



# FOREIGN

## International

### COMMISSION FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA

#### SPECIALIST MEETING ON CRUSTACEANS HELD IN ZANZIBAR:

A Specialist Meeting on Crustaceans was scheduled for April 19-26, 1964, in Zanzibar by the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (CCTA). The Scientific Council for Africa, recognizing the importance of the fishing industry in the developing countries of Africa, decided at a previous meeting, and confirmed at its 13th meeting held in September 1962, to devote one of its Specialist Meetings in 1964 to crustaceans.

Specialists have been invited to attend from Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan, Zanzibar, Great Britain, and France. The U. S. Agency for International Development (AID) has been invited to send observers to the meeting.

Topics for discussion on the agenda of the Specialist Meeting on Crustaceans include:

(1) The ecological position of crustaceans (including parasitism) and their role in the nutritional chain; (2) crabs and sundry crustaceans; (3) Atlantic shrimp--penaeides and other prawns; (4) Indian Ocean and Red Sea shrimp; (5) Crayfish--"jasus" (Cape crayfish) and other crayfish. (United States Embassy, Lagos, February 9, 1964.)

### EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

#### TARIFF QUOTAS ON SOME FISHERY PRODUCTS GRANTED TO CERTAIN MEMBER STATES:

Certain fishery products are included in additional tariff quotas for 1964 granted by the European Economic Community (EEC) to individual Member States. A tariff quota allows the EEC country named to import the specified quantities at reduced tariff rates.

The products granted tariff quotas include some agricultural items, chemicals, cork

and cork products, as well as certain types of fish. Many of those commodities were also subject to tariff quotas during 1963. Except for the chemicals, cork, and some fish which are exempt from customs duties, the quotas provide for some in-quota duty to be paid. This is consistent with the EEC Commission's philosophy that the national quota is a temporary device, and some duty must be levied in order to reflect the progress of the community as a whole toward the final and integral application of the Common External Tariff.

Fishery items granted tariff quotas to beneficiary Member States and in-quota duty rates for the year 1964 are:

Italy: Tuna for the canning industry, 25,000 metric tons--duty free; Cod, 34,000 tons--duty free; Cod fillets, 2,000 tons--3 percent.

The following tariff quotas are for 1964 and the first three months of 1965.

German Federal Republic: Dogfish, fresh, 3,000 tons--3 percent; Saithe, salted, 2,000 tons--7 percent.

Belgium-Luxembourg: Crab and shrimp, 250 tons--3 percent.

The EEC decided on the above exemptions in December 1963. The authority in granting such tariff quotas is contained in Article 25 of the Rome Treaty. (International Commerce, February 3, 1964.)

### EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

#### TARIFF REDUCTION ON CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS:

At their meeting in May 1963, The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Ministers decided on an accelerated timetable for tariff reduction on industrial goods traded between the 7 member countries of the Association.

International (Contd.):

Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, and between them and Finland (as associate member of EFTA). Under the accelerated timetable, the tariffs on industrial goods were reduced on December 31, 1963, to 5 percent of base rates. Fishery and agricultural products had not been included in the industrial goods category. However, as a result of reclassification, the tariffs on whale meat and a number of agricultural products were also reduced on December 31, 1963 to 40 percent of base rates.

In addition, on December 31, 1963, the United Kingdom (but not other EFTA countries) reduced or eliminated import duties on certain fishery products from EFTA countries. The tariff cuts affected whale meat and certain fishery products (except chilled or frozen fish fillets) which had already been subjected to reduced EFTA rates of duty. Reduction was made in accordance with the following schedule:

Tariffs on the following products (previously reduced for EFTA to less than 5 percent ad valorem) were eliminated on December 31, 1963: fish roe (other than caviar or caviar substitutes) prepared or preserved, canned salmon, and canned prawns and canned shrimp.

Tariffs on the following products (previously standing for EFTA at 5 percent ad valorem or more) were reduced by one-half on December 31, 1963, and will be eliminated on December 31, 1964: peeled shrimp (chilled or frozen); fish waste; salted fish roe; cod liver oil; fats and oils of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined; oils wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals; fatty acid oils (from refining), fatty alcohols, wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals; fats and oils wholly obtained from fish or marine mammals; spermaceti, crude, etc; prepared or preserved fish--other than the products covered by (a) above; prepared or preserved crustaceans and molluscs--other than the products covered by (a) above; flours and meals of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; and fish solubles.

The tariff on whale meat for EFTA was reduced to 2 1/2 percent ad valorem on December 31, 1963, and will be eliminated

on December 31, 1964. (Board of Trade Journal, December 20, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1963 p. 39.

FISHING LIMITS

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES OPPOSE FISHING LIMITS PROPOSAL AT EUROPEAN FISHERIES CONFERENCE IN LONDON:

At the European Fisheries Conference held in London in January 1964, Norway and Iceland refused to participate in the meetings of the Special Committee on Fishery Boundaries. This Special Committee was commissioned on January 13 to draw up a proposal for an agreement based on the joint United Kingdom-Common Market proposal for 6-mile fishery boundaries with permanent fishing rights between 6 and 12 miles off the coasts for fishing vessels from nations which have traditionally fished in those waters.

Norway's decision to place itself outside the London Fishery Conference was motivated by the assumption that Norwegian participation in the fishery boundary committee could be interpreted as an approval in principle of the proposal placed before the committee. The Norwegian delegation is bound by the Storting (Parliament) decision to the effect that a 12-mile fishery boundary will be established in 1970 after the completion of the current transition period, during which fishing vessels from certain countries are allowed to fish in the areas between 6 and 12 miles off the coast.

The proceedings of the Conference have attracted much attention in Iceland. Interest is particularly focused on the fishing limits question and the opposition of the Scandinavian countries to the "six plus six" formula proposed by the European Economic Community (EEC) countries and Great Britain.

Iceland's Foreign Minister told the press that Iceland had clearly indicated that it would not discuss any alteration of its 12-mile limit and that the agreements reached by the Conference will not have any effect on that limit. He added that Iceland will study the results of the Conference and then make a decision on further participation when the Conference reconvened on February 26.

Permission, which the British received under the terms of the 1961 Icelandic-British

## International (Contd.):

fisheries agreement, to fish over a period of three years in certain specified areas between the 12- and 6-mile limits for a restricted time each year expired in March 1964. The Icelandic Government has categorically affirmed that this permission will not be renewed, and the British, for their part, have indicated that they would not request a renewal. (United States Embassy, Oslo, January 22, and Reykjavik, January 21, 1964.)

## FISH MEAL

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR  
SELECTED COUNTRIES,  
JANUARY-NOVEMBER 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. Exports of fish meal by FEO countries during January-November 1963 were up 11.3 percent and their production was up 5.4 percent in quantity from that in the same period of the previous year.

Country	Nov.		Jan.-Nov.	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
	... (1,000 Metric Tons) ...			
Angola .....	1.8	3.4	23.1	28.7
Iceland .....	14.7	4.4	81.5	63.4
Norway .....	15.9	10.2	84.5	51.3
Peru .....	90.5	94.5	1,054.7	958.3
So. Africa (incl. S.W. Africa)	18.3	9.7	185.0	181.7
Total .....	141.2	122.2	1,428.8	1,283.4

Country	Nov.		Jan.-Nov.	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
	... (1,000 Metric Tons) ...			
Angola .....	3.0	4.4	24.0	29.1
Iceland .....	0.8	1.2	79.1	94.1
Norway .....	12.1	9.1	122.1	116.2
Peru .....	116.1	145.6	1,019.5	964.8
So. Africa (incl. S.W. Africa)	3.8	0.8	237.0	201.3
Total .....	135.8	161.1	1,481.7	1,405.5

During the first 11 months of 1963, Peru accounted for 73.8 percent of total fish meal exports by FEO countries, followed by South Africa with 13.0 percent, Norway with 5.9 percent, Iceland with 5.7 percent, and Angola with 1.6 percent. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, January 29, 1964.)

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MARINE  
RESOURCES RESEARCH MEETS IN ROME:

The second meeting of the Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was held in Rome, February 6-12, 1964. The committee was to review the FAO Fisheries Division's present work in marine resources research and was to propose guidelines for the future programs.

This year's Advisory Committee session was preceded by meetings of working groups on general plans for a proposed world ocean study and on the use for fisheries purposes of data coming from automatic oceanographic buoys. A meeting was also planned of members of a working group on the marine aspect of the International Biological Program now being organized by the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The Advisory Committee, established in October 1962, meets once a year and reports its findings to B. R. Sen, FAO's Director-General. The Committee is made up of 15 fisheries scientists from 11 nations, who are selected on the basis of their expert knowledge and not as representatives of governments. In addition to its FAO role, the Committee acts as the advisory group on oceanographic aspects of fisheries to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Committee chairman is Dr. Alfred W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada. Dr. Cyril Lucas, Director of Marine Laboratory, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, is vice-chairman. Director Donald L. McKernan, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior, is a member of the Advisory Committee.

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WORLD OCEANS CAN YIELD MORE FOOD:

The world's ocean resources are capable of providing man with far more high-quality protein food than they do now, according to the Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which met in Rome during February.

International (Contd.):

to realize such an increased harvest, however, says the committee's final report, there is a urgent need for better knowledge of the resources themselves and how they can best be exploited. The report points out that the growth of modern commercial fishing is one of the major problems facing an increased and more logical harvesting of the seas: "The full rational exploitation of the fish stocks requires increases in fishing effort. In many areas, there is a great danger that the rapid growth and greater mobility of fishes will lead to overfishing of some stocks because research has revealed the limits of their productive capacity."

Man's growing ability to predict changes in oceanographic conditions in present or potential fishing areas was of major significance. But further progress in that work depends on marine research being planned on a worldwide basis, the Committee said. The world's fisheries are the common property of mankind, the Committee added, and can only be rationally exploited if there is development of well-coordinated international research on marine resources. "In this explosive situation the FAO has a major responsibility and a most important part to play," says the Committee report.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the FAO's program in marine resources research be given the following priorities: (1) appraisal of the living resources of the sea, including estimation of their productive capacities; (2) discovering the scientific knowledge necessary for regulating international fishing effort so as to obtain the greatest long-term value to mankind; and (3) research toward improving the resources themselves. (FAO and Agriculture Organization, Rome, February 13, 1964.)

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POINTS FOR EXPLORATION OF MARINE RESOURCES URGED BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL:

Exploration of the sea and its resources "should, and eventually must be planned, if the sea is to provide the greatly increased supplies of animal protein that the world's human population needs," said the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at the opening session of the FAO's Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research meeting held in Rome. In his speech he said that the world was now facing a fisheries revolution which should seek to make it possible to farm the seas.

There were, however, three prerequisites for this, the FAO Chief continued. The first, he said, was "a detailed and quantitative knowledge of the dynamic biological processes in the sea and the pathways by which the sun's energy and the nutrients in the sea water become converted into materials of use to man." The second was "a real conquest of the sea, in the sense of a great development and application of techniques and equipment for exploiting and controlling the sea." The final prerequisite, he said, was the need for "international control of exploitation to ensure that the fruits are plucked only when they are ripe, and that seed is set aside for the future." Although still rich in unused or underutilized resources, in many cases present resources could be improved and perhaps new stocks could be created by transplantation, he said.

But in some cases there was urgent need for conservation of stocks now being overfished at the expense of long-term sustained yields. In this connection, the FAO Director-General cited the example of whale stocks in the Antarctic Ocean.

Late in 1963 fisheries scientists of many nations had recommended a drastic reduction in whaling catches to preserve whales from possible extinction. "Yet we are now in the middle of a whaling season during which yet again more whales will be taken than the present stocks can support. Results so far reported from the Antarctic this year are confirming the scientists' gloomy view of the situation," the FAO head stated. He personally has called this situation to the attention of the member countries of the International Whaling Commission.

FAO's biennial Conference, which was held in Rome November 16-December 5, 1963, called for a reappraisal of the program of the Organization's Fisheries Division, with particular reference to its work in marine resources. "This reappraisal could lead to new measures which could make this Organization in future years the leading intergovernmental body in encouraging rational harvesting of food from the oceans," the Director-General said. He concluded his address at the opening session of the Advisory Committee meeting by calling on the Committee to assist FAO in carrying out that task.

The FAO Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research is made up of 15 outstanding fisheries scientists from 11 countries, appointed for one-year terms by the Director-General. The Committee also acts as the advisory group on oceanographic aspects of fisheries to the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission under the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, February 6, 1964.)

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WORLD FISH RESOURCES MUST BE MORE WISELY MANAGED:

The lack of wise management of the world's fisheries resources seriously restricts man's ability to reap a maximum harvest from the sea, warned Dr. D. B. Finn, former Director of the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). He blamed this situation on the intense competitiveness of private fisheries enterprises and the inability of governments to agree on a common code of discipline in exploiting the oceans.

Dr. Finn, who retired from his FAO post on January 31, 1964, after 18 years as head of that Division, was asked to speak in his personal capacity at the FAO Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research meeting held in Rome in February 1964. "The failure of the International Whaling Convention, particularly as it affected the survival of the blue whale, is one example," he said. "The result is that the blue whale is now economically extinct. It seems to me that the world is now on its way to this state of affairs at a rapidly increasing pace," he continued.

### International (Contd.):

At the International Whaling Convention meeting held in 1963, member nations were unable to agree upon restricting whaling catches in order to preserve whales from possible extinction. The pressures put upon governments by industrial fishing combines were alleged to be the usual cause of such failures. Dr. Finn said, "This is because industrial combines in any one country result in more effective political pressure in gaining government concessions. Numerous small individual enterprises in the same country cannot effectively exert this kind of pressure. Private enterprise in fishing tends to become more oligopolistic, if not outright monopolistic. Although this may increase efficiency and make possible a better use of capital, it does nothing to relieve the competition between countries for the spoils of the chase. In fact, it may make it worse. Nor does increased efficiency in catching per se do anything to produce wiser cropping or to achieve the maximum yield. Under such regimes, the yield of the sea may be far below its potential production. Eventually only the most efficient private expeditions will be able to make fishing pay. This is not necessarily true for state-operated expeditions which may be able to disregard costs as a matter of government policy."

Another problem, Dr. Finn continued, was the sheer number of organizations engaged in fisheries research. "Look at the many international groups now working at this task. . . . With such multiplicity, one can imagine what a tremendous task it would be to achieve a 'smooth co-ordination of effort.'"

Dr. Finn said FAO's Fisheries Division, despite its qualified and efficient personnel, was not equipped to carry out all the work the world expects of it. He said that man now has the scientific know-how to truly farm the sea and that world fishing faced a renaissance such as occurred during the agricultural revolution 100 years ago. Reduced to its simplest terms, world fishing has two elements--the nature of fishing itself, and the living resource and its response to man's exploitation. Describing the first, he said, "modern fishing is a fiercely competitive hunt. The hunters, and their skills, increase daily." On the second point, he said there was an urgent need for more knowledge of just what the seas' resources are and their likely response to different intensities of fishing. "Until we can say more about this, it is very unlikely that the arguments for wise exploitation will be very convincing. It is here that the challenge lies for the fisheries scientists; it is here where the greatest urgency prevails." (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, February 7, 1964.)

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### FISHERIES DIVISION DIRECTOR RETIRES:

The Director, Dr. D. B. Finn, of the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), retired from that organization of January 31, 1964, after 18 years of service. When appointed to FAO, Dr. Finn was Canada's Deputy Minister of Fisheries, a post he had held since 1940.

The Deputy Director-General of FAO, speaking in the absence of the Organization's head, said that Dr. Finn in his capacity of FAO's Fisheries Director "has become known all over the world, and his leadership has gained him an international reputation." Dr. Finn, he said, had built the Fisheries Division from its inception to its present strength,

"not only the Division at headquarters, but also the Fisheries Regional establishments, the Fisheries Councils in the different regions and a wide range of technical assistance and Special Fund activities. . . ." He had initiated the many publications on fisheries which have gained world-wide recognition and "his name will always remain a part of the history of FAO," he said.

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### NEW DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES DIVISION APPOINTED:

Roy I. Jackson of the United States has been appointed Director of the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to succeed Dr. D. B. Finn of Canada, who retired in January 1964 after 18 years as FAO Director of Fisheries. The appointment will be effective on May 1, 1964.

Jackson is a resident of New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, where he has, since 1955, been Executive Director of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission at Vancouver. Prior to that he was a biologist and engineer with and later Assistant Director of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission at New Westminster.

He attended the University of Washington and received his bachelor of science degree in 1939 after specializing in fisheries biology and engineering. After graduate study and work as a fisheries biologist and fisheries engineer, he took the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Civil Engineering at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, in 1948. Jackson is a Fellow of the American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists and a former member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia. (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, February 26, 1964.)

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### EXPERTS SEEK WORLDWIDE STANDARDS FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE:

Experts from 12 countries met in Rome February 18-20, 1964, to begin work on worldwide standards and a code of principles for fishery products in international trade. The meeting was concerned primarily with tuna canned in oil, sardines canned in oil, herring canned in tomato sauce, and frozen tuna. The work is part of that being carried out under

International (Contd.):

The Codex Alimentarius Commission established in 1962 by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

In 1957, fishery exports absorbed 1 out of every 4 tons of fish landed. In 1961, that ratio of fish or fish products going into international trade had grown to 1 out of 3 tons landed.

Each major fishing country already has established food laws, regulations, and quality standards for its products. The job now facing world fisheries experts is to prepare a commonly-accepted international instrument. (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, February 11, 1964.)

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION

LAKE TROUT FISHING TRENDS IN LAKE SUPERIOR:

Improvements shown over the past two years in the inshore population of lake trout in Lake Superior have aroused the optimism of sport and commercial fishermen in the Great Lakes. This optimism is well founded, but it needs to be tempered with the realization that recovery of those highly-valued fish has only begun.

The lake trout population has responded simply to the reduction of sea lamprey by increases in the average size and numbers of fish. Improvements in the abundance of larger and older fish already have led to increased spawning in certain areas, but it will be several years before a good stock of spawners is reestablished.

The Canadian lake trout fishery in Lake Superior has been so reduced that it has been difficult to assess the status of lake trout stocks. The recovery of the stocks has now made it possible for the scientists to more accurately measure the changes that are occurring in the lake trout population. Nevertheless, protection must still be given to native as well as planted trout to speed recovery of spawning stocks.

Therefore, fishery agencies in both the United States and Canada have agreed to limit lake trout catch in their areas to the amount required for biological assessment. The true goal of the lake trout rehabilitation

program would be jeopardized if wide-scale fishing was authorized prematurely. (Source: Great Lakes Fishery Commission, February 12, 1964.)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR THE PROGRESS OF FOOD

FIRST NUTRITIONAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PARIS:

The First Congress of the International Federation for the Progress of Food (FIPAL) will be held in Paris, France, November 6-9, 1964. The Congress will be held under the sponsorship of several of France's Ministries -- the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry for National Education, and France's Secretary of State for Information. Its theme will be "Nutritional Habits and Consumption Patterns." The FIPAL Congress will be held at the same time as the International Food Exhibition (Salon International de L'Alimentation.) Among the French firms which have applied for space are those producing frozen and canned food products. Also, applications to participate have been received from firms in the United States, German Federal Republic, Denmark, and Morocco.



Note: For details write to: SOPEXA, 121 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8<sup>e</sup>, France.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

REGULATIONS FOR 1964 SOCKEYE SALMON FISHERY IN NORTH PACIFIC:

The tentative suggestions for regulatory control of the 1964 sockeye fishery in North Pacific Convention waters, as submitted to the fishing industry on December 18, 1963, were reconsidered in view of suggestions made by the Advisory Committee at a meeting of the Commission held on January 16, 1964.

Action taken by the Commission in view of the Committee's recommendations is as follows:

- 1. Representation by both United States and Canadian members of the Committee in respect to additional fishing time for chinook or spring salmon nets was considered but not acted upon at this time. It was agreed that any representation made at a later date on the

## International (Contd.):

part of the national regulatory fisheries agencies regarding the need for the proper harvesting of this species, consistent with the required conservation of the sockeye salmon, would be considered favorably as provided for in Article V of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention.

2. The date for relinquishing control in a major portion of United States Convention waters lying easterly of the Angeles Point-William Head line was changed from September 20 to August 30 on the basis that there would not be sufficient gear to endanger the proper escapement of the late running races of sockeye through these waters.

3. In view of the earlier date set for relinquishing control in a major portion of United States Convention waters lying easterly of the Angeles Point-William Head line, those remaining waters lying westerly of a line projected from Iwersen's dock on Point Roberts towards Georgian light at Active Pass to the International boundary were closed from August 30 to September 20 to avoid the possibility of catching delaying sockeye drifting off the mouth of the Fraser River.

Canadian Convention Waters:

West of William Head-Angeles Point Line and East of Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:

June 28 to August 15 - Closed to all net fishing.

August 16 - Relinquish control.

East of William Head-Angeles Point Line Including Areas 17, 18, that portion of Area 19 lying easterly of the referenced line and District No. 1:

June 28 to July 11 - Closed to all net fishing except that the Area Director may authorize the use of gill nets having a mesh of not less than 8 inches extension measure for linen nets and 8½ inches extension measure for synthetic fibre nets at such times and places that he may deem appropriate.

July 12 to September 26 - Open to net fishing 8:00 a.m. Monday to 8:00 a.m. Tuesday of each week.

September 27 - Relinquish control.

Special Troll Restrictions:

Commercial fishing by trolling shall be prohibited during the period from August 23 to September 26, except at such times that net fishing, other than with spring salmon nets, may be permitted, in any of Canadian Convention waters (Howe Sound not included) lying easterly and inside of a line projected from Gower Point at the northerly entrance to Howe Sound to Thrasher Rock light thence in a southeasterly direction to Salamanca Point on the southerly end of Galiano Island thence in a straight line to East Point on Saturna Island, thence in a straight line towards Point Roberts light to the intersection with the international boundary line thence following the international boundary line to its intersection with the mainland.

United States Convention Waters:

West of William Head-Angeles Point Line and East of Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:

June 28 to August 15 - Closed to all net fishing.

August 16 - Relinquish control.

East of William Head-Angeles Point Line:

June 28 to July 11 - Closed to all net fishing except with nets having a mesh of not less than 8½ inches extension measure and under regulation by the Washington State Director of Fisheries.

July 12 to August 8 - Gill nets open daily 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. Monday afternoon to Wednesday morning of each week.  
Purse seines and reef nets open daily 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday and Tuesday of each week.

August 9 to August 29 - Gill nets open daily 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. Sunday afternoon to Tuesday morning of each week.  
Purse seines and reef nets open daily 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday and Tuesday of each week.

August 30 - Relinquish control except in those waters lying westerly of a line projected from Iwersen's dock on Point Roberts towards Georgina light at Active Pass to the intersection with the international boundary, said waters to remain closed until September 20.

September 20 - Relinquish control in the West Point Roberts area as defined above.

Notes: (1) Times are based on Pacific Daylight Saving Time.  
(2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1963 p. 51.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE TROPICAL ATLANTICPROPOSED PLANS FOR EQUALANT III:

At least 5 nations and 6 vessels will participate in EQUALANT III. A general plan involving a 15-day synoptic period of direct current measurements in an area to the east of 20° west longitude (Canary Islands) and south to 20° south latitude was developed at the July 1963 meeting in Paris of the International Coordination Group (ICG) for the International Cooperative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic (ICITA). Schedules and general plans for EQUALANT III were approved by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) at meetings in Paris during October 1963.

Definite commitments for vessel participation were received from the Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Republic of Ivory Coast, Spain, and the United States. The United States vessels involved are the Pillsbury operated by the University of Miami and the Geronimo operated by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Tentative commitments were received from the Soviet Union. A scientist from the Institut fur Meerskunde Universitat

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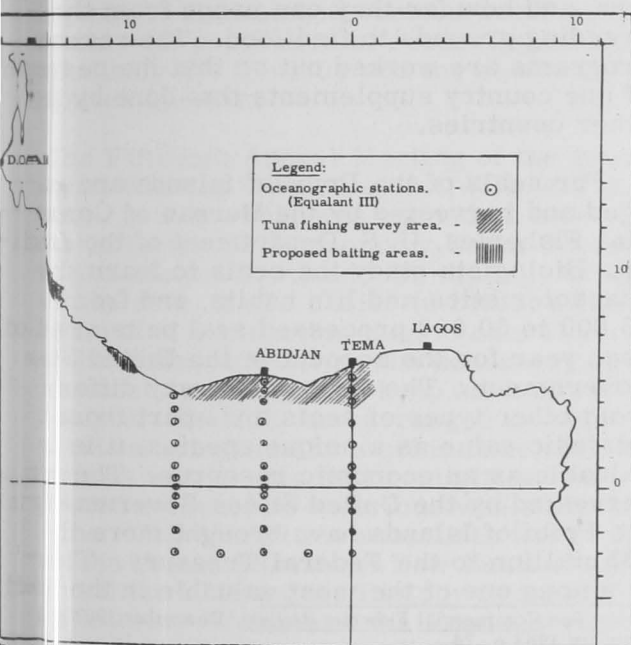
will participate on board the Geronimo during the survey.

Source: Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1963 p. 50.

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BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES  
RESEARCH VESSEL PARTICIPATES  
IN EQUALANT III:

"Geronimo" Cruise 3 - EQUALANT III (January 15-May 15, 1964): The research vessel Geronimo operated by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratory at Washington, D. C., is participating in EQUALANT III of the International Cooperative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic (ICITA) and will be conducting some additional studies during this four-months'



Printed cruise track of M/V Geronimo Cruise 3 in Gulf of Guinea January 15-May 15, 1964.

in the Gulf of Guinea. The objectives of the cruise are: (1) participation in EQUALANT III, through a program of direct current measurements associated with hydrographic and biological sampling in the Gulf of Guinea, and (2) surveys of the distribution of schools of tuna in surface waters of the Gulf of Guinea and of related environmental factors.

to the Washington, D. C., to Dakar (January 5-February 3) part of the cruise, various oceanographic, hydrographic, biological, and weather observations are to be made; a

record is to be kept on the occurrence of fish schools, birds, and mammals observed at the sea surface; and night-light stations are to be occupied.

On the Dakar to Lagos (February 5-March 2) part of the trip, tuna survey I is to be conducted. The vessel is to proceed from Dakar to the Continental Shelf area off the coast of Sierra Leone (from latitude  $9^{\circ}$  N. to latitude  $8^{\circ}$  N.) and search for *Sardinella* (a sardine) to be used as live bait in tuna fishing. If these bait fish are not found in that locality, the vessel is to move south to the continental shelf area off Liberia and continue the search. Tuna surveys, with observations on surface schools and with live-bait fishing, are to be made during daylight hours each day. The search is to follow an "in-out" pattern with lines extending south from the 100-fathom curve for a distance of about 90 miles along the following longitudes:  $7^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $6^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $5^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $4^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $3^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $2^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $1^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $0^{\circ}30'$  W.,  $0^{\circ}30'$  E.,  $1^{\circ}30'$  E.,  $2^{\circ}30'$  E.,  $3^{\circ}30'$  E.

Samples of tuna from a maximum number of schools are desired. Pole-and-line fishing is to be attempted on each school encountered. Jigs are to be trolled continuously during the tuna surveys. If the fish bite, fishing is to be broken off after 25 fish of each species in the school are aboard. If the fish do not come up to the vessel and start biting after 2 passes, chumming is to be broken off and the survey resumed. It is not known at what point in the survey that the initial supply of live bait may become exhausted. In the event that this does occur, an attempt is to be made to replenish the supply of bait, after which the survey will be resumed.

Upon successful sampling of tuna schools, a record is to be made of the fork length, sex, and weight of each fish; 10 ovaries from among the 25 fish caught from each school sampled are to be preserved; and stomach samples from each of the 25 fish caught from each school are also to be preserved.

Supplementary observations during the tuna surveys include oceanographic, hydrographic, and weather observations; night-light collecting as opportunity affords; and mid-water trawl samples in areas of concentration of tunas.

On the trip from Lagos to Tema (March 4-28), 37 stations will be occupied (fig.) At each



## International (Contd.):

station oceanographic, hydrographic, and biological observations are to be made; a midwater trawl haul is to be made in the mixed layer; and a high speed net haul made at the surface.

From Tema to Abidjan (March 30-April 22), tuna survey II is to be a repeat of tuna survey I.

From Abidjan to Washington (April 24-May 15), the same observations are to be made as those during the trip from Washington to Dakar.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1963 p. 56.

## NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEAL COMMISSION

CONVENES IN MOSCOW FOR ANNUAL MEETING:

The annual meeting of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission convened in Moscow on February 24, 1964, with the four governments which are Parties to the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals participating. The United States delegation was composed of representatives from the U. S. Department of the Interior, the Department of State, and the State of Alaska. Other delegations were from Canada, Japan, and the Soviet Union.

When those four countries first agreed to conserve the fur seal in 1911, the seal was well on the way to virtual extinction. Since then the seal herd on the Pribilof Islands, off Alaska, has grown from a low of 134,000 to about 1.5 million animals. Because the fur seal is migratory, living both on land and ranging far at sea, special problems in conservation occur. The Fur Seal Treaty of 1911 prohibited harvesting the animal at sea and provided for the sharing of the land-based harvest with those sealing on the open sea.

Japan withdrew from the first treaty in 1941. From 1942 to 1957, the Pribilof seal herd was protected by a provisional agreement between Canada and the United States. A new North Pacific Fur Seal Convention was concluded in 1957 by the original four countries. Under that Convention, Japan and Canada each receive 15 percent of the annual separate harvests of the United States and the U.S.S.R., and carry out extensive research under plans approved yearly by the Fur Seal Commission.

One of the research problems now being considered by the Commission is whether harvesting at sea in conjunction with land sealing could be permitted in certain circumstances without jeopardizing maximum sustained harvests. Much has been learned in recent years about migration, mortality, reproduction, feeding, diseases, and many other factors affecting the seal herds.

A significant feature of fur-seal behavior is that the bull seals or "harem masters" and the cow seals arrive on the islands at different times. The bachelor seals--those under 6 or 7 years of age--arrive even later, and live apart from the harems. This fact has long been used to advantage in land harvesting. Other research concerns the role of the seal as predators of other sea creatures. Studies are being made of what seals eat, how, and how far they can range from the breeding grounds to find food. The research programs are worked out so that the research of one country supplements that done by the other countries.

Fur seals of the Pribilof Islands are managed and harvested by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior. Biologists study the seals to learn their characteristics and life habits, and from 50,000 to 60,000 processed seal pelts are sent each year for the account of the United States Government. The fur seal is very different from other types of seals and apart from its intrinsic value as a unique species, it is also valuable as an economic resource. These seals harvested by the United States Government on the Pribilof Islands have brought more than \$25 million to the Federal Treasury. The seal is among one of the most valuable in the world.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1963 p. 57; January 1963 p. 74.

## ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

FISHERIES COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

The Fisheries Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) met on February 10-12, 1964. The Committee considered subsidies and other financial support given to fishing industry in member countries. It also considered a report on price systems in the fishing industry of Norway and Germany, and a report on the general services rendered to the fishing industry by the Government in Germany. (OECD Activities, February 1, 1964.)

International (Contd.):

WHALING

LOOK FOR 1963/64

ANTARCTIC SEASON:

The 1963/64 International Antarctic whaling season opened on December 12, 1963, with factoryships and fleets of catcher vessels from Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway, and the Netherlands participating. The whaling season ends April 7, 1964, and predictions were that by that time fewer whales would have been caught than in the previous season. The 1962/63 season's catch was below the previous season's partly because there were fewer expeditions. Also, for the first time in many years, no whaling was done from Antarctic land stations at South Georgia. But aside from that, scientific findings point to a continued serious decline in the Antarctic population of several species, particularly the finwhale and the blue and humpback species.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) held in London, in July 1963, was opened on a serene note by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland. In whaling, as in wars, he said, it was easier to invent efficient means of destruction than to exercise self-discipline and devise the necessary international agreements to keep such power under control. The IWC had arranged an independent investigation by a committee of three scientists and he said that committee had produced evidence of a serious whale stock decline. The committee scientists were from the United States and New Zealand and included the Chief of the Biology Branch of the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The three scientists worked with the IWC's Scientific Committee to analyze a large collection of biological data plus whale catch statistics for the past 30 years.

The most recent catch figures showed that 21 Antarctic expeditions during the 1961/62 season caught 15,252 "blue-whale units" compared with only 11,300 units caught in 17 expeditions in the 1962/63 season. In the last two seasons, the Antarctic blue-whale catch dropped from 1,118 to 947 units, the humpback catch from 309 to 270, and the sei whale catch from 26,438 to 18,668. Meanwhile, the 1962/63 figures showed an increase over the previous season in the catch-

es of sperm whales and of the more plentiful but much smaller sei whale.

The total Antarctic production of baleen and sperm oil dropped from 2,001,961 barrels in the 1961/62 season to 1,524,150 barrels in 1962/63. As a comparison, regions outside the Antarctic yielded more whales and oil in 1962/63 than in the previous season.

At the meeting, the Committee of Three Scientists recommended the complete cessation of the catching of blue and humpback whales in the Antarctic for "a considerable number of years." The scientists said that to maintain the present sustainable yield of finwhales, the annual catch would have to be cut to 5,000 whales. The catch would have to be much lower even than that for a number of years if the finwhale stock was to be allowed to increase in numbers to the extent that it would eventually yield a maximum sustainable catch of about 20,000 whales annually. The scientists also predicted that in 1963/64 the same 17 expeditions which participated last season would only be able to catch about 16,000 finwhales (9,000 blue-whale units, including sei and pygmy blues), and in doing so they would reduce the stock drastically.

The 16 contracting countries of the Commission voted for complete protection of humpback whales south of the equator. These countries also instituted complete protection for the blue whale except in an area mainly inhabited by a smaller race called the pygmy blue. In addition, an agreement between the 5 (now 4 because the United Kingdom dropped out) Antarctic pelagic whaling countries about catch inspection was brought to a near-final stage.

But the Commission members disagreed widely on the question of reducing the total catch limit. The limit for some years had been 15,000 blue-whale units. (One blue-whale unit equals 2 finwhales, 2½ humpbacks, or 6 sei whales). Finally, the decision was taken to reduce the quota to 10,000 units. Most of that quota would be finwhales. To reach the quota, about 16,000 finwhales would have to be caught.

In September 1963, the decision brought a reaction from the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization. In a letter from FAO's Rome headquarters to the Commission Secretary, he complimented the

### International (Contd.):

Commission on its new protection regulation for humpback and blue whales. But he called the quota reduction "completely ineffective as a conservation measure" for finwhales. His letter continued, "Any serious attempt to reach the new quota will further reduce the stock of finwhales and delay the time when, even by the application of stringent conservation measures, those stocks can be rebuilt to a level at which they can sustain economic yields." The FAO Director-General asked the Commission Secretary to convey an appeal to Commission member countries "to adopt, during the forthcoming Antarctic whaling season, a policy of voluntary restraint in the catching of finwhales so that the total catch of that species should not exceed 5,000 whales." He said that he considered it his duty to take such action because FAO had a basic constitutional responsibility to promote and recommend national and international actions toward conservation. "I am making this appeal," he said, "because of the need for preventing further and perhaps irreparable damage to the whale stocks." As of February 1964 there had been no official recognition of the appeal from the whaling countries. But in November 1963, the FAO governing Conference expressed its grave concern about the problem and endorsed the Director-General's appeal.

The 1963/64 whaling season could well be the most crucial in the history of Antarctic whaling. (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, February 21, 1964.)

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, March 1964 p. 38, January 1964 p. 41, and August 1963 p. 78.



## Australia

### TUNA LONG-LINING SURVEY:

It is doubtful if Australian fishermen can undertake offshore tuna long-line fishing on a year-round basis unless there is a substantial change in the present cost/price relationship of the Australian tuna fishery. That conclusion was reached by a three-man investigating team of senior Australian Government officials which visited Japan, Hawaii, and American Samoa in 1963 to examine vessels, gear, and technical developments in the long-line industry. The visit was part of the Government program to develop tuna resources

in waters adjacent to Australia, particularly in the Tasman Sea.

The mission's report, released in late 1963, recommends that consideration be given to the development of modified tuna long-line methods suitable for part-time use by Australian fishing vessels. A vessel designed for pole-and-line fishing may not be suitable for full-scale long-lining but there is a possibility of using modified long-line gear, according to the report.

The Australian catch of tuna is about 5,000 short tons a year, consisting almost entirely of southern bluefin tuna caught by the pole-and-line fishing method in two areas--off the southern coast of New South Wales, and off the South Australian coast, near Port Lincoln. Most of the New South Wales tuna catch is taken from October to December whereas most of the South Australian catch is taken from January to April. Some of the larger tuna vessels operate in the fishery in both areas.

The seasonal nature and uncertainties of the present Australian tuna fishery result in unsatisfactory features both for the fishermen and the processors.

The report points out that local processors have had no problem in disposing of tuna supplied by Australian fishermen. Some frozen raw tuna has been exported to the United States but most of the supply has been canned and sold in Australia. There are good indications that the Australian tuna market can absorb larger quantities.

However, any major development of the Australian tuna industry needs to include untapped deep-sea stocks which require new fishing methods. This situation led to the investigation of long-line gear.

In Japan, an Australian study group surveyed many tuna long-line vessels and selected four for detailed study. The vessels studied ranged in size from 112 to 495 gross tons. Crew accommodations on the vessels did not match average Australian facilities. Deck heads were too low for Australian crews and the engine room and machinery spaces appeared to be too cramped to meet Australian regulations.

Estimates were made of the construction costs of such vessels built in Japan, but most

**Australia (Contd.):**

to comply with Australian specifications. Estimates did not include the cost of the usual long-line fishing equipment.

Data on the Japanese long-line tuna catch in waters off the east coast of Australia were obtained. The data indicate that the tuna resource in those waters will sustain year-round deep-sea long-lining.

But detailed calculations for operating 4 long-line vessels from east Australian ports. Australian fishermen indicate that at the prevailing Australian ex-vessel price of \$130 (US\$111) per short ton, annual losses would be considerable.

The ex-vessel price for tuna in Japan is considerably above that in Australia. On the other hand, the Japanese have lower operating costs. The outlook for reducing estimated Australian long-line costs by additional mechanization is not favorable.

The study concluded that Australian fishermen would not be able to operate profitably in the tuna long-line fishery on a year-round basis unless there is some very substantial change in the present cost/price relationship in the Australian tuna fishery. It was suggested that consideration be given towards developing modified long-line gear and methods suitable for part-time use by Australian fishing vessels. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, December 1963.)

See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1963 p. 44.



**Bulgaria**

**PLANS FOR FISHING FLEET:**

Rabotnichesko Delo on February 14, 1964, published an interview with a Bulgarian Academy of Sciences corresponding-member who discussed Bulgarian high-seas fisheries plans. He said that Bulgaria was less favorably situated than the Soviet Union and Turkey for Black Sea fishing and had decided to "turn to the unlimited fish stocks of the oceans where everyone fishes who has a fishing fleet." He said that Bulgaria would first fish around Iceland, Newfoundland, and the West Coast of Africa. Later, trips to the Indian Ocean were "highly probable." He indicated that Bulgarian efforts to develop

an offshore fleet would depend to some extent on Soviet cooperation and assistance. (United States Legation, Sofia, February 19, 1964.)

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**HIGH-SEAS FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AIDED BY SOVIETS:**

An agreement under which the Soviet Union will help Bulgaria to develop her high-seas fishery was signed in Moscow early this year by the Bulgarian and Soviet Ministers of Foreign Trade, according to a Bulgarian central press announcement on January 25, 1964.

Under the agreement the Soviet Union will turn over to Bulgaria by the end of 1964, one trawler equipped to catch 4,000 to 5,000 metric tons of fish on the high seas each year. By the end of 1970, the Soviet Union is to deliver another 19 such trawlers to Bulgaria, as well as 4 refrigerator vessels. This fleet of vessels is expected to bring the Bulgarian fishery catch up to the target of 100,000 tons annually set in the 20-year plan. The number of persons employed in high-seas fisheries will be about 1,500 to 1,600, which is the number now employed in the river, Black Sea, and pond fisheries of Bulgaria.

Because of the additional capital to be used and the good prospects envisaged, high-seas fisheries production is expected to be ten times greater than that of the Bulgarian river, Black Sea, and pond fisheries. It is expected that the 20 trawlers will remain on the fishing grounds for periods of from 3 to 6 months during which time each vessel will catch 25 to 30 tons of fish a day. The fish will be washed mechanically, frozen, and stored on the trawler. About every two weeks, a refrigerator vessel will take the frozen fish from 4 or 5 trawlers and bring it to port. (United States Legation, Sofia, January 29, 1964.)



**Canada**

**NEW SMOKED FISH REGULATIONS:**

In late 1963, the Fish Inspection Regulations of Canada were amended to require that smoked fish in any container sealed to exclude air, such as plastic envelopes or cans, must be heat processed after sealing at the temperature and for the time normally used for sterilizing canned fish products. (The new regulation does not apply to unpackaged smoked fish

Canada (Contd.):

or to smoked fish in a loose wrapper not sealed.)

As a temporary alternative, short-term regulations remaining in effect only until April 30, 1964, provide that smoked fish may be packed in containers sealed to exclude air, such as plastic envelopes or cans, provided that it is frozen immediately after packaging and kept frozen through all stages of distribution from processing through the wholesalers and retailers to the consumers. Frozen, vacuum-packed, smoked fish packed before April 30, 1964, under the temporary provision, must bear on the main panel of the container, prominently displayed and in lettering not less than one-quarter inch high, the words "Keep Frozen."

The new regulations apply equally to all vacuum-packed smoked fish in Canada which has been imported. If the product to be imported has been heat processed, in accordance with the first part of the regulations described above, details of the heat processing must be made available to the Canadian Department of Fisheries before entry of the shipment will be permitted. (Canadian Trade News, November-December 1963.)

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BRITISH COLUMBIA SHUCKED OYSTER PRODUCTION, 1963:

British Columbia production of shucked oysters in 1963 was 70 percent above that in 1962.

Liquid Measure	1/1963	2/1962
8-oz. . . . .	427,054	{ 411,235
12-oz. . . . .	31,891	
16-oz. . . . .	14,763	{ 20,503
20-oz. . . . .	6,461	
32-oz. . . . .	74,364	{ 75,462
40-oz. . . . .	8,319	
128-oz. . . . .	112,870	50,061
Total in gallons . . . . .	170,375	100,343
1/Preliminary.		
2/Revised.		
Note: A more detailed unit breakdown of British Columbia oyster production became available in 1963.		

Prices paid by wholesale distributors in British Columbia for oyster meats in December 1963 were as follows: half-pints, C\$0.30-0.35; pints, \$0.53-0.75; quarts, \$0.90-1.15; and gallons, \$3.00-4.50 (bulk oyster meats

were available at a slightly lower rate per gallon).

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1963 p. 51.



Chile

ANCHOVETA REAPPEAR OFF NORTHERN CHILE:

After an almost complete absence of six months, anchoveta reappeared in the coastal waters of northern Chile on December 6, 1963. Many of the fish-meal plants were caught unprepared, and fish-holding bins were well filled while the reduction factories prepared for processing.

When the fish first reappeared, the landings contained a high percentage of small fish and the protein content of the meal dropped sharply. Landings in December 1963 were about the same as those in the same month of 1962, but the total anchoveta catch in 1963 fell far short of anticipation.

In January 1964, the anchoveta returned to normal size and were taken in greater quantity than in January 1963. All plants were operating on a 24-hour schedule at maximum capacity. Several new fish-meal plants will go into production during the first quarter of 1964. This should restore the balance between fleet and plant capacity in northern Chile.

The Chilean Fisheries Development Institute became operative January 1, 1964. The institution will provide technical information needed for accelerated development and rational exploitation of Chile's fishery resources. (United States Embassy, Santiago, January 2, 1964.)



Communist China

FISHERIES TRENDS:

Communist China was the third largest fishing nation of the world in 1962 with an estimated annual catch of 5 million metric tons, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The Australian Fisheries Newsletter, December 1963, reported the following description of the fishing industry in Communist China:

Communist China (Contd.):

China is rich in fish resources with an 8,000-mile coastline and numerous good harbors. The main coastal waters--Po Hai Bay, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea--contain more than 1,000 marine species of economic value, including yellow croakers, "hairtails," herring, bream, green fish, eels, sharks, and mackerel. Shellfish are abundant, especially in the Yellow Sea and Po Hai Bay. In addition, clams, oysters, scallops, mussels, squid, and other shellfish are caught in large quantities.

The Government has put considerable effort into developing marine fisheries, which normally account for about 60 percent of the country's annual fish catch.

Some of the leading fishing ports are Lushan (Port Arthur), Chingtao (Tsingtao), Yantai (Chefoo), and Shanghai. Motorized junks are being built, and motors are being installed on sail boats. Some new fishing harbors have been built, some of which have multiple facilities to supply mechanized junks and trawlers, and to process their catch. There are also some refrigerated carrier vessels in use. It has been reported that communes are now responsible for 80 percent of national fish production.

For rapid training, short courses are provided to instruct fishing crews. In some cases, the training is carried out aboard a vessel, the apprentices learning under experienced crew members while helping with the work. In Chekiang Province, a leading fishing area, more than 3,000 fishermen are reported to have been trained since 1956.



Denmark

FISHERIES TRENDS:

February 1964: Fishing Limits: Danish fishery organizations have asked their Government to ratify the convention establishing a 12-mile fisheries limit which was expected to be agreed upon at the West European Fisheries Conference reconvened in London, February 26, 1964. Qualification would permit countries with traditional fishing rights to continue to fish up to 6 miles offshore (or possibly 3 miles for shorter period).

Export Market Promotion: Although exports of Danish fishery products set a new record for both quantity and value in 1963, the industry is concerned because prices declined for the substantial exports of herring products. Costs in general are increasing while prices are not. Exports to the Bloc countries decreased in 1963.

It is generally agreed that only market promotion will make possible a continued increase in fishery trade at a profit. But there is disagreement as to how such a program should be financed and carried out.

The Danish Fishery Exporters Association has begun a market promotion program, primarily for exports, to be financed by its members and others who would benefit from increased trade. Efforts will be made to increase present markets, sell higher-priced fish in the Middle East, and expand the Austrian market. Slogans will be developed for use in three languages. Quality will be stressed. In addition, aid will be sought from the Agriculture Marketing Committee which has a fine record in marketing food products on a worldwide basis.

To help cultivate the United States market, the Danish Government will refill the fisheries attache post in New York City and may sponsor a Danish Fish Week at the Danish pavilion at the New York Worlds Fair. The Danish Fisheries Ministry has only limited funds for market promotion.

Herring Marketing Problems: Danish and Swedish herring fishermen and exporters and West German importers reached no final solution to the 1963 season's herring marketing problems. The difficulties were discussed in early February 1964 at a meeting in Copenhagen called by Denmark's Fishery Exporters Association. Herring landings for food were heavy in Denmark in 1963, and about 70 percent of the supply was landed by Swedish cutters. Prices in West Germany were much lower than in 1962. Catch limits were instituted but did not work well, in part, because Swedish cutters unloaded their limits in Denmark and then took the balance to West Germany, further depressing prices. At the February meeting it was agreed that the Danish and Swedish fishermen must cooperate in seeking limits on catches, and must eventually establish minimum price regulations for herring. Both must meet the needs of the West German importers. The problems will be further discussed at another meeting which will probably be held in Germany in April 1964.

Herring Catch Forecasts: According to Danish herring biologists, the 1964 herring season will be based on the 1962 year class and is expected to be normal--better than in 1963.

Norwegian biologists predict an abundance of herring in the Skagerrak Sea during the next few years. Danish herring meal and oil producers are considering the forecast, and may expand production facilities in that area.

Danish-Polish Relations: Poland has expressed dissatisfaction with the exclusion of its fishing vessels from Greenland waters within 12 miles of shore. (The Polish vessels had not established traditional fishing rights when Greenland's 12-mile fishing limits were established.) The Polish Vice Minister for Navigation and Fisheries visited Denmark February 5-9, 1964. Although Poland and Denmark have some mutual interests in Eastern Baltic Sea fishing, the Vice Minister's primary interest was in having the ban in Greenland lifted. The Danish response was that Poland could not be accommodated without doing the same for other countries. Since the latter was not possible, the status quo must continue.

In February 1964 a Danish shipyard in Odense obtained a contract to build a fish-freezer mothership for Poland. The 5,000-ton steel vessel will be designed to take catches from trawlers in the open sea. It will be strengthened for navigating in ice-filled waters. The contract seems somewhat unusual since Poland has shipyards in Gdansk and Gdynia which are building similar vessels for both the Polish and the Soviet fishing fleets. Provisions in the Danish-Polish trade agreement for ship construction in Denmark are said to be responsible for the contract. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 19, 1964.)

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## Denmark (Contd.):

January-September 1963: Landings of fish and shellfish at Danish ports by Danish fishing vessels during the first 9 months of 1963 were 12 percent greater than in the same period of 1962, which was a record year for Denmark's annual fishery landings.

Danish Fishery Landings, January-September 1963 with Comparisons			
Species	Jan.- Sept. <sup>1/</sup>	Jan.- Sept. 1962	Jan.- Dec. 1962
	..... (Metric Tons) .....		
<b>Landings in Denmark by Danish Vessels:</b>			
<b>Salt-Water Fish:</b>			
Flatfish .....	52,072	41,100	65,600
Cod .....	54,867	48,200	62,904
Herring .....	203,368	196,100	260,769
Other salt-water fish <sup>2/</sup>	310,995	275,800	350,942
<b>Total salt-water fish</b>	<b>621,302</b>	<b>561,200</b>	<b>740,215</b>
<b>Fresh-Water Fish and Shellfish:</b>			
Pond trout .....	5,766	5,700	7,838
Fresh-water fish .....	2,714	2,500	4,296
Mussels & starfish .....	8,994	10,800	20,671
Shrimp, lobsters, etc. . . . .	5,457	5,100	6,335
<b>Total fresh-water fish and shellfish</b>	<b>22,931</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>39,140</b>
<b>Total fish and shellfish</b>	<b>644,233</b>	<b>585,300</b>	<b>779,355</b>
<b>Landings in Denmark by Foreign Vessels</b> .....	<b>93,581</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>107,463</b>
<b>Danish Landings in Foreign Ports of:</b>			
United Kingdom, Sweden, & Netherlands .....	3,884	5,500	7,443
<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary data from Ministry of Fisheries.			
<sup>2/</sup> Mainly industrial fish for fish meal and oil, ensilage, trout food, and fur-animal food; 1963 total includes estimated 140,000 tons of sand eels, 45,000 tons Norway pout, and 40,000 tons of whiting.			

Flatfish landings in the first 9 months of 1963 were mostly plaice and well ahead of the same period in 1962. But the cold winter cut down common sole catches sharply. Cod landings were relatively heavy and affected by the cold winter only in the Baltic Sea. Landings of herring were slightly ahead of the previous year but only an ordinary annual total was forecast by biologists. "Other salt-water fish" landings were primarily industrial fish. Catches of sand eels and whiting were very good but Norway pout landings were down. Pond trout production, despite the hard winter, was slightly better than in 1962. Most of the total for "shrimp, lobsters, etc." consisted of deep-water shrimp. Landings of Norway lobsters were lower than in 1962 because of the cold winter. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, Copenhagen, January 29, 1964.)

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1963: The Danish fishing industry during the last half of 1963 continued at the same pace as in the first six months of the year and set a new record in landings and exports. Denmark's fishery landings (by Danish vessels and foreign vessels in Danish ports) in all of 1963 were 6 percent greater than the previous year. In 1963, Danish fishing vessels landed 821,127 metric tons of fish at

Danish ports; an additional 143,322 tons were landed at Danish ports by foreign vessels. The 1963 landings of plaice, cod, whiting, and sand eels were at a new high and pond trout production was greater than in 1962.

Danish Fishery Landings, 1962-1963		
Species	1/1963	1962
..... (Metric Tons) .....		
Flatfish <sup>2/</sup> .....	67,561	65,600
Cod .....	67,257	62,904
Herring .....	283,612	260,769
Brisling .....	9,153	12,000
Mackerel .....	7,098	7,000
Hornfish .....	1,989	2,000
Other salt-water fish <sup>3/</sup> .....	349,761	328,000
Eels .....	3,979	3,000
Pond trout .....	7,882	7,000
Fresh-water fish .....	1,210	1,000
Mussels .....	13,575	18,000
Starfish .....	1,767	2,000
Shrimp, lobster, etc. ....	6,283	6,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>821,127</b>	<b>779,355</b>
<b>Landings in Denmark by foreign vessels</b> .....	<b>143,322</b>	<b>107,463</b>
<b>Danish Landings in Foreign Ports of:</b>		
United Kingdom, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, West Germany .....	4,069	7,443
<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary data from Ministry of Fisheries.		
<sup>2/</sup> Plaice, dabs, and flounders.		
<sup>3/</sup> Mainly industrial fish for fish meal and oil, ensilage, and trout and fur-animal feeding.		

Prices for industrial fish during 1963 remained at the same level as in 1962, but for fish prices averaged lower because of a drop in prices for herring. It was generally admitted that most fishermen had a good year in 1963.

Denmark's exports of fishery products and byproducts also reached new levels in 1963: 351,000 metric tons valued at 615 million kroner (US\$89.2 million). This was an increase of 10 percent in quantity and 4 percent in value from 1962. But exports to the United States--mostly pond trout, cod fillets, Norway lobster, and canned herring--declined more than one-third both in quantity and value. This was partly because of better markets for these products in European countries. At the end of the year, Danish exporters were complaining of keener competition, lower prices, and the need for more market promotion. A Fisheries Ministry official told Danish marketers that they should consider combining their businesses in order to gain the financial and marketing advantages enjoyed by their larger foreign competitors.

Minimum prices and minimum sizes for both plaice and Norway lobsters were subjects of great interest during 1963, but solutions were left for further study in 1964. Efforts

mark (Contd.):

me fish sorting uniform in the various  
ips also got under way during the year.

The Soviet Fisheries Minister returned  
the Danish Fisheries Minister's visit to the  
Soviet Union during 1963 when he toured Den-  
mark and the Faroe Islands. No further head-  
way was made by Denmark toward gaining a  
market in the U.S.S.R. for canned fish, fish  
oil, and frozen herring. The Soviet Min-  
ister's request that Soviet vessels be per-

FISHERY PRODUCTS EXPORTS,  
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1963:

Exports to All Countries: Denmark's ex-  
ports of fishery products and byproducts to  
all countries in the first 9 months of 1963 set  
new records in both quantity and value (table).  
All of the major categories except processed  
fish were up in quantity exported. Exports of  
fish meal, solubles, and other fishery byprod-  
ucts for the period, while up 16 percent in  
quantity, dropped only slightly in value. Ex-  
ports of flatfish, herring, and cod fillets were  
up substantially, but the greater quantity of

Danish Exports of Fishery Products and Byproducts, January-September 1963 and Year 1962

Products	January-September			Percentage Change from 1962		Calendar Year 2/1962		
	1/1963			Quantity %	Value %	2/1962		
	Quantity Metric Tons	Value 1,000 Kr. US\$1,000				Quantity Metric Tons	Value 1,000 Kr. US\$1,000	
<b>All Countries:</b>								
Wh fish	140,700	222,800	32,306	+10	+1	179,500	312,000	45,240
Wet fish	32,500	104,400	15,138	+24	+18	39,600	132,500	19,212
Processed fish	11,200	50,100	7,265	-7	+9	19,500	73,500	10,658
Fish meal, solubles, etc.	55,100	50,200	7,279	+16	-1	63,900	66,400	9,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,500</b>	<b>427,500</b>	<b>61,988</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>302,500</b>	<b>584,400</b>	<b>84,738</b>
Boils	15,600	13,300	1,929	+42	+64	15,200	10,600	1,537

Preliminary data from the Ministry of Fisheries.  
Record year for quantity and value.  
One Danish kroner equals US\$0.145.

med to transfer their catches in the 6- to  
mile zone off the Faroe Islands after the  
mile fisheries limit became effective in  
March 1964 was refused.

Record Faroese exports of fishery prod-  
ucts in 1963 amounted to 134 million kroner  
(9.4 million). They constituted 98 percent  
of all exports and were 8 percent greater  
than in 1962. The most important exports on  
a basis of value were: wet salted fish 53.2  
million kroner (\$7.7 million); dry salted fish  
15 million kroner (\$4.6 million); iced fish  
9 million kroner (\$2.8 million); frozen fish  
9 million kroner (\$1.7 million); and salted  
herring 11.7 million kroner (\$1.7 million).

Greenland's 1963 cod catch dropped more  
than one-third from the previous year but  
other landings were higher. The new fish-  
processing plant at Godthaab (financed by  
Danish, Faroese, and Greenland interests)  
operated far below capacity during the year.  
Negotiations are under way with fishermen  
from Norway, Denmark, and the Faroe Is-  
lands to land fish at Godthaab and to train  
Greenlanders as fishermen. (United States  
Embassy, Copenhagen, January 31, and Re-  
gional Fisheries Attache for Europe, Febru-  
ary 12, 1964.)

herring exported was down in value from the  
previous year because of lower prices.

\* \* \* \* \*

Exports to the United States: Denmark's  
exports of fishery products and byproducts to  
the United States in the first nine months of

Danish Fishery Products Exports to the United States by Species and Product,  
January-September 1963 and Change from 1962

Product	1963			Percentage Change from 1962		1962		
	January-September			Qty.	Value	January-December		
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000			Qty.	Value	
<b>Fresh and Frozen:</b>								
Pond trout	562	4,399	638	-5	-2	969	7,377	1,070
Other trout & salmon	-	-	-	2/	2/	58	525	76
Trout eggs	1	67	10	-18	-18	1	84	12
Flatfish	110	650	94	-30	-48	226	1,666	242
<b>Fillets:</b>								
Flatfish	50	210	30	+140	+113	23	119	17
Cod	4,484	13,901	2,016	+5	+7	7,903	24,506	3,553
Herring	-	-	-	3/	3/	5	10	2
Other	85	335	49	-38	-44	607	2,147	310
<b>Lobster, Deep-water:</b>								
Other	142	2,953	428	-31	-32	308	6,562	952
Other	9	22	3	-30	-82	14	126	18
<b>Processed:</b>								
Salted	33	65	9	-26	-11	122	242	35
Smoked	1	8	1	-33	-64	1	34	5
<b>Canned:</b>								
Breeding and herring	401	2,182	316	-72	-60	1,569	6,249	906
Shrimp	130	1,228	178	-19	-4	209	1,717	249
Mussels	34	209	30	+117	+101	24	154	22
Other	31	154	23	+25	+24	31	152	22
<b>Semipreserved:</b>								
Caviar	12	137	20	-7	-3	16	179	26
Other	1	3	4/	+20	+65	1	3	4/
Fish solubles	300	254	37	+200	+218	100	80	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>12,187</b>	<b>51,932</b>	<b>7,530</b>

1/Record year for quantity and value.  
2/Comparable exports in 1962 amounted to 220 pounds and \$160.  
3/Comparable exports in 1962 amounted to 9,920 pounds and \$1,495.  
4/Less than \$1,000.  
Source: Preliminary data from Ministry of Fisheries.  
Note: One Danish Krone equals US\$0.145.

\* \* \* \* \*



## Denmark (Contd.):

1963 dropped 12 percent in quantity and 15 percent in value from those in the same period of 1962. All of the major export items were down substantially except cod fillets (up 5 percent in quantity and 7 percent in value). Exports of pond trout were down 5 percent from those in 1962 and the value was 2 percent lower. Exports of flatfish fillets, canned mussels, and fish solubles were up substantially from the 9 months in 1962 but those are not among Denmark's major export products to the United States.

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Exports to EEC and EFTA Countries: The value of fishery products and byproducts exported to the European Common Market (EEC) and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries in the first 9 months of 1963 was higher than in 1962 (table). Denmark's ex-

Danish Exports of Fishery Products and Byproducts, by Area and Country, January-September 1963			
Areas	January-September		
	1963 Value		Percentage Change of Value from 1962
	Million Kroner	US\$ Million	%
European Common Market (EEC) . . . . .	178	25.8	+ 5
European Free Trade Association (EFTA) . . . . .	168	24.4	+ 7
East Bloc . . . . .	24	3.5	+ 4
Other . . . . .	71	10.2	+13
Total . . . . .	441	63.9	+ 7
<u>Major Importing Countries:</u>			
West Germany . . . . .	107	15.5	+ 2
United Kingdom . . . . .	84	12.2	+ 3
Sweden . . . . .	43	6.2	+16
Italy . . . . .	28	4.1	- 3
United States . . . . .	27	3.9	-15

ports to West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Sweden ranked in that order on the basis of value; Italy ranked fourth, the United States dropped to fifth place. (Regional Fishery Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, January 29, 1964.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### VESSEL STABILITY REGULATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Danish craft over 20 gross tons have been operating under new regulations with regard to stability tests since October 1, 1963. The changes resulted from the loss of 3 steel cutters in February 1962 and additional vessel losses later that fall. The new regulations

excerpted from announcements dated November 15, 1952, and May 29, 1963, on regulations for ship construction and equipment, section 53, read as follows:

"(a) In the case of every ship of 20 tons gross tonnage or over, the keel of which is being laid on the 1st of October 1963 or later there shall be submitted at the earliest possible opportunity, provisional information and calculations regarding the elements of stability of the ship, for consideration by the Directorate. When the ship is completed, an inclining test shall be carried out under the supervision of the Ships Inspection Service and final calculation of the elements of stability of the ship shall be made and furnished to the Directorate.

"(b) The Directorate may further direct that every ship shall undergo an inclining test under the supervision of the Ships Inspection Service, and may require to be furnished with such information and calculations as are dealt with in paragraph a.

"(c) For the purpose of ensuring the stability of the ship under normal service conditions, the Directorate may make such requirements as may be deemed necessary from the examinations made.

"(d) After completion of the stability examination, the master of the ship shall be supplied with all such information concerning the elements of stability that is necessary for the safety of the ship in normal service in a damaged condition.

"(e) The Directorate may exempt individual ships or types of ships from complying with all or some of the provisions of paragraph a."

It is reported that the new regulations have required many Danish vessels to take on more ballast and carry a smaller catch. Investigations showed that comparable vessels in other countries, the Netherlands, for example, were carrying more ballast. In addition, the Dutch vessels carried iced fish with a specific gravity of 0.75 whereas the Danish vessels carried industrial fish with a specific gravity of 1.0.

Additional Recommendations: Fishermen also have been informed by the Directorate of the Danish Government Ships Inspection Service that a responsible skipper and his crew should follow certain obvious rules when the vessel goes to sea. These rules are:

Denmark (Contd.):

- 1. All oil tanks should be full on departure from port. Oil should not be used from bottom tanks until this is necessary for the operation of the engines.
- 2. Since the freeboard is a very important element in the safety of a loaded vessel, the stowage taken on board should be such as to correspond to a suitable freeboard. As a general rule a freeboard of less than 10 centimeters (3.937 inches) cannot be considered adequate. For many vessels this will mean that industrial fish can only be carried in the hold.
- 3. All fishing gear and other large weights should be stowed as low in the vessel as possible.
- 4. On-deck stowage of fish boxes should be restricted. If carried on deck, they should also be stowed as to permit water entering the boxes to drain off readily. It should be remembered that boxes stowed on or over the deck will impair the stability of the vessel; in such cases additional ballast should be carried on board.
- 5. The hold should be subdivided by permanent bulkheads and be provided with pillars and grooves for loose planking. Ice and cargo should be secured against shifting by means of planking fixed in the grooves of the pillars.
- 6. Hatches and ice-covers should be properly secured when not in use during fishing.
- 7. All doors in deck house and fore-cabin should be kept closed and secured in adverse weather conditions. It is pointed out that water under certain conditions may accumulate in the fore-cabin and therefore proper draining must be provided from this space. The hawsepipes must also be secured in an efficient manner.
- 8. Air pipes leading to oil tanks should either be carried to a sufficient height or secured in such a way as to prevent water from penetrating into the oil tanks.
- 9. Wheelhouse doors should as far as possible be constructed so as to open outwards only.

"10. Freeing ports should be sufficient in number. If provided with flaps these shall always be capable of functioning and must not be locked in bad weather.

"11. Automatic steering should never be used in bad weather, because such steering prevents the vessel from being handled with due regard to wind and weather conditions." (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, Copenhagen, February 5, 1964.)

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

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DANISH FISHERMEN PROTEST CARELESS DISPOSAL OF SOVIET FISHING GEAR:

A sharp protest has been sent to the Soviet Ambassador in Copenhagen by a fishermen's association in Skagen, Denmark, accusing Russian trawlers of carelessly disposing of imperishable nets of nylon and perlon in Danish waters. The discarded nets drift widely and can damage Danish gear. In some cases, the discarded nets are reported to have become entangled in the propellers of Danish cutters, placing them in a dangerous situation when the weather is stormy. Danish fishermen have also reported damaged trawls as a result of discarded Soviet herring barrels which have been thrown overboard. The Danish fishermen in Skagen, one of Denmark's largest fishing ports, want the Russian trawlers to take home the condemned gear and barrels or sink them in deep water in accordance with existing agreements.

Similar complaints were made in the last half of 1962. The normal course is for such complaints to be made to the Danish Fisheries Ministry. If well documented, they are then forwarded through the Foreign Ministry. Skagen fishermen this time have taken a more direct approach to the Soviet Ambassador. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 19, 1964.)

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COPENHAGEN FISHERIES TRADE FAIR TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER 1964:

Sponsored by the Danish fishing industry, the 5th International Fisheries Trade Fair will be held September 11-20, 1964, in the Exhibition Hall "Forum" of Copenhagen. About 85 percent of the available exhibition area has already been reserved. At the 4th

## Denmark (Contd.):

International Fisheries Trade Fair in 1962, fisheries exhibits from 14 nations were presented. Those included vessel engines from 33 firms in 11 countries.

Further information about the Fair may be obtained from The International Fisheries Trade Fair, 17 Blagaardsgade, Copenhagen N, Denmark. Telephone Luna 2001. Telegrams UNIFESAS.



## Honduras

FISHERIES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY:

Fishermen on the Island of Utila, Bay Islands, Honduras, wish to contact an investor willing to install an ice plant, freezing equipment, and necessary power plant on the island. The community would provide a site at no cost to the investor. A spokesman for the fishermen has stated that fishermen on the island, using their own vessels, can easily catch 5,000 pounds of fish per day. A plan is envisioned whereby fishermen on the Island of Utila would contract to sell their entire catch to an investor installing refrigeration equipment; the investor would take all profits from export sales; and the price of the fish caught by the islanders would be determined by contract negotiations with a fishermen's cooperative.

Although no detailed study has been made, it is estimated that an investment of at least \$75,000 would be required to install a modest ice plant, freezer, and power plant on the island. However, it would be desirable to first obtain a tax and customs duty concession from the Honduran Government before entering into an investment of this nature. Only in this manner could the necessary equipment be imported into the country without payment of

high duties. (A number of new industries have been able to obtain similar concessions from Honduras in the past.)

The investment opportunity should be carefully explored by any prospective investor before entering into negotiations. For additional details write to Frank Spencer Morgan, Utila, Islas de la Bahia, Honduras. (United States Consulate, San Pedro Sula, February 13, 1964.)



## Iceland

FISHERMEN PROTEST EX-VESSEL GROUND FISH PRICES:

A five-member board of arbitration in Iceland has determined that there will be no increase in the ex-vessel prices of cod and haddock during the current winter season (January through May 1964). The decision of the arbitration board is binding under the fish-pricing procedures established by the Icelandic Parliament in late 1961. However, fishermen have strongly protested the ruling and have the support of the Social Democrats, the Reykjavik Seamen's Union, and the Icelandic Federation of Labor. The Icelandic Government has promised to look into the matter.

The fishermen's income is based on the value of the catch, of which they receive a share. Unlike most occupational groups, they did not benefit from the 15-percent general wage increases granted in December 1963. The prices paid for cod and haddock, and the fishermen's share of the catch, were not increased during 1963.

\* \* \* \* \*

GOVERNMENT PASSES BILL TO AID FISHING INDUSTRY:

The Icelandic Government's bill to aid the fishing industry was passed by the Althing (Parliament) on January 30, 1964. The new law increases the retail sales tax from 3 to 5½ percent, rather than 5 percent as originally proposed. The income from the additional one-half percent will enable the fish-freezing plants to pay more for cod and haddock. This in turn, will benefit the fishing vessel owner and the fishermen. The law also authorizes the Government to postpone various projects for which provision had already been made in the 1964 budget. In addition, the Government

Iceland (Contd.):

indicated in the explanatory notes to the bill that anticipated reductions in certain subsidies would be postponed.

While not denying the need to help the fishing industry, the opposition party argued during the Althing debate on the bill that tax increases for that purpose were unnecessary. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, February 1964.)



Iceland

OUT FARMING EXPANDED:

Kerry County, Ireland, has gained a new trout farm which should eventually have a capacity of 100,000 fish. Located in Dingle, the farm was operating 5 ponds containing about 2,000 fish in January 1964. By the end of the year it was expected to have over 50 ponds. A large cold-storage plant will also be built at the farm, which is operated by a firm based in Antwerp, Belgium. (The Fishing News, January 17, 1964.)

See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1962 p. 47.



Israel

FREEZER-TRAWLER OPERATIONS EXPANDED:

Israel's first freezer-trawler, the Azgard I, began operating in 1961 and made good catches from fishing grounds off Northwest Africa. The owners expanded offshore operations in 1963 when they acquired the Azgard II, formerly a factoryship which was converted to a freezer-trawler vessel by a shipyard in Oslo, Norway. The Azgard II has a freezing capacity of 16 to 20 metric tons of fish per day, and a storage capacity of 300 tons of frozen fish. It is manned by a crew of 35, and driven by a 1,200-horsepower engine at 12½ to 13½ knots.

The firm operating the two freezer-trawlers has received several proposals for joint ventures with fishing companies in Africa. The Israeli firm, which is planning further development, is said to be considering the proposals (Alieia, November 1963.)

See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1962 p. 51.



Japan

FROZEN YELLOWFIN TUNA EXPORT MARKET TRENDS:

Since December 1963 large quantities of Japanese frozen yellowfin tuna shipped to the United States from Japan proper have been rejected by United States canners due to "green meat" condition. Rejects of 20-40 per cent per shipment have not been uncommon, and in some cases as much as 60 to 70 per cent of shipments have been rejected. In an extreme case an entire shipment was said to have been rejected.

Reportedly, the high percentage of rejects is said to have depressed the Japanese frozen yellowfin export market. As of the end of January 1964, gilled-and-gutted frozen yellowfin shipped to the United States from Japan proper were quoted at about US\$335 a short ton f.o.b., but the market was described as slow. Yellowfin transshipped from the Atlantic Ocean were quoted at \$300-310 a short ton f.o.b. Las Palmas. (Suisan Tsushin, January 27, 1964.)

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FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AFRICA:

April-December 1963: A total of 49,899 tons of frozen tuna was approved by Japan for export to Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Canary Islands (Las Palmas), and other countries during the period April 1-December 31, 1963, according to data compiled by the Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association.

Country	Species <sup>1/</sup>					Total
	Albacore	Yellowfin	Big-Eyed	Skipjack	Bluefin	
	.....(Metric Tons).....					
Italy .....	984	22,378	5,662	100	4,363	33,487
Yugoslavia ...	1,025	4,504	1,482	347	1,434	8,792
Czechoslovakia	-	83	1,294	220	190	1,787
Canary Islands (Las Palmas)	299	461	297	174	253	1,484
Other .....	1,159	445	1,109	1,109	527	4,349
Total .....	3,467	27,871	9,844	1,950	6,767	49,899

<sup>1/</sup>Not identified as to kind of product—round, gilled-and-gutted, fillet, etc.

Shipments of frozen tuna from Japan proper included in the total of 49,899 tons were: Italy, 3,193 tons yellowfin and 338 tons bluefin; Las Palmas, 10 tons big-eyed and 47 tons bluefin; to other countries, 200 tons yellowfin tuna. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, February 10, 1964.)

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Japan (Contd.):

April-October 1963: A total of 32,764 metric tons of frozen tuna were validated for export to Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Ghana during April-October 1963,

The competition between packers, large and small, is said to be getting greater, with the larger companies actively promoting their products through different communication media. For example, one firm planned to launch a large sales campaign beginning February 1, 1964.

Country	Species <sup>1/</sup>					Total	
	Albacore	Yellowfin	Big-Eyed	Skipjack	Bluefin	April-October 1963	1962
	(Metric Tons)						
Italy . . . . .	709	16,428	3,033	5	2,706	22,881	21,222
Yugoslavia . . . . .	830	3,781	1,083	347	1,052	7,093	4,611
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	-	83	1,022	220	190	1,515	4,333
Ghana . . . . .	-	97	338	786	54	1,275	4,222
Total . . . . .	1,539	29,389	5,476	1,358	4,002	32,764	26,700

<sup>1/</sup>Not identified as to kind of product, as round, gilled-and gutted, fillet, etc.

according to data compiled by the Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association. (Suisan Tsushin, January 22, 1964.)

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CANNERS DEVELOPING DOMESTIC CANNED TUNA SALES:

The large Japanese fishing companies are reported to be aggressively pushing their packs and sales of canned tuna in Japan. This trend has become conspicuous since the latter half of 1963 and is attributed in part to the upswing in domestic consumer demand for highly flavored canned tuna products. However, the real beginning of this trend is said to lie in the emphasis placed several years ago by the major companies on developing and capturing the domestic canned tuna market. Since then, the companies have come out with different forms of flavored canned tuna products, of which one of the better known products is the "tender tuna" pack.

As an inducement to consumers, that firm is offering six sets of foreign stamps for every 2 or 3 of their canned tuna labels (number of labels depending on can size) turned in to the firm. (Minato Shimbun, January 26, 1964.)

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EXPORTS OF CANNED TUNA, JANUARY-OCTOBER 1963:

A total of 3,728,484 cases of canned tuna valued at US\$29 million was exported by Japan during January-October 1963, according to data compiled by the Japan Export Canned Tuna Packers Association.

The United States took 57.8 percent of Japan's canned tuna exports valued at \$17.3 million during the 10-month period, most of which was tuna in brine. West Germany ranked second as the largest importer of Japanese canned tuna with 536,209 cases valued at \$3.6 million.

Product	United States		Canada		West Germany		Other Countries		Total	
	No. of Cases	Value US\$	No. of Cases	Value US\$	No. of Cases	Value US\$	No. of Cases	Value US\$	No. of Cases	Value US\$
<b>Albacore:</b>										
In oil . . . . .	-	-	146,826	1,342,775	2,166	17,777	135,132	1,217,247	284,124	2,577,799
In brine . . . . .	1,147,729	11,687,495	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,147,729	11,687,495
<b>Yellowfin &amp; Big-eyed:</b>										
In oil . . . . .	-	-	1,855	15,716	223,906	1,591,375	359,647	2,692,245	585,408	4,299,336
In brine . . . . .	310,891	260,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	310,891	260,021
<b>Skipjack:</b>										
In oil . . . . .	-	-	20,806	163,661	88,470	599,547	255,363	1,939,938	364,639	2,703,146
In brine . . . . .	694,966	5,280,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	694,966	5,280,436
<b>Yellowfin, Big-eyed, Skipjack (In tomato sauce and seasoned) . . . . .</b>	4,614	37,758	10,297	92,544	221,667	1,407,400	104,149	694,930	340,727	2,232,632
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,158,200</b>	<b>17,265,710</b>	<b>179,784</b>	<b>1,614,696</b>	<b>536,209</b>	<b>3,616,099</b>	<b>854,291</b>	<b>6,544,360</b>	<b>3,728,484</b>	<b>29,040,865</b>

Note: Standard case equivalent to 48 7-oz. cans.

Jan (Contd.):

Table 2 - Japanese Canned Tuna Exports by Species and Type, January-October 1963

Product	Cases 1/	Value
	No.	US\$
<b>Core:</b>		
Oil .....	284,124	2,577,799
Brine .....	1,147,729	11,687,495
<b>Nowfin &amp; Big-eyed:</b>		
Oil .....	585,408	4,299,336
Brine .....	310,891	260,021
<b>Jack:</b>		
Oil .....	364,639	2,703,146
Brine .....	694,966	5,280,436
Nowfin, Big-eyed, Skipjack (tomato sauce and seasoned) . . .	340,727	2,232,632
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,728,484</b>	<b>29,040,865</b>

1 standard case equivalent to 48 7-oz. cans.

The exports to West Germany were made up of 59 percent tuna in oil (mostly nowfin, big-eyed, and skipjack) and the remainder was tuna in tomato sauce and seasoned. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, February 10, 1964.)

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**NEW TUNA VESSELS MOVE TO NEW CALEDONIA AREA OF SOUTH PACIFIC:**

The fleet of Japanese tuna-fishing vessels operating off New Caledonia was scheduled to be increased from 31 to 40 in early January 1964 and may be increased to 64 in April 1964.

In late 1963, at least 2 or 3 Japanese tuna vessels were arriving each day at Noumea, New Caledonia, to deliver their catches to the Japanese refrigerated vessel Eiyo Maru. There have been reports that a second Japanese refrigerator vessel will be brought to New Caledonia because the Eiyo Maru is too small to handle the present fleet's catch. (Pacific Islands Monthly, January 1964.)

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**TUNA TRANSSHIPMENT BASE IN COSTA RICA PLANNED:**

An application for permission to establish a tuna transshipment base in Costa Rica was submitted by one of Japan's largest fishing companies for approval of the Japanese Frozen Tuna Producers Association. (Suisan Nippon, January 16, 1964.)

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**BOTTOMFISH VESSEL OPERATIONS FOR 1964 IN EASTERN BERING SEA APPROVED:**

On January 13, 1964, the Japanese Central Fisheries Coordination Council approved the operation of 14 motherships and 228 catcher vessels for the eastern Bering Sea bottomfish fishery in 1964. This is a reduction from 1963 of 5 motherships and 24 catcher vessels. (Suisancho Nippo, January 16, 1964.)

\*\*\*\*\*

**NEW SALMON FACTORYSHIP TO BE BUILT BY FISHING FIRM:**

The construction of a 10,000-ton factoryship is to be started in September 1964 by a Japanese fishing firm as replacement for the 50-year old salmon mothership Kyoho Maru (7,158 gross tons). Completion date of the vessel is March 1965. The total construction cost is estimated at two billion yen (US\$5.6 million). (Suisancho Nippo, January 13, 1964.)

\*\*\*\*\*

**FISHERY DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA:**

Following the imposition of 6 pence (7 U. S. cents) per pound duty on imports of fresh and frozen fishery products by the Ghanaian Government on October 21, 1963, Japanese fishing firms operating trawlers off the west coast of Africa began to intensify their search for other new markets and fishing bases in West Africa. One Japanese firm was recently reported to have established in Nigeria a joint company which is constructing a 1,000-ton capacity cold-storage plant. Another Japanese firm is now reported to have succeeded in arranging for the delivery of its trawl catches to a privately operated 800-ton capacity cold-storage plant in Nigeria. (Suisancho Nippo, January 25, 1964.)

\*\*\*\*\*

**FISH MEAL IMPORTS FROM PERU APPROVED:**

The importation by Japan of 20,000 metric tons of Peruvian fish meal in February 1964 at a c.i.f. price of US\$132-133 a metric ton was approved by the Japanese Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Earlier in December 1963, the Bureau had approved the importation of a similar quantity of Peruvian fish meal. (Suisancho Nippo, January 16, 1964.)

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Japan (Contd.):

**CONSOLIDATION OF WHALING OPERATIONS IN BRAZIL BEING STUDIED BY TWO JAPANESE FISHING FIRMS:**

A study on the feasibility of consolidating their whaling operations in Brazil is being studied by two large Japanese fishing firms. One of those firms is a partner in a joint whaling company with a Brazilian firm, and operates the whale catcher vessels Tone Maru Nos. 8 and 11. The joint company's whale-processing plant is located at Cabo Frio in Brazil. The other Japanese fishing firm is a partner of a different Brazilian firm which is located at Recife, and operates the whale catcher vessel Daishin Maru. (Suisan Tsushin, February 18, 1964.)

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**WHALING BASES IN SOUTH AMERICA TO BE SURVEYED BY WHALING FIRM:**

Whaling bases in South America were to be surveyed by an official of one of Japan's whaling firms who was scheduled to leave for Ecuador on January 28. Reportedly, he was also to personally supervise the exploration of the waters off Ecuador to which the Japanese whaling firm is sending the whale catcher vessel Seki Maru No. 8. The Seki Maru was scheduled to arrive off Ecuador in late January. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, January 24 and 26, 1964.)

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**DECISION ON SALE OFFER OF NETHERLANDS WHALING FACTORYSHIP POSTPONED:**

The Director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency met in January 1964 with officials of Japan's three large fishing companies engaged in whaling to discuss the offer made by the Netherlands Whaling Company to sell to Japan its whale factoryship Willem Barendsz (26,830 gross tons), including the factoryship's international whale catch quota of 6 percent. The companies are reported to have agreed to not act on the offer until after the 1964 meeting of the International Whaling Commission. (Minato Shimbun, January 28, 1964.)

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**NEW OCEANOGRAPHIC VESSEL DELIVERED:**

Japan's newest oceanographic vessel, the Tansei Maru, built for the Ocean Research In-



The Tansei Maru, newest oceanographic research vessel.

stitute, University of Tokyo, was delivered July 1963. She was constructed expressly for oceanographic research from the keel up, and is equipped with precise deep-sea sounding instruments, a shallow-sounding sonar, a shoal detector, and other measuring devices. The vessel will be used for basic oceanographic research including physics, geology and biophysics. (National Oceanographic Center Newsletter, December 31, 1963.)

日本

**Republic of Korea**

**ITALIAN-FRENCH CONTRACT TO BUILD FISHING VESSELS MODIFIED:**

On January 21, 1963, an Italian-French consortium signed a contract with the Government of the Republic of Korea to supply Korea with 159 modern fishing vessels at a cost of about US\$58 million. The obligations under the contract were reduced by amendments signed December 11, 1963, and February 1964, by representatives of the Italian and French groups and the Korea Marine Industry Development Corporation, assignee of the Government of Korea. The contract now calls for the delivery of only 91 vessels valued at about \$35.8 million, with the understanding that both sides agree, a contract for the balance may be negotiated not later than December 1965.

Under the amended contract, the French group will build and deliver 10 side trawlers of 130 gross registered tons (g.r.t.), 61 tuna long-line vessels of 144 g.r.t., 2 stern trawlers of 220 g.r.t., 2 stern trawlers of 1,300 g.r.t., and 1 research and training vessel of 300 g.r.t. The delivery schedule calls for 10 of those vessels to be delivered in 1964 and 1965, and the remainder in 1966. The total price of the vessels (not including the engines which will be installed by the Italian group

Republic of Korea (Contd.):

amounts to US\$18,679,678. A payment guarantee has been issued by the Bank of Korea. Payments equalling 10 percent of the total price will be made as a down payment by September 30, 1964.

Under the amended contract, the Italian group will deliver 15 vessels, as well as marine motors and equipment for the French vessels described above. The delivery schedule for the Italian vessels calls for 6 to be delivered in 1965 and the remainder in 1966. The total price of the Italian vessels and supplies amounts to \$17,152,970. A payment guarantee has been issued by the Bank of Korea. Payments equalling 10 percent of the total price will be made as a down payment by September 30, 1964. (United States Embassy, Seoul, February 14, 1964.)

See Commercial Fisheries Review, Dec. 1963 p. 72, Oct. 1963 p. 60, Apr. 1963 p. 63, and Feb. 1963 p. 67.



Mexico

Large-Scale Expansion of Fisheries Industries Planned:

A broad program to provide the public with more fishery products to improve the protein content of the national diet has been launched by the Mexican Government. The program includes production of fishery products, processing and refrigeration, transportation, distribution, and public education. The campaign has been featured by the Mexican press and was to be followed by a large marine resources exhibition scheduled to open on February 14, 1964. Meanwhile construction of fishery facilities is in progress and research on fishery resources has been augmented.

The program to develop Mexico's fisheries is the responsibility of the National Advisory Commission on Fisheries, a Commission Nacional Consultiva de Pesca, known as CINCPESCA, which was organized in 1962. The President of the Commission is General Abelardo L. Rodriguez, who was formerly President of the Mexican Republic and also a pioneer of the fishing industry. Other officers of the Commission include the Director General of Mexico's Fisheries Department through whose office the work of the Commission and the Fisheries Department is coordinated. Other members include Government and industry leaders.

Cooperating in the program with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, of which CNCP and the Department of Fisheries are agencies, is the National Bank of Development for Cooperatives.

Principal points of the program as announced by the President of the Commission are:

1. Establishment of plants on both coasts for production of protein concentrate (fish flour) for human and animal consumption. Apparently some within CNCP feel that there is sufficient raw material to do this on a large scale but an effort is planned nevertheless.

2. Exploitation of the shark resources of the Tres Marias Islands in the Pacific. This point received much press notice

because of the proposal to provide the penal colony's inmates with a useful occupation.

3. Construction of industrial plants for better use of marine products. The one at Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, to develop the turtle industry, was scheduled for a February opening. Other plants are projected for the States of Colima, Veracruz, Tamaulipas, and Yucatan, and the territory of Baja California.

4. Construction of refrigeration plants for domestically marketed finfish.

5. Improving the distribution system for fish and shellfish, including a large modern distribution center in Mexico City.

6. Providing good quality fish in quantity and at reasonable prices to major population centers.

7. Training fishermen in the improvement and modernization of their activities, and perfecting the system and organization of cooperatives.

8. Creation of research centers to study the nutritive value of marine products. This work has commenced at the central laboratory.

9. Coastal patrol to "Protect coastal resources from North American fleets." According to Tiempo, the Fisheries Department's three new helicopters recently "surprised 70 Mexican boats in a closed fishing area."

10. An educational campaign among the people to extol the nutritional benefits of fish and to urge at least two seafood meals a week.

Also under way is a program to dredge sandbars at entrances to lagoons in Tamaulipas and Sinaloa, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Marine. The free passage of salt water is expected to prevent the death of large amounts of fish and shrimp.

Studies are continuing in an effort to rebuild the pearl fishery in La Paz, Baja California.

The opinion of interested observers is that three rather unrelated features of Mexico's national effort to increase domestic utilization of fishery resources are of great significance. These are all reported to be in advanced stages of development and are:

1. Centralization (in 1962) of the fisheries research work of the Department of Fisheries and CNCP in the Institute of Fisheries Biological Investigations. The Institute has pulled together several scattered activities, and high-level research is now centered in Mexico City, with work at the several coastal field stations under direct supervision of the Institute.

2. Construction of a "pilot" fishing port at Alvarado on the Gulf of Mexico, to supply fish for the Mexico City market. This 104 million peso (US\$8,320,000) port is being built by the National Bank of Development for Cooperatives with private Dutch capital and with technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Land fill, docks, and buildings are on the way to completion and the first of several experimental fishing vessels has arrived from the Netherlands.

3. The First Salon of the Sea and Its Resources was an ambitious exhibit held in conjunction with the Seventh Home Fair which opened for 30 days commencing February 14 in Mexico City. CNCP and numerous cooperating agencies set up an exhibit of marine science and demonstration at that Fair which occupies 4,300 square yards. The objective was to bring home to the landlocked inhabitants of the capital city some idea of the importance of the ocean in fulfilling their nutritional needs.

The present campaign in Mexico for increasing domestic consumption of fishery products to improve the national diet has received considerable attention in the Mexico City press as it gains momentum. Excelsior, one of the leading daily newspapers, carried a front page headline story on



## Mexico (Contd.):

January 2, 1964, outlining the program. On the following day, it devoted its lead editorial to support of the program. Other newspapers carried shorter articles. The news magazine Tiempo carried a four-column illustrated article in its business section on January 20, 1964.

Excelsior's editorial was reported to be like a call to arms, urging the people of Mexico to look to their 9,000 kilometers (5,600 miles) of richly endowed coastline, thus "changing the customs and habits of a nation looking mostly to the earth as a means of sustenance." Mexico is asked to emulate the maritime people of South America, Japan, and Norway in harvesting the sea. In a country that is increasing by a million persons a year the nutritive needs must be met by a combination of the resources of the land and the sea. With a wealth of seafood available, "there is no social, economic, or moral justification for people to subsist on beans and tortillas only," the editorial stated.

Several weeks before its opening date, the marine resources exhibition planned with the February 14 Seventh Home Fair was already receiving considerable attention in the local press.

It was reported that those responsible for the various parts of the program are well aware of the magnitude and complexity of the task facing them. Points of difficulty mentioned by responsible Mexican officials and industry leaders include the following:

1. The diet of the Mexican people in general is protein deficient, but the deficiency can be corrected by increased use of fishery products.
2. A built-in resistance to fish products exists and has existed since before the time of the Aztec Empire, largely as a matter of habit resulting from the general unavailability of fishery products at low prices in most parts of the country.
3. There is no general aversion to fishery products as evidenced by the heavy demand among people who can afford it and who live where it is available.
4. A publicity campaign can increase the use of fishery products. However, there is not much point in telling people about fish if it can't be supplied regularly and in quantity at low cost. A full-fledged educational program, if not backed up by production and distribution, would result in failure of the whole effort.
5. Conversely it would be equally futile to catch and distribute great quantities of fish if the people haven't been educated to eat it. For one thing, the market would be ruined by price cutting and any existing private sector of the industry would collapse.
6. Building fishing ports and experimental fishing vessels does not automatically guarantee that fish will be caught. Fleets of refrigerated trucks won't automatically transport fishery products. New cold-storage plants will not fill and empty by themselves. It will be necessary to build each type of facility at the same time and the people to operate them will have to be trained and given incentives to insure their successful operation.
7. The problems of transportation, distribution, and educational efforts will not be the same for the 5 million people concentrated in the capital city as they will be for the 30 million scattered all over the large country. Distributing fish evenly to those who need it most is believed to be a difficult matter.
8. The retail price of fishery products will have to be so low to reach those most in need that the profit factor to either the Government enterprise or the private sector will develop into a problem.
9. Coastal resources alone may prove inadequate. Mexican fishermen are by habit landbound and will have to make

use of the ocean resources that are the backbone of all great fishing nations.

10. The heavy dependence of the Mexican fishery on the export market for shrimp must be replaced by a broader base of exploitation of other resources. The problem of the "one-crop" economy is well known to those planning the program. Broadening the base, however, should not in any way jeopardize the important money crop of shrimp.

Some opinions were that overemphasis of any one phase of the program could result in adverse effects. Those who are responsible for the program are working on the problem of balancing all of its aspects--catching, processing, transportation, cold storage, distribution, marketing and consumer education, not to mention resource and nutrition research. How well the complex problems are solved will determine the success of the whole program. (Fishery Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, February 4, 1964.)

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## FIRST OF FIVE MULTIPLE-USE FISHING VESSELS RECEIVED FROM NETHERLANDS

The first of five multiple-use fishing vessels has been received by the Mexican Government for use at the pilot fishing port at Alvarado, Veracruz, Mexico.

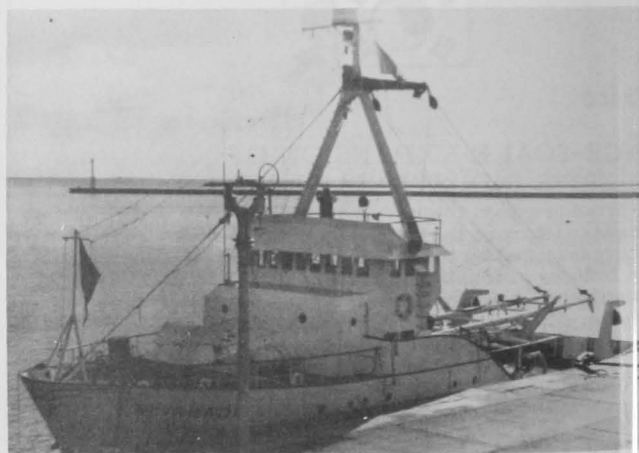


Fig. 1 - Mexican multiple-use fishing vessel built in Netherlands

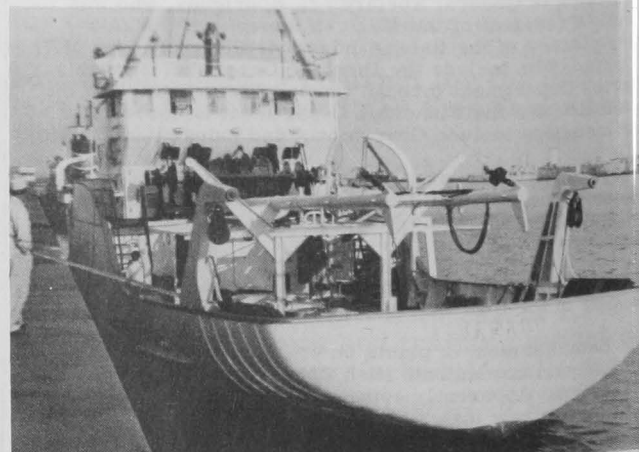
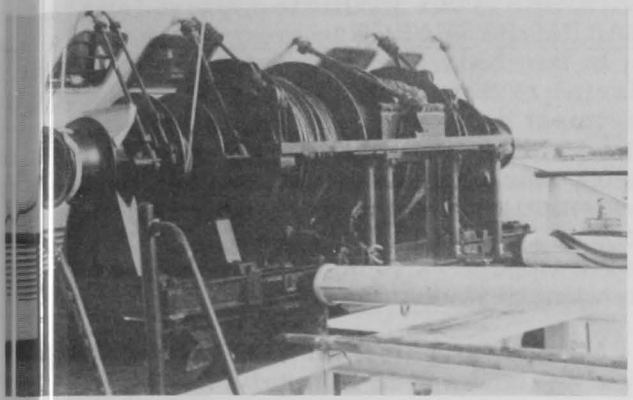


Fig. 2 - Stern view of Mexican multiple-use fishing vessel.

Nico (Contd.):



Winch stations located on bridge of multiple-use fishing vessel.

The vessels are being built in the Netherlands and are intended for use in instructing fishermen of the Alvarado region. They can be used for shrimp fishing as well as purse seining and beam trawling. They are powered by twin Diesels of 245 hp. each, driving a main shaft. Refrigerated holds have a capacity of 100 metric tons at a temperature of 10. (33.8° F.). The winch stations are operated from the bridge and are powered by shafts from the main engines. Electronic equipment aboard the vessels includes a fish finder in addition to the depth indicator, automatic pilot, and radio. (United States Consulate, Veracruz, January 29, 1964.)



Morocco

NEW TUNA CANNERY BEING BUILT IN TANGIER:

A new tuna cannery is being built at Tangier, Morocco, by Societe Generale de Pecheries et Conserves au Maroc. It is expected that it will be completed in time for the 1964 Moroccan tuna fishing season which begins in April and ends in June. The major stockholders consist of four persons who are officials of the cannery, the Banque Union Parisienne and Societe Generale itself.

The new cannery covers an area of 5,144 square yards. In addition there is a boiler shed covering 119 square yards. The plant is expected to have a capacity of 60 metric tons (short tons) of canned tuna a day. Plant equipment consists of ten 1,760-pound capacity containers in which the fish are packed, an automatic continuous oiling machine 15 yards long for putting hot olive oil in the cans, and 3 vacuum cookers each with a 106-cubic-foot capacity. The equipment is Moroccan built. In addition there are 2 American-type saws to cut the fish, 2 Spanish and 2 French can sealers, a Spanish can washer and oil recoverer. The Societe is considering purchasing a machine to pack the fish in the cans. At the time being, the cans will be packed by 150 to 200 women.

The cannery will use Moroccan-caught bluefin (red) tuna (*Scomber* *thynnus*), "melva" or frigate mackerel (*Auxis*

thezard), and "sarda" or little tuna (*Euthynnus alletteratus*). The fish will be packed in cans of 2.8 ounces, 8.8 ounces, 1-lb. 2 ounces, 2 lbs. 3 ounces, and 5 lbs. 7 ounces for the local market and in 5.5 and 11 pound cans for the export market. The cans will contain meat from the belly, side, and back either mixed or separately.

No foreign-caught raw tuna will be used unless the Societe can obtain permission to import frozen Japanese and United States-caught bluefin tuna. The company would like to import such frozen tuna in order to keep the plant running during the entire year because the firm's catch itself will not be sufficient for that purpose. The matter is being negotiated by the company and the customs authorities. The problem appears to be that the local customs authorities want to assess a duty on the gross weight of the fish rather than on the weight to be exported alone. Even though the fish will be imported in bond, since it will not remain in Morocco, this issue is important because it determines the size of the bond assessed and the amount of its refund.

The Societe plans to sell its tuna both on the local market and abroad. Its largest foreign markets are Italy and Switzerland. Furthermore, it hopes to keep its position in the Algerian and Tunisian markets depending upon political conditions.

If the company is able to import Japanese and United States-caught tuna, it will try to enter the United States market as well as to improve its position in Europe. (United States Consulate, Tangier, February 1, 1964.)

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CANNED SARDINE MARKET TRENDS AND EXPORTS, 1963:

The total 1963 Moroccan canned sardine pack at the end of December was reported as 1,660,000 cases, or 36.2 percent below the 1962 pack of 2,600,000 cases. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1963/64 season were 482,000 cases which brings supplies available for the year to 2,142,000 cases. This is about 300,000 cases below the sales program goal of 2,450,000 cases.

The Moroccan canned sardine industry has no specific plans for closing this nominal gap of about 300,000 cases. Sardine fishing has recently been resumed at Agadir in good offshore weather, but the catch has not been of commercial quality or quantity. The canneries at Safi are closed for seasonal repairs and are not expected to resume operations until mid-April when catches are anticipated to be limited since the pre-season runs of sardines are generally not abundant.

Exports of canned sardines through December 1963 totaled 1,170,000 cases. Sales of canned sardines through October 1963 amounted to about one million cases. Movements significantly different from the pattern of sales indicated include large deliveries to Czechoslovakia in December and a stronger demand from West Germany. Both the Union Commerciale de l'Industrie de la Conserve (UCIC), the trade association which predominantly controls exports of sardines to the European and United States markets, and individual canners state their intentions of meeting orders as they come until supplies run out, although preference will naturally go to established customers. UCIC has recently experienced a rather unexpected success in the German market with a pack of sardines put up to American specifications, but not taken by the buyer for whom they were packed. Since the local industry is, in general terms, less than optimistic about its long-term chances for markedly expanding the demand for sardines in the European market, it is likely that orders from Germany will receive some priority.

Observers point out that the potential shortage of supply in the period between early April and late June does not seem to cause much concern to the Moroccan industry. In fact, this shortage is seen as contributing to an unaccustomed firmness in demand as well as price on the world market which is affected also by a subnormal year for the Portuguese canned sardine industry. There is confidence

## Morocco (Contd.):

Moroccan Canned Sardine Exports by Country of Destination June 1-October 31, 1963	
Area and Country	Number of Cases
<b>Franc Zone:</b>	
France . . . . .	278, 840
Madagascar . . . . .	23, 805
Ivory Coast . . . . .	21, 297
Dahomey . . . . .	10, 235
Others . . . . .	19, 363
Total . . . . .	353, 540
<b>Dollar Zone:</b>	
Costa Rica . . . . .	5, 225
Peru . . . . .	4, 770
United States . . . . .	2, 815
Others . . . . .	6, 634
Total . . . . .	19, 444
<b>Sterling Zone:</b>	
Ghana . . . . .	117, 768
Nigeria . . . . .	36, 759
Tanganyika . . . . .	10, 825
Others . . . . .	9, 996
Total . . . . .	175, 348
<b>Others Areas:</b>	
West Germany . . . . .	99, 743
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	97, 628
Cuba . . . . .	75, 625
Italy . . . . .	57, 931
Benelux Countries . . . . .	27, 860
Austria . . . . .	16, 600
Poland . . . . .	16, 000
Finland . . . . .	9, 293
Others . . . . .	30, 869
Total . . . . .	431, 549
Grand Total . . . . .	979, 881

Source of data: Office Cherifien de Controle et d'Exportation.

that the high-quality Moroccan product may win some new customers for the future, and that it will not lose permanently any traditional market because of a temporary lack of supply. (United States Consulate, Casablanca, February 1, 1964.)



## Netherlands

## FISHERIES TRENDS, 1963:

Fishery landings in the Netherlands in 1963 amounted to 289,000 metric tons valued at Fl.141.5 million (US\$39.1 million), according to the Netherlands Commodity Board for Fish and Fish Products. This is an increase of 13.8 percent in quantity from the 1962 landings but the value was down 12 percent.

Fishery products exports by the Netherlands during the year totaled 174,200 tons valued at Fl.183 million (\$50.5 million), a drop of 1.4 percent in quantity and 4.1 percent in value as compared with the 1962 exports. It was the first time since World War II that the value of that country's fishery products exports dropped. (United States Embassy, The Hague, February 1, 1964.)

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### WHALING FACTORYSHIP OFFERED FOR SALE TO JAPAN:

The president of the Netherlands Whaling Company (Amsterdam), on his visit to Japan in January 1964, announced that his firm would like to sell to Japan the factoryship Willem Barendsz (26,830 gross tons) including the factoryship's international whale catch quota of 6 percent. Officials of the three major Japanese whaling companies were scheduled to meet in late January with Japan's Fisheries Agency Director and the Agency's Production Chief to study the Netherlands Whaling Company's offer. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, January 26, 1964.)



## New Zealand

EXPLORATORY FISHING AND  
MARINE RESEARCH:

In late 1963, the New Zealand Minister of Marine reviewed the investigations of his department designed to aid the fishing industry. The Minister said that during the past three years much had been achieved. Work included systematic trawling surveys during all seasons in the Bay of Plenty and in the Auckland North Cape area to obtain knowledge of fish growth and movements.

An officer to work on tuna problems in New Zealand and in Australia had been appointed.

There had been biological studies of fish in Cook Strait. In another study, extensive marking of flatfish in South Island waters had shown that they moved in a southerly direction. Studies of the movements and growth of the commercially important elephantfish had also been made. A biologist had also been appointed to begin a study of whitebait.

A study of the Lake Ellesmere yellow-eye mullet to provide a basis for netting regulations was completed.

Other studies showed that seals near the New Zealand coasts did not eat commercial species of fish to any extent.

The Minister recalled that a whale biologist and a technician had been appointed to study the distribution, movements, and numbers of whales, in cooperation with other New Zealand agencies.

Much, however, remained to be done, he said. He called for more exploratory fishing particularly for tuna, and said there must be deep-water trawl surveys to find new grounds for fishermen. (Commercial Fishing, a New Zealand fishery periodical, January 1964.)



## Norway

EXPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS  
JANUARY-OCTOBER 1963:

Smoked small sild sardines in oil was Norway's most important canned fish export in January-October 1963, accounting for 40.7 percent of the quantity and 34.3 percent of the

Norway (Contd.):

of total exports of canned fishery products. Combined exports of smoked small sardines in oil, smoked brisling in oil, and kippered herring accounted for 70.1 percent of the quantity and 68.5 percent of the value of Norway's exports of canned fishery products in January-October 1963.

**NORWEGIAN FIRM TO ESTABLISH FISH STICK PLANT IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.:**

Norsk Frossenfisk A/L, a joint sales organization of 110 Norwegian fish-freezing plants, has decided to build a new fish stick plant in New Bedford, Mass. It will be operated by its United States subsidiary. Production is expected to start next fall.

Table 1 - Norwegian Exports of Canned Fishery Products by Type, January-October 1963

Product	October 1963			January-October 1963		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	N. Kroner 1,000	US\$ 1,000	Metric Tons	N. Kroner 1,000	US\$ 1,000
Smoked brisling in oil . . . . .	518	3,508	490	4,063	27,930	3,906
Smoked brisling in tomato . . . . .	93	506	71	417	2,320	324
Smoked small sild in oil . . . . .	1,149	4,927	689	9,220	38,976	5,451
Smoked small sild in tomato . . . . .	175	627	88	1,208	4,366	611
Unsmoked small sild in oil . . . . .	249	793	111	753	2,437	341
Unsmoked small sild in tomato . . . . .	8	31	4	46	172	24
Kippered herring (Kippers) . . . . .	261	1,143	160	2,599	11,010	1,540
Maske . . . . .	52	216	30	548	2,582	361
Roe classified . . . . .	79	272	38	1,238	4,440	621
Softening roe . . . . .	50	263	37	672	3,306	462
Fishbone . . . . .	54	143	20	473	1,229	172
Other canned fish . . . . .	22	157	22	138	1,035	145
Shellfish . . . . .	145	1,483	207	1,290	13,879	1,941
Total . . . . .	2,855	14,069	1,967	22,665	113,682	15,899

Table 2 - Norwegian Exports of Canned Fishery Products<sup>1/</sup> by Country of Destination, January-October 1963

Country of Destination	October 1963			January-October 1963		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	N. Kroner 1,000	US\$ 1,000	Metric Tons	N. Kroner 1,000	US\$ 1,000
Finland . . . . .	25	143	20	127	806	112
Sweden . . . . .	29	139	19	313	1,608	225
Belgium-Luxembourg . . . . .	46	233	32	540	2,580	361
Ireland . . . . .	12	49	7	206	726	101
France . . . . .	29	110	15	236	954	133
Netherlands . . . . .	27	126	18	169	619	87
United Kingdom . . . . .	344	1,745	244	4,226	18,370	2,569
West Germany . . . . .	70	282	39	618	2,323	325
East Germany . . . . .	-	-	-	982	3,532	494
Japan . . . . .	1	8	1	211	976	137
Soviet Union . . . . .	109	474	66	1,103	4,604	644
Iraq . . . . .	8	32	4	40	153	21
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	247	1,472	206	851	5,129	717
United States . . . . .	1,191	6,009	840	9,668	50,403	7,049
Australia . . . . .	346	1,126	157	1,427	5,451	762
New Zealand . . . . .	22	87	12	440	1,882	263
Other countries . . . . .	552	1,924	269	1,776	6,281	878
Total . . . . .	3,058	13,959	1,950	22,933	106,397	14,879

1/ Do not include exports of canned shellfish.  
 2/ Figures are slightly larger than the combined exports of canned fish (excluding shellfish) shown in table 1.  
 Note: (1) Norwegian kroner 7.15 equal US\$1.  
 (2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1963 p. 79.

The United States was the leading buyer of Norwegian canned fish during January-October 1963, taking 42.2 percent of total exports (excluding shellfish), or 9,668 metric tons valued at N. kroner 50.4 million (US\$7.0 million) as compared with 11,186 metric tons valued at N. kroner 58.0 million (\$8.1 million) in the same period of 1962. (Norwegian Canners Export Journal, January 1964.)

The fish stick plant which the United States subsidiary has been operating at Mobile, Ala., since 1955, will be moved to New Bedford. Norwegian Frozen Fish, Inc., which handles sales in the United States, will also move its office to the New England port. Frozen fish blocks, the raw material for fish sticks, will be shipped from Norway directly to New Bedford.

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## Norway (Contd.):

In 1963 Norsk Frossenfisk, which sells to 30 countries, distributed 44,500 metric tons of frozen fish products with a gross sales value of some Kr.190 million (US\$26.5 million), as against Kr. 179 million (\$25.0 million) in 1962. The Norwegian firm's biggest market is the United States which bought 12,000 tons of products in 1963. (News of Norway, February 6, 1964.)

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ANTARCTIC WHALE OIL  
PRODUCTION, FEBRUARY 8, 1964:

Norway's 4 Antarctic whaling expeditions had processed 108,145 barrels of whale oil and 35,205 barrels of sperm oil, or a total of 143,350 barrels, as of February 8, 1964. This was an increase of 10,543 barrels of whale oil and 1,080 barrels of sperm oil over that processed in the same period of the 1962/63 Antarctic season. (News of Norway, February 27, 1964.)



## Panama

## FISHERIES TRENDS, 1963:

Panama's commercial fishery products in 1963 were valued at nearly US\$9 million (since the bulk is exported, the value represents the f.o.b. export value). Less than 10 percent of that value was from sales of some 4 million pounds of fresh fish for domestic consumption.



Fig. 1 - Small fish meal plant on Taboga Island. Capacity is 12 tons per hour.

The products packed for export were about 13 million pounds of frozen headless shrimp (value f.o.b. was US\$8.0 million), 100,000 pounds frozen spiny lobster tails (f.o.b. value \$50,000), and 100,000 pounds of scallop meat (f.o.b. value \$45,000). Most of those products were exported to the United States.

The year's landings of inedible fish species (thread herring and anchoveta) yielded 1,700 short tons (f.o.b. value \$210,480) of fish meal and 44,000 pounds (f.o.b. value \$3,080) of fish oil.

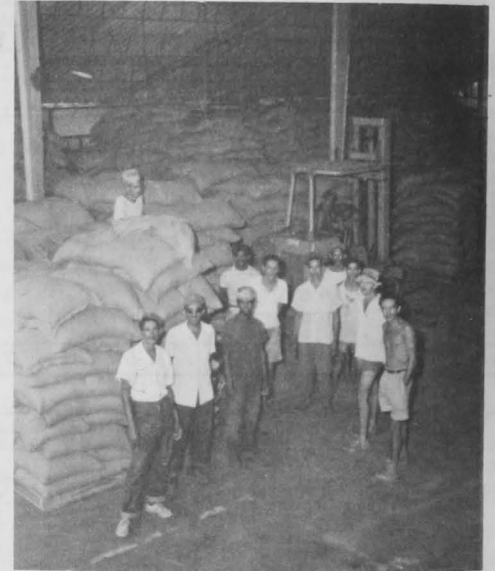


Fig. 2 - Panamanian sardine fish meal ready for export.

Panama's fishery landings for the most part are frozen for export, but some fish are marketed fresh mostly in Panama City and the Canal Zone. Most of Panama's shrimp production (white, pink, titi, and tiger species) is absorbed by the export market, and in 1963 about 10 million pounds of frozen shrimp were exported to the United States. The 1963 shrimp

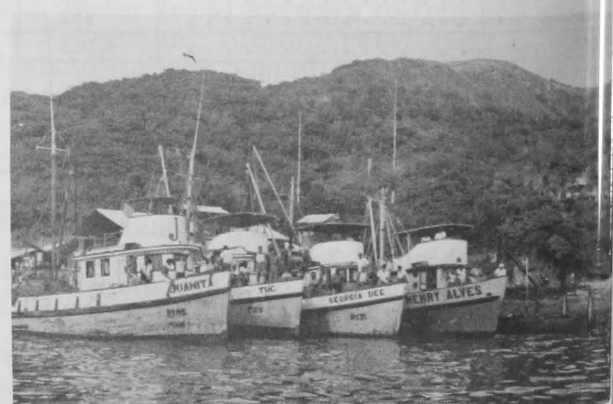


Fig. 3 - Part of the purse-seining fleet at anchor, Taboga Island.

Panama (Contd.):

production was a record one. Practically all of the fish meal produced is sold to other Central American countries and to Germany. Premium prices were reported paid by Germany for fish meal produced in Panama.



Fig. 4 - Sardine fishing off Punta Chame. Average net yields 30 short tons of fish.



Fig. 5 - Herring fishing in the Gulf of Panama.

two-year exploratory program for spiny lobster (*Panulirus gracilis*), sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) Mission to Panama as an Alliance for Progress program, showed that Panama has the potential of producing 2 million pounds of

spiny lobsters a year. The AID program in collaboration with the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) has helped establish two fishery cooperatives within the past two years. Assistance given by those agencies included fishing dories, a cold-storage and freezer plant, and refrigerated delivery trucks. The program was designed to assist the local provincial fishing industry and to supplement the protein-deficient diet of inhabitants in Panama's interior provinces.



Fig. 6 - Fish-meal plant in Puerto Caimito, with a capacity of 10 tons per hour.

During spiny lobster explorations (conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries chartered vessel Pelican) in the fall of 1963, scallop beds were discovered in the Gulf of Panama. Two of Panama's larger fishing firms became active in scallop fishing and in three days fishing produced as much as 30,000 pounds of scallops in the shell. Opinions in Panama were that a new fishery could be developed with a potential of possibly 10 million pounds of scallop meats a year. As many as 15 vessels were working the newly discovered scallop grounds by the end of 1963. Catch rates of scallops per vessel were high

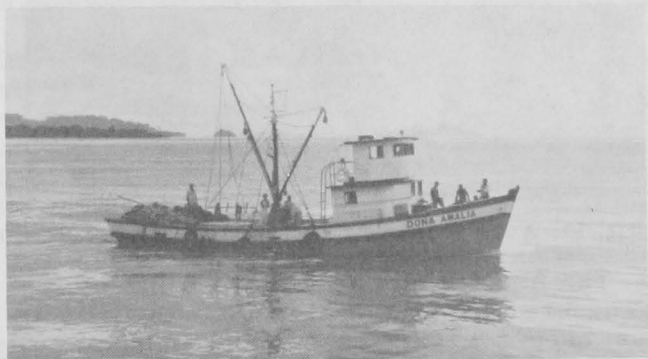


Fig. 7 - A new 58-foot purse-seiner made in Panama.

## Panama (Contd.):

and full vessel loads were taken in 2 or 3 days of fishing, working only during daylight hours. The principal market for the scallop meats is the United States. As of early 1964 fishing for scallops had stopped because the selling price was not considered profitable.

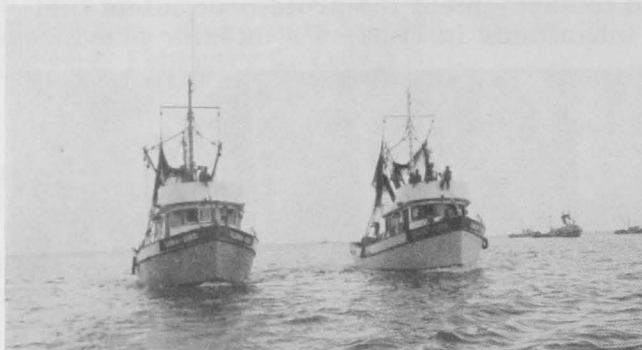


Fig. 8 - Two new 60-foot steel shrimp trawlers built in Panama.



Fig. 9 - Tuna transferring operation off Taboga Island.



Fig. 10 - A new 32-foot steel lobster boat off Panama City.

The Asociacion Nacional de la Industria Pesquera was organized in 1963 for the mutual benefit of Panama's fishing industry. Because commercial fishermen have concentrated on the more profitable shrimp fish-

ery, the newly-formed Asociacion has made efforts to develop a more diversified Panamanian commercial fishery in order to relieve the strain on the shrimp fishery and prevent overfishing of Panama's shrimp ground.

A recommendation made by the Asociacion to the Government of Panama during the year was that a marine terminal be established beside the Panama Canal Zone under the Panamanian Government's jurisdiction so that fishing vessels may enter or leave at any time without restriction. A law was reportedly being prepared by the Panamanian Government which would permit the free entry of foreign sardine purse seiners into Panamanian territorial waters so that their catches could be sold locally thereby increasing Panamanian fish meal and oil production. Due to lack of credit and financing, Panama's fish-meal industry has not been able to move ahead to the same extent as the shrimp industry.

--Carlos A. Arosemena Lacayo, Presidente  
Asociacion Nacional de la Industria  
Pesquera Panamena,  
Panama, R. de Panama

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, February 1964 p. 71; December 1963 p. 76; July 1963 p. 90.



## Peru

RECORD ANCHOVETA CATCH  
FORECAST IN 1964:

Anchoveta fishing was good in Peru in 1963 and should be even better in 1964. The Director of the Institute of Marine Resources in Peru said that production in 1963 is expected to be about 5 percent above the 1962 level. The key criteria that Institute technicians use for projecting the anchoveta catch and estimating the current state of the fish supply are: (1) size of fish caught--a trend towards smaller fish is favorable; (2) catch per vessel trip; and (3) deaths among birds that feed on the anchoveta. All three factors are considered favorable this year.

It was noted that anchoveta were harder to find during 1963, but the Director of the Institute said this was due largely to oceanographic reasons, and not to any significant decline in numbers.

In projecting a good year in 1964, scientists cautioned that longer run forecasts were impossible to make. The anchoveta attain maturity in about two years and, consequently, there is not a "pipeline" of fish which can be counted on for harvest in coming years. Thus, sharp losses of adults in one year as a result of unfavorable oceanographic conditions could spell difficulty in the following year. A great danger to the continued availability of the anchoveta supply is that a sharp decline in the fish population as the result of a "nino" (warm water moving into the normally cold currents in which the fish thrive) compounded by intensive fishing could so damage the breeding stock that production would be held down for a number of years. Barring such a combination of circumstances, fishery experts see no immediate threat to the industry stemming from short supplies.

Peru (Contd.):

Unexplained is the decline in the yield of anchoveta reported recently by a large Peruvian exporter. The firm stated that the anchoveta oil yield in early 1964 was down about 1 percent by weight of fish processed, whereas in the past yields have reached 7 percent by weight.

Financial readjustment in the Peruvian fish meal industry is taking place, according to an economist with the Institute of Marine Resources. He said that the large, well-financed, efficient producers would undoubtedly survive any temporary difficulties. On the other hand, the marginal producers face serious problems because they are poorly financed and lack efficient equipment. They may lose half of their catch during processing, whereas the major producers with modern, capital-intensive techniques are able to get much higher yield.

The Institute of Marine Resources is sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The anchoveta industry has been the Institute's primary concern; however this role is changing. FAO technicians in Peru are satisfied that the anchoveta industry is through the most critical stages of its growth. The major producers now have resources and ability to develop their own production, processing, and distribution methods. As a result the FAO focus is shifting. First, on the technical side the Institute plans to experiment with new fishing techniques. The group is also considering the problems of improved production, distribution, and increasing fish consumption in Peru, particularly in the Sierra region where protein foods are in short supply. (United States Embassy, Lima January 9, 1964.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**FISHERIES CATCH OFF IN 1963:**

The Peruvian fisheries catch during 1963 totaled 6.6 million metric tons, up slightly from the 6.5 million tons caught during 1962, according to the Sociedad Nacional de Pesca. The leveling off of fish production in 1963 coupled with the tightening of credit in the fish-meal industry have slowed activity in Peruvian shipyards. Of the 30 shipbuilding firms in the Callao area, some 70 percent are said to be idle.

The size of anchoveta caught out of the port of Chimbote has been declining recently. The Institute of Marine Resources in Peru is considering the possibility that this may be an indication of overfishing. Accordingly, if the trend at Chimbote continues and is substantiated by reports from other ports, it may be an indication that the anchoveta catch cannot be sustained much above present levels. (United States Embassy, Lima, February 13, 1964.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**PERUVIAN FACILITIES OF UNITED STATES FISHERY FIRM TO BE EXTENDED:**

A United States firm is expected to invest about US\$3 million to expand its fish meal and fish facilities in Peru, according to

an announcement on January 17, 1964, of the Peruvian Minister of Finance and Commerce. The Peruvian Government has approved the new investment of the United States company which is becoming a leading firm in Peru's fishing industry. (United States Embassy, Lima, January 29, 1964.)



**Poland**

**FISHING BASE REPORTED PLANNED IN CANARY ISLANDS:**

A base for Polish fishing vessels operating off the West African coast was to be opened in February 1964 at Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, according to an article in the Polish periodical Kurier Szczecinski of December 18, 1963. No details were given on the base except that initially it will contain cold-storage facilities for 400 metric tons of fish, with an expanded capacity to 1,500 tons by July 1964.

Observations drawn from this article are that the opening of this base will permit a considerable expansion of Poland's mid-Atlantic fishing operations. The Polish press has been advocating the promotion of a larger and more competitive Polish fishing fleet. It has stressed that if Poland's fishery production goals are to be met, new fishing grounds will have to be fished and a modern fleet built to operate in long distance waters. (United States Consulate, Poznan, January 13, 1964.)

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



**Portugal**

**FISHERIES TRENDS, JANUARY 1964:**

The Portuguese Government ban on trawling for shellfish has been lifted in most areas, although the prohibition still applies inside a six-mile coastal zone. In addition to opening new fields to fishermen, this might lower Portuguese shellfish prices which have been higher than those in either Spain or France. (United States Embassy, Lisbon, February 1, 1964.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**NEW FREEZER-TRAWLERS PLANNED:**

The construction of five stern trawlers equipped for freezing fish at sea is planned



**Portugal (Contd.):**

by Portuguese shipbuilding firms. The vessels of German design will have a length of 53 meters (174 feet) between perpendiculars. Three of the new trawlers will be built at Viana do Castelo and the other two at Mondego. State financial assistance and credit facilities have been extended for the construction of the vessels which may work in African waters off Angola.

Other vessel construction includes that of the Fisheries Society of Aveiro which is constructing two large trawlers, 80 meters (262 feet) in length, for the cod fishery in the Northwest Atlantic. (Puntal-Revista Marítima y Pesquera, October 1963.)

**Rumania****ANOTHER STERN TRAWLER ORDERED FROM JAPAN:**

The construction of a 3,500-ton stern trawler ordered by Rumania is expected to be completed shortly. The trawler is being built at a shipyard in Osaka, Japan. According to an earlier press report, Rumania placed orders for two similar stern trawlers with Japan, one of which was to be delivered in December 1963 and the other some time during 1964. (Minato Shimbun, January 26, 1964, and other sources.)

**St. Pierre****HARBOR AND PROCESSING FACILITIES IMPROVED:**

A modernization program is being conducted at the harbor of St. Pierre, a French possession located in the Northwest Atlantic south of Newfoundland. A dike will be built to protect the harbor, and a new pier will be constructed which will provide 86,000 square feet of working space. A new freezing plant, and a new fish-meal plant will be erected on the pier.

The new pier will allow the docking of vessels which have a draft of 18 feet. Traffic in the harbor declined from 1,116 vessels (488,015 gross tonnage) in 1961 to 847 vessels (346,868 gross tonnage) in 1963. Vessels

stopping at the harbor are mainly fishing vessels. Many Spanish vessels call at St. Pierre.

At present, one local fishery firm (partly owned by the Government) is active at St. Pierre. It owns a small fishing fleet which is locally outfitted. The concern operates (1) a freezing plant which is able to process whole fish or fish fillets, (2) a fish meal plant for processing fish scrap, (3) a fleet of five trawlers which catch bottomfish, and (4) an ice-making plant. The firm's output in recent years has been broken down as follows:

Year	Frozen Products	Fish Meal
	..... (Million Pounds)	
1963 (9 months)	3.8	-
1962	4.4	1.3
1961	6.0	1.9
1960	4.5	1.6

Those products are sold partly to France and partly to the United States.

**Sudan****SOVIET FISHERY TECHNICIANS COMPLETE SURVEY OF RED SEA WATERS**

Some 27 Soviet fishery technicians who have been surveying commercial fisheries prospects in the Sudan's Red Sea territorial waters since June 1963, completed their assignment by January 1964 when they were scheduled to return to the Soviet Union. Their report was to be submitted to the Sudanese government in April 1964.

A second group of 13 Soviet fisheries specialists which arrived in Sudan in August 1964 for a survey on White Nile fisheries prospects was reported to still be in that country at the beginning of this year. (United States Embassy, Khartoum, January 19, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1963 p. 68.

**Sweden****WITHDRAWAL FROM INTERNATIONAL WHALING CONVENTION:**

On December 18, 1963, Sweden gave notice that effective June 30, 1964, it would withdraw from the International Whaling Convention. Established in 1948, the Convention was designed to preserve the dwindling whale stocks.

Sweden (Contd.):

through scientific study and regulation of fisheries. (The U. S. Department of State Bulletin, January 27, 1964.)



Tanganyika

FISHERY RESOURCES AS VIEWED BY JAPANESE:

The marine fisheries of Tanganyika are very primitive, with fishing restricted mainly to canoe-type operations, according to a Japanese survey of the fisheries of that country. The Japan Overseas Fisheries Association (government-sponsored organization) met on January 21 at Tokyo to report on the findings of the survey group the Association sent to Tanganyika in October 1963. Thus, the prospect of developing a joint fishery enterprise, as well as marketing outlets, in that country will fall almost wholly on Japan, and will require large capitalization and close assistance. In establishing a fisheries enterprise in that country, adequate assurances of protection from the governments of Japan and Tanganyika should first be obtained, according to the Association.

As for marine fishery resources off Tanganyika, the nearby waters appear to abound in such species as sea bream, barracuda, Spanish mackerel, mullet, and lobster, while the offshore waters abound in spearfish, yellowfin tuna, and albacore tuna. Also, Tanganyika has a number of good ports, which include Dar es Salaam. (Suisan Keizai Shimbu, January 22, 1964.)



U. S. R.

FISHERY PLANS FOR 1964:

According to an announcement in a Soviet periodical dated December 31, 1963, the Soviet Union in 1964 plans to: (1) send several expeditions accompanied by 50 fishing vessels to the tuna and mackerel fishing grounds in the Arabian Sea area; (2) fish on a commercial scale for mackerel in the East China Sea using fishing vessels equipped with large purse seines; (3) operate in the Bering Sea with large refrigerated trawlers, which will fish at depths of about 328-383 fathoms (those

trawlers were reported to have left for the fishing grounds in December 1963); (4) fish with purse seines for herring in the waters off Iceland; and (5) cooperate with the fishing fleets of Poland and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) in developing the deep-sea fishing grounds in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. (Suisancho Nippo, January 17, 1964.)

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CONSTRUCTION STARTED OF NINTH FACTORYSHIP:

The Soviet Union is reported to have started the construction of a very large factoryship at the Leningrad Admiralty Shipyard. That vessel will be the ninth factoryship, and the largest of its kind, to be built at that shipyard. The eighth factoryship being built at the Leningrad Shipyard is scheduled to be completed and placed in operation some time in 1964. Some



Russian king crab factoryship Andrei Zakharov.

of the other Soviet factoryships built at the Leningrad Shipyard are the Andrei Zakharov, Evengnii Nikishin, and the Aleksander Obukhov in the 15,000-ton range. (Suisancho Nippo, January 18, 1964.)

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SOVIET VESSELS BEING BUILT IN JAPAN:

The construction of 20 fishing vessels by Japan for the Soviet Union was referred to in the Japan-U.S.S.R. Trade and Payments Agreement for 1963-1965 signed February 5, 1963, in Tokyo. By February 1964, contracts for the construction of 13 of the vessels had been reported as follows:

Five tuna vessels for the Soviet Union will be built in a shipyard at Mukaishima under a May 1963 contract. Specifications call for

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

each vessel to have a deadweight tonnage of 2,850 tons and a price of US\$3.5 million.

Eight fish factoryships for the Soviet Union will be built in a shipyard at Yokohama under a June 1963 contract. Specifications call for each vessel to have a deadweight tonnage of 10,000 tons and a price of \$7.55 million.

Payment terms for the vessels were reported to be 30 percent down, with the balance payable in semiannual installments over 5½ years commencing on delivery with an annual interest rate of 4 percent.

According to the Japan-U. S. S. R. 1964 trade Protocol which was signed February 10, 1964, in Tokyo, and which revises the 1964 trade targets originally set in the basic Trade and Payments Agreement, 3 tuna motherships will be delivered to the Soviets in 1964, to be followed by 2 tuna motherships and 3 other vessels for the Soviet fishing fleet in 1965, and 5 vessels in 1966. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, February 14, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1963 p. 112.

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#### SOVIET INTERFERENCE WITH DANISH FISHING OPERATIONS CLAIMED:

Damage to Danish salmon fishing gear by Russian vessels has been claimed by the Director of a Copenhagen export firm which has 35 salmon cutters fishing in the Eastern Baltic Sea, according to newspaper reports. Two Russian vessels were said to have cut light buoys from Danish gear on January 30, 1964. A Danish cutter reported the registration numbers of the vessels said to be involved. A protest will be filed with the Danish Fisheries Ministry. An earlier protest by fishermen and request for diplomatic action could not be handled by the Ministry because of insufficient evidence.

The Soviet authorities are reported to require, among other things, the exact time of the alleged action, positive identification of the vessel, and its exact position. Since the Danish cutters fish as much as 25-30 kilometers (15.5-18.6 miles) of long-line gear, such evidence often is difficult to obtain.

In the past, there have been cases of compensation for gear damage by the Soviet Union, but conclusive evidence was required. In

most cases submitted to the Danish Fisheries Ministry, the Danish cutters have been unable to provide such evidence. There also is a possibility that, in some instances, the Danish cutters have been close to the Soviet fishery limits. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 5, 1964.)

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#### SALMON FARMING IN LATVIA:

Success in rearing salmon in man-made pools and reservoirs is claimed by fishery scientists at the Tome fish-breeding plant in Latvia. They point out that an appropriate expensive fish feed would be needed to expand the salmon-rearing project to a commercial scale. A fish food that is close to natural feeds in chemical composition has been developed by the Baltic Fish-Breeding Research Institute in Riga. The Latvian scientists say that artificial feeding sharply reduces the time young salmon must spend in inland waters. Under natural conditions, the fry hatched in Baltic streams require 2 years to grow big enough to leave the rivers for the sea, but artificial feeding is said to reduce this period to 10 months.

Latvia plans to expand their fish-farming program by building another breeding plant on the River Salats, which empties into the Bay of Riga. (The Fishing News, January 1, 1964.)

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#### SIBERIAN FRESH-WATER FISHERIES:

There is some concern among the Soviet Union's Siberian fishermen that the proposed construction of the Angara-Yenisei hydroelectric power project in Central Siberia may adversely affect fish populations in the Yenisei River which has been an abundant source for whitefish, sturgeon, and other species. To this, the Assistant Director of the Siberian Branch of the Federal Scientific Research Institute for Fisheries said the hydroelectric power project could only improve that fisheries without any detriment to the resource.

Construction of the hydroelectric power plant will result in large reservoirs which will serve as fish farms. One of the reservoirs that will be formed will be about 240 miles long and cover an area of more than 500,000 acres with an average depth of 40 feet and a maximum of 115 feet. Reservoirs that

U. S. R. (Contd.):

will be created after construction of the dam will be favorable for fish as there will be plenty of oxygen and food. It is believed that the loss of some of the Yenisei River fish, because of their migration to tributaries, would be compensated by populating the reservoirs with other fresh-water fish including species similar to those now indigenous to the Yenisei. The "newcomers" to the reservoir, it is anticipated, will account for 53 percent of the annual catch from the reservoir, or about 1,800 metric tons.

To conserve the fish resource in the Yenisei until the reservoirs are filled in, it is proposed to prohibit fishing of the valuable food species for three years. The ban will cover sturgeon, graylings, and other species considered of higher value, as well as pike which are taken by seine nets.

Several species which spawn in the autumn may be unable to propagate because of decreased water levels caused by constant releases of the hydroelectric plant and decreased water supply during winter months. Those species will be cultivated on a fish farm, which will be built near the city of Abakan in the upper reaches of the Yenisei. The fish farm will raise about 160 million fry annually. Similar measures will be taken, depending on local conditions, in other reservoirs flooded by the Angara-Yenisei hydroelectric power project. Those projects are expected to bring about a much greater fish production in the Yenisei and Angara by 1980. (Trade Week, November-December 1963.)



United Kingdom

FISHERY LOANS  
INTEREST RATES REVISED:

The British White Fish Authority announced that, as a result of changes in the rates of interest charged to them, their own rates on advances made from December 7, 1963, for fishing vessels of not more than 114 feet, and new engines, nets, and gear would be as follows: on loans for not more than five years, 5½ percent (increase ½ percent); on loans for more than 5 years but not more than 10 years, 5¼ percent (increase ¼ percent); on loans for more than 10 years but not more than 15 years, 5¾ percent (in-

crease ½ percent); and on loans for more than 15 years but not more than 20 years, 6 percent (increase ½ percent). (Fish Trades Gazette, December 21, 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1964 p. 72.

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BRITISH INTRODUCE NEW RESERVE AUCTION FIRST SALES PRICES FOR FISH LANDINGS:

A new schedule of reserve auction prices for first sales of fresh fish landed by British trawlers in England and Wales was introduced by the British Trawlers Federation (BTF) for the year starting February 3, 1964. Although the reserve prices of various individual species have been adjusted, this is the first general revision since 1957. Reserve prices of certain species have remained unchanged since 1950.

The BTF pointed out that despite heavy increases in costs during the past seven years and the growing scarcity of fish, increases have been limited over-all to less than one-half pence (0.58 U.S. cent) a pound. The Federation said that reserve prices remain well below average costs of production and are in existence so as to limit those fluctuations in first sales prices which benefit neither the producer nor the consumer. The Federation felt that actual average prices paid are generally well above their respective reserve prices and it is unlikely that dockside prices will rise as a result of this revision by as much as one-half pence a pound, and that there is no reason for the consumer to expect any significant increase in prices at the retail level.

For the principal species such as cod and haddock, the year is divided, as in 1963, into three periods with a reserve price applied to each. But the summer period for 1964, when reserve prices are at their lowest, has been extended to the end of August. The autumn and winter period, when reserve prices are at their seasonal highest, has been shortened correspondingly. Further, the reserve prices of cod and haddock are unchanged during this period because, as occurred in 1963, small cod has its own reserve price which is well below the price of other cod. The favorable treatment accorded small cod is designed to eliminate temporary gluts and provide stocks of frozen fish in midwinter when landings are usually light.

It was explained that many of the other revisions were made because reserve prices were out of line with market conditions. An example cited was the price increase for Dover sole to 1 shilling 6-pence a pound (about 21 U.S. cents). In 1962 that species' average price was 3 shillings (42 U.S. cents), but the new reserve price is only about one-half as much. Trawler owners were of the opinion that some increase in the price of Dover sole was necessary considering the very low level to which first sales prices dropped in the first four months of 1963. They pointed out, however, that prices at retail had not dropped during that period. At that time, unusually good weather increased landings by 155 percent but only 36 percent more money was received for the fish. To prevent uneconomic fluctuations of that type, reserve prices of other principal species have been brought up to date.

In announcing the increase in reserve prices, the Federation's president said that it was very difficult to wholly offset the effects of rising costs, lower landings, and a system of fish marketing which permits a degree of price fluctuation that is detrimental to the fish producers and is, at best, of no benefit to consumers. It was pointed out that evidence of the plight of the British trawling industry is the fact that arrears on repayments of loans from the White Fish Authority now amount to £1.3 million (US\$3.6 million). He added that "In the circumstances, therefore, the in-

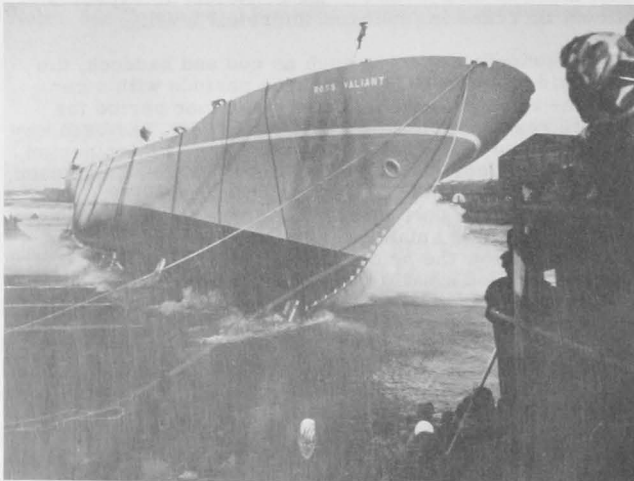
## United Kingdom (Contd.):

creases in reserve prices are modest. It cannot be pretended that they alone will put the industry right, but they should bring about a more realistic structure of fish prices and also bring these into a better relationship with costs..." (Fishing News, January 10, 1964.)

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NEW FREEZER-TRAWLER LAUNCHED:

The Ross Valiant, a new stern trawler designed to freeze fish at sea, was launched at Selby, England, on January 30, 1964. The vessel, which is scheduled for completion in July 1964, is the first of two similar freezer-trawlers ordered by a large British fishing company. The Ross Valiant will be able to store 400 tons of frozen fish at  $-20^{\circ}$  F. Before being placed in cold storage, fish will be gutted, washed, and then frozen (as whole fish) in 100-pound blocks. (A special thawing unit for the fish blocks was recently installed by the owner of the Ross Valiant at a filleting plant onshore.) The Ross Valiant carries 10 plate freezers with a combined daily freezing capacity of 35 tons.



Launching of the new freezer-trawler Ross Valiant at Selby, England.

The dimensions of the vessel are: length over-all 226'6", length between perpendiculars 190'0"; moulded breadth 36'6"; moulded depth at main deck 17'0"; depth at upper deck 24'6".

The vessel is driven by a Diesel-electric power system. Diesel power is provided by three 8-cylinder pressure-charged and inter-cooled engines. Each engine develops 1,133 b.hp., at 1,000 r.p.m. and drives a 445 kw d.c. generator; 200 kw. (250 kVA) alternator. They are flexibly coupled in tandem to each generator. Intercoupled on the constant current loop system, the three generators provide power for two 825-b.hp. propulsion motors which, running at 1,000 r.p.m., provide a propeller shaft speed of 175 r.p.m. (maximum) through a reduction gearbox.

The vessel is equipped with an electric trawl winch, having two main drums, each with a capacity of 1,500 fathoms of  $3\frac{1}{8}$ " circ. warp, and two warping drums, each with a capacity of 150 fathoms of  $2\frac{7}{8}$ " circ. warp. Power is provided by a winch motor developing 300 b.hp. at 650 r.p.m.

The owner of the Ross Valiant is one of Britain's largest integrated fishing companies. The Ross Valiant was the 39th trawler launched at Selby for the company since 1951 and the 6th distant-water vessel within the last  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years.

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BRITISH FREEZING EQUIPMENT  
ORDERED FOR KOREAN  
FISH-FACTORYSHIP:

A British firm in early 1964 was scheduled to supply 28 vertical-plate freezers for a fish factoryship (7,000 deadweight tons) under construction in Holland for Korean interests. The order will provide the vessel with a freezing capacity of 100 tons of whole-fish blocks every 24 hours. (Press release, Ross Group, Grimsby, January 24, 1964.)

