea which contains the customs pier (the only pier), the Secretariat (housing the Administration of the Quai'ti Sultanate), the Eastern Bank, the trading companies, and miscellaneous residences. A mile or so to the east along a road which clings to a sheer cliff is the office of the Deputy Fisheries Officer. The fishing vessel yards, the fish-drying areas, and the wholesale fish market are concentrated there.

There is some evidence that modernization of the Eastern Aden Protectorate fishing industry will some day take place in that area. A New York City firm is putting in a small sharp freezer for spiny lobster and the British Commonwealth Development Fund is building a large freezer and cold-storage plant for tuna. (United States Consul, Aden, March 30, 1963.)



## Angola

### FISHERIES TRENDS IN MOCAMEDES AREA, 1962:

In its report the 1962, Mocamedes Fishing Industry Guild comments on the problems besetting the various products processed by the Mocamedes industry during 1962. Dried fish production, for example, was limited during the year by a severe lack of warehousing. Steps to alleviate this problem are being taken, says the report, by the Angolan Fishing Industry Institute which has purchased a site for extensive warehouse facilities

in Mocamedes which are expected to be in construction during the current year. Fish meal and oil production, says the report, was severely curtailed by the over-all scarcity of fish in the Mocamedes area as well as by the high cost of Diesel fuel and jute bags. The Guild, claims the report, has devoted considerable effort to obtaining a reduced price for Diesel fuel used by the industry. So far, the efforts in this respect have been unsuccessful. The Guild has also been unsuccessful in obtaining licenses for importing Pakistan jute sacking which is 95 percent cheaper than the local protected industry product. Canned fish output, principally tuna, was limited by the organization of the canning industry which in the Mocamedes area, consists of 9 small units operating at the "artisan" level. What is needed, states the Guild report, are additional credit facilities provided by the State to permit the canning industry to reorganize and re-equip. Also to enable it to overcome its current dependency on the credit facilities provided by local distributors who supply materials on credit at very high prices and purchase the output of the canning industry at lower than world prices for export. Commenting on the technology of the local industry, the report noted that the limitation on the activity of the fishing fleet brought about by the lack of such equipment as electronic fish-finding devices, refrigerated holds, etc., results in a sporadic supply of fish and, on the part of processing facilities, short uneconomical periods of operation interspersed with long periods of inactivity. The report closed with the following comments on the nature of State aid so far received by the Mocamedes industry:

"The problems of the Angolan fishing industry and particularly that of the District of Mocamedes reside fundamentally in the sector of production and not in the sector of marketing. . . . Giving primacy to marketing which ought to be considered secondary has given the industry a low index of productivity. Along with it is an. . . anachronous fiscal system has not permitted the industry to capitalize sufficiently in order to renovate itself and to evolve more rational forms of exploitation. . . . If we add to this an absolute lack of technical assistance and orientation we will have explained in a few words the actual structure; aggravated, undoubtedly, by an excessive individualism common to most Portuguese. . . . The so-called technicians who have come here at the order and expense of the State to analyze and resolve the problems of the fishing industry have not viewed the problem from this angle. Instead of studying and resolving

## Angola (Contd.):

the problems of production in accordance with the realities constituted. . . by industrial concentration. . . , they gave priority to the problems of marketing. . . . Precious, irrecuperable time was lost without doing anything with regard to industrial reorganization. The fishing industries are fully aware of their needs and know perfectly well the indispensable measures for the solution of their problems. . . the help of the State, the only entity capable of supplying the necessary means, is indispensable." (United States Consul, Luanda, April 18, 1963.)



## Australia

## OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER TO BE ESTABLISHED:

Approval to establish an Oceanographic Data Center has been received by the Australian Hydrographic Office. The Hydrographic Office plans to begin organizing the Data Center in July 1963 and have electronic data processing equipment in use by 1966. (U. S. National Oceanographic Data Center, Newsletter, March 31, 1963.)



## Brazil

## NEW FISHERY COOPERATIVE FORMED IN PARANA STATE:

In mid-February 1963, the newly formed Parana Coastal Fishermen's Cooperative began supplying fishery products to Curitiba. As a result, fish prices in the city dropped by an average of 35 percent. The Cooperative maintains a 10-ton cold-storage warehouse in Curitiba. The Parana State Bank and CODEPAR (the State's economic development and investment company) are giving advice and assistance to the Cooperative, which presently consists of approximately 2,400 fishing enterprises and individual fishermen. (United States Consulate, Curitiba, March 19, 1963.)



## Canada

## BRITISH COLUMBIA ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON TERRITORIAL WATERS AND FISHERIES CONVENTION AMENDMENTS:

A report filed in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly by the Special Committee on Fisheries recommended to the Assembly that ratification of amendments to the North Pacific Fisheries Convention be delayed and that a twelve-mile fisheries limit be established. The report was approved by the Assembly on March 26, 1963, and resolutions on both subjects have been forwarded to the Government of Canada in Ottawa for consideration.

The Report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and inquire into certain matters affecting the commercial fishing industry in British Columbia, and the resolutions adopted by the Legislation follow:

Your Special Committee appointed to examine and inquire into certain matters affecting the commercial fishing industry in British Columbia begs leave to report as follows:

Your Committee held five meetings and heard submissions from individuals representing the following organizations: The United Fishermen's and Allied Workers' Union; the British Columbia Federation of Labor; the Fisheries Association of British Columbia; the Pacific Trollers' Association; the Amalgamated Conservation Society; and the British Columbia Federation of Fish and Game Clubs.

Your Committee noted a broad difference in viewpoints between various sections of the commercial fishing industry respecting ratification of certain amendments to the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention. Nevertheless, all sections of the industry expressed grave doubt that commercial fishing on the high seas was in the best interests of proper conservation, and the principle of sustained annual productivity. It was also noted that all countries had a vested interest in those fish originating within their respective territorial boundaries, which accounted for the extensive research and conservation programmes being carried out by each of the participating nations.

Your Committee noted further that a lack of research data precluded an intelligent appraisal of the future effect of a herring fishery off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

In view of these circumstances your Committee recommends that the following resolution be forwarded to the Government of Canada:

Whereas a Special Committee of the British Columbia Legislature was appointed to examine and inquire into certain matters affecting the commercial fishing industry and those employed therein; and

Whereas that Committee subsequently met with principal organizations representative of that industry; and

Whereas there was general agreement among submissions made to the Committee that serious doubt existed that a wholesale commercial fishery on the high seas was in the best interests of proper conservation and the principle of sustained annual productivity; and

Whereas extensive research and conservation programmes were being carried out by each of the participating na-

## Canada (Contd.):

tions of the convention, particularly concerning those fish in which the respective countries had a vested interest as originating within their respective territorial boundaries; but

Whereas no research data was available from which to form an opinion as to the effect of a future Japanese herring fishery off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands on immature salmon stocks;

Therefore Be It Resolved That the Government of Canada give consideration to receiving representations from all segments of the British Columbia fishing industry prior to the ratification of amendments to the convention now under study; and

Be It Further Resolved, That an immediate research programme be instituted to ascertain the future effect of a Japanese herring fishery off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands on British Columbia herring quotas and immature salmon stocks.

Your Committee also noted basic agreement by all segments of the industry with the pressing need to amend the now obsolete three-mile limitation of Canada's territorial waters. All submissions advocated a straight baseline drawn from headland to headland of British Columbia's outer coastline, and to provide protection for Canadian fisheries for a distance of twelve miles to seaward in support of the arguments offered. As a result thereof your Committee further recommends that another resolution containing this request be forwarded to the Government of Canada, as follows:

Whereas precedent exists whereby nations have established the width of their territorial seas; and

Whereas the present three-mile limit is inadequate for the protection of Canadian fisheries;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That Canada take unilateral action to establish a headland to headland baseline along its outer coastal shoreline as recommended jointly by Canada and the United States of America at the 1960 United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; and

Be It Further Resolved, That Canada, while recognizing reciprocal fishing rights with the United States of America, declare exclusive fishing rights for a distance of twelve miles to seaward of that baseline; and

Be It Further Resolved, That upon such declaration, Canada be prepared to enforce such measures. (United States Consul, Vancouver, April 3, 1963.)

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#### FISHERIES PROBLEMS OF MARITIME PROVINCES DISCUSSED AT MEETING:

Fisheries problems affecting Canada's east coast were discussed in April this year at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee. The Committee is made up of deputy ministers with responsibility for fisheries in the federal and the five Atlantic provincial governments. The meeting was opened by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada, as chairman.

At the April 25 session, the subjects covered included the programs of the Atlantic

Development Board, the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, and marine work in relation to fisheries. Later discussions dealt with the Atlantic program of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada; the program of the federal Department's Industrial Development Service; deep sea fleet development; vocational training; provincial programs; fishing gear and vessel technology; fisheries inspection; international regulations; the territorial waters question; fishing vessel subsidies; and the results of investigations made by the two special sections of the committee, one dealing with salmon and trout, the other with oysters.

Members of the committee present at the meeting or their representatives, in addition to the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, were the Deputy Minister of Fisheries of New Brunswick; the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry of Nova Scotia; the Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Newfoundland; the Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Prince Edward Island; and a representative of the Assistant Deputy Minister (Fisheries), Department of Industry and Commerce of Quebec, Ont.

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#### APPROVAL OF JAPANESE HALIBUT FISHING IN EASTERN BERING SEA DELAYED:

It has been rumored that the Canadian Commissioners of the North Pacific Fisheries Commission would resign if Canada does not accept their recommendations that the Japanese be permitted to fish in the East Bering Sea. The Commissioners have withheld comment on the rumor, but one of the Commissioners is reported by the press to have stated "it will be a vote of nonconfidence in the Commission. We are mighty unhappy about the situation which has put us in a very embarrassing position. The Canadian Government must ratify the treaty soon, as it has only one year to go and the Japanese could give notice in June for negotiation of a new treaty. We and the Commission are concerned for the future preservation of fishing in the East Bering Sea for another 10 or 15 years. We don't want to have to negotiate another treaty."

These remarks were undoubtedly prompted by the statement made by the Canadian Prime Minister in an election campaign speech in Victoria, B. C., on March 25, 1963, that Canada was not rushing to sign the North Pacific Fisheries Agreement to allow Japanese fishermen to fish halibut in the East Bering Sea



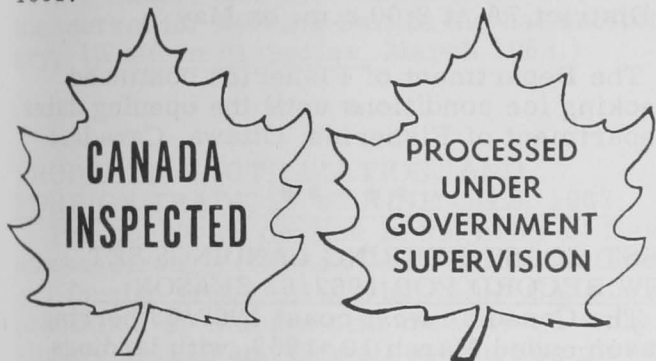
Canada (Contd.):

and wants to make certain that Canada's fishermen are protected. (United States Consul, Vancouver, April 4, 1963.)

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PROCESSED SCALLOP PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO COMPULSORY GOVERNMENT INSPECTION:

The Department of Fisheries of Canada now requires compulsory inspection for processed scallop products. The regulations apply to frozen scallops as well as breaded cooked scallops. Fresh (iced) scallops have been subject to compulsory inspection since 1961.



Inspected frozen fish is labeled "Canada Inspected" and inspected fresh fish is labeled "Processed Under Government Supervision."

The scallop fishery of the Canadian Maritime Provinces has grown rapidly in recent years. In order to insure that only top quality scallops reach the consumer, the Department of Fisheries has established standards for freshness, processing facilities, and packaging. In 1960, the bulk of the scallop production was marketed in the fresh state, but since then there has been considerable development in the production of frozen and breaded cooked scallops.

The new regulations also establish the maximum amount of breading and batter that can be used on scallop meat. The proportion is similar to that which was established for fish sticks several years ago.

The standards for plants processing scallops are identical to those set for other fish-processing plants under Canadian Government Specifications Board requirements for certification. Scallops either in the fresh or frozen form which are of the highest quality-- those which are graded No. 1 -- may be stamped

with the "Canada Inspected" designation. (Trade News, March 1963, Canadian Department of Fisheries.)

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IMPORTS OF OCTOPUS FOR HALIBUT BAIT INCREASE:

Almost a million pounds of frozen octopus from Japan and Korea were in Prince Rupert cold-storage houses early in March this year awaiting the beginning of the halibut season. For the 75 halibut fishing vessels out of this port, it is the most prized bait.

A total of 11,000 cartons of 50 pounds each of chopped up, frozen octopus were unloaded on March 2-3 from the Japanese freighter Yamakiku Maru.



These 50-pound cartons of frozen octopus are part of a 550,000-pound shipment unloaded in Prince Rupert early this month. The chopped-up frozen octopus is sold to fishermen for 32 to 34 cents per pound.

The season's needs of the Prince Rupert Fishermen's Cooperative, about 300,000 pounds, had already arrived by rail from Vancouver. It had been purchased in Korea. This represents a substantial increase from the 60,000 pounds imported by the Cooperative from Korea in 1962. Skinned before freezing, the Korean product has the advantage of saving time and labor at this end.

Purchasing of octopus from Japan, which has a big home consumption, began about four years ago. With the arrival of the load on the Yamakiku Maru, the amount of frozen octopus in Prince Rupert reached a record level of one million pounds.

## Canada (Contd.):

Use of octopus as bait has grown to proportions unthought of by early-day commercial fishermen. The local fishing fleet has recognized its value for years, however, and baited their hooks with the leathery flesh whenever it was obtainable. When the Orient opened up as a source of supply, the local industry was one of the first to buy from there.

Tough, and thus capable of hanging on longer and better, octopus is generally preferred now to traditional baits, such as herring, grey cod, or salmon.

A big halibut fishing vessel such as the Northern Dawn will take 8,000 pounds of octopus on a trip calculated to yield, if fishing is good, about 125,000 pounds of halibut. Most fishermen do not use only the octopus as a lure. They will intersperse it with herring or chunks of grey cod. It sells to the fisherman between 32 and 34 cents a pound, a price which fishermen regard as too high. Some say they think the price peak has been reached, and that prices will start getting lower.

The Far Eastern season for catching octopus extends from September to the end of March. One would be inclined to think that the Koreans and Japanese dive for these tentacled creatures of the deep, but this is not so. Octopus have a way of eluding divers. So the standard method is by set gear. As soon as one hook snags an octopus, others come to see what has happened and get caught themselves, according to the production manager of the cooperative who visited Korea in 1962 to purchase frozen octopus for bait. (Western Fisheries, March 1963.)

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#### LOBSTER OPEN SEASON POSTPONED IN TWO AREAS DUE TO ICE FLOES:

Severe ice conditions in parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Strait, and the Strait of Canso caused the postponement of the opening of lobster fishing seasons in two areas.

The Canadian Fisheries Minister on April 26, announced that as a result of representations for the postponement of the opening seasons in Lobster Districts 7B and 7A, the Department of Fisheries on April 25 conducted an aerial survey, which indicated that ice conditions were extremely bad and would re-

main so for some time. For that reason, the Minister decided to postpone the opening date in District 7B, which includes the waters off Restigouche and Gloucester Counties and part of Northumberland County, New Brunswick, and the outer coast of Prince Edward Island, until May 7. He also decided to postpone the opening date in District 7A, which is the eastern part of Canso Strait, until May 10. Additional time was to be added to the latter end of the seasons in both districts.

As an experiment, fishermen in both districts were allowed to set traps in both areas 2 hours earlier than usual--at 8:00 a.m. on the day before the opening date. By the experiment, traps could be legally set in Lobster District 7B at 8:00 a.m. on May 6 and in District 7A at 8:00 a.m. on May 9.

The Department of Fisheries continued checking ice conditions until the opening dates. (Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.)

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#### WEST COAST HERRING LANDINGS SET NEW RECORD FOR 1962/63 SEASON:

The Canadian west coast 1962/63 herring season ended March 10, 1963, with landings totaling a record 265,647 tons. This amount exceeds the previous record of 253,000 tons landed in the 1955/56 season.

Production of fish meal amounted to 48,015 tons, about 9,000 tons more than in the 1961/62 season. Oil production was 4.8 million gallons, or about 100,000 gallons above the previous season. The 1962/63 season was curtailed by an 8-week vessel tie-up in October-November, the period when oil production is highest.



Fishing was good in all areas of the British Columbia coast, although bad weather at times cut the production to almost nothing. The Central area of District 2 was the top producer, with landings of 62,626 tons which is a record for that area, and 23,000 tons more than last season's landings. The lower east coast--where quotas were extended on two occasions--produced 55,665 tons. The northern area, where fishing in Freeman Pass had been good for two years, was third in production with 42,792 tons.

Canada (Contd.):

Queen Charlotte Islands produced 19,856 tons, the best landings since 1959.

Fishing on the British Columbia west coast was also good, although landings were considerably less than in 1959 and 1960. Production of 49,304 tons was almost identical with last season. Middle east coast British Columbia landings were 24,707 tons, higher than average, and landings of 10,697 tons in the upper east coast were about average.

Only 786 tons of herring were frozen for bait, much less than average. Record shipments of octopus from Japan and Korea into Prince Rupert this past winter have cut down the market for herring bait in the halibut fishery. (Western Fisheries, March 1963.)

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PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, AND FOREIGN TRADE IN MARINE OILS, 1962:

The worldwide decline in the price of fish oils has strongly affected Canadian utilization and foreign trade in marine oils. Canada's production of marine oils declined only slightly in 1962 and fish oil production may be maintained at about the same level in 1963 if fish meal prices continue at a profitable level.

Table 1 - Canada's Production of Marine Oils, 1960-1962 and 1956-1960 Average

	1/1962	2/1961	2/1960	5-Year Avg. 2/1956-60
.....(1,000 Pounds).....				
<b>Atlantic</b>				
Production:				
Cod oil . . . . .	3/	3/	7,725.0	7,393.2
Other . . . . .	3/	3/	4,493.4	5,752.6
Total . . . . .	10,628.6	10,649.6	12,218.4	13,145.8
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Production:				
Herring oil . . . . .	41,029.9	42,862.8	15,985.4	29,551.0
Total . . . . .	51,658.5	53,512.4	28,203.8	42,696.8

1/Preliminary.

2/Revised.

3/Not available.

Note: Production data converted to pounds using the factor 9.307 pounds equal 1 Imperial gallon.

The quantity of marine oils used in Canadian margarine and shortening continued to increase in 1962. The decided switch in Canada from vegetable oils to marine oils for margarine production began in the middle of 1961 when the price of fish oils began to decline.

Table 2 - Canada's Use of Marine-Animal Oils in Margarine and Shortening Production, 1960-1962 and 1956-1960 Average<sup>1/</sup>

Item	2/1962	3/1961	3/1960	5-Year Avg. 3/1956-1960
.....(Million Pounds).....				
<b>Margarine:</b>				
Production . . . . .	187.0	184.0	166.6	144.0
<b>Marine Oils:</b>				
Quantity used in margarine	48.3	31.6	12.4	15.8
Percentage of tot. oils used	32.2	21.3	9.1	13.5
<b>Shortening:</b>				
Production . . . . .	181.6	167.4	164.5	161.4
<b>Marine Oils:</b>				
Quantity used in shortening	21.6	16.9	7.5	15.5
Percentage of tot. oils used	11.9	10.1	4.6	9.6

1/Refined oil basis.

2/Preliminary.

3/Revised.

Table 3 - Canada's Exports of Marine Oils, 1960-1962

Commodity and Country of Destination	1962	1961	1960
.....(1,000 Pounds).....			
<b>Cod-Liver Oil:</b>			
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,288	1,338	1,543
United States . . . . .	4,900	5,883	6,829
Other countries . . . . .	-	3	-
Total . . . . .	6,188	7,224	8,372
<b>Herring Oil:</b>			
United Kingdom . . . . .	-	515	21,760
United States . . . . .	88	444	60
Other countries . . . . .	-	-	1,208
Total . . . . .	88	959	23,028
<b>Whale Oil:</b>			
United States . . . . .	-	129	64
United Kingdom . . . . .	593	-	-
El Salvador . . . . .	661	-	-
Other countries . . . . .	5	-	-
Total . . . . .	1,259	129	64
<b>Other Fish and Marine Animal Oils:</b>			
United States . . . . .	126	519	225
Other countries . . . . .	54	17	1
Total . . . . .	180	536	226
<b>Total Exports . . . . .</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>8,848</b>	<b>31,690</b>

Table 4 - Canada's Imports of Marine Oils, 1960-1961 and January-October 1961-1962

Commodity and Country of Origin	January-October		Year	
	1962	1961	1961	1960
.....(1,000 Pounds).....				
<b>Cod-Liver Oil:</b>				
United Kingdom . . . . .	402	630	917	1,353
Norway . . . . .	23	32	48	122
United States . . . . .	22	12	12	-
Other countries . . . . .	61	-	5	-
Total . . . . .	508	674	982	1,475
<b>Whale and Sperm Oil:</b>				
United Kingdom . . . . .	104	291	350	298
United States . . . . .	510	505	693	264
Norway . . . . .	89	73	96	67
Total . . . . .	703	869	1,139	629
<b>Other Fish and Marine-Animal Oils:</b>				
United States . . . . .	8,749	17,703	17,732	10,198
Iceland . . . . .	15,223	4,100	12,711	-
Bahama Islands . . . . .	-	948	948	-
Other countries . . . . .	161	100	102	79
Total . . . . .	24,133	22,851	31,493	10,277
<b>Total Imports . . . . .</b>	<b>25,344</b>	<b>24,394</b>	<b>33,614</b>	<b>12,381</b>

## Canada (Contd.):

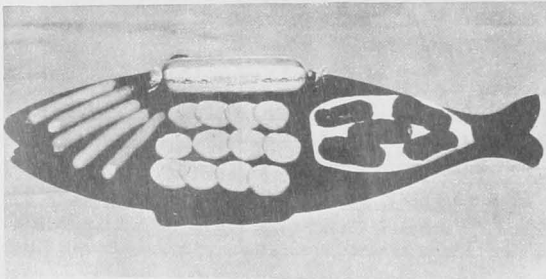
Total exports of marine oils in 1962 were 12.8 percent below the depressed levels of 1961. The decline would have been even greater except for a modest recovery in whale oil exports in 1962. Canada became a net importer of marine oils in 1961 when foreign markets for herring oil were lost. Canadian marine oil imports during the first 10 months of 1962 were 3.9 percent greater than in the same period of the previous year. During January-October 1962, Iceland replaced the United States as Canada's leading supplier of marine oils. (U. S. Embassy, Ottawa, April 18, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1963 p. 80.

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#### FRESH-WATER FISH USED IN MAKING FISHERY PRODUCTS SPECIALTIES:

In the past, whitefish and pike usually appeared in Canadian markets as either whole or dressed fish, or as fish fillets. Now those species are being offered to Canadian consumers in the form of fishfurters, fish loaves, and fish croquettes. All are marketed in the frozen form.



The fishfurters, as their name indicates, are fish sausages. Although they resemble frankfurters in size and shape, they are not smoked. Their flavor is delicate and distinctive from that of meat sausages.

Somewhat similar in idea, but different in flavor, is a rounded fish loaf shaped like a small bologna roll. It can be sliced and served hot or cold.

Perhaps the most unique of the new products is fish croquettes. Oblong in shape and deep brown in color, the croquettes are eye appealing. Inside they are firm, smooth, and white. As they have been cooked in vegetable oil, those whose diets restrict animal fats can enjoy them.

The plant in which the fishfurters and croquettes are processed operates under Canadian Government supervision and products from the plant may show the maple leaf insignia of the Canadian Department of Fisheries. (Trade News, March 1963, Canadian Department of Fisheries.)



### Ceylon

#### IMPORT LICENSES FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS REQUIRED:

The Ceylonese Controller of Imports and Exports, in a Notice issued on April 18, 1963, announced that an individual license would be required to import fish products and preparations from any source into Ceylon.

According to a newspaper report, the Ceylonese Cooperative Wholesale Establishment has been unable to dispose of a large stock of canned fish. It is expected that the special import license system will be lifted as soon as those stocks are sold. (United States Embassy, Colombo, April 25, 1963.)



### Chile

#### FISHERIES POTENTIAL STUDIED BY NORWEGIAN MISSION:

A semiofficial Mission consisting of 13 Norwegian businessmen spent two weeks during March 1963 in Chile to study investment opportunities offered by Chile's marine resources. Of primary interest to the group was the production of fish meal and fish oil, frozen fish fillets, and fishing equipment. The Mission traveled first to the south to investigate, in particular, processing of the excellent fish believed to exist in commercial quantities out of Puerto Montt. Later the group went north to visit the Arica-Iquique area.

A new fish-meal plant has been established at Pisagua by Norwegian interests. Its present monthly production is 2,000 tons of fish meal. The plant was designed to permit expansion of its capacity to 60,000 tons per year. Exports are shipped directly from Pisagua. (United States Embassy, Santiago, March 18, 1963.)

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Chile (Contd.):

### FISHERIES TRENDS, APRIL 1963:

The interest of both the Chilean Government and private capital appears to be shifting to processing of fish for human consumption (frozen, canned, salted, and smoked). A wholesale terminal is to be established within the year to facilitate the marketing of fresh fish and fish products brought to Santiago. The possibility of shipping fish fillets by refrigerated cars from Puerto Montt is under study. Distant small fishing villages are being encouraged to increase the output of smoked fish as the national demand exceeds the present supply.

A Chilean periodical reports that most, if not all, sites in Iquique have been taken, primarily by the fish-meal industry. Several of the established companies, however, are investigating the feasibility of adding facilities to process tuna and bonita in lieu of further expansion of the fish-meal plants. This relative new interest in the processing of tuna is likely to influence Chile's position with respect to the proposed yellowfin tuna conservation program.

A South African firm with investments in the Chilean fish-meal industry plans to invest an additional US\$280,000 in its Iquique fishing and fish-meal operations.

A jointly owned Japanese and United States firm's application to the Chilean Foreign Investment Committee to invest \$225,000 to produce fishing nets, floats, and other fishing gear in Iquique has been approved.



Typical Chilean fishermen fishing for tuna.

The Chilean Government has not yet given its approval to the proposed investment guaranty agreement under which the United States Government could insure U. S. investments

against political risks or war damage. (United States Embassy, Santiago, April 22, 1963.)

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### FISH MEAL AND OIL INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1962:

Fish-meal production in Chile during 1962 amounted to 91,588 metric tons, up 57.2 percent from the production of 58,252 tons in 1961. Chilean exports of fish meal in 1962 were 75.6 percent greater than in the previous year. In 1962, the Netherlands was the leading buyer of Chilean fish meal, followed by the United States, Belgium, and West Germany.

Table 1 - Chilean Exports of Fish Meal by Country of Destination, 1961-1962

Commodity and Country of Destination	1962	1961
	.. (Metric Tons) ..	
<b>Anchovy Meal:</b>		
Brazil .....	-	184
Belgium .....	600	900
France .....	800	600
Germany .....	1,600	100
Netherlands .....	2,200	1,700
United Kingdom .....	200	-
United States .....	1,500	2,644
Venezuela .....	-	220
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,348</b>
<b>Unclassified Fish Meal:</b>		
Belgium .....	9,878	1,000
Cuba .....	500	-
Finland .....	150	-
France .....	3,225	1,588
Germany .....	8,591	3,204
Italy .....	600	-
Netherlands .....	13,169	13,920
Norway .....	-	250
Panama .....	500	-
Poland .....	2,500	-
Spain .....	4,000	-
Sweden .....	150	200
United Kingdom .....	5,774	532
United States .....	10,271	9,849
Venezuela .....	5,962	4,128
Other countries .....	-	73
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>65,270</b>	<b>34,744</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>72,170</b>	<b>41,092</b>

Chilean exports of fish oil in 1962 were up 137.3 percent from those in the previous year. The Netherlands took 73.7 percent of Chile's 1962 fish oil exports.

Table 2 - Chilean Exports of Fish Oil by Country of Destination, 1961-1962

Country of Destination	1962	1961
	.. (Metric Tons) ..	
Belgium .....	250	-
Denmark .....	-	56
Germany .....	2,256	3,946
Netherlands .....	8,035	168
Norway .....	368	428
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10,909</b>	<b>4,598</b>

The growth of the fish-meal and fish-oil industry in Chile is reflected in that country's

## Chile (Contd.):

Table 3 - Chilean Fishery Landings, 1960-1963

Year	Fish	Shellfish	Total
1962	577,373	52,583	629,959
1961	388,819	40,932	429,751
1960	304,667	35,038	339,705

fishery landings which in 1962 showed an increase of 85.4 percent over landings in 1960. Continued expansion of the Chilean fish meal industry is expected in the next few years. The Government of Chile is implementing its fisheries development policy with loans, credits, and other types of aid. (United States Embassy, Santiago, April 15, 1963.)

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## WHALING INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1962:

Chilean whalers took 2,340 whales in 1962, or very close to the 2,334 caught in the preceding year. Sperm whales constituted about 97.5 percent of the total 1962 catch.

The 1962 catch yielded 6,435 metric tons of sperm oil, 271 tons of whale oil, and 2,250 tons of whale meal. Production in the previous year amounted to 6,195 tons of sperm oil, 1,485 tons of whale oil, and 1,498 tons of whale meal.

Table 1 - Chilean Exports of Sperm and Whale Oil by Country of Destination, 1961-1962

Country of Destination	1962	1961
United States	-	1,310
Argentina	226	17
Germany	2,998	200
Netherlands	1,588	1,122
Norway	640	-
Total	5,452	2,649

Total exports of whale and sperm oil in 1962 were more than double the amount shipped out in the previous year. But shipments of whale meal showed a small decline in 1962.

Table 2 - Chilean Exports of Whale Meal by Country of Destination, 1961-1962

Country of Destination	1962	1961
United States	781	912
Germany	50	-
Netherlands	100	-
United Kingdom	-	200
Sweden	10	-
Switzerland	50	-
Total	991	1,112

Chilean imports of whale meal and oil are negligible. (United States Embassy, Santiago, April 15, 1963.)



## Cuba

## FISHERY TRAINEES SENT TO SOVIET UNION:

The Fishery Department of Cuba's Instituto Nacional Reforma Agraria has sent 185 fishery and naval trainees to the Soviet Union. They left Havana on February 13, 1963, aboard the Soviet liner Baltika for Kaliningrad where they will be trained mainly in the management of ports as ship dispatchers, shipyard workers, electricians, crane operators, etc. Some of the trainees will specialize in fishery subjects mainly fish processing. (Unpublished sources.)



## Ecuador

## PERMIT GRANTED TO FOREIGN FREEZERSHIP TO PURCHASE FISH:

In an Executive Decree dated January 30, 1963, the Ecuadoran Government granted a permit to a foreign-owned freezership, the Arctic Maid, to purchase fish in Ecuadoran waters for one year. The decree provides that the owners of the Arctic Maid will grant credits up to US\$32,000 to fishing cooperatives and other organizations. In addition, the freezership is prohibited from purchasing fish from fishermen who already have contracts to sell their fish to other purchasers. The Decree also provides that the owners of the Arctic Maid shall submit a plan for the establishment of a land-based freezing plant and a five-year operating plan. (United States Embassy, Quito, April 1, 1963.)



## Faroe Islands

## FISHERIES TRENDS, APRIL 1963:

The decision by Denmark to extend the fisheries limits around the Faroe Islands from 6 to 12 miles effective from March 12, 1964, satisfies neither the Faroese nor the British. The Faroese wanted the new limits to become effective April 28, 1963, and the British desired no change. In the intervening period it is expected that the Faroese will attempt to meet the threatened blockade of their landings of fresh fish in British ports by shifting to processing and freezing their catches so they may be marketed as frozen fillets or blocks in Europe or in the United States. A cold-storage plant with a frozen-fish capacity of 6.6 million pounds is planned for construction in Klaksvig, Faroe Islands.

In early April 1963, Faroese fishermen and vessel owners avoided a tie-up by renewing their annual agreement after the Government guaranteed the fishermen a minimum wage of 1,000 kroner (US\$145) monthly while employed on fishing vessels, and promised to remove the export tax on dried and salted fish and salted herring, as requested by the vessel owners.

## Faroe Islands (Contd.):

In April 1963, the first keels were laid for the construction of five long-line vessels in East Germany for delivery to the Faroe Islands in February and March 1964. The contract was entered into several years ago by the Faroese herring sales organization (Føroya Sildasøla), when East Germany stipulated that at least 5 Faroese fishing vessels must be built in East Germany in return for its purchases of Faroese salted herring. A new Faroese company has taken over the contract, which amounts to 6 to 7 million kroner (US\$870,000-1,015,000), and will offer the vessels to interested Faroese vessel operators. If there is not sufficient demand, the vessels will be offered for sale to other countries. The cutters are to be 118 feet long and are designed for distant water fisheries. The vessels powered by Diesel engines, will carry a crew of 25 and have a capacity of 160 tons of salt fish. The vessels are being constructed by the Government-operated shipyard in Beussenburg in North Germany, a few miles from the West German border. Faroese fishermen are anxious to see how the first East German built long-line cutters will perform, although it is reported that Soviet fishermen have had good experiences with them in the North Atlantic fisheries.

Following their usual practices, about 14 West German trawlers (including some of the newest 1,000-ton stern trawlers) planned to stop in Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, in April and May this year to take on board about 100 Faroese fishermen to augment their crews for the Greenland fishery. In prior years, the Faroese have been paid a fixed daily wage, but this season at least one of the trawlers is offering only the same share arrangements as the German fishermen receive.

Faroese fishermen have asked the Government to curtail the seal population around the islands which has grown to an estimated 30,000 since hunting ceased. They believe the seals consume 162,000 metric tons of fish annually and could be hunted profitably for their skins and blubber which, salted in barrels, are reported to bring good prices in export markets.



Plans are reported under way to utilize an old whaling station at Strømø in the Faroe Islands during the summer of 1963 to produce herring meal and oil which will provide additional employment and develop new export possibilities. Despite a poor whaling season in 1962, earlier efforts were directed toward whaling again in 1963, especially to produce whale meat for food for the local population. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, April 24, 1963.)



## France

### IMPORT LICENSES MAY NOT BE ISSUED FOR FROZEN TUNA IN 1963:

The French Government is not expected to issue import licenses for frozen tuna in 1963, according to Japanese trade circles. In 1962, France had issued import licenses for 3,500 metric tons of frozen tuna and it was hoped that she would, in 1963, import between 4,000 to 6,000 tons of tuna. Reportedly, French tuna fishing vessels are making excellent catches this year and the French Government has decided not to allow tuna im-

ports in 1963 so as to maintain domestic tuna prices. (Suisan Tsushin, March 30, 1963.)



## French Guiana

### TWO UNITED STATES FIRMS EXPAND SHRIMP OPERATIONS:

The fleet of 33 shrimp trawlers which will be fishing for the 2 United States firms with processing facilities in French Guiana should produce an annual catch with a value of at least US\$3.3 million. A shrimp vessel can catch substantially more off French Guiana than in the heavily fished waters along the Gulf Coast of the United States, according to representatives of both companies.

The operation was pioneered by a fishery firm of Tampa, Fla., which established a shrimp-packing plant at St. Laurent, French Guiana, in the latter part of 1962. Blast-freezing and cold-storage facilities at the base are now being expanded. In late March 1963, a fleet of 9 vessels was serving the St. Laurent plant, and an additional 9 shrimp vessels were enroute from the United States to St. Laurent.

The second shrimp-fishing operation in French Guiana, which is based at Cayenne, represents a joint venture by a fishery firm of Miami, Fla., and local businessmen in French Guiana. The Miami firm owns the 15 shrimp trawlers operating out of Cayenne and has a majority interest in the shore facilities. The shore plant includes a blast-freezer with a capacity of 30,000 pounds and a cold-storage warehouse with a capacity of 800,000 pounds. The facilities could service a larger fishing fleet and the management expects to add more vessels in the coming months.

The shore installations and fishing fleets of the shrimp bases at St. Laurent and Cayenne represent a combined investment of about \$2 million. (United States Consulate, Martinique, March 26, 1963.)



## German Federal Republic

### FISH MEAL AND MARINE OIL INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1962:

Fish Meal: Consumption of fish meal in West Germany reached a new high in 1962.

## Germany Federal Republic (Contd.):

Item	2/1963	1962	1961
. . . . (1,000 Metric Tons) . . . .			
<b>Supply:</b>			
Opening stocks, January 1	8.0	11.0	2.0
Production . . . . .	90.0	86.5	74.6
Imports . . . . .	365.0	338.5	273.6
Total supply . . . . .	463.0	436.0	350.2
<b>Disposition:</b>			
Exports . . . . .	5.0	3.7	5.0
<b>Domestic consumption:</b>			
Animal feed . . . . .	450.0	424.3	334.2
Stocks on hand Dec. 31 . . . . .	8.0	3/8.0	11.0

1/Includes small amounts of meat meal.  
2/Forecast.  
3/Estimated.

The increase was due mainly to a 7-percent gain in pork production, a 6-percent increase in egg production, and improved feeding practices. Imports of fish meal were at a record level in 1962 and accounted for 78 percent of West Germany's fish meal supply. Peru was West Germany's leading supplier of fish meal.

Countries of Origin or Destination	1962	1961	Change from 1962
. (Metric Tons) .			
<b>Imports:</b>			
Peru . . . . .	255,223	190,524	+ 34
Iceland . . . . .	16,346	16,459	- 1
South Africa Republic . . . . .	18,518	6,453	+187
European Economic Community (EEC) Countries . . . . .	6,865	2/	-
United States . . . . .	1,062	293	+262
Other countries . . . . .	40,503	59,941	-
Total imports . . . . .	338,517	273,670	+ 24
<b>Exports:</b>			
EEC Countries . . . . .	1,303	2/	-
Other Countries . . . . .	2,405	3,383	-
Total exports . . . . .	3,708	3,383	+ 10

1/Includes small amounts of meat meal.  
2/Included in total for "other countries."

**Edible Marine Oils:** Domestic consumption of edible marine oils in West Germany during 1962 was 7 percent below that in the previous year. Actually the total consumption of all types of edible oils (vegetable and animal) increased 2.7 percent in West Germany in 1962. But marine oils suffered due to a decline in margarine consumption. The West German supply of edible marine oils in 1962 amounted to 129,100 metric tons (table 3).

**Inedible Marine Oils:** From domestic materials, West German plants produced 9,200 tons of inedible marine fats and oils in 1962 as compared with 8,400 tons in the previous year. In addition, imports of in-

Item	2/1962	3/1961
(1,000 Metric Tons)		
<b>Supply:</b>		
Stocks on hand, January 1 <sup>4/</sup> . . . . .	8.0	5.0
Production . . . . .	14.8	13.6
<b>Imports:</b>		
Whale oil . . . . .	49.9	66.6
Fish oil . . . . .	56.4	55.8
Total imports . . . . .	106.3	122.4
Total supply . . . . .	129.1	141.0
<b>Disposition:</b>		
<b>Exports:</b>		
Whale oil . . . . .	2.2	-
Fish oil . . . . .	17.8	20.5
Total exports . . . . .	20.0	20.5
Domestic consumption . . . . .	104.1	112.5
Stocks on hand, December 31 <sup>4/</sup> . . . . .	5.0	8.0

1/Includes crude and refined oils.  
2/Preliminary.  
3/Revised.  
4/Estimated.

edible marine oils into the country in 1962 totaled 17,600 tons and consisted of 9,200 tons of whale oil and 8,400 tons of fish body oils. In the previous year, inedible marine oil imports consisted of 8,800 tons of whale oil and 7,600 tons of fish body oil. (United States Embassy, Bonn, April 10, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ORDERS FOR NEW VESSELS BY SOVIETS UNCERTAIN:

Negotiations on ship orders held during the last part of January 1963 in Moscow between a team of directors of the West German Government-owned shipyard at Kiel, and a Soviet Foreign Trade Agency have been postponed for an indefinite period of time. The team, headed by the shipyard's Director General, returned to Kiel on January 30 not only without a contract but also "without a tangible result," according to the Director General. The shipyard declined any information on the reason for the postponement and on the size of the ship orders involved. The local press on February 2, however, cited well-informed circles as having mentioned an order for 3 or 4 fish factoryships.

In the postwar period the Soviet Union has placed ship orders with the shipyard at Kiel totaling about DM 500 million (US\$125 million). The orders included fish factoryships and whaling motherships. In mid-December 1962 the whaling mothership *Vladivostok* constructed by the Kiel firm was delivered to the Soviets. On that occasion, the Deputy Chief of Mission of the Soviet Embassy, expressed hope for agreement on future shipbuilding contracts



erman Federal Republic (Contd.):

provided the shipyard offered acceptable terms. (United States Embassy, Bonn, February 5, 1963.)



Ghana

#### TERRITORIAL WATERS EXTENSION DEBATED:

The Government of Ghana on March 22, 1963, published a bill entitled "Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Bill." The bill, which was scheduled for debate March 28, contained the following main provisions:

- (1) Territorial waters of Ghana to extend 2 nautical miles from the low-water mark.
- (2) By legislative instrument the President may declare any part of the sea touching or adjoining the coast and seaward of the outer limits of the territorial waters to be the area over which the Government shall exercise any right of protection.
- (3) By legislative instrument the President may declare any area of the sea touching or adjoining the coast and within distance of one hundred nautical miles from the outer limits of the territorial waters to be a fishing conservation zone and may specify measures for conservation of the resources of such area.
- (4) The bill also gives Ghana the right to minerals and other inorganic as well as organic matter covered by territorial waters and of the continental shelf. The latter is defined as including the sea bed and subsoil of marine areas to a depth of one hundred fathoms contiguous to the coast and seaward of the area of land beneath the territorial waters of the Republic. (United States Embassy, Accra, March 22, 1963.)



Greece

#### ACTIVE SPONGE FISHERY EXPECTED IN 1963:

Fifteen Greek sponge fishing vessels will be licensed by the Libyan Government to operate in Cyrenaican waters during the sum-

mer of 1963. In addition, four Greek sponge vessels may work in Egyptian waters this summer.

At least 60 Greek vessels are expected to participate in the 1963/1964 sponge fishing season in their home waters. (Alieia, March 1963.)

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#### NUMBER OF FISHERMEN INCREASES:

At the end of 1961, there were 52,000 active fishermen in Greece, whereas in 1955 there were only 30,000, according to the Greek National Statistical Service. (Alieia, March 1963.)



Guinea

#### JOINT FISHING VENTURE WITH JAPANESE PROPOSED:

The Government of Guinea, West Africa, is reported to be seeking Japanese participation in a joint fishing venture in Guinea. The offer for joint operation was recently presented to the Japanese Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association, a Government-sponsored organization, following the preliminary inquiry made by the Guinean Minister of Commerce during a visit to Japan. Guinea is primarily interested in Japanese investments in the form of fishing vessels, fish-meal plant, and other base facilities. Guinea is to invest 51 percent and Japan 49 percent in this joint venture, and remittance of profits to Japan will be permitted in accordance with the domestic law of Guinea. The Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association planned to sound out the views of Japanese fishing firms on the offer by the end of April 1963.

Fish production in Guinea, which is estimated at about 6,000 metric tons annually (4,000 tons by coastal fishermen and 2,000 tons by the joint Guinean-Polish trawling enterprise), is said to be inadequate to supply the domestic market. The Guinean Government therefore plans to raise the annual fish production to 12,000-18,000 tons, primarily by increasing tuna production from coastal waters. (Minato Shimbun, April 24, 1963.)



## Iceland

### CONTRACT SIGNED FOR SALE OF FROZEN FISH FILLETS TO THE SOVIET UNION:

The Icelandic Freezing Plants Corporation and the Fisheries Department of the Icelandic Federation of Cooperatives (Samband) signed a contract on April 2, 1963, with the Soviet Union for the sale in 1963 of 15,000 metric tons of frozen fish fillets, including cod, ocean perch, haddock, catfish, saithe (pollock) and ling. The contract was based on the 3-year bilateral trade protocol between Iceland and the U.S.S.R. which was negotiated in late 1962. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, April 5, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1963 p. 54.

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### FISHERIES TRENDS, APRIL 1963:

Loans to Aid Fishing Industry: The Icelandic Development Loan Program for 1963 will benefit from a British loan of Kr. 240 million (US\$5,574,000) which was arranged in early 1963. Under the allocation plan for the British loan, Kr. 50 million (US\$1,161,000) will be made available to private borrowers in the fishing industry. Most of this will be used for the construction of herring meal and oil plants on the southwest coast, according to an official of the Icelandic State Herring Production Board. The new reduction plants would relieve the present shortage of processing facilities during the peak of the herring fishing season. Part of the fisheries loan funds may also be used to modernize existing herring canneries.

The Icelandic fishing industry may also benefit from the proposal to allocate Kr. 50 million (US\$1,161,000) of the British loan for harbor development in Iceland.

Trawlers Handicapped by Labor Shortage: A number of trawlers were idled because adequate crews could not be found and some trawlers were operating with only 24 of their normal complement of 30 men.

The labor shortage for the fishing industry in general is aggravated by (1) increasing competition from other industries; (2) the expansion of Iceland's fishing fleet; (3) the longer fishing seasons and larger catch; and (4) the decreasing number of foreigners who are attracted to Iceland for the fishing season. The Faroese find increasing employment at home as their own fishing fleet grows and the Spaniards find it difficult to

learn Icelandic fishing methods partly because of the language barrier. The incentive offered to attract fishermen from other countries usually involves a travel allowance which makes such labor very expensive for a single season. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, April 25, 1963.)  
Note: Icelandic kronur 43.06 equals US\$1.00.



## India

### IMPORTS OF MARINE OILS, 1961-1962:

India's limited imports of marine oils consist mainly of medicinal oils. The United Kingdom was India's leading supplier of marine oils in 1961 and 1962.

India's Imports of Marine Oils, 1961-1962		
Commodity and Country of Origin	1962	1961
	.. (Metric Tons) ..	
<b>Cod Liver Oil:</b>		
United Kingdom . . . . .	12.6	51.9
Norway . . . . .	28.6	11.9
Other countries . . . . .	-	1.2
Total cod-liver oil . . . . .	41.2	65.0
<b>Shark Liver Oil:</b>		
Japan . . . . .	-	5.4
<b>Sperm Oil:</b>		
United Kingdom . . . . .	38.2	46.9
Norway . . . . .	8.7	10.7
West Germany . . . . .	0.5	-
Japan . . . . .	-	10.0
Other countries . . . . .	0.3	15.3
Total sperm oil . . . . .	47.7	82.9
<b>Unclassified Marine Oils:</b>		
United Kingdom . . . . .	28.9	66.5
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	0.3	-
United States . . . . .	50.6	0.4
Norway . . . . .	5.0	27.7
Other countries . . . . .	0.6	2.7
Total unclassified marine oils . . . . .	85.4	97.3
Total marine oils . . . . .	174.3	250.9

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India.

In India, the emphasis is on the production and use of vegetable oils. Animal and marine oils play an insignificant role because of the religious sentiments of the majority of the population. (Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Embassy, New Delhi, April 11, 1963.)

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### U. S. FIRM TO SURVEY FISHERY RESOURCES FOR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY:

A study which may lead to the establishment of a new marine fisheries industry in India to be undertaken under an investment survey was announced on April 10, 1963, by the Agency for International Development (AID). The survey will be made by a tuna canning firm of Long Beach, Calif., which is considering the possibility of becoming as-

## India (Contd.):

sociated in the project in cooperation with Indian investors.

AID will finance half the cost of the survey, or up to \$17,500, as part of a program to encourage the investment of private United States capital in business enterprises in countries receiving economic assistance from the United States.

The California firm is sending a 4-man team to India to make the survey, which will include a study of shrimp, tuna, sardine, and mackerel resources, the facilities required, and the financial outlay necessary.

Preliminary information suggests that 5 to 7 separate establishments may be desirable and that the initial capital requirement will be substantial. Fish meal and oil may be produced as well as other fishery products.



## Iran

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

A resolution calling for the creation of a Southern Fisheries Company was approved by the Government of Iran at a Cabinet meeting on March 31, 1963, according to the Iranian press. The purpose of the new company will be to supply Iran with fish and to aid the economic development of southern Iran. It will have a capital investment of 500 million rials (US\$6.6 million). Its stockholders will include the Iranian Ministry of Finance, the Southern Ports and Islands Development Aid Organization, the Agricultural Credit and Rural Development Bank, and the Armed Forces Cooperative Society. The Ministry of Finance may sell up to 3,750 of its shares to the public. Buyers will have to pay in 40 percent of the value of their shares which will be worth 20,000 rials (\$264) each.

Tehran newspapers announced in late March 1963 that an Iranian-Soviet agreement for the establishment of fish hatcheries in the Caspian Sea would be signed in the near future. The reports stated that two Soviet fish breeding experts had recently completed studies in Iran. (United States Embassy, Tehran, March 26 and April 9, 1963.)

Notes: (1) Iranian rials 75.75 equals US\$1.00.  
(2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1962 p. 80.



## Ireland

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY PLANNED:

An outline of Ireland's current thinking and plans for the development of the Irish sea fishing industry was given by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Lands (with special responsibility for fisheries) on March 31, 1963.

This program will be centered around the expansion of inshore fishing fleets owned by Irish fishermen, small companies, and cooperatives. The Sea Fisheries Board, under its first full time chairman, will withdraw from fishing operations on its own account and will concentrate on financing vessel construction, the development of advisory services, and the building up of an extensive marketing organization.

Development of deep-sea operations is not being stressed at the present time, in view of the relatively small size of the fishing vessels presently available, as well as the reluctance of the Irish fisherman to take long trips which would keep him away from base for considerable periods.

The Sea Fisheries Board, however, is interested in attracting North American fishing fleet operators interested in entering the European markets to utilize Irish facilities. This could be done on a basis either of direct sales to the Sea Fisheries Board at Irish ports or on a joint enterprise basis with the Board. (United States Embassy, Dublin, April 19, 1963.)



## Italy

FISHERY LANDINGS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1962:

Italy's fishery landings for the first 9 months of 1962 totaled 149,203 metric tons--a drop of 10.5 percent from the same period in 1961.

It was reported that the Italian fishing industry is in a somewhat precarious position with one of the more serious difficulties being the exclusion from traditional fishing grounds off the Moroccan and Mauretanian coasts as a result of the extension of territorial waters to 12 miles. (The Fishing News, April 5, 1963.)



## Japan

### ATLANTIC OCEAN TRAWL FISHERY TRENDS, APRIL 1963:

The 2,524-ton Japanese stern trawler Unzen Maru was scheduled to depart for the fishing grounds off the South African coast in late April 1963. The trawler will operate out of Cape Town, South Africa Republic, for about one year.

A total of nearly 30 large Japanese trawlers are expected to fish in the Atlantic Ocean in Fiscal Year 1963 (April

metric ton in Japan. In March 1963, a 44-pound (net content) case of "monko ika" sold for 5,000 yen (US\$13.88), or about 32 U.S. cents a pound. Supply was reported to be very short and the price for that product was expected to exceed 38 cents a pound due to reports that the Japanese trawlers operating off West Africa were experiencing poor fishing.

At the height of the "monko ika" fishing season off West Africa in 1962, that species reportedly constituted from 60 to 90 percent of each haul. However, fishing in January-March of this year was reported to be very poor, with "monko ika" making up an average of only about 20 percent of the



Japanese factoryship Tenyo Maru.

3-March 1964). Forecasts are being made that their combined landings will exceed 100,000 metric tons, of which nearly 30,000 tons are expected to be exported.

The 3,500-ton tuna mothership Tenyo Maru is to be converted into a stern trawler at a cost of approximately 200 million yen (US\$556,000). The vessel, due home in April from the South Pacific tuna fishing grounds, is scheduled to leave early in July for the North Atlantic where she will fish mainly for cod. The Tenyo Maru is scheduled to be based at Hamburg, West Germany.

One of the large Japanese fishing companies plans to cease temporarily its trawling operations off the northwest coast of Australia. Of the three 500-ton trawlers engaged in that fishery, the firm plans to divert two of them (Taiyo Maru, Nos. 2 and 5) to the Atlantic Ocean and possibly be based at Lagos, Nigeria. The third trawler (Taiyo Maru) is being assigned to operate in the area southeast of the Aleutian Islands. This vessel departed for the fishing grounds from Shimonoseki, southern Japan, on April 14.

Another Japanese fishing company is reported to be planning on dispatching a pair of 99-ton two-boat trawlers, Kyoshin Maru, Nos. 20 and 21, to the Atlantic Ocean in June. The trawlers are expected to be based at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

A third Japanese fish company's 1,500-ton stern trawler Daishin Maru, No. 10, was scheduled to return to Tokyo on April 21 from the Atlantic Ocean with 900 metric tons of frozen fishery products. The Daishin Maru, which spent 14 months at sea, will return to the Atlantic Ocean upon completing repairs.

According to Japanese press reports, the Japanese trawlers operating off the coast of West Africa, in addition to fishing for sea bream and octopus, reportedly devote a great deal of their effort in fishing for a species of squid described commercially as "monko ika." "Monko ika" (monko squid) is described as a large squid with very tender and delicious meat and is said to be utilized primarily by the sashimi (raw fish) trade in Japan, being especially popular during the summer season.

In the summer of 1962, West African "monko ika" reportedly sold for 270,000-300,000 yen (US\$750-833) per

total catch. (Japanese newspapers, March 23, April 8, 12, 1963.)

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### EXPORTS OF TUNA CANNED IN OIL AND SPECIALTY PRODUCTS, FY 1962:

A total of 1,613,402 cases of Japanese canned tuna in oil was approved for export in FY 1962 (April 1962-March 1963), according to data compiled by the Japan Export Canned Tuna Packers Association. This sets a new

Table 1 - Exports of Japanese Canned Tuna in Oil, FY 1962 with Comparisons

Principal Countries of Destination	FY 1962	FY 1961
.. (Actual Cases).		
West Germany . . . . .	673,945	660,025
Canada . . . . .	203,049	206,535
Switzerland . . . . .	130,666	87,581
Netherlands . . . . .	94,306	122,670
Belgium . . . . .	93,860	58,759
United Kingdom . . . . .	93,571	54,662
Lebanon . . . . .	60,784	45,493
Aden . . . . .	38,727	44,914
Syria . . . . .	38,083	48,240

Table 2 - Exports of Canned Tuna in Oil, FY 1962 by Species

Species	FY 1962
Actual Cases	
Skipjack . . . . .	634,892
Big-eye . . . . .	458,209
Albacore . . . . .	333,547
Tuna flakes . . . . .	154,322
Yellowfin . . . . .	32,432
Total . . . . .	1,613,402

Japan (Contd.):

High in exports of tuna in oil, representing an increase of about 100,000 cases over FY 1961 exports, which totaled 1,513,395 cases.

Exports of canned tuna specialty products other than those packed in brine and oil) totaled 445,352 cases. The pack consisted of 28,140 cases of vegetable tuna; 95,598 cases of jelly tuna; 14,168 cases of tuna in tomato sauce; 3,918 cases of curry tuna; 1,203 cases of tuna spread; 1,170 cases of tuna in soy sauce; and 1,155 cases of other packs. (Minato Shimbun, April 25, 1963.)

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#### EXPORTS OF CANNED TUNA IN OIL INCREASING:

Exports of canned tuna in oil from Japan, which are increasing yearly, are expected to exceed 1.5 million cases in FY 1963 (April 1, 1963-March 31, 1964) as compared with 1.2-1.3 million cases exported in years prior to FY 1962. For the 11-month period, April 1962-February 1963, a total of 1.43 million cases of canned tuna in oil was exported. At that rate, a minimum export of 100,000 cases in March 1963 would raise the total FY 1962 exports of tuna in oil to over 1.5 million cases. Reportedly, the increase in volume of sales has not brought about a corresponding increase in profits. (Minato Shimbun, April 7, 1963.)

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#### EXPORTS OF TUNA CANNED IN BRINE TO THE UNITED STATES, BY REGIONAL DESTINATIONS, 1958-1962:

Japanese exports of canned tuna in brine to the United States during 1958-1962 were relatively stable, averaging slightly over 2 million cases a year. But the ratio of white meat to light meat tuna in the export pack showed considerable fluctuation.

The eastern area's share of total Japanese canned tuna exports to the United States ranged between 56 and 63 percent in the 1958-1962 five-year period. During that period, shipments to the southern area, although showing some fluctuation, accounted for about 16 percent of the total and shipments to the western area accounted for about 13 percent. There was a definite upward trend in shipments to the central area between 1958 and 1961, followed by a modest decline in 1962.

Shipments to the eastern area have been heavily weighted in favor of white meat tuna, and to a lesser extent, the same has been true of shipments to the central area. Light meat tuna has generally predominated in shipments to the southern and western areas.

#### Japanese Exports of Canned Tuna in Brine to the United States, by Regional Destination, 1958-1962

Regional Destination in the United States	Year	White Meat	Light Meat	Total
. . . . . (Actual Cases) . . . . .				
Eastern area . . . . .	1962	854,426	381,918	1,236,344
	1961	1,124,021	202,208	1,326,229
	1960	679,690	420,615	1,100,305
	1959	733,140	471,380	1,204,520
	1958	969,281	320,661	1,289,942
Central area . . . . .	1962	136,493	104,383	240,876
	1961	247,909	57,609	305,518
	1960	128,390	116,302	244,692
	1959	71,456	81,341	152,797
	1958	94,885	73,972	168,857
Southern area . . . . .	1962	117,362	224,028	341,390
	1961	172,481	113,959	286,440
	1960	89,730	237,131	326,861
	1959	107,780	235,257	343,037
	1958	121,838	172,932	294,770
Western area . . . . .	1962	109,289	180,308	289,597
	1961	125,396	108,275	233,671
	1960	64,739	223,980	288,719
	1959	78,514	217,498	296,012
	1958	87,038	187,582	274,620
Other areas . . . . .	1962	350	1,580	1,930
	1961	845	1,515	2,360
	1960	531	4,440	4,971
	1959	705	3,245	3,950
	1958	920	2,475	3,395
Total, all areas . . . . .	1962	1,217,920	892,217	2,110,137
	1961	1,670,652	483,566	2,154,218
	1960	963,080	1,002,468	1,965,548
	1959	991,595	1,008,721	2,000,316
	1958	1,273,962	757,622	2,031,584

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#### TUNA PRICES IN EARLY APRIL 1963:

According to a Japanese fisheries periodical, the supply of albacore and yellowfin tuna in Japan was light and the domestic demand was strong during early April 1963. This resulted in a situation where very little tuna was being exported to the United States since the export price was lower than ex-vessel prices. According to the periodical, yellowfin was selling at an ex-vessel price of about 128 yen per kilogram (US\$323 per short ton) and albacore at 150-155 yen per kilogram (US\$378-391 per short ton), but the export price f.o.b. Japan for these two species was about \$30-40 less per ton.

The price for a small quantity of yellowfin contracted for shipment to the United States early in April was reported to be \$310 per short ton, f.o.b. Japan. Transshipments of Atlantic Ocean albacore to the United States were quoted at \$320 per short ton and yellow-

## Japan (Contd.):

fin at \$280-290 per short ton, f.o.b. Africa. Those prices represent a drop of about \$40 per short ton from the highest prices paid in 1963. As a result, a substantial portion of the Japanese-caught tuna in the Atlantic Ocean is expected to be transshipped to Italy and Yugoslavia, where prices are reported to be firm. (Suisan Tsushin, April 13, 1963.)

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#### EXPORTS OF FROZEN TUNA TO THE UNITED STATES SLUGGISH IN LATE APRIL 1963:

Frozen tuna exports to the United States in late April 1963 continued to be sluggish, with major United States tuna canners still withholding purchase of Japanese-caught tuna. Only a small quantity of Atlantic-caught tuna has been sold recently to one United States West Coast packer, and small shipments contracted for direct delivery from Japan to packers located outside of California.

Prices paid for tuna contracted for shipment to the United States during April 1963 were reported to be \$335 per short ton for Atlantic Ocean albacore, \$315 per short ton for Atlantic-caught yellowfin (gilled & gutted), both prices f.o.b. Africa; and \$300-\$310 per short ton for yellowfin tuna shipped directly from Japan. (Suisan Tsushin, April 25, 1963.)

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#### TUNA EXPORT QUOTAS FOR OVERSEAS BASES, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency announced on April 9, 1963, that effective Fiscal Year (FY) 1964 (April 1964-March 1965), it was granting new tuna export quotas totaling 25,500 short tons annually to the three Japanese overseas-based operations at New Caledonia (7,500 tons), Fiji Islands (9,000 tons), and American Samoa (9,000 tons). For FY 1963 (April 1963-March 1964) the American Samoa and Fiji-based Japanese enterprises would only be granted export quotas of 4,500 short tons each.

The annual export quota of 9,000 short tons allotted for the American Samoa-based operation is in addition to the existing quota of 18,000 tons already allotted for operations based on that island. The additional 9,000-ton quota is being granted to one of the large Japanese fishing companies and the Central

Tuna Export Quotas for Japanese Overseas-Based Tuna Operations, FY 1963 and 1964		
Locality	Fiscal Years	
	1963	1964
	. . . (Short Tons) . . .	
Tutuila, American Samoa . . . . .	22,500	27,000
Levuka, Fiji Islands . . . . .	4,500	9,000
Noumea, New Caledonia . . . . .	7,500	7,500
Penang, Malaya . . . . .	6,000	6,000
Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides . . . . .	6,000	6,000
Total . . . . .	46,500	55,500

Tuna Cooperative (composed of vessel owners who were granted special 99-ton tuna-vessel licenses in late 1962 under the Government plan to aid the depressed coastal fishery), which are expected to employ a total of about 30 fishing vessels. Their catches are to be delivered to the United States tuna-canning plant presently under construction on American Samoa (second of its kind), and which is expected to begin operations sometime after July 1963. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun & Suisan Tsushin, April 10, 1963.)

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#### TUNA FISHING BASE AT FIJI ISLANDS:

Plans for the joint Japanese-British tuna venture in Levuka, Fiji Islands, were developing steadily during April 1963. That base, which is to be managed by the South Pacific Ocean Fisheries Cooperative, was recently granted a tuna production quota of 4,500 short tons for FY 1963 (April 1963-March 1964), with the quota allocation to be doubled to 9,000 tons in FY 1964. The Cooperative plans to operate 30 tuna vessels (under 100 tons gross) from the Fijian base, of which 13 vessels will be newly built. The Cooperative has been authorized a loan of 108 million yen (US\$300,000) from the Japanese Government for the construction of 3 vessels, and has obtained an informal loan approval for the remaining 10 vessels.

Landings at the Fijian base are to be delivered to the jointly-established Pacific Fishing Company at Levuka, where they will be frozen for export to the United States. Construction of the cold-storage plant for this company is expected to start soon with completion scheduled for December 1963. The plant will have a daily freezing capacity of 50 tons, ice-making capacity of 30 tons, and a storage capacity of 2,000 tons (another Japanese newspaper reported 3,000 tons). Japanese investments in the Pacific Fishing Company total 270 million yen (US\$750,000)--contributed by three Japanese trading firms. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, April 23; Hokkai Suisan, April 29, 1963.)

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Japan (Contd.):

OPERATORS OF TUNA MOTHERSHIPS  
WITH PORTABLE CATCHER  
VESSELS FORM ASSOCIATION:

Japanese firms, operating tuna motherships with portable catcher vessels, on March 28, 1963, formed an Association to be known as the "Portable Fishing-Vessel Type Tuna-Mothership Operators Association." The new Association is made up of 17 firms with 13 motherships. The new Association will become a member of the Japan Federation of Tuna Fisheries Operators Associations. (Japanese newspaper, March 29, 1963.)

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TUNA MOTHERSHIP TO BE CONVERTED  
FOR NORTH ATLANTIC TRAWLING:

The tuna mothership Tenyo Maru No. 3 (3,500 gross tons), which operated in the South Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the Fiji Islands, returned to Tokyo with 2,700 metric tons of frozen fish, consisting of 970 tons of albacore, 700 tons of yellowfin, 470 tons of spearfish, 300 tons of other tunalike fish, and 130 tons of other fish. After unloading, the Tenyo Maru proceeded to Shimonoseki in southern Japan, where the vessel was scheduled to be converted into a stern trawler for bottomfish operations in the northwestern Atlantic Ocean in July or August 1963. (Suisan Tsushin, April 23, 1963.)

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TUNA MOTHERSHIP TO FISH  
OFF MEXICAN COAST:

A Japanese fishing company was reported to be planning on dispatching its tuna mothership Keiyo Maru (3,700 gross tons) to the eastern Pacific Ocean tuna-fishing grounds off the coast of Mexico in June 1963, on a 220- to 230-day trip. The catch target is 2,000 tons of fish. The actual fishing will be conducted by the eight 20-ton portable catcher vessels which the mothership will transport to the fishing grounds. This type of mothership operation, in which only the portable catchers are used in the fishing, increases mobility and is said to be more efficient than the regular tuna mothership operation. (Hokkai Suisan, April 22, 1963.)

Under Japanese tuna mothership regulations established in September 1962, portable vessel-carrying tuna motherships over 2,000 gross tons are classified as Class II motherships. Vessels in this category are not per-

mitted to engage directly in fishing and must use portable catchers in the actual fishing.

\* \* \* \* \*

SECOND TUNA SEINER EQUIPPED  
WITH POWER BLOCK:

A second Japanese tuna vessel, the Hayabusa Maru (180 gross tons), was undergoing conversion to have a power block installed for purse-seine fishing in April 1963. The Hayabusa Maru was scheduled to depart for the skipjack fishing grounds off the coast of northern Japan in late April together with three other purse seiners, including Kenyo Maru (238 gross tons) the first Japanese vessel equipped with a power block. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, April 10, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

TUNA BEHAVIOR NEAR  
OCEAN FLOTSAM STUDIED:

A report titled "On the Drifting Substances as a Means of Foretelling Oceanographic and Fishing Conditions of Skipjack and Tuna in the Adjacent Waters of Japan," was made in April this year by a team of the Tokai University Fisheries Research Laboratory. The report (No. 1 of the research in environments affecting induction of skipjack and tuna) was presented at an annual meeting of the Society of Scientific Fisheries of Japan held at Tokyo University.

According to the report, flotsams are found mainly along the flow-path of the Kuroshio Current presumably coming from the South Sea islands or the southeastern outskirts of Japan. The appearance, distribution and movement of the flotsam varies a great deal each year due to variations in the way the Kuroshio Current runs. Most of the flotsam consists of drifting wood but generally is so varied as to include airplane fuel tanks, tires, and other objects. The investigation revealed that skipjack, yellowfin, big-eyed, and longfin tuna remained close to the flotsam and it was found that the tuna followed the flotsam regardless of any change in the sea area concerned. It was reported that the Tokai University Laboratory is to conduct an investigation during 1963, on the distribution and migration of a type of shearwater, a migratory bird which appeared regularly and in great numbers at the summer albacore fishing grounds, but whose appearance has decreased greatly in recent years. Bird-bindings are to be introduced from the United States for use in tagging and releasing the birds with cooperation of fishermen.

Japan (Contd.):

"One of the most interesting developments in this field is the discovery that certain fresh-water species of mussels possess the characteristics of producing an excellent quality of pearl. Since various ecological and environmental factors affecting the growth of aquatic animals can be controlled more easily in small fresh-water ponds than in the sea, it is quite possible that this method will become more prominent in the future.

"II. Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory: This facility was established in 1949 with the major purpose of promoting the development of marine fisheries. Major sections or divisions in which research studies are being conducted are Marine Resources, Population Dynamics and Statistics, Oceanography, Marine Propagation, Fishing Gears and Methods, Fish Preservation, Marine Products Utilization, Biochemistry, and Hydrology. Each of the major divisions listed above are staffed with extremely qualified personnel, most of whom have a degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Agriculture. Also, the Laboratory is equipped with the most modern scientific instruments. In addition, there are three oceanographic vessels, two of which exceed 200 tons in size. Two more specific examples of projects which are being carried out are (1) biological and oceanographical researches into marine resources, and the population dynamics thereof, to determine the maximum sustained productively that can be utilized without risking the danger of depleting the resource; and (2) research into the theory and practice of processing fish flesh into preservable food, extraction of vitamins, and utilization of wastes for animal foods. Needless to say, the quality of research conducted at this station is excellent.

"III. Technical Fisheries High School: This school is located at Misaki and it is supported and operated by the prefecture in which it is located. At present there are 350 students enrolled, but this will be increased to 600 as soon as construction of additional building is completed. The regular course extends over a period of three years, but an additional two-year special course of training is available for those qualified and interested in specializing in more responsible positions such as boat captain etc. Although students are accepted from all over Japan, they all must have completed Junior High School. The school is staffed with approxi-

mately 50 professional teachers. The facilities available at this institution leave little to be desired. Some of the facilities include: a training ship (160 tons) fully equipped with fishing gear and another larger ship now under construction, a walk-in quick freeze and cold-storage rooms, a large ice plant, a complete canning plant to process and can fish which are taken during the training cruises, a large machine shop, and a mock-up or demonstration fishing vessel class room in which all major power components of a ship are actually installed and operate. The writer was impressed with the high level of training attained by these teen-age lads. Again, it is not difficult to understand why Japan is the leading fishing nation.

"IV. Tokyo University of Fisheries: In Japan there are at least 13 institutions which offer degrees in fisheries. However, the Tokyo University of Fisheries, by far, offers the most thorough and varied training. This institution has a total of 250 faculty or staff members and approximately 1,000 students. Competition among students is keen. Several selection of high school graduates applying for admission to this university is practiced out of every 7 applicants only 1 is accepted.

"This University has three faculties: (1) Faculty of Fishing, (2) Faculty of Technology, and (3) Faculty of Pisciculture. Generally speaking, all students take general education and basic science courses for the first two years after which they may select their area of specialization (one of the three faculties). Students who successfully complete the regular four-year course are awarded the degree of Suisan Gakushi (Bachelor of Fisheries). Also, a limited number of graduates may take a one-year post graduate course, but no advanced degree or title is given for this extra period of study. The facilities of this university are similar in nature to those listed for the Technical Fisheries High School, but much greater in scope. For example, there are three training ships, the largest of which exceeds 1,000 tons. In addition, the three faculties have six different training stations which are staffed and equipped to train students in the fields of fishing, manufacturing, or marine and freshwater fish culture. The fisheries library at this institution contains over 80,000 books and journals. The institution regularly publishes (six issues per year) - The Journal of the Tokyo University of Fisheries which consists of research studies con-



Japan (Contd.):

ducted by the staff." (United States AID, Regional Branch, Tokyo, April 4, 1963.)

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#### FISH-MEAL FACTORYSHIP TO OPERATE IN BERING SEA:

The Japanese fish-meal factoryship Gyo-kuei Maru (10,350 gross tons) departed for the eastern Bering Sea on April 10, 1963, from Hakodate, Japan. The 30 catcher vessels assigned to that factoryship left Japan on April 6. Production target of the fleet is 10,800 metric tons of fish meal. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, April 12, 1963.)

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#### PRODUCTION OF FISH SAUSAGE AND HAMS, 1962:

The Japanese Fish-Meat Sausage Association with 70 manufacturing members announced in March, that the production of fish hams and sausages in 1962 amounted to 101,907 metric tons, 11.9 percent more than in 1961. Prior to 1962, production of fish hams and sausages had increased about 20-30 percent annually. In 1962, 76,008 tons of fish sausage and 25,899 tons of fish hams were produced. (Japanese newspaper, March 21, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### IMPORTS OF SOVIET- PRODUCED HERRING INCREASED:

An agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union calls for the importation of 1,500 metric tons of Soviet herring in 1963. This is an increase in imports of 400 tons over 1962 and the largest amount since Japan first purchased Russian herring 4 years ago. Under the contract negotiated in Moscow by the Japanese trade delegation, which included representatives of the Federation of Hokkaido Fisheries Cooperatives, Japan will pay US\$95 a ton for fresh herring and \$117.50 a ton for salted herring, port of delivery Soviet Union.

The new agreement was the result of an offer made by the Soviet Union to increase her herring export quota, following conclusion of a 700-ton export agreement with Japan in September 1962. The fisheries cooperatives planned to dispatch a fleet of small freezer ships to the Soviet Union in May this

year to transport the herring back to Japan. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, April 10, 1963.)

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#### PERMISSION SOUGHT TO FISH EXPERIMENTALLY FOR KING CRAB IN GULF OF ALASKA:

Eight Japanese fishing companies have filed applications for experimental fishing for king crabs in the Kodiak Island area in the Gulf of Alaska. Experimental fishing on a small scale was permitted south of the Alaska Peninsula by the North Pacific Fisheries Commission in the fall of 1962. Exploratory bottomfish fishing is authorized for the Akebono Maru No. 51.

In the Gulf of Alaska, "box-net" fishing gear is the only type of gear permitted for king-crab fishing under Canada's fishing regulations. The Japanese consider this gear inefficient, but have now decided to fish for king-crab experimentally provided one or more of the applications are approved. (Suisan Tsushin, March 27, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NEW MARINE RESOURCES PROTECTION ASSOCIATION:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency has revealed plans to establish a Government-sponsored foundation to promote the principle of the conservation of marine resources. There are several conservation organizations sponsored by civilians. Existing organizations concerned with conservation are being consolidated with the new organization. The exception is the Salmon Resources Protection Association which is continuing to work separately but is joining in the new organization as an important constituent. The Government will contribute ¥20,000,000 (US\$55,555) to the foundation and the same amount is being contributed by industry.

On March 22, the second foundation committee meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Japanese Fisheries Society. An authoritative Fisheries Agency official predicted that the Japanese Marine Resources Protection Association will be founded about the middle of April. (Japanese newspaper, March 25, 1963.)

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Japan (Contd.):

SALMON FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
TO SEND MISSION TO  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA:

The Nikkeiren, a Japanese association of high seas salmon gill-net fishermen attached to motherships, has decided to send a two-man mission to the United States and Canada in order to explain the Association's views of the high seas salmon fishery to the public of those countries. The views emphasize, in particular, that the Association does not favor unrestrained salmon fishing even if salmon is removed from abstention in the North Pacific Fisheries Convention.

The mission was expected to start on the tour late in May and a representative of Japan Seamen's Union will be included. The tour is scheduled to include a study of the United Kingdom's market for canned red salmon. (Japanese newspaper, March 25, 1963.)

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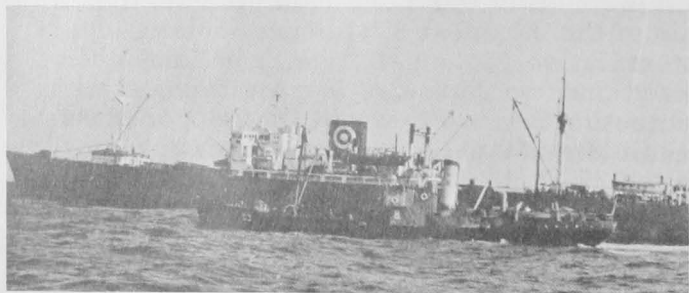
NEW SPONGE SUPPLIERS SOUGHT:

Greek sources have announced that three metric tons of Italian sponges were unloaded in Japanese ports during December 1962 and January 1963. This was said to be the first time that Italian sponges had made a direct appearance on the Japanese market. It was also reported that Japanese sponge merchants had passed through Greece on their way to Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon, where they were seeking sponges for direct shipment to Japan. (Alieia, March 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

VESSELS ASSIGNED FOR RESEARCH ON  
SALMON AND KING CRAB:

The Japanese Government plans to assign a total of 17 vessels to the Okhotsk Sea, Japan Sea, Bering Sea, and the North Pacific Ocean (including the Gulf of Alaska) to con-



Typical Japanese king-crab mothership and trawlers.

duct biological investigations on salmon and king crab. The fleet of 17 vessels will be made up of research and training vessels belonging to the national research laboratories, fisheries colleges, and prefectural fisheries high schools. Sixteen of the vessels are to be assigned to salmon research and one to king crab studies in the Okhotsk Sea. Data collected by those vessels are to be submitted to the International Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission (Japan and Soviet Union). (Minato Shimbun, April 12, 1963.)

\* \* \* \* \*

JOINT SALES GROUP CONSIDERED  
FOR MARKETING WHALE OIL:

Six Japanese fishing companies engaged in the production of whale oil are studying the possibility of forming a joint sales company for the purpose of maintaining orderly marketing of whale oil abroad. At their recommendation, the Japanese Government had designated whale oil as one of 13 fishery products whose exports would be regulated (beginning April 1, 1963) so as not to disrupt overseas market conditions.

Annual whale oil production in Japan is reported to be around 150,000 metric tons, of which 75-80 percent is exported. (Minato Shimbun, March 27, 1963.)

日本

Republic of Korea

FISHERIES TRENDS, MARCH 1963:

The United States Overseas Mission-supported Fish Marketing Center in Pusan was about completed as of March 15, 1963, but the dock providing the only approach was in a state of extreme disrepair. Delays in the financing of a new dock have necessitated continued use of the present facility.

The Korean Fisheries Experiment Station is very successfully channeling its findings into private industry and the cooperatives. Eight shrimp-packing plants are already earning substantial amounts of foreign exchange. (United States Embassy, Seoul, March 15, 1963.)



**Latvia**

**WHALE MEAT USED FOR MAKING SAUSAGES:**

Sausages made from Antarctic whale meat are now being produced in Latvia. Three types are being prepared; cooked, half-smoked, and liver. Beef, pork, and fat are blended with the whale meat in the production of the sausages. (Sovetskaya Latvia, April 12, 1963.)



**Mexico**

**BAJA CALIFORNIA LANDINGS OF SPINY LOBSTERS, 1962/63 SEASON:**

The "legal" landings of spiny lobsters (whole) in Baja California for the season beginning October 1, 1962, and ending March 15, 1963, amounted to about 1.7 million pounds. The "legal" landings do not include landings retailed directly by the fishermen and by some of the fishery cooperatives who are not members of the Federacion Regional de Sociedades Cooperativos de la Industria Pesquera which has 11 members.

The "legal" landings this past season amounted to 1,673,443 pounds and included 1,371,762 pounds of medium (medida), 184,280 pounds of large (burro), 73,391 pounds of extra large (caballon), 8,117 pounds of small, and 35,893 pounds of dead (muerto) spiny lobsters. In the 1961/62 season the legal production amounted to 1,561,054 pounds. (United States Consul, Tijuana, April 4, 1963.)



**Mozambique**

**IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1961-1962:**

Mozambique's imports of fishery products in 1962 were up 6.4 percent in quantity and

Mozambique's Imports of Fishery Products, 1961-1962

Product	1962			1961		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Contos	1,000 U.S. Dollars	1,000 Metric Tons	1,000 Contos	1,000 U.S. Dollars
Sardines . . . . .	.9	13.5	467.9	.8	11.6	402.1
<b>Other fishery products:</b>						
Fresh fish . . . . .	1.3	11.4	395.1	1.1	9.4	325.8
Canned fish . . . . .	1.4	22.3	773.0	1.1	16.8	582.3
Cured fish . . . . .	6.8	55.2	1,913.3	6.8	54.4	1,885.6
Dried cod fish . . . . .	1.3	23.7	821.5	1.2	22.7	786.8
<b>Total imports of fishery products . . . . .</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>4,370.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>3,982.6</b>

Note: Mozambique conto equals US\$34.66.

9.7 percent in value from those in the previous year. Imports of canned fish showed the greatest increase in both quantity and value in 1962. (United States Consulate, Salisbury, March 22, 1963.)



**Netherlands**

**ANTARCTIC WHALING RESULTS, 1962/63 SEASON:**

The management of the Netherlands Whaling Company in Amsterdam has released preliminary production data for its 1962/63 Antarctic whaling expedition which was headed by the factoryship Willem Barendsz. They stated

Product	Season	
	1/1962/63	1961/62
	. . . . . (Metric Tons) . . . . .	
Whale oil . . . . .	10,527	12,155
Sperm oil . . . . .	2,927	2,918
Meat meal . . . . .	1,275	1,726
Frozen meat . . . . .	1,108	1,582
Meat for Japanese refrigerating ship	7,284	7,932
1/Preliminary.		

that although the expedition took several very large whales, the final results were disappointing since the number of units caught were below the maximum allowed. The captain of the Willem Barendsz reported that only 20 blue whales were caught and that they seemed to be exceedingly scarce. (United States Consulate, Amsterdam, April 25, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1962 p. 87.



**Nigeria**

**IMPORTS OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1961 AND JANUARY-OCTOBER 1962:**

Imports of fishery products (fresh and frozen, cured, and dried) amounted to about 66.2

## Nigeria (Contd.):

Imports of Certain Fishery Products by Nigeria, 1961 and January-October 1962						
Type of Product	January-October 1962			1961		
	Quantity	Value <sup>1/</sup>		Quantity	Value <sup>1/</sup>	
	1,000 Lbs.	N <sub>L</sub>	US\$1,000	1,000 Lbs.	N <sub>L</sub>	US\$1,000
Fresh and frozen . . . . .	2,630	109,985	308	4,380	234,561	657
Salted, dried, and smoked . . . . .	276	18,056	51	378	27,771	78
Stockfish . . . . .	58,075	5,914,982	16,562	61,440	7,564,055	21,179

<sup>1/</sup>One Nigerian pound equals US\$2.80.

million pounds valued at US\$21.9 million in 1961. Most of the fresh and frozen fish was imported from the Soviet Union (probably landed in part at Nigerian ports by Soviet vessels), and the cured products largely from Norway and Iceland. The most important item was stockfish. The import trade in cured fishery products (smoked, salted, and air-dried) is partly through large importing firms and partly through hundreds of small and medium-size firms able to engage in this type trade without expensive storage facilities. (United States Embassy, Lagos, April 6, 1963.)

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MARKET FOR CANNED FISH:

A report by the Australian Trade Survey Mission to West Africa states that there are good prospects in Nigeria for marketing canned fish.

Canned fish may be freely imported under open general licenses and foreign exchange is available. Imports are financed on irrevocable letter of credit terms, and on sight draft terms where principals are well known. The Nigerian pound is on parity with sterling. (Fisheries Newsletter, April 1963.)

**Norway**FISHERY PRODUCTS EXPORTS  
WORLD'S SECOND HIGHEST IN 1961:

Norway in 1961 earned more money from export of fish and fish products than any other country except Japan, according to an April 29, 1963, report by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

According to FAO, the Norwegians exported 455,900 metric tons valued at about \$139 million. Those earnings were second only to the \$188.2 million that Japan, the world's leading fishing nation in both total

catch and exports, earned from fishery exports of 415,700 tons. The higher Japanese earnings on less weight were largely accounted for by exports of good quality Japanese-caught frozen and canned tuna.

Although Norway in 1961 ranked only sixth in national catch--1.5 million tons as compared to Japan's 6.7 million tons or Peru's 5.2 million tons--the Norwegians have long been leaders in international trade in fish and fish products. The Norwegians normally export half or more of their annual catch.

Fresh, chilled or frozen fish led Norway's fish exports by weight in 1961 (101,700 tons valued at \$31.4 million), but dried, salted, or smoked fish (74,600 tons valued at \$39.9 million), carried the greater value.

The balance of Norway's 1961 fish exports were made up of crustaceans and molluscs (6,600 tons valued at \$9.8 million); fish products and preparations (38,300 tons valued at \$20.7 million); oils and fats of aquatic origin (106,300 tons valued at \$21.7 million); and fish meals for animal feeding (128,400 tons valued at \$15.5 million).

In 1958, Norway exported 566,400 tons of fishery products valued at \$148.5 million and in 1959, 558,900 tons valued at \$151.8 million. Norway's record year for exports of fishery products was 1957 when 644,400 tons was exported valued at \$164.4 million which exceeded Japan's exports in both tonnage and value.

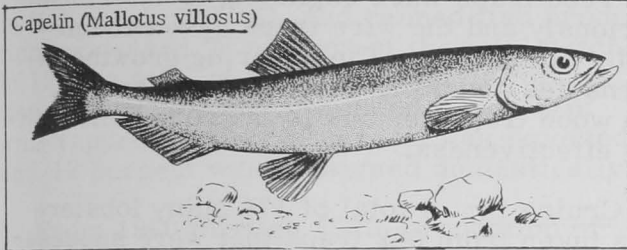
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FISHERY TRENDS, APRIL 1963:

Lofoten Cod Fishery: The cod fishery in the Lofoten waters of Norway yielded a total catch of only 28,302 metric tons during the 1963 season, as compared to 38,850 tons in the previous season. The ex-vessel value of the 1963 catch amounted to Kr. 35 million (US\$4,895,000). A total of 22,620 tons of the 1963 catch was being sun-dried in the open air. The dried cod will be sold as stockfish.

## Norway (Contd.):

**Capelin Fishery:** Toward the end of the Lofoten season, some of the cod fishermen sailed northward to Finnmark to try their luck in the coastal fishery for capelin which is used by fish-oil reduction plants. The fishery was very poor until the end of April 1963 when large schools of capelin were found. In the



course of a few days, some 70 vessels landed about 4,000 tons of capelin. It was expected that some 50 purse seiners would enter the fishery if the good catches were maintained. (News of Norway, May 2, 1963.)

Note: Norwegian kroner 7.15 equals US\$1.00.

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#### PRODUCTION FROM 1962/63 ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON SHARPLY LOWER:

Production (preliminary data) of whale and sperm oil from the 1962/63 Antarctic whaling season by Norway's 4 whaling fleets amounted to 183,345 barrels of whale oil and 41,300 barrels of sperm oil. In the 1961/62 Antarctic whaling season, Norway's 7 whaling fleets produced 498,717 barrels of whale oil and 19,587 barrels of sperm oil.

Production of whale and sperm oil by the 4 other nations participating in the 1962/63 Antarctic whaling season were: United Kingdom 67,260 barrels of whale oil and 13,100 barrels of sperm oil; Japan 666,336 barrels of whale oil and 48,682 barrels of sperm oil; U.S.S.R. 329,127 barrels of whale oil; and Netherlands 54,397 barrels of whale oil. Production of whale oil by the U.S.S.R. and the Netherlands is estimated on the basis of the 1962/63 catch of blue-whale units and the 1961/62 oil yield per blue-whale unit. The production of sperm oil by the U.S.S.R. and Netherlands Antarctic whaling fleets was unavailable as of April 18. (United States Embassy, Oslo, April 18, 1963.)

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#### WHALE OIL PRODUCTION (ANTARCTIC) SOLD IN ADVANCE:

Norwegian expeditions produced 30,557 metric tons of whale oil during the 1962/63

Antarctic season. Of that production, 30,000 tons had been sold in advance for Kr. 36 million (US\$5,035,000). In addition to whale oil, the Norwegian Antarctic expeditions in 1962/63 produced 6,883 tons of sperm oil, 21,744 tons of frozen whale meat, and 2,860 tons of whale meal. (News of Norway, April 25, 1963.)

Note: Norwegian kroner 7.15 equals US\$1.00.



## Okinawa

### LICENSES GRANTED TO IMPORT TUNA VESSELS FROM JAPAN:

According to the Japanese press, the Government of Okinawa on February 28, 1963, issued vessel import licenses to Okinawa fishing firms, authorizing them to import tuna-fishing vessels from Japan. The import licenses were granted following the Japanese Government's decision to approve the export of tuna vessels totaling 2,250 tons to Okinawa. The Okinawan firms are expected to purchase a total of 7 fishing vessels. It is reported they have already signed purchase contracts for 3 Japanese tuna vessels and are expected to sign for 2 more vessels.

Included among the fishing vessels so far contracted for export to Okinawa are the Sasshu Maru (490 gross tons) and the Iijima Maru (359 gross tons). Another tuna vessel (285 gross tons) is also scheduled to be constructed for export to Okinawa. The Okinawan fishing firms are reported planning to operate most of the newly acquired tuna vessels in the Atlantic Ocean. Their catches are expected to be delivered to Japanese trading firms for export primarily to Italy and the United States. (Suisan Tsushin, April 9, 1963.)



## Panama

### SPINY LOBSTER EXPLORATORY FISHING PROJECT CONTINUED:

M/V "Pelican" Cruise 10 (February 19-March 8) and Cruise 11 (March 19-April 3, 1963): The one-year survey for stocks of spiny lobsters along the Caribbean and Pacific Coasts of Panama, which was initiated late in August 1962, was continued in March and April this year by the chartered commercial fishing vessel Pelican. The survey is being conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries through an interagency

## Panama (Contd.):

agreement with the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID) Mission to Panama as part of the Alliance for Progress Program.

Objectives of March-April 1963 cruises were: (1) reassess the potential of areas of the Chiriqui Gulf on the Pacific Coast where earlier explorations had resulted in good catches, and (2) spread exploratory coverage from those areas to other portions of the Chiriqui Gulf. In addition, a few traps were set in the Gulf of Panama for comparisons. Catch rates varied during the cruises from 0 (in the Gulf of Panama) to slightly over 1 lobster per 2 trap-days effort (near the Paridas Islands, Gulf of Chiriqui). Catch rates in the Gulf of Chiriqui were not as high as those in the same areas during Pelican Cruise 7 (October-November 1962). This may indicate the possibility of seasonal fluctuation in spiny lobster availability. Wood slat traps continued to outfish either reed or wire traps by wide margins, and best fishing was again experienced during dark-of-the moon periods.



Full starboard view of the M/V Pelican at the dock.

Cruise 10: A total of 509 spiny lobsters was taken from 860 traps that were successfully fished--a total of 2,477 trap days at 156 stations. The best catch, achieved during a short period of simulated-commercial trap fishing near the Paridas Islands was 19 spiny lobsters from 30 trap-days effort. In addition to the trap catches, 7 trawling stations yielded catches of 11 spiny and 5 rock lobsters, and 7 lobsters were taken during one diving station.

Male spiny lobsters continued to outnumber females by roughly 2:1, and remained larger and heavier. Average males weighed 20 ounces and measured 88 millimeters (3.5

inches) in carapace length, whereas average females weighed 12 ounces and measured 72 millimeters (2.8 inches). Sampling showed, however, that 33 percent of the female weight was tail meat, as against only 26 percent of the male weight. Wood slat traps continued to outfish wire traps by nearly 3:1 and reed traps by nearly 4:1, and showed only slight wear after 6 months of fishing effort, while the reed traps were beginning to deteriorate seriously and the wire traps have become badly misshapen. The covering growths of barnacles and other marine organisms on the wood traps seemed to improve their fishing effectiveness.

Cruise 11: A total of 174 spiny lobsters was taken from 642 traps that were successfully fished for 1,259 total trap days at 132 stations in the Gulf of Chiriqui. Individual sets of traps were fished for periods varying from 1 to 4 days. Short sets yielded best catches per trap hour. The best catch consisting of 51 lobsters came from a 3-day set of 30 wood traps near the Paridas Islands during simulated commercial fishing trials. An 83-trap, 3-day set in the Gulf of Panama was unproductive.

During simulated commercial fishing operations, traps were joined in strings of three with 15-fathom connecting lines. This decreased setting and hauling times to where 60 traps could be set in 15 minutes and hauled in 90 minutes, but it increased chances of trap loss. Results of experiments wherein the number of traps per area was increased from the usual 150-250 square foot spacing did not show increased catch rates from greater trap concentration. Sex ratios and average weights, sizes, and yields were equivalent to those indicated for Cruise 10. Ten additional spiny lobsters (Panulirus gracilis) and 11 rock lobsters (Scyllarides sp.) were taken during 9 trawl drags.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1963 p. 109 and April 1963 p. 71.



## Peru

FISH MEAL AND OIL  
INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1962:

In 1962, fish meal became Peru's most valuable export. During 1960 and 1961, fish meal shipments ranked fourth by value among Peruvian exports. The combined value of exports of all types of fishery products accounted for nearly 23 percent of Peru's ex-

## Peru (Contd.):

port income in 1962, a considerable increase over the previous year when such shipments accounted for only 14 percent of the value of that country's exports.

At the end of 1962, there were more than 6,000 vessels engaged in fishing along the coast of Peru. A total of 242 plants engaged in fish meal, fish oil, and canned fish production processed 98 percent of the total catch. In 1962, a total of 1,500,000 metric tons of fishery products was produced in Peru, of which approximately 88 percent was exported and 12 percent was consumed domestically.

From 1960 through 1962, production of fish oil increased approximately 160 percent while fish meal production increased about 100 percent. Greatly improved extraction processes helped boost fish oil production. During the same period, total exports of fish oil and fish meal jumped 270 percent and 108 percent respectively. Forecasts indicate that in 1963, production of fish meal will increase about 5 percent and production of fish oil some 10 percent over the records set in 1962. But production of sperm whale oil and meal is expected to decline.

	1/ 1963	2/ 1962	2/ 1961	1960
	..... (Metric Tons) .....			
<b>Supply:</b>				
Opening stocks . . .	178,552	157,434	46,985	45,882
Production . . . . .	1,155,000	1,100,000	839,815	528,256
<b>Total supply . . .</b>	<b>1,333,552</b>	<b>1,257,434</b>	<b>886,800</b>	<b>574,138</b>
<b>Distribution:</b>				
Exports . . . . .	3/ 1,200,000	1,055,882	708,366	507,042
Apparent domestic consumption . . .	25,000	23,000	21,000	20,111
<b>Total distribution</b>	<b>1,225,000</b>	<b>1,078,882</b>	<b>729,366</b>	<b>527,153</b>
<b>Closing stocks . . .</b>	<b>108,552</b>	<b>178,552</b>	<b>157,434</b>	<b>46,985</b>
1/ Forecast.				
2/ Preliminary.				
3/ Apparent export availability.				

The production of fish meal in Peru is roughly divided among production centers as follows: Callao (40 percent), Chimbote (30 percent), and the ports and inlets of Supe, Culebras, Carquin, Ilo, Huacho, Chancay, Huarmey, and Casma (30 percent). Fish oil is produced mainly in Callao and Chimbote.

The leading buyer of Peruvian fish meal in 1962 was the Netherlands, followed by West Germany and the United States. The Netherlands was also the leading buyer of Peruvian fish oil.

In 1962, the Consorcio Pesquero del Peru S. A. (marketing organization for Peruvian

Table 2 - Peru's Exports of Fish Meal and Whale Meal by Country of Destination, 1961-62

Commodity and Country of Destination	1962			1961		
	Quantity Metric Tons	Value		Quantity Metric Tons	Value	
		1,000 Soles	US\$1,000		1,000 Soles	US\$1,000
<b>Fish Meal:</b>						
United States . . . . .	167,313.3	425,248.3	15,855.8	118,639.9	225,076.0	8,392.1
Belgium . . . . .	43,331.2	107,136.1	3,994.7	30,698.0	54,132.8	2,018.4
Brazil . . . . .	750.0	1,890.1	70.5	3,320.1	7,748.5	288.9
Finland . . . . .	2,100.1	4,690.0	174.9	2,670.1	5,387.2	200.9
France . . . . .	49,860.4	128,062.7	4,774.9	23,032.7	45,352.2	1,691.0
United Kingdom . . . . .	76,207.4	193,365.4	7,209.8	76,522.9	144,306.3	5,380.6
Netherlands . . . . .	281,006.8	707,058.5	26,363.4	204,019.1	377,000.6	14,056.8
Hungary . . . . .	4,350.1	11,009.0	410.5	2,300.1	5,555.7	207.1
Italy . . . . .	41,871.9	106,595.5	3,974.5	15,115.4	27,883.4	1,039.7
Japan . . . . .	30,073.2	75,411.9	2,811.8	22,745.0	42,199.1	1,573.4
Malaya . . . . .	100.0	252.0	9.4	2,868.0	4,784.5	178.4
Mexico . . . . .	18,345.8	47,471.5	1,770.0	11,424.5	23,672.1	882.6
Poland . . . . .	17,000.5	43,733.9	1,630.7	1,463.0	3,382.5	126.1
Sweden . . . . .	12,550.3	31,993.0	1,192.9	4,225.0	9,356.6	348.9
Spain . . . . .	31,456.0	80,801.4	3,012.8	15,273.5	26,445.6	986.1
Venezuela . . . . .	7,140.4	17,790.7	663.3	6,160.1	11,391.2	424.7
West Germany . . . . .	251,818.9	643,591.3	23,996.9	150,491.8	278,726.0	10,392.6
Yugoslavia . . . . .	10,100.4	25,617.8	955.2	3,600.1	8,773.6	327.1
Other countries . . . . .	10,505.8	26,546.3	989.8	13,796.7	27,393.3	1,021.4
<b>Total fish meal . . . . .</b>	<b>1,055,882.5</b>	<b>2,678,265.4</b>	<b>99,861.8</b>	<b>708,366.0</b>	<b>1,328,567.2</b>	<b>49,536.8</b>
<b>Sperm Meal:</b>						
United States . . . . .	3,264.8	5,502.3	205.1	4,447.1	6,104.4	227.6
Colombia . . . . .	-	-	-	100.0	171.6	6.4
United Kingdom . . . . .	500.2	898.5	33.5	-	-	-
<b>Total sperm meal . . . . .</b>	<b>3,765.0</b>	<b>6,400.8</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>4,547.1</b>	<b>6,276.0</b>	<b>234.0</b>
<b>Whale Meal:</b>						
United States . . . . .	1/	1/	1/	400.0	536.2	20.0
Japan . . . . .	1/	1/	1/	200.0	257.4	9.6
<b>Total whale meal . . . . .</b>	<b>1/</b>	<b>1/</b>	<b>1/</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>793.6</b>	<b>29.6</b>

1/ Not available.

Source: Callao Customhouse.

## Peru (Contd.):

Table 3 - Peru's Exports of Inedible Marine Oils by Country of Destination, 1961-62

Commodity and Country of Destination	1962			1/1961		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Soles	US\$1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Soles	US\$1,000
<b>Whale Oil, Refined:</b>						
United States . . . . .	-	-	-	711.3	2,479.1	92.4
Total whale oil . . . . .	-	-	-	711.3	2,479.1	92.4
<b>Sperm Oil:</b>						
United States . . . . .	2,013.1	8,226.0	306.7	4,622.1	18,082.9	674.2
United Kingdom . . . . .	4,860.0	17,665.9	658.7	2,427.5	8,984.3	335.0
Netherlands . . . . .	1,154.9	4,011.1	149.6	1,923.4	6,260.8	233.4
Norway . . . . .	1,308.3	4,559.8	170.0	-	-	-
Italy . . . . .	-	-	-	89.7	322.0	12.0
Total sperm oil . . . . .	9,336.2	34,462.8	1,285.0	9,062.7	33,650.0	1,254.6
<b>Fish Oil:</b>						
United States . . . . .	2,855.8	7,173.8	267.5	1,018.5	3,315.6	123.6
Denmark . . . . .	16,633.8	40,185.7	1,498.4	18,748.0	54,787.6	2,042.8
France . . . . .	1,380.9	3,367.5	125.6	1,885.7	4,728.8	176.3
United Kingdom . . . . .	13,556.1	31,165.1	1,162.0	3,279.4	8,846.7	329.8
Netherlands . . . . .	52,194.8	119,647.8	4,461.2	43,909.4	123,194.8	4,593.4
Norway . . . . .	24,977.2	58,581.3	2,184.3	11,036.7	33,916.3	1,264.6
Sweden . . . . .	850.0	2,189.6	81.6	2,818.3	7,981.2	297.6
Other countries . . . . .	15,520.6	48,349.6	1,802.8	19,610.0	53,980.9	2,012.7
Total fish oil . . . . .	127,969.2	310,660.4	11,583.4	102,306.0	290,751.9	10,840.8

1/Revised.

Source: Callao Customshouse.

fish meal producers), paid its members about US\$105 per short ton for fish meal. In early 1963, fish meal export prices were from \$124 to \$126 per metric ton (c.i.f. European ports).

Substantial progress was made in 1962 toward improving the quality of fish meal. A number of stick water evaporation units were installed in order to improve operating efficiency and reduce over-all production costs. Steps were taken to improve and standardize the packing of fish meal. (United States Embassy, Lima, April 15, 1963.)

Note: Peruvian soles 26.82 equal US\$1.00.

\* \* \* \* \*

### PROPOSED TAXES ON FISH MEAL EXPORTS REVISED:

The Peruvian fish-meal industry will pay higher taxes in 1963, but the increases carry some exceptions and will probably not be as large as was previously announced. Tax provisions in Decree-Law No. 14414, dated March 4, 1963 (published in *El Peruano* on March 7), have been substituted for the 25-soles (93 U. S. cents) per short ton tax on anchoveta which was announced in late 1962 (Decree-Law No. 14265). The earlier Decree-Law was not implemented because of vigorous protests by the Peruvian fish-meal industry and a 22-day vessel tie-up by anchoveta fishermen. The vessel tie-up was not settled until the new tax law was announced.

It was estimated that the anchoveta landings tax, which has been repealed, would have added about US\$5.90 to the cost of producing a ton of fish meal. The new sliding-scale tax established by Decree-Law No. 14414 is a charge on fish-meal exports which depends in part on export prices f.o.b. Peruvian ports. The new tax applies to fish meal exported after January 1, 1963.

It appears that the new law may have only increased the actual cost of exporting Peruvian fish meal by about \$1.85

a metric ton in early April 1963, when the export price was about \$103 a metric ton. (Although, under Decree-Law No. 14414, Peruvian shippers will have to pay a tax of about \$5.00 a ton on fish meal exported in April 1963, they will be entitled to a refund of about \$3.15 a ton under certain circumstances.)

Decree-Law No. 14414 requires Peruvian fish-meal shippers to pay an 11-percent tax on the difference between export prices (f.o.b. Peruvian ports) and the current base price established by Government authorities. But this charge is considered a payment on account of business and commercial profit taxes, and such payments will be refunded only if they exceed the final profit tax assessment.

The new law levies an additional tax of 6.5 percent on the difference between the selling price and the Government's base price, but this charge applies only when the selling price exceeds the base price by more than 25 percent. When the tax is applicable, however, it is not refundable. On March 1, 1963, the Peruvian Government set the fish-meal base price for export tax purposes at 1,811 soles per short ton which amounts to 1,996 soles (\$74.45) per metric ton.

The new taxes in Decree-Law No. 14414 are separate from and in addition to those export taxes established by Decree-Law No. 13825 (January 2, 1962). The taxes in both laws are computed in the same manner, except that Decree-Law No. 13825 involves higher rates--14 percent refundable charge, and 15 percent nonrefundable charge when applicable. In early April 1963, the combined rates under both laws would result in a tax on Peruvian fish-meal exports of \$13.28 per metric ton, of which \$7.14 would be refundable and \$6.14 would be nonrefundable. (United States Embassy, Lima, April 17, 1963.)

Note: Peruvian soles 26.82 equals US\$1.00.

\* \* \* \* \*

### U. S. VESSEL PURCHASED FOR TUNA-CANNING FACTORYSHIP:

According to a Japanese periodical, two canning firms in Peru have purchased a vessel from a United States company for \$400,000 and plan to utilize it as a tuna-canning factory.



Peru (Contd.):

ship. They plan to produce about 100,000 cases of canned tuna per month.

The vessel bought by the 2 companies has 2 precookers, 1 line for tall pound cans, can-and-case assembling machinery, etc. The tuna will be packed by hand with production estimated at 3,500 cases per day.

In addition, the vessel has quick-freezing machinery of 20 tons a day capacity and a cold-storage facility of 1,000 tons. The vessel will purchase fish every day on the fishing grounds. It was reported that for the time being the freezing equipment would not be used. (Suisan Tsushin, March 9, 1963.)



Portugal

CANNED FISH EXPORTS, 1962:

Portugal's total exports of canned fish in 1962 were slightly larger than in the previous year, due mainly to heavier shipments of canned mackerel. Although down somewhat from the previous year, canned sardines still accounted for 78.6 percent of the 1962 exports of canned fish.

Product	1962		1961	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases
<b>In Oil or Sauce:</b>				
Sardines . . . . .	59,102	3,110	60,538	3,186
Chinchards . . . . .	2,054	108	2,282	120
Mackerel . . . . .	4,258	170	1,605	64
Tuna and tuna-like	3,647	121	3,226	115
Anchovy fillets . . .	5,832	583	5,195	519
Others . . . . .	326	17	247	13
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>75,219</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>73,093</b>	<b>4,017</b>

Portugal's principal canned fish buyers in 1962 were Germany with 16,177 metric tons, followed by the United Kingdom with 9,652 tons, Italy with 9,507 tons, and the United States with 8,334 tons. (Conservas de Peixe, February 1963.)

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CANNED FISH PACK, 1962:

Portugal's total pack of canned fish in oil or sauce in 1962 was about the same as in the previous year. A decline of 9.9 percent in the sardine pack in 1962 was offset by an increase in the packs of all other species.

Product	1962		1961	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases
<b>In Oil or Sauce:</b>				
Sardines . . . . .	54,632	2,875	60,616	3,190
Chinchards . . . . .	2,816	148	2,252	118
Mackerel . . . . .	7,566	302	3,211	128
Tuna and tuna-like	5,399	180	4,375	156
Anchovy fillets . . .	5,244	524	4,985	498
Others . . . . .	661	35	247	13
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>76,318</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>75,686</b>	<b>4,103</b>

The pack of mackerel more than doubled in 1962. (Conservas de Peixe, February 1963.)

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CANNED FISH INDUSTRY CONCERNED OVER RISING COMMON MARKET TARIFFS:

The Portuguese canned fish industry is almost entirely dependent on exports and in recent years West Germany has been its largest customer. But Portuguese canned fish shipments to West Germany fell from 18,168 metric tons in 1961 to 15,857 tons in 1962. The market is threatened by the tariff policies of the European Economic Community (EEC), according to an editorial in the March 1963 issue of Conservas de Peixe, a Portuguese trade journal. (On July 1, 1962, Germany raised import duties on canned fish from countries outside the EEC to 17.3 percent ad valorem. At the same time, Germany reduced import duties on canned fish from EEC countries to 9.5 percent ad valorem.)

The editorial recommended that the Portuguese Government subsidize local canned fish exporters for the difference between EEC internal and external duties, pending resumption of Portuguese negotiations for association with the Common Market. (United States Embassy, Lisbon, April 26, 1963.)

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FISHERY TRADE WITH SOVIET BLOC IN 1962:

Preliminary data on Portuguese exports of fishery products to several Soviet Bloc coun-

Commodity and Country of Destination	Quantity	Value	
		Esc. 1,000	US\$1,000
<b>U. S. S. R.:</b>			
<b>Canned:</b>			
Sardines . . . . .	0.5	6.0	0.2
Anchovies . . . . .	0.1	2.0	0.1
<b>Rumania:</b>			
Canned anchovies .	51.4	1,170.0	40.6
<b>Poland:</b>			
Canned sardines .	7.6	109.0	3.8

<sup>1/</sup>Includes Azores Islands and Madeira Islands.  
Note: Portuguese escudos 28.85 equals US\$1.00.

## Portugal (Contd.):

tries in 1962 show that these were limited to small shipments of canned anchovies and sardines, most of which went to Rumania and Poland. Exports to the Soviet Bloc accounted for only a small fraction of the 75,219 metric tons of canned fish exported by Portugal during 1962. Portugal did not import fishery products from Communist countries during 1962. (United States Embassy, Lisbon, April 26, 1963.)



## South Africa Republic

### POWER BLOCKS FOR LAMPARA SEINING PURCHASED:

Fifty power blocks were ordered from a United States West Coast manufacturer by South African fishermen within two months of a demonstration in Cape Town harbor.

Members of one crew, in their first attempt, recovered their lampara seine net in 10 minutes compared with the usual 30 to 40 minutes, according to a South African periodical. The periodical also stated:

"It has been estimated that one man, on a slippery deck, can exert about one-third of a horsepower on a net when hauling it aboard. A crew of 10 can therefore exert about 3 hp. The horsepower exerted by the power block is about 8 and is equivalent to a crew of 24 men handling the net.

"The lampara seine net, as used by South African boats, has two 'wings' with the bag in the middle. To operate these it is necessary to install two power blocks, one forward slung from a derrick stepped on or near the mast, and the other from a derrick stepped on a kingpost just forward of the wheelhouse." (Fisheries Newsletter, April 1963.)



## South-West Africa

### WALVIS BAY PILCHARD FISHERY TRENDS, JANUARY 1963:

During the January meeting of the South-West African Executive Committee, a spokesman for the Walvis Bay fishing industry made representations for an increased pilchard

quota this year. He said that a temporary increase in the quota would not harm the pilchard resources off the coast, and the factories this season would be in a position to process a greater quantity of fish without having to enlarge their existing plant.

In an interview, he stated that the Executive Committee gave him a sympathetic hearing. The matter would still, he said, have to be referred to the Fisheries Advisory Board which was due to meet in Cape Town in February.

Last year the pilchard quota at Walvis Bay was 435,000 tons divided equally among the six factories.

The 1963 pilchard fishing season at Walvis Bay was expected to start during the first week of February when the first factory was to go into operation.

The Vice-Chairman of the Walvis Bay Fishing Factories Executive Committee stated that the industry expected to clear all stocks of the 1962 fish meal production by early February. All the fish oil production had already been cleared but there was still a considerable stock of unsold canned fish on hand at the end of January. However, he anticipated that most of this stock would be cleared before the main canning season started in June.

In the 1963 fishing season, production of fish meal would be stressed as all the anticipated production has already been sold. Negotiations were under way in January for the sale of the fish oil production.

The canning program in 1963 will be cut back on account of stocks already on hand and temporary poor market. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, February 1963.)



## Sweden

### FISH MEAL AND MARINE OIL INDUSTRY TRENDS, FISCAL YEAR 1962/63:

Fish Meal: The estimated Swedish supply of fish meal during fiscal year 1962/63 (July through June) was 9 percent greater than in the previous fiscal year. Imported fish meal in 1962/63 accounted for 69 percent of the total supply; over 85 percent of the supply was used for animal feed in Sweden, 14 percent

## Sweden (Contd.):

was carried over, and less than 1 per cent was exported.

Table 1 - Swedish Supply and Disposition of Fish Meal, Fiscal Years<sup>1/</sup>, 1961/62-1962/63

Item	2/ 1962/63	1961/62
	. (1,000 Metric Tons) .	
<b>Supply:</b>		
Stocks on hand, July 1 . . . . .	5.2	4.7
Production . . . . .	6.0	5.5
Imports . . . . .	25.0	22.9
Total supply . . . . .	36.2	33.1
<b>Disposition:</b>		
Exports . . . . .	0.3	0.3
Domestic consumption (animal feed)	30.9	27.6
Stocks on hand, June 30 . . . . .	5.0	5.2

1/Period from July 1 to June 30.  
2/Estimated.

Table 2 - Swedish Imports of Fish Meal, Calendar Years, 1961-1962

Commodity and Country of Origin	1962	1961
	. . . (Metric Tons) . . .	
<b>Herring Meal:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	2,229.3	9,447.4
Denmark . . . . .	635.6	730.4
Iceland . . . . .	280.0	840.0
Total herring meal . . . . .	3,144.9	11,017.8
<b>Unclassified Fish Meal:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	535.9	305.0
Iceland . . . . .	2,733.4	5,766.8
United Kingdom . . . . .	282.9	-
United States . . . . .	22.0	37.1
Chile . . . . .	2,986.0	1,586.0
Peru . . . . .	13,829.5	3,479.0
Denmark . . . . .	143.5	20.0
Other countries . . . . .	3.5	-
Total unclassified fish meal	20,536.7	11,193.9

**Marine Oils:** The estimated Swedish supply of edible marine oils in fiscal year 1962/63 was 17 percent below the previous fiscal year due to a drop in imports. Sweden is dependent on foreign sources for the bulk of her marine oils. In calendar year 1962, Sweden's main suppliers of marine oils were West Germany, the United States, Norway, and Iceland (table 4).

Table 3 - Swedish Supply and Disposition of Edible Marine Oils, Fiscal Years<sup>1/</sup>, 1961/62-1962/63

Item	2/ 1962/63	1961/62
	. . (1,000 Metric Tons) . .	
<b>Supply:</b>		
Opening stocks, July 1 . . . . .	15.5	16.4
Production . . . . .	3.0	3.0
Imports . . . . .	35.0	45.2
Total supply . . . . .	53.5	64.6
<b>Disposition:</b>		
Exports . . . . .	15.5	15.9
Domestic consumption . . . . .	21.0	33.2
Closing stocks, June 30 . . . . .	17.0	15.5

1/Period from July 1 to June 30.  
2/Estimated.

Domestic consumption of edible marine oils in Sweden during fiscal year 1962/63 was expected to decline while exports were expected to continue at about the same level as in

Table 4 - Swedish Imports of Marine Oils, Calendar Years 1961-1962

Commodity and Country of Origin	1962	1961
	. . . (Metric Tons) . . .	
<b>Whale Oil, Raw:</b>		
Japan . . . . .	1,976.1	7,563.3
Norway . . . . .	6,146.9	-
Total whale oil . . . . .	8,123.0	7,563.3
<b>Sperm Oil, Raw:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	-	58.8
United Kingdom . . . . .	-	45.8
Other countries . . . . .	-	2.0
Total sperm oil . . . . .	-	106.6
<b>Herring Oil, Raw:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	21.8	12.1
Denmark . . . . .	507.2	2,428.6
Iceland . . . . .	4,711.2	3,667.9
West Germany . . . . .	-	404.3
Total herring oil . . . . .	5,240.2	6,512.9
<b>Medicinal Oils:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	1,606.5	451.0
Denmark . . . . .	245.6	73.9
Iceland . . . . .	225.4	41.5
Japan . . . . .	36.0	18.0
West Germany . . . . .	56.1	-
Total medicinal oils . . . . .	2,169.6	584.4
<b>Unclassified Marine Oils:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	254.8	1,250.1
West Germany . . . . .	12,208.2	7,813.2
Denmark . . . . .	557.3	860.9
United States . . . . .	11,601.1	10,879.8
Iceland . . . . .	2,415.9	-
Peru . . . . .	5.4	2,717.5
France . . . . .	-	6.5
Total unclassified marine oils	27,042.7	23,528.0

Table 5 - Swedish Exports of Marine Oils, Calendar Years 1961-1962

Commodity and Country of Destination	1962	1961
	. . . (Metric Tons) . . .	
<b>Herring Oil, Raw:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	1,629.6	1,632.0
Netherlands . . . . .	-	61.5
Australia . . . . .	23.3	36.8
West Germany . . . . .	99.0	234.6
Denmark . . . . .	-	210.0
Italy . . . . .	40.9	74.7
Austria . . . . .	10.2	13.6
Total herring oil . . . . .	1,803.0	2,263.2
<b>Hydrogenated Marine Fats and Oils:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	1,263.6	364.0
Denmark . . . . .	2,707.0	1,177.9
Finland . . . . .	351.5	727.7
United Kingdom . . . . .	3,281.0	2,101.5
France . . . . .	1,441.3	1,159.8
Switzerland . . . . .	183.4	33.9
Austria . . . . .	888.8	736.9
Jamaica . . . . .	916.8	537.6
Trinidad . . . . .	134.2	28.2
Morocco . . . . .	432.6	556.0
Tunisia . . . . .	131.0	72.2
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	482.7	120.0
Hungary . . . . .	300.6	-
Ireland . . . . .	1,371.7	1,336.0
Belgium . . . . .	25.0	150.1
Other countries . . . . .	219.4	369.0
Total hydrogenated marine fats and oils . . . . .	14,130.6	9,470.8
<b>Unclassified Marine Fats and Oils:</b>		
Norway . . . . .	-	518.3
Denmark . . . . .	-	302.3
Other countries . . . . .	-	2.0
Total unclassified marine fats and oils . . . . .	-	822.6

## Sweden (Contd.):

the previous fiscal year. Sweden maintains a substantial export trade in hydrogenated marine fats and oils (table 5). (United States Embassy, Stockholm, April 11, 1963.)



## Thailand

## IMPORTS OF MARINE OILS, 1961-1962:

Thailand does not have a domestic marine oil industry and the country's marine oil im-

Thailand's Imports of Marine Oils by Country of Origin, 1961-1962

Commodity and Country of Origin	1962	1961
	... (1,000 Liters <sup>1/</sup> ) ...	
<u>Cod-liver oil:</u>		
Norway . . . . .	36.9	45.4
Japan . . . . .	14.4	29.5
United States . . . . .	12.5	15.4
West Germany . . . . .	11.3	15.3
United Kingdom . . . . .	1.4	18.9
Denmark . . . . .	-	3.9
Netherlands . . . . .	-	0.9
Total cod-liver oil . . . . .	76.5	129.3
<u>Unclassified marine oils:</u>		
Japan . . . . .	0.2	7.0
Taiwan . . . . .	1.8	-
Total unclassified marine oils . . . . .	2.0	7.0
Grand total . . . . .	78.5	136.3

1/1,000 liters equals approximately 1 metric ton.

ports are limited mainly to cod-liver oil. (United States Embassy, Bangkok, April 12, 1963.)



## U.S.S.R.

## BERING SEA KING-CRAB MOTHERSHIP FISHING FLEETS, 1963:

According to a Japanese periodical, the Soviet Union is believed to be sending three fleets, including a newly built 12,000-ton mothership for king-crab fishing in Bristol Bay in 1963. Last year two Soviet fleets operated in the same area and their motherships were larger than those of Japan and more catchers were used. (Suisan Tsushin, March 24, 1963.)

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## FISHING ACTIVITIES OFF ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS, MARCH-APRIL 1963:

Seven Soviet stern trawlers were sighted on April 12, 1963, in the vicinity of Block Canyon off the northeastern United States

coast, or about 70 miles south of Block Island R. I. Five vessels were engaged in fishing and one vessel was towing another. The vessels were apparently using fine-meshed nets and taking whiting. One observed net haul was estimated to contain about 30,000 pounds of fish.

On March 19, 1963, a Soviet trawler (about 200 feet in length) was reported south of the Timbalier Bay area off the Louisiana coast. Yellow buoys were spread out in the water near the ship and what appeared to be synthetic netting was observed in the trawler's rigging.

Seven Soviet ships will soon be carrying out Soviet-Cuban fishing explorations in the Atlantic and other adjacent waters, the Havana, Cuba, radio reports. The work will be carried out under a new fishing agreement between the Soviet Union and Cuba. Under the pact, the Soviet Union also will aid in developing a fisheries school in Cuba by supplying 15 instructors and providing material and scientific equipment. (Unpublished sources and Press Reports.)

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## FLOUNDER STOCKS IN SOUTHEASTERN BERING SEA SURVEYED:

In February 1963, the Soviet fishery research vessel *Vitiaz* was surveying the distribution and migration of fish in the southeastern Bering Sea. Special attention was given to flounder migration into shallow waters to determine their concentrations during the spring season and to estimate this fishery's potential for future years. (Unpublished sources.)

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## WHALE FACTORYSHIP FISHING IN NORTH PACIFIC:

The Soviet whale factoryship *Vladivostok* and a fleet of catcher boats started fishing in the North Pacific during March 1963. The 17,000-gross-ton factoryship, manned by a crew of 400, can process both whales and fish. The whale-processing capacity is 1,700 metric tons of raw material daily; production capacity per day is 190 tons of whale oil, 72 tons of whale meal, and 45 tons of frozen whale meat. The fish-processing capacity is 500 tons of landings per day; production capacity per day is 100 tons of fish meal, 50 tons of frozen fish, 45 tons of frozen fillets,

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

and 35 tons of fish oil. Equipped with engineering workshops and having a speed of 14 knots, the Vladivostok can operate the year round. The present trip by the vessel will last from March 1963 to November 1963. (Peche Maritime, January 20, 1963.)



United Kingdom

ANTIBIOTIC ICE IMPROVES QUALITY OF FISH LANDED:

A report has been issued on the laboratory tests carried out by the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the fish treated with antibiotic ice during experimental trips by the Grimsby trawlers Ross Renown and Northern Sea.

The investigations show that the fish stowed for 16 days in antibiotic ice had all the quality characteristics of fish kept in ordinary ice for only 13 days. The treated fish, whether bulked, shelved, or boxed on board, generally showed a similar improvement over untreated fish of the same age.

In summarizing the results of the experiment, the report stated: "It can be said that the improvement in quality of the early-caught fish was of the order of two to three days." (Fish Trades Gazette, April 6, 1963.)

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IMPORTS OF CANNED SALMON, 1961-62:

According to the Canadian Government's fishery attache stationed in London, Great Britain's imports in 1962 of canned salmon were valued at C\$90 million. Of this amount, Japanese imports made up 79 percent, Canadian imports 11.2 percent, United States im-

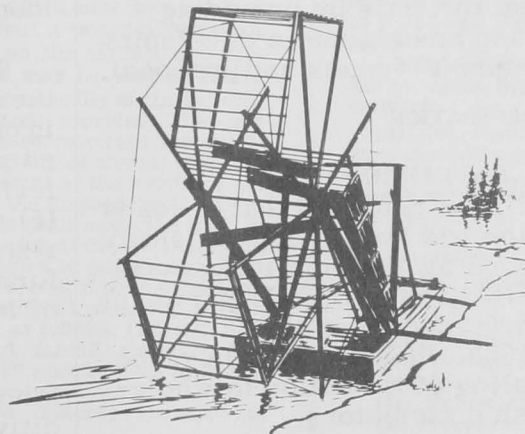
United Kingdom's Imports of Canned Salmon, 1961-62		
Origin	Value	
	1962	1961
	..... (C\$1,000) .....	
Japan .....	71,184	33,438
Canada .....	10,050	6,684
United States .....	5,151	4,101
Soviet Union .....	3,555	1,434
Others .....	120	174
Total .....	90,060	45,831

ports 5.7 percent, U. S. S. R. imports 3.9 percent, and imports from all other countries 0.1 percent. (Western Fisheries, March 1963.)



FISH WHEEL

This is a fishing device consisting of a series of lift nets attached to a circular frame operated by the current of a river. As a fish swims near the wheel, it is scooped up, slides toward the axle as the wheel turns, and is then deposited in a box or scow. Although not permitted to operate commercially, natives and traders along the Yukon and other northern rivers use them to catch their winter supply of food. This type of gear might also be called an "automatic dip net."



Fish wheel.

Note: Excerpt from Circular 109, Commercial Fishing Gear of the United States, for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., single copy, 40 cents.