



International

NORTHWEST PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

PROGRESS ON EIGHTH ANNUAL JAPAN-U.S.S.R. CONFERENCE:

On April 3, 1964, Japan and the Soviet Union reached agreement at Moscow on the 1964 king crab production quota for the Okhotsk Sea. As in 1963, the quota was set at 630,000 cases (48 6.5-oz. cans). The Soviet Union's share is 378,000 cases; Japan's 252,000 cases. Two seasons were established, April 15-May 25 and August 5-25. The closing date in August is shortened by five days from 1963. Area and gear restrictions are the same as last year.

Japan will again operate the four king crab factoryships Kuuyo Maru (6,372 gross tons), Yoko Maru (9,800 gross tons), Kaiyo Maru (5,449 gross tons), and Seiyo Maru (6,404 gross tons). The four factoryships, each accompanied by four catcher vessels and carrying 10 Kawasaki portable launches, were scheduled to leave Hakodate April 7-8 for the Okhotsk Sea.

On April 6 Japan and the Soviet Union entered into discussions of the 1964 salmon catch quotas and regulatory measures for the salmon fishery. Items on the agenda remaining to be settled during the annual meeting were: (1) determination of a salmon catch quota for a 2-year period; (2) establishment of the 1964 catch quota; (3) intensification of regulatory enforcement in Area B; and (4) regulation of pink and red salmon fisheries.

With regard to agenda item 1, the Soviet Union, although having agreed to discuss this matter provided that it would be limited to the catch for Area B, was taking the position that it would be impossible to determine a catch quota for a two-year period. Japan, on the other hand, wanted to open discussions on this subject.

As for agenda items 2-4, the Soviet Union was pressing for reduction in catch quotas for red salmon in Area A (Pacific Ocean north of 45° N. latitude) and for pink salmon in Area B (Pacific Ocean south of 45° N. latitude). The Russians based their analysis on the condition of pink salmon stocks in the treaty area on the basis of 1962 resource data. They were also asserting that in Area B enforcement should be strengthened in view of the great numbers of Japanese fishing vessels taking salmon in that area. (Note: U.S.S.R. claims over 2,000 Japanese fishing vessels operating in Area B.) In addition to placing Russian observers on Japanese patrol vessels, the Soviet Union wanted to station inspectors at Japanese fishing ports to observe the unloading of salmon catches taken from Area B.

Japan, on the other hand, was said to be seeking to develop discussions on the condition of pink salmon stocks on the basis of resource conditions that prevailed in 1963, when pink salmon runs were relatively good. On the matter of enforcement in Area B, Japan contends that the Soviet proposal not only violates the agreement concluded in 1962 between the then Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Soviet Fisheries Minister--that Areas A and B would be patrolled under separate systems--but would result in infringing on Japan's sovereignty over her territory. Japan was also claiming that the patrol system as applied in Area A would be difficult to adopt for Area B, since numerous small oper-

ators of 2- to 3-ton vessels predominate in that fishery. Moreover, a more rigid application of enforcement measures would run counter to national sentiment. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun April 3, 5, & 7; Suisan Tsushin, April 7, 1964.)

NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEAL CONVENTION

SOVIET UNION RATIFIES PROTOCOL AMENDING INTERIM CONVENTION:

On March 12, 1964, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deposited ratification of the Protocol amending the interim convention of February 7, 1957, on conservation of North Pacific fur seals. The Protocol, which was done at Washington, D. C., October 8, 1963, was not in force at the time of Soviet ratification. (Bulletin, U. S. Department of State, March 30, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1963 p. 52.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

ICELAND RATIFIES PROTOCOL AMENDMENT CONCERNING HARP AND HOOD SEALS:

On March 23, 1964, Iceland deposited ratification of a Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The Protocol (done at Washington July 15, 1963), relates to harp and hood seals and is intended to bring those species within the responsibility of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission. The Protocol is not in force. (Bulletin, U. S. Department of State, April 13, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1964 p. 45.

FISH MEAL

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, JANUARY 1964:

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, South Africa/South-West Africa, and Chile. Although total production of fish meal in FEO countries in January 1964 was up substantially from January 1963, their exports declined in the first month of 1964. The decline was due to a drop in Peruvian shipments.

In January 1964, Peru accounted for 59.8 percent of total fish-meal exports by FEO countries, followed by Norway with

International (Contd.):

Production and Exports of Fish Meal by Member Countries of the FEO, January 1964				
Country	Production		Exports	
	January		January	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
.....(1,000 Metric Tons).....				
Angola	5,6	2,6	4,8	2,9
Iceland	5,7	9,5	11,5	9,1
Norway	8,6	3,7	27,2	8,2
Peru	195,6	145,6	102,0	147,2
So. Africa (incl. S.W. Africa)	14,0	9,8	13,4	6,8
Chile	21,8	1/	11,8	1/
Total	251,3	171,2	170,7	174,2

1/ Data not available. Chile became a member of FEO at the end of 1963.

15,9 percent, South Africa with 7,9 percent, Chile with 6,9 percent, Iceland with 6,7 percent, and Angola with 2,8 percent. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, April 1, 1964.)

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WORLD PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1964 AND JANUARY-DECEMBER 1963:

World fish meal production in January 1964 was substantially above that in the same month of the previous year. Peruvian output was up 34,2 percent, and production was up in most other producing countries, with the exception of Canada, Iceland, and the United States.

Production during January-December 1963 was similar to that in the previous year. A decline in production in the United States and Iceland was offset by greater output in Denmark, Norway, Peru, and South Africa. Peru accounted for 49,5 percent of total fish meal production in 1963, fol-

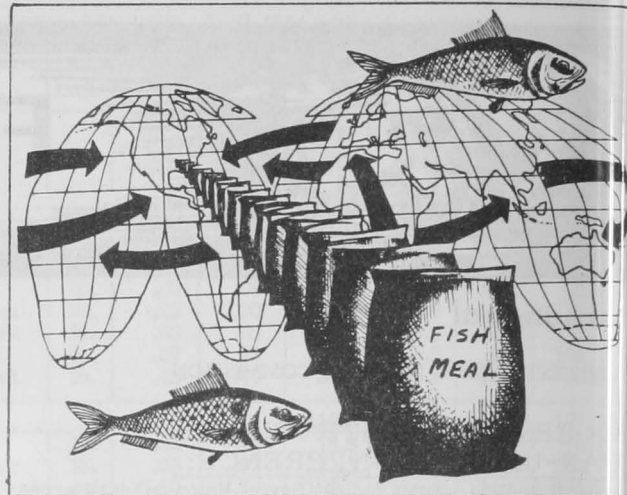
World Fish Meal Production by Countries, January 1964 and January-December 1963				
Country	January		Jan.-Dec.	
	1964	1963	1963	1962
.....(Metric Tons).....				
Canada	3,405	7,516	77,436	79,371
Denmark	8,799	6,118	100,001	91,110
France	1,100	1,100	13,200	13,200
German Federal Rep.	6,757	5,975	73,997	72,442
Netherlands	1/	2/ 300	6,700	2/ 4,900
Spain	1/	2,085	3/17,022	25,499
Sweden	1,070	444	6,636	5,000
United Kingdom	7,736	6,443	75,290	74,184
United States	1,667	2,072	2/208,289	2/270,661
Angola	5,566	2,956	31,829	32,767
Iceland	5,736	9,476	87,730	96,147
Norway	8,607	3,659	131,546	120,924
Peru	195,551	145,659	1,159,233	1,121,096
So. Afr. (incl. SW. Afr.)	14,302	10,522	238,269	201,604
Belgium	375	375	4,500	1/
Chile	21,848	1/	90,411	1/
Morocco	1/	1/	19,000	1/
Total	282,519	204,700	2,341,089	2,208,905

1/ Data not available.

2/ Revised.

3/ Data available only for January-October.

Note: Japan does not report fish meal production to the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers at present. Belgium, Chile, and Morocco did not report production prior to 1963.



lowed by South Africa with 10,2 percent, and the United States with 8,9 percent.

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



Australia

TUNA FISHERY TRENDS, 1963-64:

The Australian live bait and pole fishing season for bluefin tuna off New South Wales ended January 28, 1964, with a record catch of 2,915 metric tons. Long-lining and trolling for yellowfin tuna off New South Wales was continued by 12 vessels after the close of the New South Wales bait-and-pole fishery for bluefin.

The first big run of bluefin tuna was located off Green Cape on December 3, 1963, by spotter aircraft. The use of airborne scouts contributed greatly to the good catches. The success of the New South Wales season raised the question of whether the tuna will be available in the future and whether schools can be followed as far as Tasmania.

A catch of 1,000 tons of bluefin tuna has been taken by mid-February 1964 off the State of South Australia where the season tends later than in New South Wales. The bluefin catch target during the South Australian season is 4,000 tons. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, March 1964.)

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COMMON NAMES FOR SHRIMP:

The Australian Commonwealth-States Fisheries Conference has adopted uniform names for shrimp as follows:

Australia (Contd.):

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ginger prawn	<i>Penaeus esculentus</i>
Manana prawn	<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>
York prawn	<i>Metapenaeus eboracensis</i>
Endeavor prawn	<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>
School prawn	<i>Metapenaeus macleayi</i>
Green-tail prawn	<i>Metapenaeus mastersii</i>
Rainbow prawn	<i>Parapenaeopsis sculptilis</i>
Eastern king prawn	<i>Penaeus plebejus</i>
Western king prawn	<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>

In addition, the Conference has given the crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) the uniform common name of sand crab. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, March 1964.)



Brazil

JAPANESE-BRAZILIAN JOINT WHALING ENTERPRISE TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS:

The Japanese firm which is partner to the joint Japanese-Brazilian whaling enterprise located at Cabedelo, nearby Joao Pessoa, Brazil, plans to continue its operations at that base. Reportedly, the joint enterprise showed a profit for the first time last year. Demand for whale meat in the region supplied by that firm is good. On the other hand, another Japanese fishing company is planning to terminate this year its whaling operations located at Cabo Frio, Brazil, due to a depressed local market for whale meat. (Suisan Goshun, March 24, 1964.)



Canada

NEW BRUNSWICK FISHERIES TRENDS, 1963:

Fishing Fleet: The modernization of the New Brunswick fishing fleet continued at an accelerated rate in 1963, when 7 new steel stern trawlers and 2 large wooden trawlers were built in New Brunswick shipyards at a total cost of C\$3,450,000 (US\$320,000). Those, together with many new smaller in-shore vessels, contributed to the 15-percent increase in the annual New Brunswick catch, making 1963 a record year in total fish landings for the Province.

Tuna Industry: The New Brunswick Fishermen's Loan Board is participating in a plan to establish a commercial tuna fishery in the Province. The Board has helped provide 2 well-equipped steel purse-seine vessels on a cooperative basis for 2 groups of Campobello Island fishermen at a cost of C\$300,000 (US\$278,000) each. Both vessels were built in Bathurst, New Brunswick, under a Federal cost-sharing program. One of the vessels arrived at Campobello Island in September 1964 with about 90 metric tons of skipjack tuna, the first commercial tuna ever landed by Canadians on the eastern seaboard. It is understood that the vessels made other good catches. Most of the tuna was unloaded at Campobello and trucked to a packing plant in Eastport, Maine, for processing. Some, however, found its way to the local New Brunswick market in fresh form, although it was not well accepted by local consumers.

Shore Facilities: No important changes or significant developments in the shore-based establishments of the New Brunswick fisheries industry were apparent during 1963.

School of Fisheries: The Province's first school designed to advance the technical and scientific knowledge of Provincial fishermen was established at Caraquet, New Brunswick, in 1963. The new school offers instruction in navigation, fisheries, economics, oceanography, and the operation of electronic navigational equipment and fishing aids. The school features a three-year course; however, each year's term runs only from the first of December until the end of April. There was an initial registration of about 40 students and they ranged in age between 18 and 35 years.

Fisheries Department Established: A new Department of Fisheries was created by the Government of New Brunswick during 1963 to better meet the requirements of industry and the challenges of modern technology. Matters pertaining to the fisheries industry formerly were administered by the Fisheries Branch, operating under the Department of Industry and Development of the Provincial Government. (United States Consulate, Saint John, March 18, 1964.)

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BRITISH COLUMBIA HERRING LANDINGS AND PRODUCTS, 1963/64:

British Columbia Herring Landings and Products, 1963/64 Season with Comparisons

Season Ending	Unit	March 28, 1964	March 10, 1963	March 10, 1962	March 18, 1961 ^{1/2}	March 12, 1960 ^{1/2}	March 14, 1959
Landings:							
District No. 2:							
Northern	Tons	35,016	42,792	33,254	47,088	23,239	10,980
Central	"	56,123	62,626	39,032	43,505	10,919	40,628
Q. C. Islands	"	32,582	19,856	16,604	2,896	3,121	23,058
District No. 3:							
Lower East Coast	"	66,216	55,665	51,821	31,309	55,582	51,648
Middle East Coast	"	20,347	24,707	20,561	10,023	20,014	10,183
Upper East Coast	"	15,513	10,697	13,294	2,978	10,005	15,015
West Coast	"	36,248	49,304	49,595	34,142	62,273	78,122
Total landings	"	262,045	265,647	224,161	171,941	185,153	229,634
Products Produced:							
Bait	"	1,128	886	575	1,619	848	1,046
Meal	"	46,778	48,035	39,535	31,014	34,492	42,307
Oil	Imp. Gals.	4,877,688	4,771,087	4,676,991	2,956,948	4,585,307	4,545,845

¹Limited operations.

Canada (Contd.):

Herring landings in British Columbia during the 1963/64 season were about the same as in the previous season. Compared with the previous season, fish-meal production in 1963/64 was down 2.6 percent, but fish-oil production was up 2.2 percent.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1962 p. 44.



Ceylon

LOAN REQUESTED FROM JAPAN TO START TUNA FISHERY:

The Government of Ceylon has approached the Japanese Government for a loan of US\$4 million to establish a tuna fishery. Under the proposal, a tunabase with cold-storage facilities would be constructed in Ceylon and ten 150-ton tuna vessels imported from Japan.

Informed sources claim it is very likely that the Japanese Government would respond favorably to the proposal. The Japanese Fisheries Agency is planning to conduct a feasibility study as soon as further details become available. (Suisancho Nippo, April 9, 1964.)



Chile

NEW REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN WHALING PERMITS AS JAPANESE WHALERS BEGIN OPERATIONS FOR CHILEAN FIRM:

The Chilean Government issued Decree No. 811, dated December 10, 1963, concerning regulations for foreign whalers requesting permission to operate within the 200-mile marine zone claimed by Chile. Decree No. 811, published in Diario Oficial, No. 25730, January 2, 1964, grants the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture authority to issue permits to foreign whalers to hunt for a period of 3 years within the 200-mile zone claimed by Chile. Permits under Decree No. 811 are restricted to foreign vessels working under contract for a processing plant located in Chile. (Chilean Decree No. 130 of February 11, 1959, is the controlling regulation for the issuance of permits to foreign whalers seeking to operate within the 200-

mile zone and to take their catch outside Chile.) Foreign whaling vessels receiving permits under Decree No. 811 must be constructed of steel and be under 10 years of age. After three years the foreign vessel must be either nationalized or withdrawn.

The issuance of Decree No. 811 may have been related to the contract made by a Chilean whaling company with the 2 Japanese whalers Seiju Maru and Ryuhō Maru, to work off Chile during a period in January-May 1964. The Japanese whalers received a 4-month permit to hunt off Chile under Chilean Decree No. 1078, however, that decree was designed for foreign vessels desiring to fish for anchovy. It is understood that the 2 Japanese whalers have sought new permits under Decree No. 811.

In March 1964, a representative of the Chilean company that brought the Japanese whalers to Chile said that the Japanese equipment was excellent, their crews were experienced, and operations had been very successful. (United States Embassy, Santiago, March 18, 1964.)

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

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SONAR EXPERT ASSIGNED TO FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE:

On March 10, 1964, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) announced the assignment of a Norwegian fisheries acoustics expert to the Fisheries Development Institute in Chile for 2 years. The Institute is a project of the United Nations Special Fund, for which FAO is the executing agency. Launched in November 1963, the Institute is working to provide Chile with a permanent technological base for the rapid development of fisheries resources.

The acoustics specialist is the fifth FAO expert to be assigned to the Institute. His principal job will be to help determine, through sonar sweepings or readings, the distribution and abundance of fish stocks in Chilean waters. Plans called for him to begin sonar investigations in late May or early June 1964 of the choveta schools off the northern coast of Chile. In the past, Chilean fishermen have taken anchoveta only within narrow limits and always within sight of the coast. The possibility of extending the range of Chilean fishermen will be explored by the Norwegian expert. He will also train Chilean fishermen in the proper use of con-

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ated sonar equipment. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, News, March 10, 1964.)

See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1963 p. 58.



Colombia

FISHING INDUSTRY LOSES FISHING VESSELS:

Colombia is losing the Panamanian, Costa Rican, and United States vessels which had supplied the developing fishing industry of Buenaventura, a Pacific port in northern Colombia. The vessels are leaving as a result of the National Government's recent enactment of Colombian Decreto Numero 19 of July 31, 1958, requiring foreign-flag vessels operating in Colombian waters to nationalize 25 percent of their ownership annually, according to an April 7, 1964, report.

Two Colombian fish-processing plants are already shut down and two others are threatening to close because of a shortage of fish and shrimp. As a result, 500 fish-plant workers are unemployed and the number may increase.

One Colombian fish-processing company has several fishing vessels under construction in the United States, but the first vessel is not to be delivered until late April 1964. Other firms have been unable to finance the purchase or construction of new fishing vessels to supplement the limited Colombian fish-boat fleet.



Communist China

AQUATIC PRODUCTS SOCIETY FOUNDED:

A Communist Chinese Aquatic Products Society has been established, according to China-English, Peking, December 28, 1963. The Society was said to have held its first national meeting in late 1963. Communist fishery technicians attending the meeting are reported to have claimed that encouraging results had been obtained in (1) artificial breeding of fresh-water fish such as "big head" and carp; (2) extending the seaweed toward the south; (3) survey-

ing fishery resources and major fishing grounds; and (4) improving fishing gear, motor vessels and junks, and processing. It was stated that Communist China has 23 research institutions and a total of 17 colleges and secondary schools which conduct aquatic studies and fisheries training. (Newsletter, February 29, 1964, National Oceanographic Data Center.)



Denmark

FISHERY EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, 1963:

Danish total exports of fishery products and byproducts to the United States in 1963 dropped 10 percent in value from those in 1962, although the total quantity was about the same in both years. Larger shipments of frozen fillets were offset by a decline in the exports of frozen pond trout, frozen lobster, and canned brisling and herring. Pond trout exports declined because of more profitable prices in European markets. Lob-

Product	1963			1962		
	Qty. Metric Tons	Value 1,000 Kr.	Value US\$ 1,000	Qty. Metric Tons	Value 1,000 Kr.	Value US\$ 1,000
Fresh and Frozen:						
Pond trout,	784.0	6,103	885	969.0	7,377	1,070
Other trout & salmon,	0.2	11	2	58.0	525	76
Trout eggs,	0.8	67	10	1.0	84	12
Flatfish,	130.0	726	105	226.0	1,666	242
Fillets:						
Flatfish,	141.0	539	78	23.0	119	17
Cod,	8,935.0	27,918	4,048	7,903.0	24,506	3,553
Other,	628.0	744	108	612.0	2,157	312
Lobster, Deep-water,	212.0	4,368	633	308.0	6,562	952
Other,	11.0	69	10	14.0	126	18
Processed:						
Salted,	104.0	187	27	122.0	242	35
Smoked,	0.6	20	3	1.0	34	5
Canned:						
Brisling and herring,	556.0	2,977	432	1,569.0	6,249	906
Shrimp,	175.0	1,654	240	209.0	1,717	249
Mussels,	57.0	350	51	24.0	154	22
Other,	40.0	222	32	31.0	152	22
Semipreserved:						
Caviar,	17.0	196	28	16.0	179	26
Other,	3.0	44	6	1.0	3	2/
Fish solubles,	400.0	344	50	100.0	80	12
Total,	12,194.6	46,539	6,748	12,187.0	51,932	7,529

^{1/}Includes direct shipments from Greenland.
^{2/}Less than \$1,000.
 Source: Preliminary data from Ministry of Fisheries.
 Note: One Danish kroner equals US\$0.145.

ster exports dropped with lower market prices in 1963. Exporters of canned brisling and herring found the United States market less profitable with the Maine canned sardine pack again at normal levels. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, March 25, 1964.)

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FISHERIES TRENDS, MARCH 1964:

Joint Nordic Fisheries Limits Considered: Representatives of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Fisheries Ministries met in late March 1964 to consider the implications

Denmark (Contd.):

of the agreement on fisheries limits reached at the recent Western European Fisheries Conference in London. The officials also discussed the possibility of establishing joint Nordic fisheries limits.

Danish Fisheries Council May Dissolve: At a meeting in Copenhagen on March 18, 1964, the 10 fisheries associations represented on the Danish Fishery Council could not agree on a substantial increase in the membership fee nor on the market promotion activities to be conducted in the future. The Council, which has served as a single point of contact between the fisheries associations and Government authorities, will dissolve on April 1, 1965, unless there is a change in the view of the flatfish fillet association, the single dissenter from the majority opinion on the Council.

Danish Promotion of Fish Marketing in the United States: Marketing of Danish fish in the United States will be aided by a contribution from the Danish Ministry of Fisheries, which has decided to contribute to the Fish 'n Seafood promotion of the United States fishery organizations. The amount of the Danish contribution will be determined by taking the 3-year average of exports of frozen groundfish fillets to the United States from Denmark, including Greenland, which represents about 7 percent of the total United States imports of groundfish fillets. The Danish Ministry of Fisheries hopes that the Danish fishing industry will continue the contribution in future years.

A Danish Fish Week at the New York World's Fair this year is still in the planning stage.

The Danish Fisheries Ministry is seeking applicants for the position of Danish fisheries attache in New York City. The attache's responsibilities will include Canada as well as the United States.

Low Industrial Fish Landings Stimulate Price Increase: After a promising start in early 1964, Danish landings of industrial fish have declined. Fish meal and oil plants have increased ex-vessel industrial fish prices from \$22.36 to \$26.31 per short ton with the expectation of attracting some of the vessels which had shifted to catching food fish. At least half of Esbjerg's 500 or more cutters normally fish for industrial fish, but about 150 had shifted to fishing for plaice and other food fish.

Frozen Food Outlets May Triple: The number of stores which can sell deep-frozen foods in Denmark will be tripled after January 1, 1966, if legislation proposed by the Interior Ministry is adopted. By giving cooperatives and grocery stores the same rights to dispense deep-frozen foods as butchers and delicatessens now have, the proposed legislation would add 13,578 grocery stores and 2,312 cooperatives to the present 5,543 frozen food outlets. Sale of frozen foods also would be permitted in automatic vending machines. Frozen food packages would have to carry a date stamp and be inspected by health authorities.

Fisheries Legislation Revisions Proposed: Four proposals for legislation governing the salt-water fisheries, the eel fisheries, the fresh-water fisheries, and fisheries in two of the Danish fjords have been submitted to the Danish Parliament by the Fisheries Minister. Revisions in the salt-water fisheries legislation are designed to bring regulations into accord with modern fishery requirements and are in substantial agreement with the recommendations of a committee composed mainly of industry representatives. One new proposal would forbid certain changes which would adversely affect the fisheries. Another proposal would make it possible for the fishing industry to seek damages when other activities in fishing areas affect the industry. A three-man committee would seek a solution in those cases where the fishing industry must give way to more important industrial, agricultural, or other interests.

Early approval of the legislation is not expected because of the elections due in the fall and the unsettled question of Danish fisheries limits.

Fishery Cooperatives Enjoy Good Year: Danish fishery cooperatives had a good year in 1963 with total sales of Kr. 130 million (US\$18.8 million), or 10 percent more than in 1962. There are 34 cooperatives with about 1,800 members. The local marketing cooperatives accounted for Kr. 1 million (\$7.2 million) of the total; the 2 fish reduction plants for Kr. 63 million (\$9.1 million) and the national association of fish marketing cooperatives, Dansk Andelsfisk, for Kr. 1 million (\$2.5 million). The cooperatives handle about 20-25 percent of the Danish fisheries catch, including about 15 percent of the food fish and about 35 percent of the industrial fish landings. Dansk Andelsfisk has just announced plans for the construction of a freezer and warehouse in Copenhagen to be completed in the spring of 1965. It will pack and freeze fillets from local plants as well as some shipped in from the filleting operation on the Island of Bornholm. The cooperative association ships substantial quantities of fish blocks to the United States. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, March 25, 1964.)

Note: Danish kroner 6,904 equals US\$1.00.



Greece

FISHERY LANDINGS, 1962-1963:

Greek fishery landings in 1963 were up 17.3 percent from those in previous year, mainly to heavier landings by near- and middle-water trawlers and purse seiners. Total Greek landings were valued at DR.979 million

Fishing Area	1963	1962
. . . (Metric Tons) . . .		
Atlantic	18,600	17,000
Mediterranean	9,200	10,000
Middle and near-water (trawlers and purse seiners)	60,000	48,000
Inshore	9,400	8,000
Lagoons and lakes	6,000	5,000
Total landings	103,200	88,000

(US\$32.6 million) in 1963 and Dr.869 million (\$29.0 million) in 1962. (Alieia, January 1964)

Notes: (1) Greek drachmas 30.0 equal US\$1.00. (2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1963



Guatemala

SHRIMP CATCH, 1962-1963:

The Guatemalan Ministry of Agriculture has reported that in 1963 a total of 1,990 pounds of shrimp were landed in Guatemala by a fishing fleet of 30 vessels, compared with shrimp landings of 2,207,203 pounds by a fleet of 49 vessels in 1962. (United States Embassy, Guatemala, March 20, 1964.)



Iceland

FISHERY EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET BLOC, 1963:

Iceland's trade with the Soviet Bloc has declined about 50 percent from the peak levels of the late 1950's. The Bloc's share of total Icelandic exports was 17.3 percent in 1963; 18.5 percent in 1962; 14.2 percent in 1961; 23.1 percent in 1960; and 33.7 percent in 1959. Fishery products accounted for about 96.3 percent of the value of Icelandic shipments to the Bloc in 1963.

Frozen and salted herring and frozen fish fillets made up the bulk of Icelandic exports to the Bloc. In 1963, the Bloc bought 67 percent of Iceland's frozen herring exports and 41 percent of Iceland's salted herring exports.

Icelandic Fishery Exports to the Soviet Bloc, 1963

Country of Destination and Commodity	Quantity	F.O.B. Value		
		Metric Tons	IKr. 1,000	US\$1,000
Czechoslovakia:				
Frozen herring	3,218.9	19,582	456	
Frozen fish fillets	1,139.4	19,176	446	
Canned or preserved fish	108.4	3,235	76	
Cod-liver oil	500.0	4,887	114	
Herring meal	2,884.8	16,422	382	
Herring oil	206.1	1,141	27	
Total	8,056.7	64,443	1,501	
West Germany:				
Frozen herring	3,790.2	24,358	567	
Other frozen fish	102.2	964	22	
Salted herring	1,863.5	17,015	396	
Total	5,755.9	42,337	985	
Bulgaria:				
Cod-liver oil	190.0	1,529	36	
Hungary:				
Frozen fish fillets	75.0	1,311	31	
Canned or preserved fish	0.5	40	1	
Fish meal	520.1	3,285	76	
Total	595.6	4,636	108	
Iceland:				
Frozen herring	1,500.0	8,940	208	
Cod-liver oil	370.0	3,706	86	
Salted herring	3,000.0	26,253	611	
Herring meal	5,643.0	35,156	819	
Total	10,513.0	74,055	1,724	
Germany:				
Frozen herring	3,952.3	23,616	550	
Salted herring	2,592.6	20,355	474	
Cod-liver oil	155.0	1,140	26	
Total	6,699.9	45,111	1,050	
U.S.S.R.:				
Frozen herring	12,003.8	63,439	1,477	
Frozen fish fillets	15,411.5	248,622	5,789	
Salted herring	16,622.7	125,088	2,912	
Canned and preserved fish	146.0	6,764	157	
Total	44,184.0	443,913	10,335	
Grand total	759,951.0	676,024	15,739	

Note: Icelandic kronur 42.95 equals US\$1.00.

The Soviet Union was Iceland's most important trade partner in the Bloc, followed by

Poland and Czechoslovakia. No marked change in trade between Iceland and the Soviet Union is expected in the near future since the current trade protocol between the two countries will remain in effect until December 19, 1965. Some of the other trade partners in the Bloc can expect a continual trade decline with Iceland.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1963 p. 76.

UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS:

How Utilized	January-October	
	1963	1962
	. . . (Metric Tons) . . .	
Herring^{1/} for:		
Canning	296	335
Oil and meal	267,338	330,953
Freezing	26,342	18,194
Salting	71,240	55,515
Fresh on ice	5,617	7,718
Groundfish^{2/} for:		
Fresh on ice	29,663	25,970
Freezing and filleting	155,955	151,932
Salting	69,662	85,922
Stockfish (dried unsalted)	68,530	41,668
Canning	35	-
Home consumption	12,221	11,006
Oil and meal	3,186	3,327
Capelin for:		
Freezing	188	-
Oil and meal	889	-
Shrimp for:		
Freezing	399	263
Canning	113	86
Lobsters for:		
Fresh on ice	2	-
Freezing	4,872	2,335
Total production	716,548	735,224
1/Whole fish.	2/Drawn fish.	

Species	January-September	
	1963	1962
	. . . (Metric Tons) . . .	
Herring^{1/} for:		
Oil and meal	264,388	330,953
Freezing	22,285	18,194
Salting	70,012	55,515
Fresh on ice	5,617	7,718
Canning	296	335
Groundfish^{2/} for:		
Fresh on ice	24,796	19,998
Freezing and filleting	147,604	143,906
Salting	69,109	85,108
Stockfish (dried unsalted)	67,685	40,474
Canning	35	-
Home consumption	11,167	10,040
Oil and meal	2,977	3,139
Capelin for:		
Freezing	188	-
Oil and meal	889	-
Shrimp for:		
Freezing	267	263
Canning	82	86
Lobsters for:		
Fresh on ice	2	-
Freezing	4,804	2,314
Total production	692,203	718,043
1/Whole fish.	2/Drawn fish.	

Iceland (Contd.):

FISHERY LANDINGS BY PRINCIPAL SPECIES:

Species	January-October	
	1963	1962
 (Metric Tons)	
Cod	218,655	212,017
Haddock	42,470	42,196
Saithe	13,117	11,958
Ling	5,035	6,291
Wolfish (catfish)	16,952	13,166
Cusk	5,179	4,446
Ocean perch	29,911	19,187
Halibut	1,025	1,348
Herring	370,832	412,715
Shrimp	512	349
Capelin	1,077	-
Lobster	4,874	2,335
Other	6,909	9,216
Total	716,548	735,224

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

* * * * *

Species	January-September	
	1963	1962
 (Metric Tons)	
Cod	214,701	207,149
Haddock	38,738	36,205
Saithe	11,946	10,887
Ling	4,804	5,947
Wolfish (catfish)	12,839	12,838
Cusk	5,013	4,201
Ocean perch	28,059	16,015
Halibut	914	1,216
Herring	362,597	412,715
Shrimp	349	349
Capelin	1,077	-
Other	11,166	10,521
Total	692,203	718,043

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



Israel

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT:

An Israeli fishing company wishes to buy, with Israeli governmental assistance, a trawler valued at 2.5 million francs (US\$510,000) which will be able to process and carry 150 metric tons of fish. The company has operated in the Red Sea and intends to expand its activity in that area.

Israeli fish production amounts to about 16,300 tons per year. Fish consumption has been estimated at 6.75 kilos (14.9 pounds) per person per year and officials in the industry hope it will reach 8 kilos (17.6 pounds) per person

per year as in most Mediterranean countries. The Israeli Fisheries Department would like per capita consumption to reach 10 kilos (22 pounds) a year. That would require an annual production of 25,000 tons. To fulfill such a quota, 5,000 tons of salt-water fish would be needed. The remainder could be satisfied with fresh-water fish.

In late 1963, the Israeli fishing fleet included a tuna vessel which was fishing in the Indian Ocean, 2 large trawlers and 3 other fishing vessels operating in the Red Sea off Massauah, 14 trawlers fishing in the Mediterranean Sea and 2 trawlers fishing in the Atlantic, as well as a few hundred smaller vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf.

Israeli Red Sea trawlers, in cooperation with Ethiopia, have launched a research program which has enabled them to explore the Red Sea coast stretching between Assab and Massauah. (*La Peche Maritime*, September 1963.)



Japan

FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS:

1963: Japanese exports of frozen tuna to the United States and Canada in 1963 calendar year totaled 82,692 short tons to other countries (mainly European and African countries) 60,186 metric tons, according to data released by the Japanese Frozen Foods Exporters Association. (*Suisan Tsushin*, March 18, 1964.)

Table 1 - Japanese Exports of Frozen Tuna to United States and Canada, Calendar Years 1962-1963

Product	1963	1962
	. . . (Short Tons)	
From Japan Proper:		
Albacore 1/	15,655	22,000
Skipjack 1/	69	1,000
Yellowfin 2/	23,419	40,000
Big-eyed 2/	31	1,000
Bluefin	-	1,000
Loin 3/	6,238	5,000
Subtotal	45,412	69,000
Transshipments:		
Albacore 1/	23,127	20,000
Skipjack 1/	3,693	1,000
Yellowfin 2/	9,800	15,000
Big-eyed 2/	285	1,000
Bluefin 2/	374	1,000
Subtotal	37,279	38,000
Total	82,691	108,000

1/Round fish.
2/Includes actual weight of gilled-and-gutted, dressed (with tail), and filleted.
3/Includes mixture of albacore, yellowfin, big-eyed, and bluefin loins.

Japan (Contd.):

Table 2 - Japanese Exports of Frozen Tuna to Countries Other Than the United States and Canada, Calendar Years 1962-1963

Product	1963	1962
.. (Metric Tons) ..		
Albacore 1/.....	7,292	5,549
Yellowfin 2/.....	31,603	27,411
Big-eyed 2/.....	11,305	9,750
Skipjack 1/.....	1,735	332
Bluefin 2/.....	8,251	3,373
Loins 3/.....	-	5
Total	60,186	46,420

Round fish.
Includes actual weight of gilled-and-gutted, dressed (with tail), and filleted tuna.
Yellowfin tuna.

* * * * *

Fiscal Year 1963: Japanese exports of frozen tuna to the United States and Canada in fiscal year 1963 (April 1963-March 1964) were down 15.8 percent from those in fiscal year 1962 (April 1962-March 1963), according to data compiled by Japan's Frozen Foods Exporters Association. Direct shipments from Japan accounted for 56 percent and transshipments 44 percent of the total. Most of the decline was in exports of yellow-

Table 1 - Japanese Exports of Frozen Tuna to United States and Canada, Fiscal Years 1963/1964 and 1962/1963

Product	Fiscal Year 1963			FY 1962 Total
	Direct Shipment	Transshipment	Total	
..... (Short Tons)				
Albacore 1/.....	16,810	21,988	38,797	36,913
Skipjack 1/.....	12	3,719	3,731	2,452
Yellowfin 2/.....	23,081	10,206	33,287	51,036
Big-eyed 2/.....	11	149	160	1,370
Bluefin 2/.....	-	272	272	509
Loins 3/.....	5,996	-	5,996	5,370
Total	45,910	36,334	82,243	97,650

Round fish.
Includes actual weight of gilled-and-gutted, dressed (with tail), and filleted tuna.
Includes mixture of albacore, yellowfin, big-eyed, and bluefin loins.

Table 2 - Japanese Exports of Frozen Tuna to Other Countries, Fiscal Years 1963/1964 and 1962/1963

Product	Italy	Fiscal Year 1963			Total
		Yugo-slavia	Czecho-slovakia	Other Countries	
..... (Metric Tons)					
Albacore 1/.....	1,110	1,436	-	1,873	4,419
Skipjack 1/.....	105	347	220	1,060	1,732
Yellowfin 2/.....	26,822	5,400	83	1,461	33,766
Big-eyed 2/.....	6,667	1,865	1,314	1,799	11,645
Bluefin 2/.....	4,871	1,837	190	888	7,786
Loins	-	-	-	12	12
Total, FY 1963	39,575	10,885	1,807	7,093	59,360
Total, FY 1962	33,049	10,288	997	6,411	50,745

Round fish.
Includes actual weight of gilled-and-gutted, dressed (with tail), and filleted tuna.

fin (gilled-and-gutted, dressed, and fillets) which were down 34.8 percent or nearly 18,000 tons below fiscal year 1962. Exports of big-eyed tuna were down sharply and those for bluefin were down to about half the exports of the earlier fiscal year. Exports of round albacore were up 5.0 percent from the previous fiscal year, skipjack was up 52.5 percent, and there was some increase in exports of loins of various tuna species.

Japan's frozen tuna exports to other countries in fiscal year 1963 were up 17.0 percent from the previous year. Exports to Italy were 19.7 percent more than in 1962 with yellowfin accounting for nearly 70 percent of the frozen tuna exports to that country. Exports to Czechoslovakia were nearly double those of the previous year and there was some increase in exports to Yugoslavia and other countries. (Suisan Tsushin, April 8, 1964.)

* * * * *

CANNED TUNA IN OIL EXPORTS:

Japanese exports of canned tuna in oil for April 1963-February 1964 totaled 1,794,500 cases. Principal countries of destination were: West Germany--659,260 cases; Canada--205,200; Great Britain--148,350; Switzerland--114,860; Lebanon--88,910; Aden--88,250; Belgium--83,160; Netherlands--82,040; Saudi Arabia--61,700; Okinawa--53,050; Kuwait 42,900; Australia--30,230 or 33,230 cases (due to misprint, it is not possible to determine which is the correct figure); and Italy--24,270 cases. (Suisancho Nippo, March 23, 1964.)

The export market for Japanese canned tuna in oil continues to be very slow this year ever since the price per case (7-oz. 48's) declined by US\$0.30 in January 1964. The current Japanese export price per case (c.i.f.) of Indian Ocean bluefin tuna is reported to be US\$7.10. On the other hand, the Japanese domestic market price for that pack continued to hold steady at about the 2,330 yen (\$6.47) level. Consequently, Japanese exporting firms are not handling that product at the present time.

The ex-vessel price in Japan for frozen Indian Ocean bluefin (dressed) is presently 80 yen per kilogram (US\$202 a short ton). Japanese packers claim that at that price they cannot make any profit, but they are packing a small quantity of that species so as to keep their plants in operation. They also have in stock over 100,000 cases of bluefin tuna in oil. Unless that stock is moved, there will be little likelihood for improvement in the export market situation. (Suisan Tsushin, March 25, 1964.)

* * * * *

Japan (Contd.):

CANNED TUNA IN BRINE EXPORTS
TO U. S., 1958-1963:

Japanese canned tuna in brine exports to the United States increased steadily during 1958-1963, according to data compiled by the Japanese Fisheries Agency. During that 6-year period, the Japanese supplied 80-90 percent of United States total imports of canned tuna in brine. However, due to a decline in United States domestic production of canned tuna in calendar year 1963, the quantity of tuna canned in brine which can be imported into the United States during the calendar year 1964 at the 12.5-percent rate of duty is expected to total about 2,850,000 standard cases, about 5 percent less than 1963's 3,006,221 cases (48 7-oz. cans). This de-

Year	Standard Cases ^{1/}	Percentage of Total U. S. Imports
1963	2,301,600	84.4
1962	2,244,000	83.5
1961	2,217,000	79.9
1960	2,030,000	83.3
1959	2,122,000	80.6
1958	1,926,000	89.0

^{1/}48 7-oz. cans.

velopment in turn is expected to affect 1964 Japanese canned tuna exports to the United States. They are expected to decline below 1963 exports, which totaled 2,301,600 cases, valued at US\$35,206,000. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 18, 1964.)

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CANNED FISH EXPORT TARGET,
FISCAL YEAR 1964:

The Agriculture and Fisheries Products Export Committee, Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Ministry, at a meeting on March 25, 1964, tentatively set the

Commodity ^{1/}	FY 1964 Target		FY 1963 Target	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	Cases	US\$ 1,000	Cases	US\$ 1,000
Tuna	4,445	37,513	4,250	34,912
Salmon	1,395	43,962	1,710	51,124
Crab	438	11,004	440	11,077
Sardine	100	780	500	3,625
Saury	1,650	10,680	1,370	7,773
Mackerel	600	3,948	562	3,398
Total	8,628	107,887	8,832	111,909

^{1/}Commodities listed as "shellfish and others" not included.

fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 25, 1965) export target for canned agricultural and fishery products at 17.3 million cases, valued at US\$161 million. The export target for canned fishery products (not including shellfish) totaled 8,628,000 cases, valued at US\$107,887,000.

To achieve the export target, the Export Committee drafted the following recommendations:

1. In order to ensure supply of raw material for tuna packers, the Government should: (a) exercise a greater degree of administrative leadership to facilitate collective bargaining between producers and packers; (b) provide a greater degree of leadership to encourage and promote delivery of raw material to packers; and (c) investigate fishery resources to ensure availability of raw material for canning purposes.

2. Add to the list of war reparations payable in kind to Philippines, Burma, and Indonesia canned sardine, saury, mackerel, squid, and salmon (particularly pink salmon).

3. Establish measures authorizing extension of government loans to the canned foods joint sales companies under same conditions applicable to canned foods exporters. This should be done promptly since the export income exemption system is to be abolished.

4. Devise measures to prohibit exports of commodities which substantially higher duties would be imposed through application of the EEC common tariff.

5. Increase government subsidy for expenses necessary to conduct sales promotion in foreign countries.

6. Extend the sugar rebate system to all export commodities, simplify rebate procedures, and liberalize sale of sugar with over 98 percent sugar content.

7. Negotiate with the United States for reduction of U. S. tariff on tuna packed in oil, from the present ad valorem rate of 35 percent to the 12.5-percent rate applied to imports of tuna packed in brine; on canned crab, from the present 22.5 percent to 11.25 percent; and on canned clam, down to 10 percent.

8. Negotiate with the United States for removal of U. S. restrictions on imports of canned tuna in brine.

9. Promote exports of commodities suitable for export to foreign countries.

10. Reduce can prices.

11. Develop measures whereby countries in southeast Asia (particularly Indonesia) and United Arab League countries will increase their canned sardine, saury, and mackerel export quotas.

12. Take steps to forestall the enactment of import barrier restrictions by foreign countries presently buying Japanese canned fishery products.

13. Establish favorable public transportation fees (such as railway and harbor cartage fees) for export canned food products, and provide special arrangements for the utilization of railway freight cars during the packing season. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, March 27, 1964.)

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CANNED SALMON SOLD TO AUSTRALIA

The Japan Canned Salmon Sales Company contracted to deliver in June 1964, a total of 44,000 cases of second-grade red salmon halves (Japanese can size--No. 2 flat 48 cases per case) to two Australian trading firms. This sale cleared the stock of second-grade red salmon held by the sales company. A

an (Contd.):

ly April the company still had a very
 ited quantity of second-grade pink salmon
 and. (Suisancho Nippo, April 7, 1964.)

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**EXPORTERS ADOPT TUNA PROGRAM
 FISCAL YEAR 1964:**

The Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Asso-
 ciation, at a special general meeting on
 March 19, 1964, approved the following ex-
 port quotas for overseas bases for fiscal year
 (April 1964-March 1965): American
 Samoa--25,000 short tons; Espiritu Santo,
 Hebrides--6,000 tons; Noumea, New
 Caledonia--7,500 tons; Levuka, Fiji Islands--
 10 tons; Penang, Malaysia--6,000 tons;
 St. Martin, Netherlands Antilles--2,000
 tons; total 55,500 short tons.

The overseas bases export quotas are to
 be distributed to Association members in
 proportion to their previous year's export
 performance record. However, for bases
 newly established) without export perform-
 ance records, the export quotas are to be
 allocated on the basis of the sales contracts
 concluded between exporting firms and the
 companies which operate the bases. In
 such case, 10 percent of the allotted quota is
 to be turned over to the Association, which
 will be pooled (referred to as adjustment
 quota), and distributed to Association mem-
 bers with actual performance records on a
 first-come first-served basis.

The Association also agreed on an assess-
 ment of 30 yen (US\$0.083) a short ton for fresh
 tuna landed in overseas bases. The assess-
 ment on frozen tuna is 90 yen (\$0.25) a short
 ton as before.

In addition, the Association agreed on a
 special assessment of 30 yen (\$0.083) a met-
 ric ton for the purpose of raising 1,770,000
 yen (\$4,917) to be used for the promotion of
 tuna sales in Europe and Africa. Of this a-
 mount, 1.5 million yen (\$4,167) would be used
 exclusively for tuna promotion in Italy. This
 amount represents the Association's contribu-
 tion to the joint Italian-Japanese tuna promo-
 tion effort, which had been proposed by the
 Italian tuna industry.

Earlier, at a meeting on March 2, the As-
 sociation had agreed on contributing a total
 of 16 million yen (\$16,667) for the joint pro-

motion program. Of that sum, the Japanese
 Government was to be requested to contribute
 half, and Japanese producers and exporters
 one-fourth each. (Suisancho Nippo, March 23;
Suisan Tsushin, March 4 and 21, 1964.)

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**SUMMER ALBACORE TUNA
 LANDED AT YAIZU:**

The first large landing of summer albacore
 was made at Yaizu, Japan, on April 2, 1964--
 120 metric tons were landed on that day. Japa-
 nese tuna packers paid as much as 125 yen a
 kilogram (US\$315 a short ton) for the fish.
 (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, April 4, 1964.)

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**JAPAN FROZEN TUNA SALES
 COMPANY REDUCES LEVY:**

At a meeting in Tokyo on March 30, 1964,
 the Japan Frozen Tuna Sales Company agreed
 to reduce the levy on frozen tuna consigned to
 the company by two-tenths of one percent--
 from three-tenths to one-tenth of one percent.
 The Sales Company has been under strong
 criticism from certain producers who insisted
 that the management of that company should be
 rationalized. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, April 1,
 1964.)

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**REGULATIONS FOR OVERSEAS
 TUNA BASES REVISED:**

The Japanese Fisheries Agency on March
 31, 1964, issued a directive revising the existing
 regulation governing overseas tuna base oper-
 ators. Effective April 1, the directive allows
 the landing of frozen tuna at overseas bases--
 heretofore only fresh (iced) tuna was permitted
 to be landed at overseas bases.

The Agency also reduced the 27,000-ton tuna
 quota for American Samoa by 2,000 tons, and
 applied that amount as the quota for the newly
 established tuna base at St. Martin, Nether-
 lands Antilles. The landing quotas for all oth-
 er bases (Penang, Fiji Islands, Noumea, and
 Espiritu Santo) remain the same. (Nihon Suis-
 an Shimbun, April 3, 1964.)

* * * * *

**POOR FISHING REPORTED BY VESSEL
 FISHING BOTTOMFISH IN GULF OF GUINEA:**

The Koyo Maru (314 gross tons), which has
 been operating in the Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic

Japan (Contd.):

Ocean) since late January 1964, reports poor fishing. That vessel, which had been dispatched to the Gulf for the purpose of exploring grounds not suited for trawling, is scheduled to remain on the fishing grounds for one year. Fishing with different types of line gear, the Koyo Maru on good days caught as much as 3.5 metric tons of bottomfish a day, but is also said to have experienced many days of poor fishing. (Suisan Tsushin, March 24, 1964.)

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WHALE OIL EXPORT TARGETS:

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, at a meeting on March 18, 1964, adopted the following whale oil export targets for fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 1965): baleen whale oil--99,400 metric tons (value US\$20,742,000); sperm whale oil--118,000 metric tons (value \$24,535,000). (Suisancho Nippo, March 21, 1964.)

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NEW OFFSHORE TUNA FISHERY:

As of March 23, the Japanese Fisheries Agency had received over 2,000 applications to engage in the newly-designated offshore tuna fishery (north of 10° N. latitude and west of 160° E. longitude) in the North Pacific. The fishery is to be restricted to a total of 1,850 tuna vessels in the 20- to 50-ton range. Deadline for filing applications was March 24. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 24, 1964.)

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GOOD SKIPJACK TUNA FISHING NEAR MARIANAS:

Japanese tuna vessels operating out of Japan found excellent skipjack fishing near the Mariana Islands in early March. The area, which was discovered last year, is centered at 11° N. latitude-135° E. longitude, about 720 kilometers southwest of Guam, and was yielding large fish of about 6.5 pounds. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, March 18, 1964.)

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OVERSEAS TUNA BASE OPERATORS URGED BY GOVERNMENT TO ORGANIZE:

Overseas tuna base operators in American Samoa, Fiji Islands, Espiritu Santo (New Hebrides Is.), Penang (Malaysia), and Noumea (New Caledonia) are being encouraged by the Japanese fisheries Agency to organize a liaison council so that problems of mutual interest, such as ex-vessel price, export, wage

and labor problems, and the decline in hook rate in nearby fishing grounds, can be fully aired. The Agency feels that the time has now come for all the overseas tuna base operators to get together to fully explore those problems which are common to all the bases. The Agency also feels that, despite the existence of sellers' market, the overseas base operators were not in position to favorably negotiate sales contracts or fish-quality inspection arrangements with either the exporters or United States tuna packers. As a result, they are to organize to improve their status. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, April 3, 1964.)

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PORTABLE-BOAT TUNA MOTHERSHIP FISHERY:

The portable-boat-carrying tuna mothership fleet in Japan consists of 44 motherships carrying piggyback a total of 120 portable boats (each 20 tons in size).

The Japanese Portable-Boat-Carrying Tuna Mothership Conference submitted a proposal to the Fisheries Agency requesting that not only mothership-to-mothership transfer of catches be authorized but that portable-boat-carrying tuna motherships be also authorized to transfer or receive fish from regular distant-water tuna vessels. The Agency reported to be opposed to this plan. According to the Agency, the objective of the proposal is to make it possible for the portable-boat-carrying motherships to fish with 300-ton distant water tuna vessels, which would serve as catcher vessels to the motherships. This would then result in completely changing the existing structure of the portable-boat-carrying tuna mothership fishery. Furthermore, the Agency holds that the intensification of fishing effort at the present time is not desirable from a resource standpoint. (Suisancho Nippo, March 17, 1964.)

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TUNA MOTHERSHIPS SAIL FOR TAHITI AND FIJI:

The Japanese tuna mothership Nojima Maru (8,800 gross tons), accompanied by 65 catcher vessels, was scheduled to depart Kobe, Japan on May 10, 1964. The firm which operates that fleet has notified the Japanese Fisheries Agency of its intention to operate the mothership in Tahitian waters this year.

The tuna mothership Yuyo Maru (5,040 gross tons), accompanied by 55 catcher vessels and two carrier vessels, was scheduled

an (Contd.):

depart Tokyo on May 20 for the tuna fishing grounds off the Fiji Islands. (Suisancho po, April 8, 1964.)

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TUNA MOTHERSHIP OPERATIONS
SOUTH PACIFIC:

A large Japanese fishing company, which recently submitted an application to the Japanese Fisheries Agency to operate two tuna mothership fleets in the South Pacific Ocean this year (one in the summer and the other in the fall) is having a difficult time signing sufficient tuna fishing vessels to organize a fall fishing expedition. That company may cancel its plans for the fall operation, according to speculation.

The firm's tuna mothership Yuyo Maru (40 gross tons) is scheduled for the summer operation. She was scheduled to depart Japan on May 20, 1964, accompanied by a fleet of 55 fishing and support vessels. (Suisan Tsushin, March 23, 1964.)

Editor Note: Although Japanese Government regulations permit tuna-fishing vessels up to 240 tons gross to participate in the tuna mothership-type fishery, most of the catcher vessels participating in that fishery are vessels under 100 tons gross. Owners of this class of vessels are reported to be very resistant about operating their vessels in the South Pacific this year, due to the steady decline in catch rate per hook in that area, which was quite low in 1963.

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FISHERIES CENSUS, 1963:

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on April 1, 1964 released preliminary data from its third national fisheries census. Started on November 1, 1963, the census includes data as of March 23, 1964.

The census showed that:

Fisheries enterprises (families or organizations) operated fishing vessels over 30 days during the year totaled 234,000 in 1963 as against 252,000 in 1953, a decline of 8 percent in 10 years. Decline was widespread throughout the country. Only the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, Aichi, Mie, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto showed gains.

The national trend, by regions, was as follows: (a) Hokkaido Region--decline of 16 percent, mainly due to failure of salmon fishing. (b) Northern Pacific Coast Region--Aomori, Iwate, and Ibaraki prefectures showed a decline. Iwate and Miyagi showed an increase as a result of expansion in salmon cultivation. (c) Central Pacific Coast Region--Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, and Shizuoka showed a decline of 24 percent; Chiba, Kanagawa, and Shizuoka showed decreases. Aichi and Mie showed a 30-percent increase. Aichi's increase was in laver cultivation; Mie's in-

crease in pearl cultivation. Tokyo's and Chiba's decline was mainly attributed to abandonment of laver cultivation fields due to industrial expansion in the Tokyo Bay region. (d) South Pacific Coast Region--Ehime and Kochi showed a sharp gain, Oita no gain, and other prefectures in the region showed a decline ranging from 10-20 percent. Sharp rises in Ehime and Kochi were due to increases in laver and pearl cultivation. (e) Northern Japan Sea Region--All prefectures, except Akita, registered a decline of 20-30 percent, due to the stagnant condition of the set-net fishery, coastal trawl fishery, and hook-and-line fishery. Akita showed a drastic decline of over 50 percent due mainly to the land reclamation program at Hachirogata Lagoon. (f) Western Japan Sea Region--All prefectures showed declines, particularly Tottori. Decline was attributed to stagnant condition of trawl fishery, hook-and-line fishery, and the land reclamation project at Nakaumi. (g) East China Sea Region--Laver cultivation in the Ariake Sea showed a great increase. Fukuoka and Kumamoto (which border this sea) registered increases of 30 and 50 percent, respectively. (h) Inland Sea Region--All prefectures bordering the Inland Sea showed a decline of 20-30 percent. Decline was attributed in great part to abandonment of fishing grounds due to industrial development.

2. Families engaged in fishing for others. Families which did not operate their own fishing vessels in 1963 but which fished at sea for others for a period of 30 days or more during that year totaled approximately 171,000 as compared to 240,000 in 1953, a decline of 29 percent. The decline was particularly great for the prefectures bordering the Japan Sea and the Inland Sea. The prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Kanagawa showed increases of 20-30 percent. They are attributed to increases in enterprises requiring the employment of a great number of fishermen (such as at the large fishing ports at Miyako, Shiogama, and Misaki), and to the employment of larger fishing vessels and changes in production base resulting from expansion of port facilities.

3. Motorized vessels. Motorized vessels owned by fishing enterprises (families or organizations which operated fishing vessels over 30 days during the year) totaled approximately 146,000 (as of survey date) as compared to 111,000 in 1963--an increase of 31 percent. By vessel size, the number of motorized vessels under five gross tons totaled 37,000, an increase of 40 percent. Of fishing vessels over 200 gross tons, there was a fourfold increase in numbers of vessels between 200-500 tons, and a tenfold increase in vessels over 500 tons.

People engaged in fisheries (those over 15 years of age). The number of people engaged in fisheries in 1963 totaled 490,000, as compared to 607,000 in 1953, a decline of 23 percent. The prefectures of Iwate, Mie, and Fukuoka each showed increases of about 10 percent, but all other prefectures, particularly those bordering the Japan Sea and the Inland Sea, showed a decline. (Nihon Suisan Shimbum, April 3, 1964.)

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COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF FISHING GEAR AND CATCH BEING STUDIED:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency is negotiating with the Ministry of Finance to revise a section of the existing fisheries legislation on vessel loss compensation so that vessel owners who dump their catch, gear, and fuel overboard to lighten their vessels, so as to prevent loss or damage to their vessels when they run aground, will be compensated for such losses. The Agency hoped to have the revision become effective from April 1, 1964, but as of early April, the matter of special premium rates had not been fully resolved.

Through a directive issued October 1963 by the Director of the Japanese Fisheries

Japan (Contd.):

Agency, vessel owners are now being compensated for loss of gear which they have been compelled to abandon on the high seas as a result of being pursued by foreign patrol vessels. This directive is to be incorporated within the proposed revision. Only vessels covered under a special agreement will be eligible for compensation. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, April 3, 1964.)

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VESSEL CONSTRUCTION:

Loan Program Trends: Due to inadequate funds in the Government-operated Development Bank, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) is planning on limiting the programs it hopes to have financed by the Bank. For fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 1965), the MAF is actively encouraging the Development Bank to make available loans for the construction of large distant-water trawlers. However, the Bank feels that it will be difficult to accommodate all demands placed on the limited funds available for loan purposes, unless adjustments are made. Accordingly, the Fisheries Agency (MAF) plans to review existing conditions, possibly establishing a priority system for those seeking loans for the construction of distant-water trawlers. (Suisan Keizai Shim-bun, March 20, 1964.)

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Permits Issued March 30, 1964: On March 30, 1964, the Japanese Fisheries Agency issued permits for the construction of 57 fishing vessels: 25 wooden vessels totaling 771 gross tons and 32 steel vessels totaling 4,323 gross tons. Included are permits for 2 small wooden salmon vessels under 39 tons gross, 8 steel 96-ton salmon vessels, 4 steel tuna vessels (one 99-ton, one 192-ton, and two 253-ton vessels), and 5 steel distant-water trawlers (one 92-ton, two 299-ton, and two 314-ton vessels). (Suisan Keizai Shim-bun, April 1, 1964.)

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FISHERIES MISSION SCHEDULED TO VISIT UNITED STATES AND CANADA:

An official of the Japan Fisheries Association reports that his Association plans to sponsor a fisheries mission to the United States and Canada in July 1964.

The mission will consist of 15 members the Japan Fisheries Association and its affiliated organizations, according to the Association's plans. The mission's tentative plans call for departure from Tokyo July 1, and return to Tokyo on July 28, 1964. Itinerary includes visits to the major fishery areas and fishing ports in Alaska, calls at Vancouver, B. C., and to fisheries centers in the State of Washington.

The official stated that the Japan Fisheries Association is aware of the intense concern that fisheries problems between the United States and Japan have aroused in the American fishing industry during the past several years, and that the purpose of the trip is to promote good will and understanding between the fishing industries of Canada, Japan, and the United States.

The Japanese mission will, for the first time, have an opportunity to gain better understanding of fisheries management and conservation practices conducted in Alaska as well as observe fishing operations. It is planned that members of the mission will brief the United States and Canadian authorities on the state of Japan's northern seas fisheries. In that connection, the Association official said that there will be no exchange of views on the revision of the North Pacific Fisheries Convention scheduled for discussion at Ottawa in 1964. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, March 30, 1964.)

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FISH MEAL OPERATIONS IN BERING SEA:

The Japanese oil-meal factoryship Tenryu Maru (11,581 gross tons), accompanied by 30 trawlers, departed Yokohama for the eastern Bering Sea on April 8, 1964. The fish-meal factoryships Gyokuei Maru (10,357 gross tons) and Hoyo Maru (former Renshin Maru of 14,094 gross tons) were scheduled to depart for the eastern Bering Sea from Hakodate on April 10 and 15, respectively. Each factoryship was accompanied by 30 trawlers. (Suisan Keizai Shim-bun, April 8, 1964.)

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FISHERIES ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTES MONEY TO ALASKA EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS:

A check for \$5,000, contributed by the Japan Fisheries Association to the victims of the Alaska earthquake, was presented to the

an (Contd.):

S. Deputy Chief of Mission, United States Embassy, Tokyo, on April 7, 1964. In making presentation, the President of the Association, accompanied by other officials of that organization, read the following message:

"We have heard that the great earthquake which hit the Alaska district on March 28 did great damage to the area, and that the damage sustained by fisheries facilities was especially severe. We feel deep sympathy, and we, Japanese fisheries enterprisers, and only those engaged in northern seas fisheries, have hereby decided to present \$5,000 as a token of our deep sympathy.

The amount, we are afraid, is very small, but we have hope that it may perhaps serve as a contribution. We wish to convey our heartfelt sympathy that the victims of the earthquake will have reconstruction quickly."

The U. S. Deputy Chief of Mission acknowledged the contribution and in reply described the action of the Japan Fisheries Association as an example of the cooperation and sympathetic understanding which exists between our two countries.

The check, which was made out to the United States Ambassador to Japan, has been entered for payment to the Treasurer of the State of Alaska. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, April 13, 1964.)

SAUSAGE PRODUCTION:

The Japan Fish Sausage Association stated that fish sausage production for fiscal year (April 1963-March 1964) was expected to show an increase of over 10 percent, and is estimated to total 125,000 metric tons. In fiscal year 1962 the production was 120,000 metric tons. (Suisancho Nippo, April 1964.)



FISHING VESSEL LAUNCHED:

A 145-ton tuna vessel was launched on April 14, 1964, at Pusan, Korea. The vessel is one of 3 tuna vessels being constructed by a shipyard for a Korean company under

a loan from a United States firm. The vessel is scheduled to operate in the Southwest Pacific and land tuna at American Samoa. The other two vessels are expected to be completed in June 1964 and dispatched to the Southwest Pacific.

In addition to their construction program, the Koreans are importing fishing vessels in order to increase their fisheries catch. (United States Embassy, Seoul, April 20, 1964.)



Mexico

ENSENADA FISHING INDUSTRY:

The port of Ensenada in Baja California is one of Mexico's most important fisheries centers. The greater part of the canned fish produced in Mexico originates in Ensenada, as do virtually all of Mexico's abalone and spiny lobster exports.

Canning: Ensenada's greatest importance as a fishing port stems from its canneries. Three active canneries are located in Ensenada and one is in the suburb of El Sauzal.

The three canneries in Ensenada pack sardines and mackerel. As none of them are located directly on the waterfront, the fish must be trucked from vessel to plant. Fishing vessels lie in the harbor and unload directly into amphibious landing craft which churn their way across the harbor, emerge on a gently sloping sandy beach, and proceed to the canneries over city streets. The fish are cut and packed by hand.

The cannery at nearby El Sauzal is the largest fish canning enterprise in Mexico with an annual production of about 500,000 cases. Sardine, mackerel, and tuna are packed at the mechanized El Sauzal cannery which has fish-cleaning and filleting machines. This integrated plant also operates: (1) a tomato cannery, primarily for the tomato sauce used in sardine canning; (2) a reduction plant for the manufacture of fish meal, oil, and solubles from cannery offal; and (3) a quality control laboratory. In the spring of 1964, the El Sauzal cannery began building a can-making factory as a joint venture with the United States firm, which now supplies most of the cans used by the Mexican plant.

The El Sauzal harbor is too shallow for most fishing vessels, so the company has ob-

Mexico (Contd.):

tained space at the general cargo dock in Ensenada where it has moored a barge equipped with suction pumps that can unload two vessels at a time. Belt conveyors carry the fish from the barge to trucks which haul the fish five miles to El Sauzal.

Currently the entire fish pack at Ensenada and El Sauzal is sold on the domestic Mexican market. The demand for canned fish is growing rapidly in Mexico and all four plants operate to capacity when fish are available.

Sardines are packed principally in 1-pound oval cans with tomato sauce or mustard, and in 8-ounce round cans in brine.

Pacific mackerel and jack mackerel are packed in a variety of ways. They are put up in 1-pound tall cans and sold as "mackerel, salmon-style." Small fish are packed in 1-pound ovals with tomato sauce as "sardines." Some of the larger fish are filleted and packed in oval cans as "sardine fillets."

Yellowfin, bluefin, albacore, and shipjack tuna are packed in half-pound round cans, as in the United States, and sold as atun (tuna).

Bonito and yellowtail are packed tuna-style and labeled either "economia atun" or "bonito."

Lobsters, Clams, and Abalone: Ensenada is an exporting center for the products of the fisheries for spiny lobster, abalone, and Pismo clam that are located in the villages along the coast to the south.

The spiny lobster fishery is conducted mainly by the "cooperativas" or cooperative groups of fishermen operating out of several villages as far south as Turtle Bay. In order to maintain an orderly marketing procedure, the Mexican National Bank for the Development of Cooperatives buys most of the spiny lobster production of the several fishing cooperatives. The bank contracts with a firm in Ensenada to cook, sort, freeze, and ship the lobsters, most of which are exported to the United States under contract with a buyer in California. The catch of the fishing camps close to Ensenada are brought to the central processing plant by truck. Those from the outlying camps come to Ensenada on vessels supplied with circulating sea water to keep the spiny lobsters alive. The first carrier vessel planned specifically for hauling spiny lobsters has been ordered by the Cooperative

at Mazatlan. Although designed for the lobster fishery, the vessel will be able to operate in other fisheries during the closed season.

The 1963/1964 spiny lobster fishing season (October 1-March 15) in Baja California yielded a catch of 840 metric tons (live weight) compared with 750 tons in the previous season, according to the Mexican Department of Fisheries.

Pismo clams are dug by the members of fishery cooperatives along the beaches near San Quintin. Most of their production is shucked and shipped as clam meats to a canner in California.

Recognizing the large clam resource on the miles of beaches between San Quintin and Abreojos, Mexican interests are attempting to interest United States chowder canners in a large-scale harvest of pismo clams using modern clam dredges.

The abalone fishery was started many years ago by Japanese divers. Originally the abalone meat was dried for export to the Orient. Now all diving in the Mexican abalone fishery is done by members of the Mexican fishermen's cooperatives. Abalone canneries are located at Turtle Bay and Cedros Island, the most important centers of the fishery. Cooperatives in Ensenada and El Rosario also contribute to the catch. Canned abalone, in 1-pound tall cans, is the principal product, although the production of frozen abalone slices is becoming important.

Although domestic sales of canned abalone are increasing, most of the output is exported. In 1962, exports of canned abalone (mainly to the United States) totaled 6,784,000 pounds valued at US\$2.3 million. In 1962, exports of frozen sliced abalone (almost entirely to the United States), reached 390,000 pounds with a value of \$342,000.

Kelp and Agar Agar: Giant kelp is abundant along the Baja California coast from the United States border to several hundred miles south. Considerable quantities are harvested in the Ensenada area and exported without processing to San Diego. The buyer uses the "sargaso" to augment its own harvest of the same species from California waters for the manufacture of alginates for use in a great variety of products. About 23,300 short tons (wet weight) of giant kelp were exported in 1962, according to the Mexican Department of Fisheries.

Mexico (Contd.):

Another seaweed, gelidium, is gathered at Ensenada and the fishing camps down the coast. It is dried at the camps and exported for use in the manufacture of agar-agar. A total of 756,000 pounds (dried weight) of gelidium was shipped in 1962, according to the Mexican Department of Fisheries.

Fishing Fleet: Fishing and the harvest of seaweed are a major factor in the economy of Ensenada. They are particularly important to the sparse population of the villages in the south.

According to the Ensenada office of the Mexican Department of Fisheries, the cooperatives in the coastal area served by Ensenada include 1,650 active fishermen. An additional 700 crew members are employed by the purse seiners and smaller vessels fishing for sardines, mackerel, and tuna. The canneries in Ensenada and El Sauzal employ about 800 workers.

Although catches are seasonal, one aspect of another of the fisheries provides some employment throughout the year. The proximity to Southern California results in relatively high wages and high prices for fish.

The Ensenada fishing vessels include all craft which fish for the local fresh market, a fleet of small to medium purse seiners, and a fleet of 10 large purse seiners. Practically the entire fleet originated in California. Some vessels were bought outright from Mexican fishermen or canneries. Others were bought from United States owners and with United States crews to fish for sardines and with United States crews to fish for mackerel. Gradually the United States vessels were replaced by Mexican fishermen and the boats passed into Mexican ownership. It is reported that the entire fleet is now locally-owned.

The high seas fleet of 10 modern purse seiners fish for the cannery at El Sauzal. These vessels range in capacity from 100 to 200 tons. Six of those vessels are sardine and mackerel seiners capable of fishing several hundred miles to the south and returning with large catches under brine refrigeration. The cannery, is therefore, not dependent on seasonal runs in local waters. The other four vessels are tuna vessels that range as far as South America, and are equipped with modern electronic aids to fish-

ing, nylon nets, and power blocks for net hauling.

Fisheries College: Ensenada is also the location of a fisheries college. Known as the "Escuela Superior de Ciencias Marinas," it is part of the Autonomous University of Baja California. Under the direction of a former scientist of the Mexican Department of Fisheries, the fisheries college has a faculty of 11 and a student body of about 50. The college offers a four year course leading to the degree of "Oceanologo" or oceanologist (the term covers both physical and biological oceanography). Because the college is new, it now has students in the first two classes only.

In addition to the marine college, the university also operates a preparatory school in Ensenada at the high school level. Because classes are conducted in the late afternoon and evening, both the college and the preparatory school can draw on the talent of the local industrial community.

Students graduated by the fisheries college will help relieve Mexico's shortage of marine scientists. (United States Embassy, Mexico, April 27, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1963 p. 73; June 1963 p. 83.

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SHRIMP VESSELS TO FISH FOR FRENCH GUIANA:

Some 14 shrimp vessels accompanied by a small freezership, which left the port of Mazatlan to fish in French Guiana, are reported to have reached Trinidad and may already be operating off South America. The vessels are said to be fishing for the same San Diego, Calif., importer who handled their shrimp catches in Mexico. About 6 other Mazatlan shrimp vessels are awaiting government approval to depart and several vessels at Salina Cruz have so far failed to receive authority to leave.

Although the vessel operators anticipate better catches and increased profits in the newly-developed fishery off French Guiana, Mexican fishing industry sources indicate that the increasing friction between boat owners and the crews who belong to fishermen's cooperatives hastened the move to new shrimp grounds. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, April 10, 1964.)

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Mexico (Contd.):

MANNING SHRIMP VESSELS WITH FISHERMEN NOT MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVES:

Another development in the disagreement between shrimp boat owners and fishermen's cooperatives is being watched with great interest by the entire industry as well as by labor organizations. Some months ago a boat owner in Salina Cruz found what appeared to be a way to man his boats with fishermen who are not members of cooperatives, thus avoiding the necessity of making contract agreements. Although the law reserves shrimp fishing to members of cooperatives, one clause permits "free fishing." After a great deal of effort the Salina Cruz boat owner succeeded in obtaining official permission for nonmember crews. Fourteen vessels are reported to have started "free fishing" on March 30, 1964. If the "free fishing" effort succeeds, it may revolutionize all the fisheries now reserved to cooperatives or result in the passage of tighter laws to protect the cooperatives. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, April 10, 1964.)



Netherlands

EXPERIMENTAL OFFSHORE FISHING TO CONTINUE:

Experimental distant-water fishing by 8 Dutch trawlers outside their customary fishing grounds in the North Sea will be continued, according to a statement on March 19, 1964, by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries before the Permanent Committee on Fisheries of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament. He said that, so far, the experiment had not been a paying proposition, but owners of the fishing vessels involved desired its continuation and expansion. The Government will continue to subsidize the experiment, for which fl 1 million (US\$278,000) annually has been made available for a period of 3 years. The number of vessels involved in the experimental distant-water fishing project may be increased to 10 trawlers. (United States Embassy, The Hague, April 12, 1964.)



Norway

FISHERIES TRENDS:

March-April 1964: HERRING: A total of 296,000 metric tons of winter herring were landed by Norwegian fishermen during the season which ended March 25, 1964. That was the best result since 1960 and a good



Homeward bound loaded with herring.

covery from the depressed levels of 1963. Almost half of the 1964 winter herring catch was made in waters off the Lofoten Islands which were previously noted for their large cod fishery.

COD: Despite the unusually good weather this year's Lofoten cod fishery has been disappointing, yielding a catch of only 37,816 tons as of March 28, 1964, as compared with 47,000 tons by the same date in 1963, and 61,661 tons in 1962.

WHALING: At the end of the 1963/64 season, the 4 Norwegian Antarctic whaling expeditions had produced 251,230 barrels of whale sperm oil. This was 26,585 barrels more than the same expeditions produced in 1962. In that season, however, the whale fishery ship Sir James Clark Ross was put out of commission on January 27, 1963, and failed to resume operations.

FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION FOR GHANA AND MOROCCO: The first of some 231-foot stern trawlers, to be built for the Ghana Fishing Corporation by Norwegian shipyards, was launched in early 1964. A comprehensive training program for the Ghanaian crews that will man the vessels has been planned by the Norwegian Development Assistance, in cooperation with private firms.

Norway (Contd.):

A Norwegian shipyard near Molde has obtained a contract to build twenty 63-foot fish-vessels for a Moroccan company within a 10-months period. The total price for the vessels, electronic equipment, engines, and gear will be about Kr. 10.8 million (US\$1.5 million). All equipment will be delivered by Norwegian companies. (News of Norway, April 16, 1964.)

1 Norwegian kroner 7.17 equal US\$1.00.

Late March 1964: HERRING: A total of 725 metric tons of winter herring had been landed by Norwegian fishermen as of March 24, 1964. That was the best result

since 1960 when the herring catch by the same date amounted to 322,734 tons. A total of 85.1 percent of the 1964 winter herring catch was processed into meal and oil, as against 53.6 percent in 1960.

COD: There was some improvement in the Lofoten cod fishery in late March 1964, but fishermen in that area had landed only 12,441 tons as of March 25, 1964, at least 5,000 tons less than the Lofoten cod catch by the same date in 1963. (News of Norway, April 2, 1964.)

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CANNED FISH EXPORTS, 1962-1963:

Norwegian exports of canned fishery products in 1963 were down 8.9 percent in quan-

Table 1 - Norwegian Exports of Canned Fishery Products by Type, 1962-1963

Product	January-December 1963			January-December 1962		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kroner	US\$1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Kroner	US\$1,000
Smoked brisling in oil	4,793	32,785	4,579	5,480	36,821	5,150
Smoked brisling in tomato	575	3,175	443	808	4,635	648
Smoked small sild in oil	11,478	48,482	6,771	12,185	52,300	7,315
Smoked small sild in tomato	1,447	5,234	731	1,157	4,102	574
Smoked small sild in oil	869	2,812	393	782	2,589	362
Smoked small sild in tomato	61	225	31	117	442	62
Peppered herring	3,149	13,442	1,877	4,242	18,362	2,568
Smoked herring in tomato	-	-	-	110	270	38
Beckerel	666	3,117	435	685	3,219	450
Other, unclassified	1,412	5,132	717	1,232	4,476	625
Soft herring roe	719	3,545	495	797	3,413	477
Fish balls	581	1,517	212	572	1,515	212
Other canned fish	162	1,212	169	129	946	132
Shellfish	1,545	16,486	2,303	1,839	19,681	2,753
Total	27,457	137,164	19,156	30,135	152,771	21,366

Table 2 - Norwegian Exports of Canned Fishery Products^{1/} by Country of Destination, 1962-1963

Country of Destination	January-December 1963			January-December 1962		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kroner	US\$1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Kroner	US\$1,000
Iceland	185	1,187	166	143	881	123
Denmark	396	2,036	284	421	1,984	277
Belgium-Luxembourg	649	3,124	436	682	3,229	452
Ireland	295	1,087	152	314	1,137	159
France	278	1,151	161	398	1,616	226
Netherlands	219	893	125	195	844	118
United Kingdom	4,859	21,608	3,018	5,412	24,802	3,469
West Germany	782	3,012	421	673	2,654	371
East Germany	1,479	5,295	739	1,478	5,072	709
South Africa Republic	212	981	137	1,112	4,647	650
Canada	1,233	5,126	716	102	384	54
United States	922	5,527	772	1,192	6,920	968
Australia	11,900	61,597	8,603	13,234	68,765	9,617
New Zealand	1,947	7,150	999	1,746	1,106	994
Other Countries	503	2,144	299	251	1,022	143
Total ^{2/}	2,186	7,797	1,089	1,875	6,831	955
Total ^{2/}	28,045	129,715	18,117	29,228	137,894	19,285

^{1/} Does not include exports of canned shellfish.

^{2/} Totals are slightly larger than the combined exports of canned fish (excluding shellfish) shown in table 1.

Note: In 1962, Norwegian kroner 7.15 equaled US\$1.00; in 1963, Norwegian kroner 7.16 equaled US\$1.00.

Norway (Contd.):

tity and 10.3 percent in value from those in 1962. Norway's leading fishery exports--smoked brisling in oil, smoked small sild in oil, and kippered herring--were all affected by the decline.

The United States was Norway's most important market for canned fishery products, accounting for 42.4 percent of total shipments in 1963 and 45.3 percent in 1962.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1963 p. 88.

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SHIPYARD BUILDING FOUR PURSE SEINERS FOR CHILE:

A Norwegian shipyard is building four 120-gross-ton oceangoing purse seiners for Chile. One of the vessels was to be delivered in May 1964, another in June, and the other two later in the summer. The specifications of each vessel are reported to be: 101 feet 6 inches in length, 24 feet wide, and 13 feet in depth.

No information is available on the prices and payment arrangements for the vessels but it is believed that part of the payment is being financed through a Norwegian Government guaranteed export credit loan at 6-percent interest. (United States Embassy, Oslo, April 7, 1964.)



Peru

FISH-MEAL INDUSTRY TRENDS, EARLY 1964:

The financial difficulties of the Peruvian fish-meal producers are now receiving Government attention. The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies announced on March 13, 1964, the formation of a special committee to study the industry's problems. Special attention will be given to the advisability of tax relief and to possible changes in the established marketing system. The National Fisheries Society is preparing a proposal to the Government for taxation based upon profits as an alternative to the present tax based on output.

The financial squeeze in the Peruvian fish-meal industry is based on excess capacity, coupled with the poor equity base of many producers. Those problems are now being compounded by the disappointing fish-meal

yield per ton of anchoveta. While the Peruvian fisheries catch in January 1964 hit an all-time high of more than one million metric tons, only slim profits were reported in the fish-meal industry. Eight small plants were reported to have closed down.

Tax relief could be a significant short-term boost for hard-pressed producers, but the eventual elimination of the inefficient, poorly capitalized plants may be inevitable. However, the financial problems of individual producers are not likely to significantly affect overall production for the year. Well-run, soundly capitalized plants are still operating profitably, and the longer term prospects for the industry are considered bright enough to keep output up through the present period of financial stringency. Also, private investment capital from foreign countries continues to move into the industry. (United States Embassy, Lima, March 26, 1964.)

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FISH MEAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1964

The United States was the leading market for Peruvian fish meal during January-Sep-

Country of Destination	Quantity Metric Tons
United States:	
East Coast	131, 171
West Coast	54, 111
Hawaii	50
Total United States	185, 792
Other Countries:	
Germany, West	152, 92
Germany, Eastern	35, 61
Austria	3, 57
Australia	2, 44
Belgium	20, 62
Colombia	2, 46
Czechoslovakia	7, 49
Spain	53, 94
Philippines	3, 23
France	34, 40
The Netherlands	139, 68
Hungary	16, 59
Great Britain	36, 93
Ireland	5, 93
Italy	46, 81
Japan	58, 16
Mexico	18, 60
Poland	9, 78
Sweden	12, 37
Venezuela	4, 98
Yugoslavia	21, 61
Other ^{1/}	7, 11
Total other countries	695, 21
Grand total	881, 01

^{1/}Includes shipments to Bulgaria, Greece, Brazil, Canada, Malaysia, Rumania, Bolivia, Formosa and Honduras.
Source: Peruvian National Fisheries Society.

IP (Contd.):

theer 1963. During that period, Peruvian fishmeal exports to the United States consisted of 131,177 metric tons shipped to east coast ports, 54,118 tons shipped to west coast ports, and 500 tons shipped to Hawaii. (United States Embassy, Lima, April 16, 1964.)



Philippine Republic

PURCHASE OF SOUTH AFRICAN SARDINES APPROVED:

On April 13, 1964, the President of the Philippine Republic approved the purchase of South African canned sardines by the National Marketing Corporation (NAMARCO). Contracts have been signed for 875,000 cases at a cost of 6.5 million pesos (US\$1,662,400). The first shipment of 200,000 cases is scheduled to arrive in May 1964. (United States Embassy, Manila, April 17, 1964.)

Note: Philippine pesos 3.91 equal US\$1.00.



Poland

FISHERIES GOALS, 1964:

Landings: The Polish fishing industry is committed to land 223,000 metric tons of seawater fish in 1964. The state-owned fisheries are to increase their catch to about 180,000 tons in 1964; cooperative fisheries are to land 23,000 tons in 1964; and private fisheries are to land over 16,000 tons.

In the Baltic area, the 1964 plan calls for a Baltic catch of 91,000 tons; an Atlantic catch of 47,000 tons (as against 32,000 tons in 1963); and a North Sea catch of 85,000 tons. In accordance with plans to intensify fishing effort in the Atlantic, the mothership Kaszuby will be sent to the northwest Atlantic for the first time in 1964. The vessel will be accompanied by a fleet of 15 trawlers which will fish for herring off Nova Scotia and on Georges Bank. Plans also call for greater fishing effort off Iceland and in the Irish Sea.

It is expected that the 1964 catch will include about 76,000 tons of North Sea herring, 222,000 tons of Baltic Sea herring, 64,000 tons of sprats, 14,000 tons of sprats, 13,000 tons of

mackerel, 12,300 tons of ocean perch, 4,700 tons of flatfish, 530 tons of eels, and 275 tons of salmon and trout.

Fishing Fleet: The increased landing goals in 1964 reflect the expansion of the Polish fishing fleet. Under current construction timetables, new vessels to be delivered to the state-owned fisheries in 1964 will include 3 "B-15-type" factory-trawlers, 1 "B-18-type" large freezer-trawler, and 6 "B-23-type" freezer-trawlers, as well as seven 2½-meter cutters. When working out the catch goals, it was assumed that the annual landings of a factory-trawler would average 4,500 tons and those of a "B-23" freezer-trawler would average 1,700 tons.

The cooperative fisheries expect to receive 6 new 17-meter cutters in 1964. The state-owned fisheries will also deliver several used 17-meter cutters to the cooperative fisheries.

Processing: Facilities for processing of the state-owned fisheries have also been called on to increase output. Their production goals in 1964 include 7,380 tons of fish fillets, 16,245 tons of preserved fish, 5,400 tons of pickled fish, 14,890 tons of cured fish, 2,520 tons of semicooked fish products, 7,660 tons of fish meal, and 1,750 tons of fish oils. The fish-processing industry is expected to supply the Polish market with 131,000 tons of fishery products in 1964 (excluding industrial products) as compared with 126,000 tons in 1963.

Considerable investment in the shore facilities of the Polish fish-processing industry is planned in 1964. Cold-storage facilities are to be constructed at Gdynia, Hel, and Wladyslawowo. The expansion effort in the Polish fishing industry will require sizable investments to mechanize handling, transportation, and preliminary processing at the fishing centers.

Overseas Bases: Because of excellent catches of mackerel and sardines off the Scilly Islands, a landings base for Polish vessels was arranged in Ostend, Belgium, in January 1964. Fish discharged there were frozen and then carried to Poland by refrigerated vessels. (Polish Maritime News, No. 65 and No. 66.)

A news article in the New York Journal of Commerce, March 30, 1964, reported that Poland was seeking permission to set up cold-storage facilities at the Welch port of Milford

Poland (Contd.):

Haven in the United Kingdom. This was said to be associated with the increased Polish fishing effort in the Atlantic. The article stated in part, ". . . Polish state fisheries representatives in Britain hint that they may meet some difficulty in setting up the Milford facility--though there is no suggestion of this from British Government sources or the port authorities, who say the agreement is still under negotiation.

"Last season the Poles in fact had a temporary seasonal fish transshipment arrangement on the British North Sea Coast. . . . But a more permanent arrangement, with a 500-ton freezer warehouse, is apparently sought this time.

"The in-and-out arrangement, under which Polish trawlers, paying normal port landing dues, would merely land fish into store for fairly rapid removal to Poland by refrigerator vessels, seems not to present any commercial difficulties. But deep-sea fishing has lately become a sensitive area between several Communist and Western countries."

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, March 1964 p. 66, February 1964 p. 80, and February 1963 p. 86.

* * * * *

FISHERIES TRENDS, 1963:

Landings: Polish landings of salt-water fish amounted to 209,745 metric tons in 1963 as compared with 164,039 tons in 1962 and 169,135 tons in 1961. The Polish catch in 1963 included record landings of 91,000 tons from the Baltic Sea, as well as 85,000 tons

Species	Total	State-Owned Fisheries	Cooperatives	Private Fishermen
. (Metric Tons)				
Salmon . . .	331.3	7.3	244.0	80.0
Eel	154.5	6.8	19.4	128.3
Baltic herring North Sea	28,151.0	17,717.0	7,150.5	3,283.5
herring . . .	73,275.8	73,275.8	-	-
Sprat	10,732.2	7,173.8	1,315.7	2,242.7
Cod	57,475.9	39,005.5	10,878.0	7,592.4
Flatfish . . .	5,098.2	2,820.2	1,236.2	1,041.8
Mackerel . . .	5,453.3	5,453.3	-	-
Ocean perch	13,023.2	13,023.2	-	-
Other salt-water fish .	2/13,532.7	2/13,273.8	106.1	152.8
Brackish-water fish .	2,516.8	-	2,353.3	163.5
Total . . .	209,744.9	171,756.7	23,303.2	14,685.0

^{1/}Preliminary.
^{2/}Includes catch off South Africa.

from the North Sea, and 32,000 tons from the Atlantic. The Polish catch in the Atlantic amounted to only 12,000 tons in 1962 and 20,000 tons in 1961.

Imports: Polish imports of fishery products in 1963 were up sharply from 1962, but the increase was largely due to heavier imports of fish meal. A gain in imports of salt herring in 1963 was partly offset by declining imports of fresh and frozen herring.

Product	1963	1962	1960	1958	1956
. (Metric Tons)					
Mackerel, frozen	568	500	-	-	-
Herring, fresh and frozen . . .	3,891	5,992	4,014	5,464	6,770
Herring, salted . .	8,517	5,132	19,681	7,183	2,770
Fish fillets	-	-	1,419	2,009	-
Conserves ^{1/}	1,328	2,670	6,141	1,237	-
Caviar	10	10	10	-	-
Fish meal	30,000	13,000	6,406	1,487	3,100
Total	44,314	27,304	37,671	17,380	12,670

^{1/}Includes hermetically-processed canned pack and cold pack.

Exports: Polish exports of fishery products in 1963 were 55.6 percent above those of the previous year, due mainly to larger shipments of fresh and frozen fish.

Product	1963	1962	1960	1958	1956
. (Metric Tons)					
<u>Fresh and Frozen:</u> ^{1/}					
Salmon	272	206	216	164	-
Other salt-water fish	4,270	405	-	2,000	-
Carp	380	379	546	497	-
Other fresh-water fish	892	933	852	746	-
Smoked fish	392	316	6	-	-
Salted fish	15	203	2,125	-	-
Conserves ^{2/}	3,414	3,733	2,807	1,155	1,100
Shellfish	32	36	30	52	-
Total	9,667	6,211	6,582	4,614	2,200

^{1/}Includes direct landings and sales in Ghana and Nigeria.

^{2/}Includes hermetically-processed canned pack and cold pack.

Overseas Bases: In 1963, the Polish fishery for herring in the North Sea was supported as usual by the motherships *Kaszuby* and *Pulaski* and the tender vessel *Jastarnia*. During periods of heavy catches, foreign vessels were chartered to serve as transport vessels. Overseas bases of a limited nature were established. A transshipment base at the British port of North Shields was organized for the Polish fishing fleet during the summer of 1963. Polish vessels fishing off the southwest coast of Norway in late 1963 landed herring in the Norwegian port of Haugesund for freezing and transshipment. The Be

land (Contd.):

of Ostend was used in a similar manner Polish vessels fishing in the English Channel during September-November 1963. (Pol-Maritime News, No. 66.)

"PER TRAWLER" SINKS OFF ICELAND: One of Poland's large fishing trawlers off the coast of Iceland this past April as a result of extensive bottom damage. The Wislok became grounded in shallow water the last part of February. Salvage efforts by a Polish tug Coral, sent to the location of the grounded vessel to render assistance, were unsuccessful. The Wislok, described as a "super trawler" was of 600 gross tons and was built in Poland in 1958. (Unpublished source.)



Portugal

CANNED FISH EXPORTS, 1962-1963:

Portugal's total exports of canned fish during 1963 were down 5.5 percent from those in 1962, due to lower exports of sardines and anchovy fillets. The decline was partly offset by a considerable increase in exports of mackerel.

Sardines accounted for 75.2 percent of the 1963 exports of canned fish, followed by mackerel with 8.9 percent, anchovy fillets with 6.8 percent, tuna and tuna-like fish with 5.5 percent and chinchards with 3.0 percent.

Portuguese Canned Fish Exports, 1962-1963

	1963		1962	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases
<u>In Oil or Sauce:</u>				
Sardines	53,484	2,815	59,102	3,110
Chinchards	2,134	112	2,054	108
Mackerel	6,323	253	4,258	170
Tuna and tuna-like . .	3,887	129	3,647	121
Anchovy fillets	4,811	481	5,832	583
Others	437	23	326	17
Total	71,076	3,813	75,219	4,109

Portugal's principal canned fish buyers in 1963 were Germany with 12,762 metric tons, followed by Italy with 11,778 tons, the United Kingdom 8,173 tons, the United States 7,168 tons, France 5,688 tons, and

Belgium-Luxembourg 4,679 tons. (Conservas de Peixe, February 1964.)

CANNED FISH PACK, 1962-1963:

Portugal's total pack of canned fish in oil or sauce in 1963 was down 7.7 percent from that in 1962, due mainly to a drop in the pack of sardines. The packs of mackerel and an-

Portuguese Canned Fish Pack, 1962-1963

Product	1963		1962	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases	Metric Tons	1,000 Cases
<u>In Oil or Sauce:</u>				
Sardines	49,644	2,613	54,632	2,875
Chinchards	3,363	177	2,816	148
Mackerel	6,736	269	7,566	302
Tuna and tuna-like . .	5,907	197	5,399	180
Anchovy fillets	4,170	417	5,244	524
Others	600	32	661	35
Total	70,420	3,705	76,318	4,064

chovy fillets were also down. There were modest gains in the packs of chinchards and tuna and tuna-like fish. (Conservas de Peixe, February 1964.)

LOAN FUND TO RENOVATE FISHING FLEET:

As has been done periodically since 1959, the Portuguese Treasury has been authorized to extend a further credit of 50,000 contos (US\$1,750,000) to the Fund for the Renovation and Equipping of the Fishing Industry. The credit, bearing 4 percent annual interest, brings the total amount so lent in the past 5 years to \$14.7 million.

The high rate of obsolescence in the Portuguese fishing fleet and the increasing difficulty in supplying the domestic as well as the export market are of continuing concern to the Portuguese Government. Exports of canned fish accounted for 9.2 percent of Portugal's total exports during 1963, but periodic shortages of fresh fish in local markets have caused complaints, especially among those who can afford little meat. (United States Embassy, Lisbon, March 28, 1964.)



Somalia Republic

FISH-PROCESSING AND FREEZING PLANT TO BE BUILT IN ALULA AS JOINT U. S. -SOMALI VENTURE:

An agreement to establish a joint fish-freezing, processing, and marketing operation in Alula, in the northern part of Somali, was recently concluded by a local fisheries firm which is a subsidiary of a large United States fishery products processor and distributor. The plant is expected to cost about \$1 million and will be operated on an equal share investment basis. The agreement was signed on March 11, 1964, and is subject only to final approval of the respective boards of directors of the parent companies. The investment is covered by the U. S. Investment Guaranty Program and the Somali Foreign Investment Law which grants the enterprise a 10-year moratorium on income taxes. (United States Embassy, Mogadiscio, March 23, 1964.)



Surinam

FOUR NEW SHRIMP VESSELS DELIVERED TO JAPANESE FIRM IN SURINAM:

Four new steel shrimp vessels built by a shipyard in Rockport, Tex., are now engaged in the shrimp fishery off Surinam. The vessels were delivered in early 1964 to a Japanese firm in South America with headquarters in the port of Paramaribo.

Plans for the new vessels were drawn by a naval architect in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. His double-rig design was an adaption of a Bering Sea trawler built to operate in rough weather.

The Surinam shrimp fishery lies off the delta of the Orinoco River. A number of United States shrimp vessels also are fishing in the area under contract. (National Fisherman, April 1964.)



Taiwan

FISHERIES TRENDS, FEBRUARY 1964:

Tuna: Early this year, 36 small tuna long-line vessels left Taiwan for Malaysia where they will fish out of Penang, and 10 larger

tuna vessels sailed for American Samoa where they will fish for a United States cannery. Taiwan's tuna vessels are also operating in the Indian Ocean.

Sardines: Philippine buyers are reported to be considering Taiwan as a source of canned sardines. The annual catch of sardines in Taiwan exceeds 30,000 metric tons. Taiwan canneries are experimenting with using aluminum cans instead of tin cans for sardine packing. (Taiwan Industrial Panorama, February 29, 1964.)



Tunisia

FISHERIES TRADE WITH EAST GERMANY:

The Chief of the Fisheries Department of Tunisia departed Tunis on April 1, 1964, for a visit to France, Italy, and East Germany. He stated that his visit to East Germany will include negotiations on the sale of 1,000 metric tons of fish meal fertilizer as part of a commercial exchange agreement. He also said that shipyards in the Baltic (presumably East Germany) are building 10 steel trawlers of standard design for Tunisia, with the purchase price payable in 5 years. (United States Embassy, Tunis, April 17, 1964.)



Turkey

12-MILE FISHERIES LIMIT CONSIDERED

On April 10, 1964, the Turkish House of Representatives discussed and approved on a priority basis the draft bill enlarging Turkish territorial waters from 3 to 6 miles, with fishing rights reserved out to 12 miles. The bill has been submitted to the Turkish Senate. If approved, it will come into force three months after promulgation in the Official Gazette.

Turkey's Black Sea neighbors and the United Arab Republic on the Mediterranean Sea have proclaimed 12-mile territorial waters. Other Mediterranean countries claim territorial waters extending for six miles.

The new Turkish bill also stipulates that in case a country imposes wider territorial waters and fishing rights against Turkey,

Turkey (Contd.):

reciprocally apply the larger margin. United States Embassy, Ankara, April 22, 1964.)



U.S.S.R.

SOVIET FISHING VESSELS RETURN TO NORTHWEST ATLANTIC:

In late April 1964, about 60 Soviet fishing vessels were sighted fishing for whiting off the New England coast of the United States. The fleet consisted of refrigerated transports, stern trawlers, and medium-class trawlers. It was located in the vicinity of the Lydonia Canyon about 130 miles east of Nantucket Island, Mass.

The number of Soviet vessels fishing along the New England coast reached a high of 300 during the summer of 1963.

The Soviet Union is one of 13 nations signatory to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The only fish presently under the regulation of that Convention are haddock and cod. The size of mesh in nets used for the taking of those two species is prescribed by regulation, but the mesh size of nets used in taking other species is at the discretion of the fishermen.

* * * * *

FISHING FOR TUNA IN SOUTH CHINA SEA:

The Soviet Union is conducting experimental trawl and tuna fishing in the South China Sea with a fleet of four vessels, which include a seiner and a research vessel, according to



Fig. 1 - Soviet fishing fleet off Cape Cod.

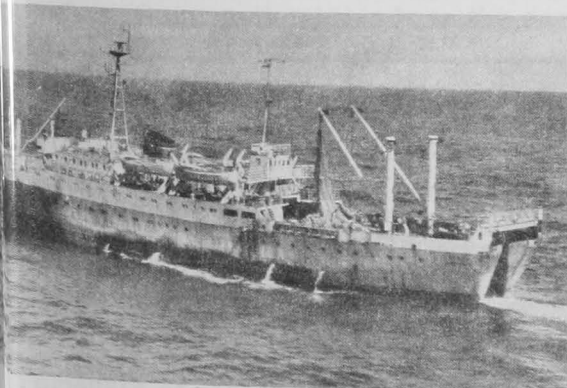
During the previous three years there was little Soviet fishing activity in the Northwest Atlantic, although few foreign vessels had been sighted in the area since November 1964.

a Soviet press report dated April 7, 1964. This development is interpreted in Japan as the beginning on the part of the Soviet Union, which is now awaiting delivery of the tuna vessels it has placed on order with foreign firms, to engage in full-scale tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean. (U.S.S.R. is reported to have on order from Japan five 5,000-ton class tuna factoryships.) (Suisancho Nippo, April 17, 1964.)

* * * * *

FISHING FLEETS OPERATING OFF U. S. COASTS IN 1963:

North Pacific and Bering Sea: A total of about 400 Soviet fishing vessels, at one time or another, fished in the North Pacific and Bering Sea during 1963. The peak number of fishing vessels at one time was about 200, the same as in 1962. But in 1963 most of the vessels were in the Gulf of Alaska rather than in the Bering Sea, and in July instead of in June. For the first time, the increased Soviet fishing effort in the



CO of Soviet stern factory trawler fishing off New England.

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

Gulf of Alaska was augmented by entry into the king crab fishery. In June and July of 1963 at least two crab factoryships were reported south of Kodiak Island. By the end of July those factoryships had left the area to fish saury off the Kurile Islands in the western North Pacific Ocean. In 1963 (also for the first time) several large Soviet stern trawlers were reported operating off the western Aleutian Islands.

Five Soviet whaling fleets, with about 50 accompanying whale killers, operated mostly along the Aleutian Islands chain and eastward to southeast of Kodiak Island. Another whaling fleet operated in the Aleutian area while en route to Siberia from the Antarctic Ocean.

Ocean perch, herring, flatfish, Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, sablefish, and king crab were reported to have been caught. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the Soviet fleets in the area may have caught some shrimp. Soviet sources reported in early October that good catches of halibut and sablefish had been made by a research trawler operating in the Bering Sea in deep waters between 200 and 350 fathoms, but the exact location was not given.

Other Areas in the Pacific: No Soviet commercial fishery has as yet been reported off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. As in 1962, a few Soviet exploratory fishing vessels appeared in that area during the summer and early fall. Some of them were also reported off the coast of British Columbia, Canada.

In May 1963, a Soviet whaling fleet with about 20 whale catchers was reported 200 to 300 miles off the coast of Washington and British Columbia. That fleet was actively whaling and was the same fleet, en route from the Antarctic, which was later reported whaling in the Aleutian Islands area.

Northwest Atlantic (Georges Bank): Soviet fishing on Georges Bank off the New England coast ceased in mid-November 1962, and resumed in force in June 1963 with a fleet of about 185 vessels. A peak number of over 200 Soviet vessels was reported operating on Georges Bank in August. Herring and whiting were the major species caught. Smaller quantities of haddock and cod, mostly caught incidentally to whiting, were also caught. Other species fished were ocean perch, flounder, halibut, and other bottomfish.

Middle and South Atlantic Coasts: Soviet stern trawlers and side trawlers fished off the United States east coast from Nantucket Island to Florida. The peak number of Soviet vessels fishing that area was estimated at about 40. Whiting and herring are known to have been taken. Other species believed to be of interest to the Soviets included menhaden, tuna, and shrimp.

Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea: It was reported that 20 to 30 Soviet trawlers operated out of Cuba in 1963. The Soviets expect ultimately to have about 130 vessels operating out of Cuban ports where they will obtain maintenance, repair, and supply services. Also during 1963 a number of Soviet vessels stopped in Mexican and Caribbean ports for supplies.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT HAMPERED:

Soviet fisheries development is being held back by faulty planning. That was the conclusion of an editorial in the newspaper Pravda, Moscow, March 19, 1964. In spite of the increased Soviet fisheries catch (from about 3.1 million metric tons in 1959 to an estimated 4.5 million tons in 1963), the editorial claimed that the Soviet fishing fleet had reserves which were not being properly used.

The Soviet catch goal set for 1965 is 5.5 million tons, according to the British periodical Fishing News, March 6, 1964.

Pravda stated that much time was being lost by the North Atlantic fishing fleet because it had not been supplied with sufficient packing and aging material. The administrative level was charged with failure to plan properly for the needed cartons, barrels, and wooden crates.

The Soviet newspaper also pointed out that new areas of the fishing industry were being developed too slowly. Specific examples cited were: (1) lengthy experiments in tuna and mackerel fishing in the Pacific; (2) drawn-out discussions of ways to organize a fishery for Greenland halibut (Reinhardtius hippoglossoides) in the North Atlantic; and (3) lack of expansion effort in the fisheries for shrimp, mussel, and other shellfish items.

Pravda further stated that Soviet port facilities had not kept pace with growth in the fishing fleet. A shortage of repair facilities and refrigeration vessels was also mentioned.

The editorial concluded with the following statement: "The 22nd Soviet Communist Party Congress (in 1961) set the task--with the next 10 years--to increase substantially the growth of the per capita use of products including fish and fish products... This obligates the fishing industry to begin using reserves and the potential more quickly, to increase steadfastly the fish catch, to improve its quality, and to lower the cost of the wealth from oceans and seas."

SALMON CATCH, 1963:

The Soviet Union landed in 1963 a total of 81,070.8 metric tons of salmon, according to

Area	Species					
	Red	Chum	Pink	Silver	King	Total
.....(Metric Tons).....						
West Kamchatka	2,538.4	1,237.9	5,062.9	4,803.7	187.8	13,832.7
East Kamchatka	894.8	6,774.8	13,655.4	2,442.7	815.5	24,683.2
Sakhalin-Kurile Is.	-	1,406.3	5,329.7	-	-	6,736.0
Okhotsk Region	8.8	8,527.0	5,542.2	93.7	-	14,171.7
Northern Okhotsk	-	1,780.0	3,780.0	13.0	-	5,573.0
Amur	-	13,839.7	832.9	-	-	14,672.6
Maritime Province	-	-	1,503.6	-	-	1,503.6
Total	3,442.0	33,565.7	35,706.7	7,353.1	1,003.3	81,070.8

data released by the Japanese Fisheries Agency. (Suisancho Nippo, March 21, 1964.)

United Kingdom

BRITISH-BUILT PURSE-SEINE VESSELS ACQUIRED BY CHILEAN COMPANY:

The Amanzule and Asuokaw, two tuna purse-seine vessels built in a British shipyard for the Ghana Fishing Corporation several years ago, have changed their names and ownership. Now known as La Patria and Flor de Chile, they have been acquired by a Chilean fishing company and will be based at Iquique in northern Chile after a 7,000-mile delivery trip. The vessels had been out of commission at Hull, England, for about a year.

The future of two other purse-seiners built in Britain for Ghana is still uncertain. Both vessels are now in England. One, the Fawn-

pawn, is at Hull and the other, the Kpeshie, is at Appledore.

Commenting on West African fishing methods, a representative of a trawler company who was in Ghana when the Amanzule and Asuokaw were fishing there said, "The tuna fish in West African waters are more easily caught by long-lining rather than by purse-seining, which is the method used by these vessels..."

The 4 tuna purse-seiners built for the Ghana Fishing Corporation were part of an order for 6 vessels. The other two vessels, which are stern trawlers, are still in service in Ghana. (The Fishing News, March 13, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1963 p. 63.



DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENTS OF FUR SEALS

The northern fur seal, an abundant and widely ranging mammal, is seldom observed at sea except by fishermen and seamen working offshore or by visitors to the Alaskan and Aleutian Islands where the seals breed.

Originally the fur seals that breed on the Pribilof Islands, on the Commander Islands, and on Robben Island and some of the Kurile Islands (Pribilof Islands are U. S. territory; Commander, Robben, and Kurile Islands are under the administration of the U. S. S. R.) were described as three separate species because of supposed differences in color and in shape of head and neck. They have since been found to be indistinguishable by physical appearance and measurements; their wintering grounds overlap; and tagged seals, especially young seals, are regularly found in small numbers on rookery islands other than where born. Therefore, the fur seals of the North Pacific are now considered to belong to a single species, Callorhinus ursinus.

Except as stragglers, few fur seals range north of the Pribilof Islands. They migrate south to the Channel Islands off Santa Barbara, Calif. In the west they range from the vicinity of the Commander Islands to the seas southwest of Kinkazan Peninsula on northern Honshu and into the Sea of Japan.

Fur seals breed on the following islands: St. Paul and St. George Islands and Sea Lion Island of the Pribilof group in Alaska; Copper and Bering Islands of the Commander group in Kamchatka; Robben Island, off Sakhalin; Kotikovaya Rock and Srednevoya Island in the Kurile Chain of Islands. Seals were also reported by the Soviet Institute of Oceanology on the Kurile Islands, Paramushir and Urup, but no pups were seen. Fur seals of the Kurile Islands were thought to be exterminated by sealers in the 1890's; however, in 1955 and 1956, investigations revealed their presence once again, in small numbers. About 80 percent of the northern fur seals are from the Pribilof Islands.

--Excerpted from:
The Northern Fur Seal, Circular 169,
 U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries,
 Washington, D. C.