International

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

EUROPECHE PROPOSALS FOR A COMMON FISHERY POLICY:

EUROPECHE is an association of national fishery organizations within the European Common Market (EEC). A summary of proposals for a common fishery policy for the EEC, as reportedly presented by EUROPECHE to the Common Market Commission, was published August 13, 1965, in Dansk Fiskeritidende, a Danish fisheries periodical. Following are the main points of the EUROPECHE proposals as published in Dansk Fiskeritidende:

(1) Fish landings and trade by EEC members should be permitted anywhere within the Common Market.

(2) Market stabilization is the key to increasing income in fisheries.

(3) A consistent market policy must be initiated by regulating landings in the harbors of the North Sea and the Atlantic. Those regulations should at first only include a limited number of species such as cod, coalfish, ocean perch, plaice, mackerel, fresh herring, and salted herring.

(4) For the fish species covered by the regulations, each member country should establish intervention (minimum) prices which must not be set lower than the average of existing intervention prices in member countries or higher than the price determined by production costs. The intervention prices in different EEC countries should eventually be harmonized.

(5) In order to maintain the intervention prices in the transitional period, national funds must be made available for equalization. Later, with equalization within the Common Market, the necessary funds must be obtained on a joint basis.

(6) Fishermen should be pledged to observe the minimum prices established under intervention regulations.

(7) Since the Common Market as a whole is an import area for fisheries products, it should not be closed to nonmembers. But measures must be taken which will insure that imports from third countries will not cause disturbances in the Common Market.

(8) A system of minimum "gate" prices for imports should be introduced which ought not to be less than the highest intervention prices plus 10 percent. The difference between the "gate" price and the import price would be equalized by a levy.

(9) A clause should be introduced which would permit prohibition of imports if a fisheries market within the Common Market became subject to disturbances.

The EUROPECHE proposals are another indication that the EEC may eventually adopt a restrictive Common Market fishery policy. There is of course the precedent of the EEC agricultural policy with its intervention and gate prices. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 17, 1965.)

FISH MEAL

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, JANUARY-JUNE 1965:

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

Peru accounted for about 74 percent of the 1,245,500 metric tons of fish meal exported by FEO countries in January-June 1965.

International (Contd.):

Table 1 - Exports of Fish Meal by Member Countries of the FEO, Jan.-June 1965

Country	June 1965	June 1964	Jan.-June 1965	Jan.-June 1964
	(1,000 Metric Tons)			
Chile	3.9	10.5	50.3	72.6
Angola	1/	5.3	1/21.3	29.2
Iceland	6.8	5.3	49.5	53.0
Norway	19.2	13.6	92.7	109.0
Peru	133.4	106.4	919.3	771.4
So. Africa (including S.-W. Africa)	22.7	16.7	112.4	106.9
Total	186.0	157.8	1,245.5	1,142.1

Table 2 - Production of Fish Meal by Member Countries of the FEO, Jan.-June 1965

Country	June 1965	June 1964	Jan.-June 1965	Jan.-June 1964
	(1,000 Metric Tons)			
Chile	3.5	15.7	44.9	91.0
Angola	1/	5.8	1/17.2	30.6
Iceland	19.4	17.2	53.7	52.9
Norway	36.6	13.8	143.6	99.8
Peru	94.1	91.9	880.2	869.6
So. Africa (including S.-W. Africa)	43.1	29.2	192.3	159.2
Total	196.7	173.6	1,331.9	1,303.1

1/Angola data available only for January-May 1965; June data not available.

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WORLD PRODUCTION, JUNE 1965 WITH COMPARISONS:

World fish meal production in June 1965 showed only a small increase over the previous month. A decline in Peruvian output almost offset higher production in the United States, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, South Africa, and Angola.

World Fish Meal Production by Countries, June 1965 with Comparisons

Country	June 1965	June 1964	Jan.-June 1965	Jan.-June 1964
	(Metric Tons)			
Canada	7,025	5,533	36,512	21,934
Denmark	12,854	11,776	55,213	41,850
France	1,100	1,100	6,600	6,600
German Fed. Repub.	4,795	5,727	31,645	37,277
Netherlands	449	600	2,857	3,500
Spain	1/	1/	2/13,247	1/
Sweden	400	238	4,369	3,666
United Kingdom	5,934	6,471	40,573	40,283
United States	41,364	44,400	3/79,835	3/87,662
Angola	3,513	5,795	20,755	30,542
Iceland	19,355	17,210	53,679	52,879
Norway	36,627	13,787	143,636	99,835
Peru	94,104	91,904	880,219	869,682
So. Afr. (including S.-W. Afr.)	42,519	29,316	193,317	159,593
Belgium	375	375	2,250	2,250
Chile	3,547	15,727	44,914	90,980
Morocco	1/	2,700	1,100	6,760
Total	273,961	252,659	1,610,721	1,555,293

1/Data not available.
2/Data available only for January-May 1965.
3/Revised.
Note: Japan does not report fish meal production to the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers at present.

World fish meal production in January-June 1965 was up about 3.5 percent from that in the first 6 months of 1964. Peru accounted for about 55 percent of total output in January-June 1965. Most of the principal countries producing fish meal submit data to the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers monthly (see table).

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

CLOSURE OF PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHING IN AREAS 1, 2, 3A, AND 3B SOUTH:

Fishing in Pacific halibut Areas 2 and 1 ended at 6 p.m. (P.S.T.) on September 15, 1965, the mandatory date of closure. Announcement of the closure to fishing in those areas was made by the International Pacific Halibut Commission since it estimated that the catch limit of 23 million pounds in Area 2 would be reached by that date. There was no catch limit in Area 1 which was scheduled to close at the same time as Area 2.

The Commission previously announced the end of fishing in Area 3A at 6:00 p.m. (P.S.T.)

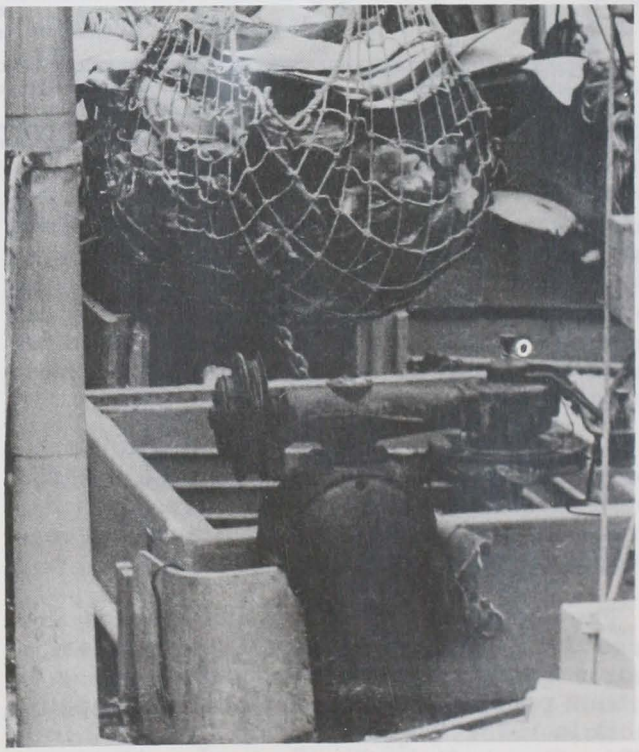

Fig. 1 - Fresh halibut being unloaded with a cargo net from the hold of a halibut fishing vessel at Seattle, Wash.

International (Contd.):

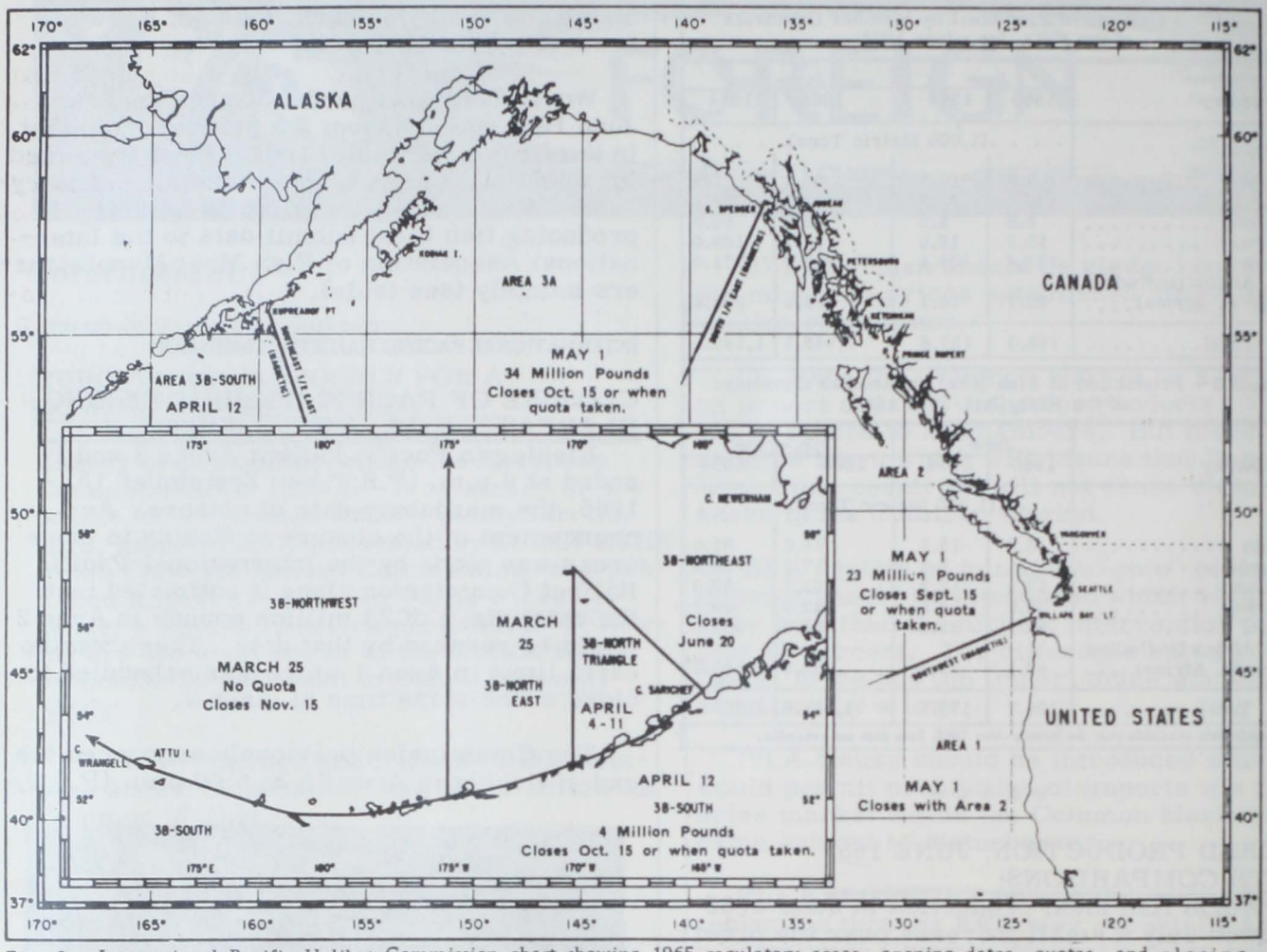

Fig. 2 - International Pacific Halibut Commission chart showing 1965 regulatory areas, opening dates, quotas, and closing dates.

on August 26, 1965, when it was estimated that the area's 34-million-pound quota for the 1965 season would be attained. There will be no halibut fishing in those areas until they are reopened in 1966. In 1964 fishing in Area 3A ended on August 19 when the same catch quota was attained.

Area 2 extends from Willapa Bay to Cape Spencer, Alaska; Area 1 includes the waters south of Willapa Bay, Wash.; Area 3A includes waters off the coast of Alaska between Cape Spencer and the Shumagin Islands.

The catch quota of 23 million pounds in Area 2 is 2 million pounds less than last year's quota of 25 million pounds, and is 5 million pounds less than the 28-million-pound quota in 1963. The catch limit in Area 2 in 1964 was not attained by September 15 when the season closed. The final catch in that area in 1964 was about 5 million pounds less than the quota.

Halibut fishing season in Area 3B South was scheduled to end at 6 p.m. (P.S.T.) on September 30, 1965, at which time the catch limit of 4 million pounds was estimated would have been attained, announced the International Pacific Halibut Commission on September 9. There will be no halibut fishing in that area until reopened in 1966. Area 3B South includes the waters west of Area 3A, not including the Bering Sea. In 1964, halibut fishing in area 3B South ended on October 15, the mandatory date of closure for that area and the catch limit was the same as this year.

Halibut fishing in the new Area 3B Northwest, which opened on March 25, 1965, with-

International (Contd.):

out catch limit, remained open to fishing until November 15. In 1965, that area formerly designated as Area 3B North was divided into 2 areas--3B Northwest and 3B Northeast. Area 3B Northeast (also without catch limit) closed on June 20, 1965. Last year fishing in the area designated as 3B North ended on October 15.

Landings by both United States and Canadian fishermen of Pacific halibut from the regulated areas through August 1965 totaled 56.3 million pounds, about 1 million pounds more than the previous year during the same period. Of this year's landings, 26.9 million pounds were by U. S. fishermen and 29.4 million by Canadian fishermen.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

SOCKEYE AND PINK SALMON FISHERY TRENDS IN CONVENTION WATERS, EARLY SEPTEMBER 1965:

Pink and sockeye salmon fisheries off the northwest coast of North America under the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention (as amended by the Pink Salmon Protocol) are regulated by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission (IPSFC). The Commission sets fishing time so as to provide for adequate escapement and equal division of the catch between the fishermen of Canada and the United States.

The 1965 season was marked by a pink salmon run which fell far below expectations. The sockeye fishery yielded the forecast modest returns of a light cycle year.

The pink salmon catch in Convention waters as of September 15, 1965, amounted to only 533,260 fish for the United States and 464,341 for Canada. That was far below the pink catch of 4,284,992 fish by United States fishermen and 3,892,823 by the Canadians during the same period of 1963, which was the previous pink cycle year.

The sockeye salmon catch as of September 15, 1965, in Convention waters was about equally divided--United States fishermen had taken 1,024,735 fish and the Canadians 1,024,422. That compares with sockeye catches of 1,376,501 and 1,353,472 fish, respectively, during the same period of 1961, the previous sockeye cycle year.

By early September 1965, it appeared that the sockeye fishery in Convention waters was about over for the season. The pink fishery was also declining as the fish moved toward the spawning grounds. Test fishing indicated a fair escapement of Fraser River pinks into the Georgia Strait area during early September. In August, the Commission had found it necessary to restrict fishing in order to provide for adequate escapement of pink salmon to the Fraser River since that run was considerably below the forecast of 6.5 million fish. (Information Bulletins, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1965 p. 51.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

FISHERMEN'S TRAINING AND WORKING CONDITIONS TO BE REVIEWED:

A Preparatory Technical Conference on Fishermen's Questions was scheduled to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, October 18-29, 1965, under the sponsorship of the International Labor Organization. The agenda for the conference covered: (1) accommodations on board fishing vessels, (2) vocational training of fishermen, and (3) rules governing fishermen's certificates of competency.

Paul Hall, President of the Seafarers International Union of North America (AFL-CIO), was nominated to attend the conference as a United States labor delegate. The delegation of each attending nation was to include representatives of management and government as well as labor. (The American Fisherman and Cannery Worker, September 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1963 p. 40.

MARINE OIL

WORLD PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, 1960-1964 AND FORECAST 1965:

World exports of marine oils in 1965 are expected to decline for the third consecutive year because of the further reduction in baleen whale oil supplies and the decline in sperm oil supplies.

World production of fish oil in 1965 could increase, but there is little indication that any sizable increase in output will occur. Production of herring oil in Norway and Denmark showed an expansion in the early months of

International (Contd.):

World Marine Oil Production and Exports 1/, Average 1955-59, Annual 1960-1964, Forecast 1965

Item	Forecast 1965	2/1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	Average 1955-59
	(1,000 Short Tons)						
Production:							
Baleen whale oil	210	249	295	390	428	418	427
Sperm whale oil	155	172	149	130	120	122	119
Fish and fish-liver oil	740	710	655	750	669	511	428
Total marine oil production	1,105	1,131	1,099	1,270	1,217	1,051	974
Exports:							
Baleen whale oil	210	249	295	390	428	418	427
Sperm whale oil	155	172	149	130	120	122	119
Fish and fish-liver oil	440	407	405	386	295	245	160
Total marine oil exports	805	828	849	906	843	785	706

1/Exports from producing countries.
2/Preliminary.
Note: Data are estimates based on official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, and other sources.

1965 as did production of anchovy oil in Peru. But Peruvian anchovy fishing was poor in July and closed in August in 1965. The fish oil situation will depend mainly upon fishing conditions in the fall for Peru and in the summer for the United States. United States production of menhaden oil through June 1965 (33,690 metric tons) was disappointing.

World exportable supplies of fish oil may be somewhat larger in 1965 than in the previous year. Exports from a number of countries, including Peru, Iceland, Chile, and Denmark increased in the early months of 1965 from the same period a year earlier. (Editor's Note: Peruvian exports of fish oil in the first half of 1965 were reported to total 86,200 metric tons as compared to 69,000 tons in January-June 1964. But United States exports of fish oil in the first half of 1965 totaled only 13,685 metric tons as compared with 25,464 tons in the same period of the previous year.) Production of fish oil in the latter half of 1965 will have an important bearing on available supplies because carryover stocks at the start of the year were at a low level in most exporting countries, other than Peru and Iceland. (U. S. Department of Agriculture, World Agriculture Production and Trade, August 1965.)

SALMON

BALTIC SEA CONSERVATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND WEST GERMANY:

A Baltic Sea salmon conservation agreement involving Denmark, Sweden, and West Germany was expected to go into effect in the fall of 1965. Approval of the tripartite agreement by the West German Forbundsdag was reported in September 1965. Denmark and Sweden approved it much earlier. The agreement becomes effective 2 months after deposition of the ratifying documents with the Government of Sweden.

Copies of the agreement are not yet available but it is reported to provide for:

(1) A minimum mesh size in drift gill nets of 165 mm. (6.5 inches) for natural fibers and 157 mm. (6.2 inches) for synthetic fibers, with a 5-year transition period for gear currently in use.

(2) A minimum width of 19 mm. (0.748 inches) between the point and shaft of hooks used in the long-line fishery.

(3) A minimum size of 60 cm. (23.6 inches) for salmon, measured from the tip of the snout to the extreme end of the tail.

Danish, Swedish, West German, and Polish fishermen's representatives also have been discussing institution of a closed salmon season in the Baltic from December 20 to February 10. A closed season in summer also has been suggested but no dates have been agreed upon.

Danish fishermen now are using mostly drift gill nets instead of long lines because of better catches with the fine nylon gear. Midwater trawls may be used legally by East Germans, but not by Swedish, Danish, or Polish fishermen.

The Danish salmon catch in 1964 totaled 1,455 metric tons with an ex-vessel value of

International (Contd.):

26.4 million kroner (US$3.8 million). All but 20 tons of that catch was taken in the Baltic Sea. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, September 15, 1965.)

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

WHALING

5-NATION TOKYO CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT AGREEMENT:

The 5-nation (Japan, Norway, Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the Netherlands) whaling conference, convened at Tokyo, September 1, 1965. It ended on September 7 without agreement being reached on the allocation of the international whale catch quota or the implementation of the observer system. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, September 8, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1965 p. 66.

Angola

FISHERY TRENDS IN 1965:

Floating Laboratory: A new floating laboratory to be used in fishery research was launched in Lobito, Angola, July 30, 1965. The laboratory-vessel, named the Goa, was built at a cost of 21,000 contos (about US$735,000) and will be used by the Angolan Fishing Institute in research connected with the fishing industry. Specifications are: length 120 feet; displacement 10.4 feet; average speed 12 knots; and cruising range 5,000 miles.

Fish Meal Plant: The construction of a new fish meal and oil plant in Benguela has been completed, according to an August 8, 1965, Angolan press report. The plant is said to be almost completely automated and has a processing capacity of 12 tons of fish an hour. The cost of the plant, which was financed by local capital, was placed at US$350,000. (United States Consulate, Luanda, August 13, 1965.)

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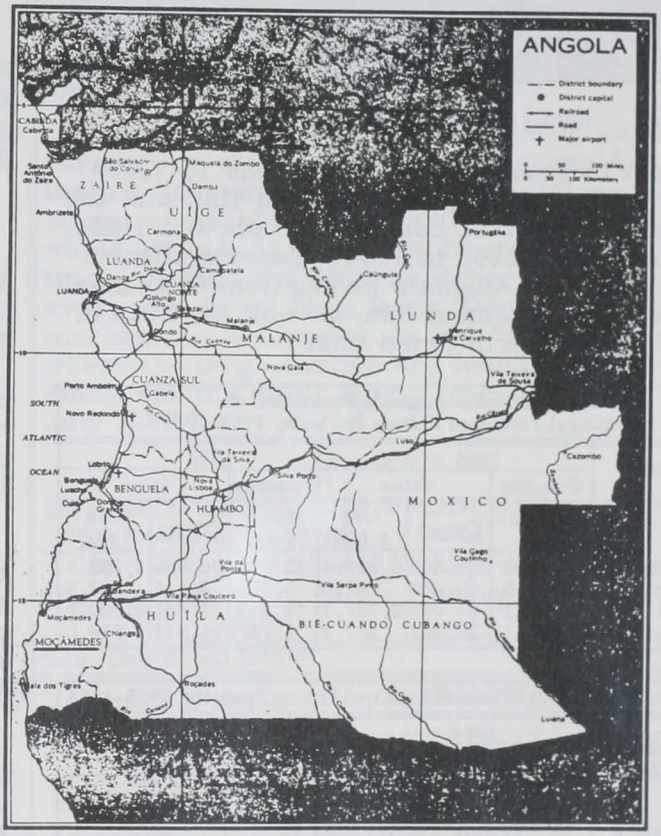
FISHERY LANDINGS PRODUCTION AND EXPORT TRENDS, 1963-1964:

In 1964, fishery landings at Angola's 4 principal fishery ports (see table 1) totaled 355,810 metric tons with an ex-vessel value of 220,947 contos (US$7.7 million). That was a gain of 61 percent in quantity and 44 percent in value over the previous year.



Most of Angola's fishery landings go for reduction into meal and oil. Angola's fish meal production increased from 32,798 tons in 1963 to 54,660 tons in 1964, while fish oil

Table 1 - Angola's Fishery Landings at Principal Ports, 1963-1964

Ports	Quantity		Value			
	1964	1963	1964		1963	
	(Metric Tons)		Contos	US$1,000	Contos	US$1,000
Luanda	33,237	26,439	25,182	877.7	24,739	862.3
Lobito	156,247	92,957	116,699	4,067.6	67,082	2,338.2
Mocamedes	165,284	119,396	71,898	2,506.0	54,291	1,892.3
Santo Antonio do Zaire	1,042	1,055	7,168	249.9	7,220	251.6
Total	355,810	239,847	220,947	7,701.2	153,332	5,344.4

Angola (Contd.):

Pulling fish trap off Equimina, Angola.

output increased from 3,579 tons to 7,435 tons. The production of dried fish and the limited output of canned fish showed little change from 1963 to 1964. Exports absorb almost all of Angola's production of fish meal, fish oil, and canned fish, as well as much of the production of dried fish.

Table 2 - Angola's Production of Principal Processed Fishery Products, 1963-1964

Product	1964			1963		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	Contos	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	Contos	US$ 1,000
Fish meal	54,660	153,504	5,350.4	32,798	96,382	3,359.4
Fish oil	7,435	21,460	748.0	3,579	8,116	282.9
Dried fish	18,871	61,028	2,127.1	19,143	77,481	2,700.6
Canned fish	1,741	24,901	867.9	1,767	26,941	939.0

Table 3 - Angola's Exports of Principal Fishery Products, 1963-1964

Product	1964			1963		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	Contos	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	Contos	US$ 1,000
Fish meal	54,434	176,982	6,168.8	27,977	86,753	3,023.8
Fish oil	7,379	24,223	844.3	3,122	7,845	273.4
Dried fish	11,875	69,153	2,410.3	11,354	66,135	2,305.2
Canned fish	1,855	26,240	914.6	1,869	27,330	952.6
Fresh fish	1,887	8,100	282.3	15,823	12,391	431.9

A $1.4-million project to modernize Angola's fish meal industry was reported in early 1965. Angola newspapers indicated that the Portuguese Development Bank would provide a loan of about $500,000 to help finance the project. (Relatório e Contas do Banco de Angola, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1965 pp. 40 & 45.

Australia

TUNA SURVEY UNDER WAY IN NORTHERN WATERS:

The yellowfin tuna survey off Great Barrier Reef in the Coral Sea, planned jointly by the Australian Federal and State of Queensland Governments, began in early August 1965.

The South Australian tuna fishing vessel Degei was chartered for the survey and is working in cooperation with an airplane hired from a Sydney aircraft firm.

Plans were to use the plane to spot tuna shoals, and a supporting fishing vessel to catch and identify the fish. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, September 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1965 p. 66.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN 1965 SHRIMP LANDINGS DOWN FROM PREVIOUS SEASON:

Shrimp landings for the 1965 season in Shark Bay, Western Australia, will be down about 500,000 pounds or 25 percent below the previous season's landings, according to preliminary estimates.

The season this year started late and by the end of May landings of king and tiger shrimp were down 52 percent. Landings improved between May and July but they were still down 21 percent from the same time a year earlier.

Shrimp landings in Exmouth Bay were also reported less than the previous year but did not drop as much as in Shark Bay. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, September 1965.)

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SHRIMP SURVEY OFF NEW GUINEA SHOWS COMMERCIAL POTENTIAL:

Promising catches of shrimp were reported from Madang, in New Guinea. A 14-foot outboard motor launch, operated by the Australian Federal Government Fisheries Division, caught 56 pounds of banana (Penaeus merguiensis) and giant tiger (Penaeus esculentus) shrimp one mile east of the Ramu River, near Madang.

Australia (Contd.):

The shrimp were caught during a 10-day survey carried out between Madang and Wewak. The catch shows that there are commercial possibilities for shrimp trawling in that area, the chief of the Fisheries Division said.

The survey was to be continued after overhaul of the research vessel. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, September 1965.)

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SHRIMP IMPORTS SOAR TO MEET HOME DEMAND:

Australia imports a large quantity of shrimp, principally from India, Japan, and Hong Kong, in order to meet an acute domestic shortage. Restaurants, clubs, and other institutions in Sydney need large quantities of shrimp for their popular seafood dishes, including a wide range of Chinese meals, and are forced to rely more and more on imports.

India, the main supplier of peeled shrimp, in a 9-month period shipped to Australia 700,000 pounds. It is believed that India will eventually sell Australia 2 million pounds of shrimp a year. This will help fill the gap in supplies for the domestic demand since Australia exports a good part of her shrimp production to Japan, France, and the United States.

There is an Australian tariff of 1 shilling (11 U. S. cents) a pound on imported shrimp which is meant to protect the Australian fishermen. Public opinion is that this has resulted in higher prices and a greater scarcity of shrimp. Australia's largest shrimp distributor said, "The demand is insatiable and everyone wants shrimp." He said the type of shrimp in greater demand by Sydney housewives was peeled small "school" shrimp. Large shrimp were not as scarce and usually went to hotels, restaurants, and clubs.

Australian shrimp importers are forced to compete with United States, Japanese, and French buyers for India-produced shrimp, and pay 11 cents a pound import duty on what they are able to import.

There is a scarcity of good quality small shrimp for the home market because Australian fishermen concentrate on fishing for larger sizes (king, tiger, and banana shrimp), which bring bigger returns from the export trade. Indian and Chinese fishermen, however, who do not have large fishing craft and mechanized equipment to fish in deep water where the large shrimp are found, fish for small shrimp only. (Fish Trades Review, July 1965.)

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IMPORTS OF MARINE PRODUCTS, 1963/64 AND 1964/65:

In fiscal year 1964/65 (July-June), Australian imports of edible fishery products

Australian Imports of Marine Products, 1963/64 and 1964/65

Item	1964/65			1963/64		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	1,000 Lbs.	A£ 1,000	US$ 1,000	1,000 Lbs.	A£ 1,000	US$ 1,000
Edible Fish and Shellfish:						
Frozen:						
Fish fillets	34,518	4,362	9,684	34,976	4,283	9,508
Other fish	3,295	361	801	3,013	300	666
Shellfish	2,788	717	1,592	2,188	609	1,352
Canned:						
Herring	4,768	530	1,177	4,376	467	1,037
Salmon	11,912	3,114	6,913	11,641	2,737	6,076
Sardines and sardine-like fish	6,341	1,001	2,222	6,494	984	2,184
Tuna	316	45	100	497	74	164
Other fish	1,580	230	511	1,191	132	293
Shellfish	1,383	378	839	887	290	644
Smoked, cured, dried, or otherwise prepared	9,693	1,296	2,877	10,687	1,221	2,711
Total edible fish and shellfish	76,594	12,034	26,716	75,950	11,097	24,635
Industrial Products:						
Fish meal	24,657	633	1,405	18,671	434	963
Other Marine Products:						
Cultured pearls	1/	539	1,197	1/	323	717
Miscellaneous	1/	851	1,889	1/	465	1,032

Note: A£1.00 equals US$1.00.

Australia (Contd.):

totaled 76.6 million pounds with a value of US$26.7 million--a gain of 1 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value over the previous year. Canned fish and frozen fish fillets continued to be the main items among the edible fishery imports.

In fiscal year 1964/65, imports were somewhat higher for all the main canned items except tuna and sardines. Frozen shellfish imports were also up, but there was a slight decline in imports of frozen fish fillets. (The decline was in the 1-pound pack of fillets--down from 12,090,000 pounds to 11,128,000 pounds; imports of the larger packs of fillets rose from 22,886,000 pounds in fiscal 1963/64 to 23,390,000 pounds in 1964/65.) Higher prices for imported fish fillets helped raise the value of the edible imports in 1964/65 to a record level.

Imports of fish meal were up in 1964/65, and the value of imports of cultured pearls and other marine products was also higher. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, September 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1965 p. 55.

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EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF SPINY LOBSTERS AND TRENDS, FISCAL YEAR 1964/65:

A 17-percent drop in Australian exports of spiny lobster tails in fiscal year 1964/65 and a 56-percent drop in exports of whole spiny lobster point to a further decline in total Australian spiny lobster production--most of it in Western Australia. Spiny lobster fishing is Australia's biggest fishery and nearly all the catch is exported.

In 1964/65 (July 1-June 30), exports of spiny lobster tails dropped by 1,638,000 pounds and exports of whole spiny lobster dropped by 741,000 pounds as compared with 1963/64--the equivalent of about 5 million pounds live-weight basis. These data appeared in the publication Trends in Australian Marine Export Markets by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Primary Industry.

Final production data for 1964/65 are not complete, but export figures indicate a decline in total Australian production of between 1 million and 2 million pounds live weight when allowance is made for an unusually heavy carryover of export tails and whole lobster into the first month of the 1965/66 fiscal year.

Australian spiny lobster production in 1963/64 was 27.6 million pounds (live weight), of which Western Australia accounted for 18 million pounds, a drop of 3.4 million pounds from the previous year's record catch.

In 1964/65 exports of spiny lobster tails from Western Australia were down about 2 million pounds and exports of whole lobster were down 475,000 pounds from 1963/64.

Although the quantity of tails and whole lobster exports dropped in 1964/65, the value rose to a record US$15.8 million due to the strong United States market and a worldwide increase in demand.

Imports of spiny lobster tails account for the bulk of the United States supply, but during the first 6 months of 1965 United States imports were 2 million pounds below those for the same period in 1964. This resulted in the highest prices on record for spiny lobster tails sold in the United States market.

Australia ranks second in the world as a supplier of spiny lobster tails to the United States market. But if Australia is to take full advantage of this valuable market, annual production must be maintained on a continuing basis at the highest possible level. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, September 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1965 p. 61.

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ABALONE FISHERY TRENDS:

In the first four months of 1965, 90,000 pounds (meats) of abalone was taken from Tasmanian waters. This was worth about US$24,600 to the fishermen. In 1964, the total abalone catch was 24,119 pounds (meats) valued at $5,600, which was nearly half the total Australian catch. The number of divers operating varied from 17 to 11.

The Tasmanian Minister for Fisheries has warned that claims that a large abalone industry could be developed were not supported by Government fisheries officers. Although the extent of stocks was not yet known it was doubtful if the industry could support more than 30 full-time divers. Most of the Tasmanian catch of abalone is being canned by a cannery in Queensland, and some is processed in Victoria and New South Wales.

Australia (Contd.):

(Australian Fisheries Newsletter, September 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1965 p. 59.

Brazil

SPINY LOBSTER PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS LOWER:

The declining trend of spiny lobster production in northeastern Brazil continued into 1965, with Ceará's lobster fishermen reporting catches less than two-thirds of "normal." As a result, exports of frozen lobster tails from the ports of Recife, Fortaleza, Natal, and São Luiz, dropped from a high of 2,000 metric tons in 1962 to 1,770 tons in 1963, and 1,577 tons in 1964, with a further decline expected for this year. The smaller catch is attributed to overfishing and to exceptional rainfall which has muddied lobster banks located on Brazil's Continental Shelf.

While lobster production and exports have been declining, that region has increased its landings of red snapper from 208 tons in 1962 to 1,050 tons in 1964. Further increases in the red snapper catch are expected as new fishing banks are discovered and export markets develop. (United States Consulate, Recife, September 3, 1965.)

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MEXICAN VESSELS BOUGHT FOR FISHERIES VENTURE:

A Brazilian animal feed producer plans to diversify by setting up a fish-processing plant at the port of Belem in northeast Brazil. The new plant is to process fish for export as well as for domestic use. Shrimp, lobster, salted fish, and fish meal are some of the items considered for production.

Three 72-foot steel trawlers for the Brazilian firm are being built in Mazatlan, Mexico. One of the vessels will carry radar and freezing equipment. All will have some refrigeration.

"Bacalao" (salt-cod) is popular in Brazil. A representative of the Brazilian firm wishes to arrange for some of the vessels fishing for cod in the North Atlantic to land their catches in Brazil for processing at Belem. As an alternative, the firm is interested in finding a substitute for "bacalao" such as, for example, the shark fillets produced in Mexico. (United States Embassy, Mexico, D.F., September 4, 1965.)

British Guiana

SHRIMP FISHERY TRENDS:

The shrimp fishery is the dominant and most rapidly expanding fishing activity in British Guiana. Spurred by favorable operating conditions and proximity to rich shrimp grounds, the industry has expanded from a small beginning in 1959 when 9,748 pounds of

Fig. 1 - Shrimp fishing vessels at a processing firm's dock, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Fig. 2 - A shrimp-processing firm's vessel dock in Georgetown. Net lockers and spare parts storeroom at left.

British Guiana (Contd.):

shrimp were landed to a record production of 6 million pounds landed in 1964. The number of shrimp vessels operating out of British Guiana from the port of Georgetown has increased from 60 in 1962 to 84 in early 1964 to 107 in 1965. A United States-owned firm in Georgetown that operates about 75 of the shrimp vessels has completed new docking facilities and a new packing and freezing plant with a reported capacity of about 80,000 pounds daily. Most of the production of the local shrimp industry is exported frozen to the United States.

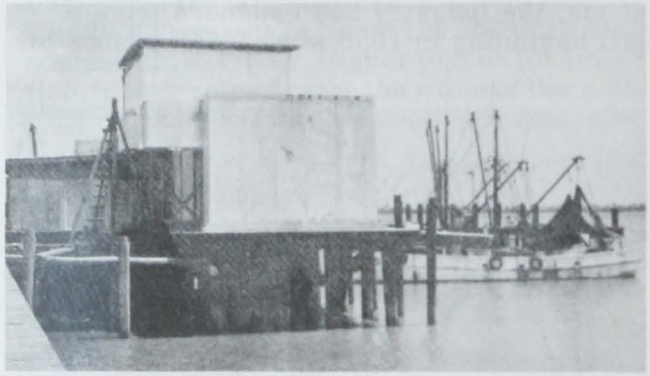

Fig. 3 - Ice-making plant, and unloading and shipping dock of a shrimp-processing firm in Georgetown.

Fig. 4 - Freezing plant and dock of another shrimp-processing firm in Georgetown.

Several trawlers operated by a local firm and numerous small fishing boats are engaged in catching fish for local consumption, but their production is insufficient to supply the local market. Consequently fish imports have been rising in recent years and are now valued at US$2.6 million a year. (United States Consulate, Georgetown, August 15, 1965.)

Burma

FISHERIES TRADE PLACED UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL:

The Government of Burma has declared 18 kinds of common fishery products to be essential commodities. This means that only the Government can buy, sell, store, or transport those items. The order announcing Government control over essential fishery products also provided that the Government may set prices for "nonessential" fishery products. (United States Embassy, Rangoon, September 3, 1965.)

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES REORGANIZED:

Expansion and reorganization of Canada's Department of Fisheries so that it can more effectively carry out its responsibilities in the light of expanding fishing activity by Canada and other fishing nations of the world was announced by the Fisheries Minister, August 26, 1965.

The Fisheries Minister said, "It is the objective of the Department through fisheries development programs, integrated with those of the provinces, to exploit resources to a safe maximum, including those species which we have overlooked in the past; to improve techniques of harvesting these resources; and to further increase the quality of our products so there will be an increased demand for them both at home and abroad."

"Changes in the Department's structure," he said, "also result from stepped up scientific and technical programs, and the international aspects of Canada's fisheries involving her participation on seven different international fisheries commissions which are becoming more and more important in the proper conservation and management of the fishery resources of the high seas."

Canada (Contd.):

"The Civil Service Commission has already made some appointments within the new structure," he added. Under A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister, there will be two Assistant Deputy Ministers. S.V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister, is assuming responsibility for the Department's International and Jurisdictional Affairs. W. M. Sprules becomes Director of the International Fisheries Service under Ozere

R. R. Logie of Halifax, N.S., who headed the Fish Culture Development Branch of the Department in the Maritimes Area has been appointed Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations) effective September 1, 1965. He will have under his direct supervision the activities concerned with conservation, protection, resource development, and inspection, as well as the administration of other special programs such as the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan and the Newfoundland Bait Service.

I. S. McArthur, Chairman of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, has been appointed Director-General of Economic Services and will have general responsibility for directing and coordinating all economic responsibilities and activities in the field of fisheries. W. C. MacKenzie will be Director of the Economic Research and Intelligence Service. A new service of Planning and Policy Analysis also comes into being under McArthur. This service will analyze and evaluate the economic potential of the fishing industry and work out broad development plans on a regional basis in cooperation with the provinces and industry.

As part of the reorganization, the Department's Conservation and Development Service will be divided into two services. They will be the Conservation and Protection Service which will be responsible for the administration and operation of programs designed to protect and maintain fish stocks through regulations, and the Resource Development Service which will be responsible for the application of modern techniques designed to expand stocks of fish.

A. L. Pritchard, Director of the Conservation and Development Service, will maintain his present duties until the reorganization is complete and will then be given special and important duties associated with the conservation of the resource.

"Further changes in organization embracing other activities of the Department will be announced at a later date," the Fisheries Minister said.

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1965 COHO SALMON GRILSE TAGGING PROGRAM AT GEORGIA STRAIT-DISCOVERY PASSAGE:

A coho salmon grilse tagging program in the northern Georgia Strait and Discovery Passage areas was carried out from mid-September to early November 1965 by the Canadian Department of Fisheries. This was the second tagging program to be conducted in the Georgia Strait region during 1965 for determining the timing and subsequent distribution of a juvenile coho population which demonstrates a mass movement through Johnstone Strait during the fall of each year.

The tagging was carried out on board the drum-seiner Naughty Lady, and began in the Strait south of Campbell River. During the remainder of the program, additional tagging and a tag recovery operation was conducted in Discovery Passage.

Because of the immature stage of the salmon, few tags will be recovered during the 1965 fishing season but those fish will be entering the fishery during the 1966 season. The Canadian Government asks that both commercial and sport fishermen cooperate, as they have done in the past, by returning their tags together with the pertinent recovery information to the Canadian Department of Fisheries, 1155 Robson St., Vancouver 5, B.C., or to the fishery officer in their area. To facilitate the return of tags, sport fishermen are advised that special postage-free tag-return envelopes will be available during the 1966 season at most boat rental and moorage facilities. A nominal reward of 50 cents is offered for the return of each tag and recovery information. (Canadian Department of Fisheries, Vancouver, B.C., September 7, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1965 p. 67.

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SALMON FISHWAY BEING BUILT AT MEZIADIN FALLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:

A $700,000 fishway on the Meziadin River in northern British Columbia was scheduled for completion by mid-summer 1966 under a contract awarded by the Canadian Department of

Canada (Contd.):

Fisheries. The fishway will enable migrating adult salmon to bypass dangerous Meziadin Falls.

Meziadin River is the largest sockeye salmon-producing stream of the Nass River system and, as such, ranks among the best sockeye rivers on the British Columbia coast north of the Fraser River. The fishway will significantly increase the numbers of healthy spawners reaching upstream sections of the river. This will increase production of young fish and add to the numbers of sockeye salmon available to the commercial fisheries of the area. (Canadian Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, September 2, 1965.)

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SALMON FISHING LICENSE CHANGES PROPOSED TO REDUCE FISHING PRESSURE:

Agreement has been reached with representatives of British Columbia fishery organizations on some preliminary steps that might be taken toward controlling the intensity of commercial salmon fishing operations on the Pacific Coast, Canada's Deputy Minister of Fisheries announced September 3, 1965. "Progressive intensification of salmon fishing would ultimately make it impossible for the Department of Fisheries to discharge its responsibility adequately in the conservation of the important salmon stocks," he said.

At a meeting in Vancouver, B.C., between Government and industry representatives there was a discussion of tentative Government proposals to regulate the issuance of salmon fishing licenses. "As a result, it is now planned to modify the proposed procedure for licensing fishermen and to introduce registration of fishing craft. Proposals for a special permit, with a graduated fee structure, for entry into the salmon fisheries were also discussed, but it was agreed that further consideration of this matter was necessary. A second meeting on these and other aspects of the problem will be held later this year or early in 1966," the Deputy Minister of Fisheries said. (Canadian Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, September 3, 1965.)

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NEW ATLANTIC SALMON REARING STATION PLANNED FOR NOVA SCOTIA:

The immediate construction of a modern Atlantic salmon rearing station at Margaree on Ingram Brook, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, so that it will be in operation in fall 1965, was announced August 26, 1965, by Canada's Fisheries Minister.

The new station will serve a double purpose for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick salmon runs. It will replace the present fish-culture facilities at Margaree, which have been in continuous operation for years and are worn out. It will also serve as an experimental prototype for the incorporation of advanced techniques in the artificial propagation of salmon which will be used to maintain the salmon population of the Saint John River following completion of the Mactaquac hydroelectric project on that waterway.

The propagation methods to be used at the new station have proved to be highly successful in Sweden, where they were studied in 1964 by senior technical officers of the Canadian Department of Fisheries. Many features of the Swedish method are considered to be readily adaptable to the situation which will develop on the Saint John River at Mactaquac after 1967, when the hydroelectric project is to be completed. Before full-scale facilities are built at Mactaquac, it was decided that a scale prototype, with modifications to make the system more adaptable to the Canadian environment, should be built at Margaree. That decision was made in the interest of economy because the fish-culture facilities at Margaree need replacement rather than repair. (Canadian Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, August 26, 1965.)

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SALMON SALES TO SOUTH AFRICA INCREASING:

Prosperity in the South Africa Republic is boosting Canadian sales of canned salmon in that area. The South Africa Republic increased its imports of Canadian canned salmon from 71,000 pounds in 1961 to 623,600 pounds in 1964. The value of those imports rose from C$54,000 in 1961 to C$398,341 in 1964.

Canada's share of the canned salmon market in South Africa rose from 55 percent in 1963 to 72.8 percent in 1964.

In the South African market, Canadian canned salmon competes with lower-priced salmon canned in Japan and Norway. Those countries dominated the South African salmon market for several years prior to 1962. Canadian salmon shipments to South Africa benefitted

Canada (Contd.):

from a relaxation of South African import restrictions and a shortage of Japanese salmon.

South African importers of Canadian canned salmon report good prospects for the coming year, provided Canadian prices remain in a competitive range. The South African importers also report increasing sales of Canadian smoked and frozen salmon. (Foreign Trade, Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, August 1965.)

Denmark

EX-VESSEL PRICE TRENDS FOR SELECTED SPECIES, JANUARY-APRIL 1965 WITH COMPARISONS:

Comparing average prices received by Danish and New England fishermen in early 1965 shows that cod and haddock brought better prices in the United States (Boston, Mass.), but prices were higher in Denmark for pollock, hake, wolffish, halibut, whiting, and flatfish.

With the single exception of Danish haddock, average prices for those species in both areas were higher in January-April 1965 than in the same period of 1964.

Export trends strongly influence Danish ex-vessel prices since the bulk of Danish landings are processed into export products. About two-thirds of the Danish catch is accounted for by industrial fish landings and food fish landings of cod, plaice, and herring. Average ex-vessel prices for all of those items were higher in January-April 1965 than in the same period of 1964. The increase was 26 percent for cod (drawn), 35 percent for plaice (drawn), 33 percent for herring (for food), and 9 percent for industrial fish.

The gain in ex-vessel cod prices reflects the increasing world demand for groundfish fillets and blocks. There is also a growing demand in Europe for the quality Danish pack of frozen herring fillets and plaice fillets. Ex-vessel prices for industrial fish increased with the rising world market for fish meal and oil.

A continuation of the trend towards higher ex-vessel prices was indicated by preliminary reports through July 1965. In addition, fishery

Table 1 - Comparison of Average Prices Received by Danish and U. S. (New England) Fishermen for Selected Species, January-April 1964-1965

January-April 1965				January-April 1964			
Denmark		New England[1]		Denmark		New England[1]	
Species[2]			Species[3]	Species[2]			Species[3]
	(U. S. Cents Per Pound)				(U. S. Cents Per Pound)		
Cod (Torsk):			Cod:	Cod (Torsk):			Cod:
Live	6.58	8.28 (B)	Large	Live	5.39	8.11 (B)	Large
Drawn	7.30	10.71 (B)	Market	Drawn	5.79	9.21 (B)	Market
Dressed	6.70			Dressed	5.79		
Coalfish (Sej)	8.88	7.86 (B)	Pollock	Coalfish (Sej)	8.42	5.99 (B)	Pollock
Haddock (Kuller)	8.02	12.97 (B)	Haddock: Large	Haddock (Kuller)	8.09	10.70 (B)	Haddock: Large
		11.65 (B)	Scrod			9.90 (B)	Scrod
Hake (Kulmule)	23.48	15.23 (B)	White hake	Hake (Kulmule)	19.99	11.53 (B)	White hake
Wolffish (Havkat)	7.96	7.64 (B)	Wolffish	Wolffish (Havkat)	7.23	6.11 (B)	Wolffish
Halibut (Helleflynder)	38.87	33.14 (B)	Halibut	Halibut (Helleflynder)	35.45	28.82 (B)	Halibut
Whiting (Kvilling)	7.43	3.50 (G)	Whiting Round	Whiting (Kvilling)	6.18	3.02 (G)	Whiting Round
Dab (Ising)	13.02	12.08 (NB)	Yellowtail	Dab (Ising)	9.21	9.56 (NB)	Yellowtail
Witch (Skaerising)	13.42	12.08 (G)	Gray sole	Witch (Skaerising)	10.43	11.27 (G)	Gray sole

1/Prices are at port of largest landings: B-Boston, G-Gloucester, or NB-New Bedford.
2/United States and Danish names. The fish are landed as drawn fish unless otherwise indicated.
3/United States names. Groundfish are landed drawn, except hake which is dressed; flatfish are landed round; and whiting prices shown are for round fish.
Note: Comparisons are for the same or similar species.

Denmark (Contd.):

Table 2 - Average Prices for Selected Fish Species Landed in Danish Ports, January-April 1964-1965 and Year 1964

Species[1]	January-April		Year 1964
	1965	1964	
	. . . (U.S. Cents Per Pound) . . .		
Coalfish (Sej)	8.88	8.42	8.22
Cod (Torsk):			
Live	6.58	5.39	5.79
Drawn	7.30	5.79	6.71
Dressed	6.70	5.79	6.31
Common mussel (Blaamusling)	.39	.39	.33
Common sole (Tunge)	81.82	66.69	66.49
Dab (Ising)	13.02	9.21	9.47
Eel (Aal):			
Silver (Blanke)	82.67	61.76	69.39
Yellow (Gule)	49.39	39.07	41.82
Eel pout (Kvabber)	10.92	10.33	10.13
Flounder (Skrubbe)	6.84	5.52	6.84
Garpike (Hornfisk)	18.88	5.13	3.62
Haddock (Kuller)	8.02	8.09	7.70
Hake (Kulmule)	23.48	19.99	22.10
Halibut (Helleflynder)	38.87	35.45	36.04
Herring (Sild) for food	4.54	3.42	4.01
Industrial (Industrifisk)[2]	1.51	1.38	1.38
Lemon sole (Rødtunge)	25.19	21.24	19.99
Ling (Lange)	6.44	5.59	5.79
Lobster (Hummer):			
Norway (Dybvands)	40.38	25.85	30.06
Common (Almindelige	120.23	95.89	121.54
Mackerel (Makrel)	7.50	5.52	6.05
Octopus (Blaeksprutte)	1.84	12.69	16.38
Pike (Gedde)	30.06	26.57	27.82
Plaice (Rødspaette):			
Live	17.23	12.04	13.09
Drawn	17.10	12.64	12.56
Porbeagle (Sildehaj)	23.28	25.06	20.13
Roe (Rogn), mostly cod	15.06	16.25	15.72
Salmon (Laks)	98.79	129.50	121.15
Shrimp (Rejer):			
Deep-water	26.70	24.99	29.60
Ordinary	98.66	108.45	99.58
Sprat (Brisling)	11.77	7.37	8.22
Turbot (Pigvar)	51.50	28.22	29.86
Whiting (Kvilling) for food	7.43	6.18	6.05
Witch (Skaerising)	13.42	10.13	11.51
Wolffish (Havkat)	7.96	7.23	8.02

1/United States and Danish names.
2/Herring, sand eels, Norway pout, whiting, etc.
Note: Prices listed are mostly for drawn and dressed fish.

landings in local ports by Danish vessels during the first half of 1965 were up 19 percent from the same period of 1964. A continuation of those trends would produce record earnings for Danish fishermen in 1965. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 25, 1965.)

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COD FILLETS AND FISH BLOCKS PRODUCTION SHORT OF EXPORT DEMAND:

The shortage of cod fillets in Denmark and the increased prices paid for them continue. One of Denmark's largest producers (a fishery cooperative) had signed contracts in September 1965 for deliveries during January-June 1966. But the price was left open for later discussion in October and November 1965. This deviation from the former practice of selling at fixed prices has been forced on the cooperative, according to its managing director, by rapid developments in production, processing, and marketing, and continuing price and wage increases.

A fillet-grading machine used in a Danish fish-filleting plant.

United States buyers of European cod fillets and fish blocks are facing higher prices and fewer supplies because of those factors. There is an increased need in Europe for fish blocks by processors, and an increased demand by consumers, in Europe and in markets as distant as Australia, for fish fillets, fish sticks and portions. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, September 22, 1965.)

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IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1964 AND JANUARY-JUNE 1965:

General Trends--1964: More than half of Danish imports of fishery products consist of fresh fish (mainly herring) landed by Swedish fishing craft in the Danish ports of Skagen and Hirtshals. Much of the herring is filleted and exported, especially to West Germany (table 1).

Denmark imports a large variety of canned fishery products, but the only canned items imported in significant quantities are Portuguese sardines, Pacific salmon, king crab meat, shrimp, and tuna.

Denmark (Contd.):

Table 1 - Danish Imports of Fishery Products by Countries, 1964

Commodity	United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Iceland	Netherlands	West Germany	United States	Other Countries	Total of all Countries		
									Quantity	Value	
	(Metric Tons)								Metric Tons	1,000 Kroner	US$ 1,000
Fresh or frozen:											
Fish	81	2,568	148,825	825	446	960	39	2,258	156,002	129,728	18,741
Shellfish	3	281	94	2	2	9	1	18	410	3,282	474
Salted:											
Herring, spiced	17	471	964	2,501	371	-	-	3	4,327	8,688	1,255
Cod, wet and dry	1	541	-	262	-	-	-	367	1,171	4,619	667
Smoked fishery products	1	14	-	214	-	-	1	-	230	965	139
Canned fishery products	12	140	128	30	36	1	305	1,357	2,009	17,816	2,574
Industral:											
Fish meal	-	5,100	-	13,518	-	7	-	-	18,625	20,379	2,944
Herring oil	-	75	-	9,784	-	1,661	-	1	11,521	15,305	2,211
Medicinal oil	60	1,407	-	677	-	425	-	1	2,570	4,722	682
Other fish oil	12	178	-	12	-	-	2,072	1/ 11,815	14,089	18,072	2,611
Fish offal	219	-	-	261	1,767	21,449	-	224	23,920	9,648	1,394
Other fishery products	731	876	34,200	29	410	4,241	101	316	40,904	16,195	2,340
Total 1964	1,137	11,651	184,211	28,115	3,032	28,753	2,519	16,360	275,778	249,419	36,032
Total 1963	746	9,977	135,507	14,396	1,874	17,409	1,532	21,444	202,885	167,754	24,235

1/Includes 11,814 metric tons of refined fish oil from Peru.

Note: Products originating in Greenland or the Faroe Islands are not included. Seaweed and agar are not included. Danish imports of seaweed in 1964 totaled 1,017 metric tons valued at Kr. 1.9 million ($275,000) as compared to 403 tons valued at Kr. 721,100 ($104,200) in 1963. Danish imports of agar in 1964 were 15 tons valued at Kr. 405,000 ($58,500) as compared to 14 tons valued at Kr. 329,400 ($47,600) in 1963.

Table 2 - Danish Imports of Fishery Products from the United States, 1964 and 1963

Commodity	1964			1963		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Metric Tons	Kr. 1,000	US$1,000	Metric Tons	Kr. 1,000	US$1,000
Fresh or frozen:						
Salmon, fresh or chilled	0.5	9.1	1.3	9.6	83.6	12.1
Salmon, frozen	38.6	415.7	60.1	14.9	142.7	20.6
Crab	0.4	9.2	1.3	12.9	191.4	27.6
Other	0.3	3.4	0.5	1.8	15.8	2.3
Total fresh and frozen	39.8	437.4	63.2	39.2	433.5	62.6
Salted:						
Salmon	0.5	5.1	0.7	-	-	-
Smoked roe	0.3	5.1	0.7	-	-	-
Total salted	0.8	10.2	1.4	-	-	-
Canned:						
Salmon	27.7	172.5	24.9	21.6	144.3	20.9
Tuna	3.1	20.5	3.0	2.5	22.3	3.2
Shrimp	91.6	818.6	118.3	24.1	216.2	31.2
Crab meat	159.4	2,412.3	348.5	116.3	1,962.8	283.6
Lobster meat	0.2	9.1	1.3	1.1	34.7	5.0
Oysters	0.2	1.7	0.2	-	-	-
Other shellfish	7.8	95.7	13.8	-	-	-
Other fishery products	1.9	5.9	0.9	1.5	4.2	0.6
Total canned	291.9	3,536.3	510.9	167.1	2,384.5	344.5
Semipreserved:						
Fish	1.0	10.6	1.5	0.9	7.7	1.1
Shellfish	12.6	204.2	29.5	8.1	130.0	18.8
Total semipreserved	13.6	214.8	31.0	9.0	137.7	19.9
Industrial products:						
Fish oil	2,072.4	2,871.2	414.8	1,221.8	1,160.9	167.7
Fish meal, etc.	-	-	-	93.5	238.7	34.5
Fish glue	-	-	-	0.3	2.8	0.4
Total industrial products	2,072.4	2,871.2	414.8	1,315.7	1,402.4	202.6
Other fishery products 1/	0.3	5.0	0.7	1.1	38.5	5.6
Grand total	2,418.8	7,074.9	1,022.0	1,532.1	4,396.6	635.2

1/Includes fish eggs for hatcheries, aquarium fish, and inedible fishry products, but does not include agar and seaweed.

Denmark (Contd.):

Fish meal and fish oils are imported in considerable quantity either for domestic consumption or re-export. Iceland is an important source of both fish meal and herring oil while Peru and the United States are the leading suppliers of fish oil other than herring.

Increasing quantities of frozen fish offal are being imported (mainly from West Germany) by Danish mink raisers. Select fish offal is an important food for mink. From 1961 to 1964, Danish imports of fish offal more than doubled in quantity and tripled in value.

Seaweed and agar imports are of some importance, although they are not included in Danish fishery statistics. In 1964, Canada and Portugal were again the leading suppliers of seaweed; Portugal and Japan, the leading suppliers of agar.

Imports from the United States--1964: Denmark's main fishery imports from the United States are fish oil, canned crab meat, frozen and canned salmon, and canned shrimp (table 2). A variety of other items are imported in small amounts.

A potential Danish market may exist for such United States products as frozen fish offal, New England tuna, and live Maine lobster. Quality would be an important factor in introducing new United States products. Frozen fish offal must compete with Canadian offerings; bluefin tuna must be dressed as soon as caught in accordance with Danish practices; and lobster must be of top quality. Frozen scallops might find a market in the Danish hotels and restaurants serving tourists. Small frozen shrimp of excellent quality might be sold if competitively priced with Danish and Greenland shrimp. The latter retail for about US$2.08 a pound.

Imports--January-June 1965: Denmark's total imports of edible fishery products from all countries in the first half of 1965 were valued at Kr. 88.4 million ($12.8 million), an increase of 34 percent from January-June 1964. Edible fishery imports from the United States in the first half of 1965 were valued at Kr. 2.6 million ($375,600), an increase of 46 percent from the same period of 1964. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 25, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1964 p. 63.

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QUALITY CONTROLS STRICT FOR IMPORTS OF FRESH FISH:

Permission granted by the Danish Fisheries Ministry to import fresh fish from other countries--plaice from the Netherlands, for example--to augment the short local supplies of some Danish filleters has not resulted in any substantial imports for the processors in the Jutland port of Esbjerg. Quality control inspection and regulations have turned back enough imports at the Danish border to make the business somewhat risky for the foreign suppliers. The Fisheries Ministry has consistently enforced rigid quality control regulations in its efforts to maintain the reputation of Danish fishery products. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, September 22, 1965.)

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VERY LIGHT FIBER FOR FISHING GEAR DEVELOPED:

The Danish Firm Roblon A/S of Frederikshavn, Denmark, claims it has developed the world's lightest synthetic fiber (a split fiber from polypropylene film) for use in fishing gear.

Named "Multiflex," the new fiber is said to have high strength and flexibility with good abrasive qualities and knot properties.

"Multiflex" was exhibited for the first time at the 2nd Annual Fisheries Fair in Trondheim, Norway, August 19-29, 1965. Danish fishermen who have tested the new fiber report good results. It is expected to be useful in lines, ropes, and heavy-duty trawl netting. At present it is available in several colors in 5 to 7 kilo knotless rolls in the form of a straight fiber, twisted or cabled, from 2,000 denier up to 60,000 denier. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 31, 1965.)

Ecuador

NEW PROCESSING PLANT TO BE BUILT IN GUAYAQUIL:

The Ecuadoran Ministry of Commerce and Industries has reported that a new plant will be established in Guayaquil to freeze and can fishery products and process fish meal. Capital investment should be about $270,000.

Ecuador (Contd.):

It is not known whether the markets for the plant's output will be foreign, domestic, or both. Both markets for Ecuadoran fishery products, however, are in a period of growth. Tuna, shrimp, and lobster are Ecuador's most important fishery products. Should the new plant process any of those species, it is likely that some of the production would be exported to the United States. If the new plant processes such species as croaker, grunt, mullet, and sea bass, the domestic market will be the primary sales outlet.

France

TUNA AND SARDINE PRICE AND LANDING TRENDS, 1964:

Prices: In 1964, there was a small increase in average French ex-vessel prices for sardines and yellowfin tuna, but a slight decline for bluefin tuna.

French Average Ex-Vessel Prices for Sardines and Tuna, 1963-1964

Species	1964		1963	
	Fr./Kilo	US¢/Lb.	Fr./Kilo	US¢/Lb.
Sardines	1.66	15.4	1.52	14.1
Tuna:				
Yellowfin.	3.10	28.7	3.06	28.3
Bluefin	4.37	40.4	4.49	41.6

Note: 4.9 French francs equal US$1.00.

Landings: Sardine landings by French vessels in 1964 amounted to 23,386 metric tons as compared to 26,129 tons in 1963 and 31,739 tons in 1962. In addition, there were landings of herring, sprat, and anchovy.

Fig. 1 - French purse seiners also fish sardines at night with lights. Aboard the French vessel Rachel de Gâvres near the French fishing port of Lorient, fishermen are retrieving the purse-seine net.

Fig. 2 - Unloading sardines in boxes at the French port of Concarneau.

Fig. 3 - A French live-bait tuna fishing vessel docked at Concarneau.

Tuna landings by French vessels in 1964 amounted to 18,486 metric tons in French ports and 10,660 tons in African ports. In 1963, the tuna landings were 15,273 tons in French ports and 10,797 tons in African ports, while in 1962 the tuna landings were 19,349 tons and 10,300 tons, respectively.

Note: A more detailed report on the French fishing industry is given in Market News Leaflet 81 (based on information supplied by the United States Embassy, Paris, France). Leaflet is available on request from the Fishery Market News Service, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Rm. 510, 1815 N. Fort Myer Dr. Arlington, Va. 22209.

Ghana

JAPANESE FIRM OFFERS TECHNICAL FISHERY ASSISTANCE TO GHANA:

Japan's second largest fishing company was expected to sign a second trawling contract with the State Fishing Corporation of Ghana to send 50 men to man two 1,850-ton Japanese-built stern trawlers to be delivered to that country by the end of 1965. The first contract of a similar nature, also involving two Japanese-built trawlers and about 50 technical people, was concluded with Ghana in August 1963. The second contract runs for 15 months, with a renewable clause. (Japan Economic Journal, August 31, 1965.)

Greenland

ATLANTIC SALMON FISHERY IN OFFSHORE WATERS:

A Faroese and a Norwegian vessel fishing off West Greenland in Davis Strait for Atlantic salmon with drift gill nets were not making substantial catches after that fishery started in early September 1965. The Faroese freezer vessel Dakur shifted from longlining for porbeagle in the Northwest Atlantic. It had caught 5 or 6 metric tons of salmon while the Norwegian vessel caught about 10 tons. Reports from the Faroese vessel in the Holsteinborg area were that the area being fished may be too far north. That vessel was in port several days to modify the gill nets for surface rather than deep fishing.

Should the catch of those vessels in international waters off Greenland become substantial, it would attract many more vessels next year, if not this year, before the season ends in December. An offshore fishery might be much more productive than the inshore fishery by Greenlanders which totaled about 1,400 tons in 1964. Reports from the inshore salmon fishery are too few to date to indicate whether it will be significantly greater this season. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, September 21, 1965.)

Hong Kong

SHRIMP INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE, 1963-1964:

Shrimp Industry: Hong Kong's main fishing areas for shrimp trawlers, purse seiners, gill-netters, and other inshore craft are to the south of the Colony along the coast of Kwangtung Province inside the 25-fathom line. Many of those areas fall within waters claimed by the Communist Chinese Government and since 1958 fishermen based in Hong Kong have been compelled to land a portion of their catch in Mainland China as payment for their right to fish or pass through Chinese Communist waters.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

As of early 1964, the Hong Kong shrimp trawler fleet numbered 1,722 craft manned by 13,776 fishermen.

Exports: Hong Kong's shrimp exports in 1963 were valued at US$6.1 million but dropped to $4.1 million in 1964. Japan was the principal buyer, taking 80 percent of those exports with a value of $5 million in 1963 and $3.4 million in 1964. The lower value in 1964 was due to strong competition from Mexican-produced shrimp which Japan has been buying. Re-exports of fishery products from Hong Kong in 1963 included fresh or frozen shrimp valued at $1.9 million, and in 1964 the re-exports of shrimp climbed to a value of $2.5 million.

Shrimp exports to the United States in 1963 were valued at $254,000. But in 1964 no shrimp were exported to the United States from Hong Kong because of the Foreign Assets Control requirement of certification that the shrimp were not of Communist Chinese origin.

Hong Kong (Contd.):

Imports: Hong Kong's fishery imports from the United States have remained about the same over the past five years. In 1963, they were valued at $1.1 million and in 1964 the value was $1.4 million, consisting mostly of canned abalone.

Communist China has been Hong Kong's major supplier of fishery products. In 1963, Hong Kong's fishery imports from that country included fresh or frozen shrimp valued at $1.5 million, and salted, dried, or smoked shrimp with a value of $406,000. In 1964, the value of fresh or frozen shrimp from China climbed to $4 million and for dried shrimp the value rose to $787,000. The 1963 shrimp imports from the Island of Macau were valued at $1.3 million but dropped to $879,000 the following year. (United States Consulate, Hong Kong, May 25, 1965.)

Note: Market News Leaflet 86 gives additional and more detailed information on Hong Kong's fishing industry and foreign trade in 1963-1964. Leaflet 86 is available on request from the Fishery Market News Service, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Room 510, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Iceland

EXPORT STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, JULY 31 AND JUNE 30, 1965:

As of July 31, 1965, Iceland's stocks of frozen groundfish (fillets) for export to the United States totaled 4,797 metric tons, a gain of 469 tons from the stocks on hand June 30, 1965. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, September 26, 1965.)

United States imports of frozen groundfish fillets from Iceland in the year 1964 totaled

Table 1 - Icelandic Export Stocks[1/] of Principal Fishery Products, July 31, 1965

Item	Qty.	Value	
	Metric Tons	Million Kr.	US$ 1,000
Groundfish, frozen:			
For export to:			
U. S.	4,797	105.5	2,450.1
Other countries	5,924	102.5	2,380.4
Stockfish	5,000	140.0	3,251.3
Herring, frozen	400	2.3	53.4
Industrial products:			
Fish meal:			
Herring	15,492	111.5	2,589.4
Other fish	2,381	16.1	373.9
Herring oil	15,917	132.1	3,067.8

Table 2 - Icelandic Export Stocks[1/] of Principal Fishery Products, June 30, 1965

Item	Qty.	Value	
	Metric Tons	Million Kr.	US$ 1,000
Groundfish, frozen:			
For export to:			
U. S.	4,328	95.2	2,210.9
Other countries	3,806	65.8	1,528.1
Stockfish	6,000	168.0	3,901.5
Herring, frozen	631	3.6	83.6
Industrial products:			
Fish meal:			
Herring	16,685	120.1	2,789.1
Other fish	2,178	14.7	341.4
Herring oil	11,896	98.7	2,292.1

1/Includes only stocks intended for export.
Note: Icelandic kronur 43.06 equal US$1.00.

17,812 metric tons of groundfish blocks and slabs, 4,669 metric tons of cod fillets, 2,791 metric tons of haddock fillets, and 548 metric tons of ocean perch fillets.

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EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, JANUARY-JUNE 1965:

During January-June 1965, there was an increase in exports of salted fish, salted fish fillets, stockfish, canned fish, frozen herring, herring oil, and herring meal, as compared with the same period in 1964, according to the Icelandic Statistical Bulletin, August 1965. Exports of frozen fish fillets, cod-liver oil, salted herring, whale oil, fish meal, and whale meal showed a considerable decrease in the first 6 months of 1965.

Icelandic Fishery Exports, January-June 1965 with Comparisons

Product	Jan.-June 1965			Jan.-June 1965		
	Qty.	Value f.o.b.		Qty.	Value f.o.b.	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US$ 1,000
Salted fish, dried	1,868	36,750	853	640	16,569	384
Salted fish, uncured	19,229	325,255	7,546	19,121	298,719	6,930
Salted fish fillets	1,355	23,065	535	846	11,821	274
Wings, salted	812	11,180	259	1,130	14,270	331
Stockfish	5,477	159,933	3,710	4,501	125,157	2,904
Herring on ice	-	-	-	19	140	3
Other fish on ice	17,373	105,239	2,442	16,847	96,275	2,234
Herring, frozen	15,773	100,081	2,322	13,106	77,806	1,805
Other frozen fish, whole	2,384	24,245	562	1,551	14,408	334
Frozen fish fillets	28,399	649,060	15,058	30,987	617,250	14,320
Shrimp and lobster, frozen	231	26,919	625	372	34,276	795
Roes, frozen	1,347	21,165	491	1,030	17,415	404
Canned fish	340	16,494	383	149	8,534	198
Cod-liver oil	3,063	32,046	743	6,365	56,670	1,315
Lumpfish roes, salted	716	37,259	864	383	9,526	221
Other roes for food, salted	1,974	32,723	759	2,606	39,053	906
Roes for bait, salted	525	5,994	139	1,675	14,013	325
Herring, salted	8,868	90,294	2,095	14,066	140,255	3,254
Herring oil	33,031	280,036	6,497	9,492	73,555	1,706
Ocean perch oil	-	-	-	28	188	4
Whale oil	774	6,698	155	2,101	18,675	433
Fish meal	14,160	93,574	2,171	22,212	138,697	3,218
Herring meal	34,898	241,032	5,592	31,640	178,138	4,133
Ocean perch meal	730	4,600	107	255	1,475	34
Wastes of fish, frozen	4,080	16,173	375	1,919	7,142	166
Liver meal	413	2,934	68	307	2,032	47
Lobster and shrimp meal	25	124	3	87	346	8
Whale meal	311	1,889	44	780	4,315	100
Whale meat, frozen	339	3,109	72	522	4,201	97

Note: Values converted at rate of 1 krona equals 2.32 U. S. cents.

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Iceland (Contd.):

FISHERY LANDINGS BY PRINCIPAL SPECIES, JANUARY-APRIL 1965:

Species	January-April	
	1965	1964
	(Metric Tons)	
Cod	155,799	219,196
Haddock	22,895	22,983
Saithe	12,115	11,515
Ling	2,385	2,636
Wolffish (catfish)	5,412	5,699
Cusk	1,076	2,665
Ocean perch	6,290	5,050
Halibut	203	280
Herring	49,700	65,028
Shrimp	408	89
Capelin	49,131	8,640
Other	1,013	1,502
Total	306,427	345,283

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

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UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS, JANUARY-APRIL 1965:

How Utilized	January-April	
	1965	1964
	(Metric Tons)	
Herring[1/] for:		
Oil and meal	84,487	60,807
Freezing	11,207	9,630
Salting	3,137	3,231
Groundfish [2/] for:		
Fresh on ice	15,997	15,180
Freezing and filleting	90,367	109,003
Salting	59,294	72,580
Stockfish (dried unsalted)	35,944	68,610
Canning	32	24
Oil and meal	585	1,291
Crustacean for:		
Freezing	287	53
Canning	123	36
Home consumption	4,967	4,838
Total production	306,427	345,283

1/Whole fish.
2/Drawn fish.
Source: Icelandic Statistical Bulletin, August 1965.

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CANNING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS:

In the summer of 1965, a new Icelandic herring canning factory in Hafnarfjordur began production at 20 percent of full capacity. The factory produces kipper snacks under the brand name of a well-known Norwegian firm with extensive marketing outlets in the United States.

The new Icelandic factory has a 5-year contract to sell its entire production to the Norwegian firm.

The new cannery is the second Icelandic canning factory established in 1965, and it gives Iceland a total of 15 such canneries. The herring canneries in Iceland recently established a new organization, the Union of Icelandic Canning Factories, to market their products abroad, but as of September 1965, the Union was not yet functioning.

A State-owned cannery (Siglo) has experienced difficulties since its establishment 3 years ago, mainly because of marketing problems. Recently the factory made a small (250,000-can) sales contract with a firm in West Germany. Production under that contract has been delayed pending design of the cans, which will carry the label of the German firm and be marketed by the German company. The German connection is said to offer "tremendous possibilities," but price, in the face of a 30-percent tariff, may cause initial problems.

The Government of Iceland has encouraged the building of canning factories because of the substantial increase in the export value of herring and other fish and shellfish when shipped as a finished product rather than as a raw material. The Siglo cannery was built primarily to solve an unemployment problem in its area and to serve as a pilot plant for the development of a domestic canning industry.

In 1964, Iceland exported only 380.5 metric tons of canned fish, but in the first 6 months of 1965, a total of 340.2 tons were exported. Furthermore, according to advance sales contracts, it is estimated that total canned fish exports in 1965 will be over 1,000 tons. If that trend continues, fish canning may become a major industry in Iceland. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, September 15, 1965.)

Japan

FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS TO U. S. AND PUERTO RICO, JUNE-JULY 1965:

Japan's exports of frozen tuna to the United States and Puerto Rico in July 1965 were up 31.6 percent in quantity and 30.2 percent in value from the previous month's exports.

Shipments of albacore tuna to Puerto Rico increased sharply in July--about triple the June shipments. Shipments to Puerto Rico

Japan (Contd.):

Japan's Exports of Frozen Tuna by Species to United States and Puerto Rico, June-July 1965

Species	July Qty.	July Value	June Qty.	June Value
	Short Tons	US$ 1,000	Short Tons	US$ 1,000
Albacore:				
United States	4,910	1,424	6,518	1,901
Puerto Rico	5,183	1,492	1,540	461
Total	10,093	2,916	8,058	2,362
Yellowfin:				
United States	2,361	803	1,771	559
Puerto Rico	2,258	637	1,482	437
Total	4,619	1,440	3,253	996
Big-eyed:				
United States	-	-	57	14
Puerto Rico	252	34	5	1
Total	252	34	62	15
Total United States	7,271	2,227	8,346	2,474
Total Puerto Rico	7,693	2,163	3,027	899
Grand Total	14,964	4,390	11,373	3,373

Source: Japan's Bureau of Customs.

also were up for yellowfin and big-eyed tuna. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, September 14, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1965 p. 64.

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TUNA EXPORT CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK CITY:

A two-day (September 30-October 1, 1965) Japanese Export Conference sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Japan Export Trade Promotion Organization (JETRO) was held in New York City. Object was to promote and stabilize the export of Japanese products. The meeting was held in the United States to permit a direct exchange of views between Japanese tuna producers, processors, and exporters and to provide first-hand observation of market conditions in the United States. The Conference agenda included: (1) actual condition (production, imports, etc.) of the United States tuna industry; (2) present status and future outlook for Japanese canned tuna on the United States market; (3) present status and future outlook for Japanese frozen and fresh tuna for export to the United States; and (4) export promotion measures.

Fourteen members from Japan representing different segments of the tuna industry, including Government representatives, were scheduled to attend the New York conference.

Some members of the Japanese tuna delegation were planning on spending several days in the Los Angeles area (prior to the New York City conference) for meetings with resident representatives of Japanese trading firms and inspecting local processing facilities. (Katsuo-Maguro Tsushin, August 20; Kanzume Nippo, August 28; Suisan Tsushin, September 15, 1965.)

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TUNA FLEET ACTIVITIES AND LANDINGS:

The Japanese tuna mothership Yuyo Maru (5,043 gross tons) ended fishing operations September 2, 1965, and landed 4,708 metric tons of fish, consisting of: yellowfin 1,707 tons (36 percent); albacore 1,569 tons (33 percent); other tuna 507 tons (11 percent); spearfish 443 tons (9 percent); shark 420 tons (9 percent); and other fish 72 tons (2 percent). The mothership spent 104 days on the fishing grounds near the Fiji Islands in the South Pacific.

Fig. 1 - Japanese fishing vessels fish in all the world's oceans.

The fleet's original target was 8,000 tons but this was based on over 50 catcher vessels

Japan (Contd.):

fishing for the mothership. Actually there were only about 40 vessels, accounting in part for the lower catch. The catcher vessels averaged 2.23 metric tons of fish a day as compared to last year's average of 2.3 tons.

About 1,100 tons of the mothership's catch were transshipped to southern California on the 1,430-ton refrigerated carrier Shoyo Maru. The carrier vessel was scheduled to deliver her cargo August 27.

Twenty of the tuna long-line vessels which fished for the mothership Yuyo Maru were instructed to proceed to American Samoa to fish for one of the two American firms operating tuna canneries on that Island. The Japanese Government, which has allotted an annual production quota of about 27,000 short tons to Japanese vessels operating out of American Samoa, is said to be looking with favor on this new development, for actual landings at that base, as of early September 1965, only totaled slightly over 10,000 tons.

In August 1965, a total of 19 Japanese tuna long-line vessels landed 1,413 metric tons of fish at Penang, Malaysia, and Port Louis, Mauritius Island. In July, a total of 15 vessels landed 1,031 metric tons of fish, mainly tuna, at those two overseas bases. (Katsuo-Maguro Tsushin, August 5 & 27, and September 2, 3, & 6, 1965.)

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TUNA LANDINGS AT YAIZU, AUGUST 1965:

A total of 11,210 metric tons of fish, primarily tuna, was landed at the Japanese port of Yaizu (leading tuna port) in August 1965 as compared to 10,102 tons for August 1964, according to data compiled by the Yaizu Fishermen's Cooperative Association. By species (August 1964 landings in parentheses): bluefin 5,908 (5,624) metric tons; albacore 654 (433) tons; skipjack 3,573 (3,451) tons; mackerel 193 (87) tons; and other species 882 (587) tons. Average prices paid per short ton for tuna in August 1965 were up significantly from the same month in 1964: bluefin US$416, up $124; albacore $295, up $8; and skipjack $232, up 33. (Kanzume Nippo, September 3, 1965.)

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TUNA VESSELS OPERATING IN ATLANTIC:

According to a JETRO (Japan Export Trade Promotion Organization) report, the number of Japanese tuna long-line vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean has increased greatly this year and as of August 1965 totaled 154 vessels. Catch per vessel had declined sharply, but the total Japanese Atlantic tuna catch is not expected to show much of a decrease due to the increase in effort. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, August 18, 1965.)

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INTEREST INCREASES IN POLE-AND-LINE TUNA FISHERY:

Interest in Japan has heightened among tuna fishermen in the pole-and-line fishery for skipjack and albacore following the second successive successful season experienced by those engaged in that fishery. This revival of interest is said to be clearly revealed in the current new construction for pole-and-line vessels and in trading transactions involving fishing vessel rights.

This development represents a reversal in the trend of the early 1960's. Beginning in 1961 the peak of 540 over 50-ton pole-and-line vessels declined rapidly in the ensuing years to about 300. During that same period, the tuna long-line fishery expanded rapidly, with many new and larger vessels built. However, as a result of the generally depressive conditions faced by the long-line fishery (associated with a decline in catch rate per hook, extended vessel trips, and increased cost of operation) in the last two years or so, the fishermen's interest in long-lining for tuna has waned greatly.

One important development which has served to stabilize the pole-and-line fishery is said to be the introduction two years ago of a forced circulation salt-water bait tank, which has made possible the keepting of live bait for extended periods. This in turn has enabled pole-and-line vessels to extend their operations to the reliable skipjack grounds near the Mariana Islands and Palau Island during the winter season, thereby assuring year-round operation. During the summer, the vessels fish for skipjack and albacore off the Japanese home islands. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 27, 1965.)

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Japan (Contd.):

TUNA CANNERS ADOPT MEASURES TO OVERCOME DROP IN EXPORT SALES:

The Japan Tuna Packers Association on August 7, 1965, held a directors meeting at Shimizu, to discuss measures to overcome the crisis threatening the industry as a result of substantially lower exports of canned tuna in brine to the United States. The reportedly unprecedented decline in sales had resulted in building up heavy inventories (one report estimated inventory of the Canned Tuna Sales Company at 1.5 million cases) and in burdening the canners with additional loan interest and storage expenses. The Association directors adopted the following policy:

1. From 500,000-700,000 cases of tuna in brine held in stock by the Sales Company for export during the current business year (ending November 30, 1965) will not be offered for sale. The Association's managing director will be delegated the responsibility of reducing as much as possible the packers' loan interest and storage costs for that lot.

2. Consignments to the Sales Company of canned tuna in brine for export for business year 1966 (December 1965-November 1966) will be set at 1.5 million cases (to reduce inventories to normal level).

3. A total of 50,000 cases of canned light-meat tuna were to be packed during the months of August and September in response to the request of exporting firms, which have offered to pay 100 yen (US$0.28) more a case to packers for putting up additional quantities of the 7-oz. and 3.5-oz. packs. Note: Earlier press reports referred to 7-oz. and 13-oz. packs. (Kanzume Nippo, August 9, 1965.)

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TUNA PACKERS SEEK CUT IN STORAGE FEES:

Following the resolution adopted at an August 27 meeting to seek a 50-percent reduction of storage fees for canned tuna in brine for export to the United States by March 1966, representatives of the Japan Tuna Packers Association started in late August 1965 to approach warehousing firms in the Shizuoka area. The warehousing firms were reported as having replied to the Packers Association's representatives that they would schedule a meeting to discuss the Association's request. It was also reported that the warehousing firms likely will not grant the full reduction in storage costs requested by the Packers Association. (Kanzume Nippo, September 4, 1965.)

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SALES OF CANNED RED SALMON REPORTED GOOD:

About 800,000 cases of Japanese canned red salmon had been shipped to Great Britain as of early July 31, 1965. Japan hopes to sell the remaining pack of red salmon by year's end.

The export price per case (48 $\frac{1}{2}$-lb. cans) of canned red salmon was set in June 1965 by the Canned Salmon Sales Company at 155 shillings (US$21.70) for July-August, 156 shillings ($21.84) for September-October, and 158 shillings ($22.12) for November-December. (Suisancho Nippo, August 7, 1965.)

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KING CRAB POT FISHING TEST IN BRISTOL BAY:

According to the fleet manager of the Japanese king crab factoryship Tainichi Maru (5,859 gross tons), which returned to Yokohama, September 5, 1965, fishing conditions in Bristol Bay were satisfactory this year but gear losses suffered as a result of Soviet fishing activities were extensive. (Note: U.S.S.R. operated 3 crab factoryships in the Bay area.) The Japanese fleet lost a total of about 18,000 shackles of tangle net. The manager also reported that the Japanese fleet fished crab pots (on a limited basis) for about two months to determine the suitability of that gear. As yet, definite conclusions concerning the gear's practicality have not been reached, but as many as 22 crabs per pot were taken. He stated that he hopes to conduct a pot-fishing test on a full-scale basis next year. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, September 8, 1965.)

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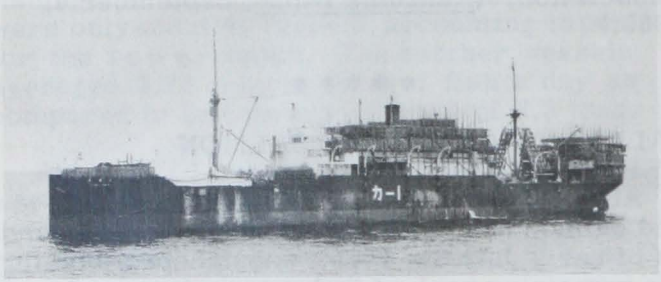
BRISTOL BAY KING CRAB FACTORYSHIP PRODUCTION:

King crab fishing in Bristol Bay picked up considerably in late August 1965 and the Japanese king crab factoryship Tokei Maru (5,385 gross tons) was expected to meet her production target of 94,467 cases (48 $\frac{1}{2}$-lb. cans) around August 31. The factoryship Tainichi Maru (5,859 gross tons) which met her target of 90,533 cases in mid-August arrived at Ha-

Japan (Contd.):



Japanese king crab factoryship Tokei Maru.

kodate, Japan, August 27. (Suisan Tsushin & Suisancho Nippo, August 28, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1965 p. 82.

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TRAWLER ENDS GULF OF ALASKA OPERATION:

The Japanese stern trawler Taiyo Maru No. 82 (2,886 gross tons) was scheduled to return to Tokyo on August 12, 1965. The vessel, which left the Gulf of Alaska fishing grounds on July 31, caught a total of 7,500 metric tons of fish, including 6,300 tons of rockfish, 400 tons of sablefish, and 200 tons of Alaska pollock. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 7, 1965.)

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FACTORYSHIP ENDS BERING SEA BOTTOMFISH OPERATION:

The Japanese mothership fleet led by the factoryship Chichibu Maru (7,472 gross tons) was scheduled to end operations in the Bering Sea on August 5, 1965, and to return to Kurihama around August 17. The factoryship, which began fishing January 28, was after shrimp but switched to fishing for other bottomfish as the season progressed due to the scarcity of shrimp. She was reported to have packed 1,470 cases (24 cans of 2.65 oz.) of shrimp, 1,171 metric tons of frozen shrimp, 12,374 tons of frozen rockfish, 1,792 tons of flatfish, 880 tons of black cod, and 481 tons of frozen herring.

Due to the excellent market in Japan for rockfish (average price 110,000 yen or US$306 a metric ton) and the generally higher prices (reported to be about 20-30 percent higher than a year ago) for other species, the Chichibu Maru's operation will likely end in the black for the first time since that mothership began operating in the Bering Sea. The factoryship is scheduled to be used as a refrigerated carrier for the North Pacific and Bering Sea bottomfish fleet for 90 days and was scheduled to leave Japan, September 1, 1965, on that assignment. (Suisan Tsushin, August 5, 1965.)

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TWO FIRMS TO CONDUCT TEST FISHING OFF SOUTH AMERICA:

Two of Japan's major fishing companies are planning to conduct test fishing in the waters off South America. One of the firms is planning to send a 500-ton trawler to the waters off the Guianas and the other firm a 1,000-ton trawler to the waters off La Plata, Argentina. Both firms have not yet submitted their plans to the Fisheries Agency for approval, but the Agency is expected to approve them when they do. (Minato Shimbun, September 3, 1965.)

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THREE BOTTOMFISH FLEETS OPERATING IN OKHOTSK SEA:

Three Japanese mothership-type bottomfish fleets departed for the Okhotsk Sea in mid-

Fig. 1 - Japanese factoryship Chiyo Maru.

Fig. 2 - A netload of starfish, sea snails, and other types of sea animals on the deck of the factoryship Chiyo Maru.

Japan (Contd.):

August 1965. The fleets were led by the motherships Chiyo Maru (7,149 gross tons), Otsu Maru (8,033 gross tons), and the Takashima Maru (9,856 gross tons). The combined production target totals 27,000 metric tons of bottomfish. They are expected to remain on the fishing grounds until early October. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, August 11, 1965.)

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CANNED CRAB MEAT EXPORTS, MAY-JUNE 1964-1965:

Japanese exports of canned crab meat in May-June 1965 totaled 32,549 cases (48 ½-lb. cans), a decline of 21 percent from the 41,077 cases shipped in the same period of 1964. The canned crab exports in June 1965 were only slightly below those in June 1964, but May 1965 shipments were insignificant.

Japanese Exports of Canned Crab Meat by Country, May-June 1964-1965

Period and Type	United States	United Kingdom	Canada	Other Countries	Total
	. . . (No. of Cases of 48 ½-Lb. Cans) . . .				
1965:					
May:					
King crab 1/ . . .	-	-	-	867	867
June:					
King crab	11,810	500	-	10,085	22,395
Other crab. . . .	2,540	1,675	100	4,972	9,287
Total all species	14,350	2,175	100	15,057	31,682
May-June:					
Total all species	14,350	2,175	100	15,924	32,549
1964:					
May:					
King crab	2,241	2,550	200	1,252	6,243
Other crab . . .	400	502	-	25	927
Total all species	2,641	3,052	200	1,277	7,170
June:					
King crab	4,385	8,800	-	5,818	19,003
Other crab . . .	3,150	7,351	1,150	3,253	14,904
Total all species	7,535	16,151	1,150	9,071	33,907
May-June:					
Total all species	10,176	19,203	1,350	10,348	41,077

1/Only type exported in May 1965.
Note: Japanese exports of canned crab meat other than king consist mainly of kegani and zuwai crab.
Source: Japanese Canned Crab Sales Co.

Compared with the same month of 1964, canned crab exports in June 1965 showed a sharp decline in sales to the United Kingdom, but much higher shipments to the United States and other countries.

King crab made up 69 percent of the June 1965 exports as compared to only 56 percent in June 1964. But the June 1965 exports included only 6,612 cases of kegani crab and 2,675 cases of zuwai crab as compared to 9,267 cases and 5,637 cases, respectively, in June 1964. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 6, 1965.)

Inspecting and packing canned crab meat aboard a Japanese crab factoryship in the North Pacific.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 74.

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EXPORTS OF FROZEN RAINBOW TROUT, JULY 1965:

Japan's exports of frozen rainbow trout in July 1965 were down 10 percent in quantity and 7 percent in value from the previous month's exports. As in June, the United States was the principal buyer of Japanese frozen rainbow trout, accounting for 56 percent in quantity and 55 percent in value of the total July exports. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, September 14, 1965.)

Japan's Exports of Frozen Rainbow Trout by Country of Destination, June-July 1965

Destination by Country	July		June	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	Short Tons	US$	Short Tons	US$
United States.	112	79,731	96	71,422
United Kingdom	29	18,994	77	46,322
Belgium	27	22,575	26	20,803
Canada.	29	20,589	11	8,103
Australia	1	1,114	2	1,569
West Germany	1	569	2	1,139
Netherlands	-	-	7	4,692
Other.	1	1,143	2	1,536
Total	200	144,715	223	155,586

Source: Japan's Bureau of Customs.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1965 p. 69.

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CANNED MACKEREL EXPORT PRICES:

Japanese mackerel canners of eastern Hokkaido, in line with the recommendations

Japan (Contd.):

of the Canned Mackerel Export Committe of the Hokkaido Marine Products Packers Association, agreed to the following export prices for their natural pack:

Japanese Can Size	Net Content	Price Per Case 1/
	Ozs.	US$
No. 4	15.0	2/6.20
Flat No. 2	7.8	2/3.85

1/C. & f. Manila.
2/Prices for Sept.-Oct. 1965. For Nov.-Dec., prices were to be increased $0.05 per case.
Source: Suisan Tsushin, August 27, 1965.

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MACKEREL PACK AND MARKET TRENDS:

Mackerel fishing in the North Pacific off eastern Hokkaido, Japan, continued excellent. As of early September 1965, Hokkaido canners had packed an estimated 400,000 cases. Predictions were being made that they would be able to put up an additional 200,000 cases before season's end. Of the predicted total pack of 600,000 cases, about 250,000 cases were expected to be packed for export.

The packers, through their trading firms, were also reported as having offered to sell to the National Marketing Corporation (NAMARCO) of the Philippine Islands 200,000 cases of mackerel for shipment in November. It was earlier reported that they had set the following export prices for their product (c. & f. Manila): natural 15-oz. 48 cans--$6.25 a case and natural 7.8-oz. 48 cans--$3.90 a case. (Kanzume Nippo, September 3 & 4; Suisan Tsushin, August 27, 1965.)

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EXPORTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN MARINE PRODUCTS, 1964:

Japan's exports of fresh and frozen marine products in 1964 were up 42.4 percent in quantity and 19.9 percent in value from the previous year's exports. In 1964, there was an increase in exports of nearly all species of tuna. The exception was skipjack for which exports were down 27.7 percent in quantity and 34.0 percent in value.

The total exports of fresh and frozen tuna in 1964 were up 19.8 percent in quantity and 20.8 percent in value as compared with 1963. The biggest increase was in exports of albacore which were up 39.4 percent in quantity and 42.1 percent in value from the previous year.

Japan's Exports of Fresh and Frozen Marine Products, 1963-64

Species	1964		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Metric Tons	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	US$ 1,000
Tuna:				
Skipjack	3,549	560	4,909	848
Albacore	77,136	26,739	55,318	18,811
Yellowfin	69,427	23,049	62,633	20,552
Bluefin	8,908	2,701	7,809	2,495
Other	16,123	3,687	15,507	4,263
Total tuna	175,143	56,736	146,176	46,969
Swordfish (broadbill):				
Steaks	2,020	1,640	2,268	1,773
Fillets	5,382	3,033	4,407	2,496
Other swordfish	1,958	593	2,042	540
Total swordfish	9,360	5,266	8,717	4,809
Other Species:				
Sea bream	21,609	3,485	10,946	2,071
Yellowtail	6	8	6	7
Mackerel	3,004	437	2,350	351
Sardine	11	2	39	7
Saury	4,738	934	6,049	1,043
Salmon	1,395	1,471	1,154	1,403
Rainbow trout	1,965	1,683	1,384	1,315
Mackerel shark	740	229	545	174
Other fish	58,353	7,674	30,695	7,232
Scallop and abalone	3	37	3	28
Oysters	146	160	232	303
Shrimp	1,234	1,848	1,143	1,587
Squid	6,677	1,763	6,799	1,440
Other shellfish	101	256	296	459
Octopus	859	280	1,173	406
Mollusks	10	10	4	7
Whale meat	37,752	3,610	9,068	1,744
Frogs	755	1,183	649	1,277
Total	139,358	25,070	72,535	20,854
Grand total	323,861	87,072	227,428	72,632

Source: Ministry of Finance, Customs Statistics.

Japan's 1964 exports of swordfish (including fillets and steaks) increased 7.4 percent in quantity and 9.5 percent in value over the previous year. The 1964 exports were up for other fishery products including sea bream, mackerel, rainbow trout, and whale meat. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, March 31, 1965.)

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TWO FIRMS TO BUILD LARGE STERN TRAWLERS FOR NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES:

Two Japanese fishing companies have submitted applications to the Fisheries Agency to each operate a large stern trawler (to be newly constructed) in the northwestern Atlantic Ocean. The trawlers, which will be based at St. Pierre and Miquelon (French) south of Newfoundland, principally will fish for cod. The Agency will likely approve their applications.

Japan (Contd.):

Both firms previously operated trawlers in the northwest Atlantic. One of the firms operated the 1,130-ton trawler Aoi Maru No. 2 for about 1½ years (beginning in 1962) over an extensive area in the Atlantic Ocean. The other firm operated the converted 3,698-ton stern trawler Tenyo Maru No. 3 in 1963-64.

One of the two firms is planning to construct a 1,000-ton trawler and the other a 3,000-ton vessel. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 27, 1965.)

A third Japanese fishing company has decided to submit to the Fisheries Agency an application to build a 2,500-ton stern trawler for operation in the Atlantic Ocean off Africa. To meet government requirements for constructing that vessel, the firm plans to decommission a portable-boat-carrying tuna mothership. (Suisan Tsushin, September 4, 1965.)

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FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION, 1960-64:

Japanese shipyards built 2,518 steel fishing vessels during the five years 1960-64, totaling 565,116 gross tons. The size of the vessels built in that period ranged from 11 to 11,193 tons.

In 1964, Japan built 502 steel vessels as against 447 licensed for construction during that year. The difference between the number of vessels built in 1964 and the number authorized for construction represents a backlog of orders that could not be met during the previous year. A total of 631 steel fishing vessels was built in 1963. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, September 9, 1965.)

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FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION LOANS ARE UP:

Japanese Agriculture-Fisheries Bank data for the period April-July 1965 show that the Bank loaned 1,635 million yen (US$4.5 million) to 141 individuals or firms, an increase in loan value of about 10 percent over the same period a year earlier. There was a decrease in loans for the construction of tuna long-line vessels and a significant increase in loans for the construction of 190-ton skipjack pole-and-line vessels. (Suisancho Nippo, September 3, 1965.)

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FISHERIES AGENCY REQUESTED TO STUDY INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES PROBLEMS:

The International Fisheries Countermeasures Committee submitted on August 27, 1965, to the Japanese Fisheries Agency a request to establish a special group to study the many problems, both domestic and foreign, faced by Japan in the area of international fisheries and to develop plans to promote and stabilize the fisheries. The special committee is not expected to take up problems involving the tuna fisheries inasmuch as a special tuna study group already exists.

The Countermeasures Committee is sponsored by 12 major industry organizations in Japan, including the Japan Fisheries Society, Northern Water Mothership Council (representing firms operating motherships), Japan Whaling Association, National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (ZENGYOREN), National Federation of Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NIKKATSUREN), and the National Federation of Salmon Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NIKKEIREN). (Suisancho Nippo, August 28, 1965.)

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SOVIET UNION-JAPAN POLLOCK PRICE NEGOTIATION DEADLOCKED:

The Japanese fisheries delegation and Soviet representatives (meeting in Nakhodka) are reported deadlocked over the question as to how much Japan should pay for Alaska pollock delivered by Soviet trawlers operating in the Okhotsk Sea to a Japanese firm's fish meal factoryship. The Japanese delegation is offering US$16 a metric ton for the first 45,000 tons of fish, price to be increased $1 a ton for each additional 5,000 tons thereafter. The Soviet Union is asking about $5 a ton more. In January-March 1965, the Japanese firm operating the factoryship paid $16 a ton for Soviet-caught Alaska pollock. (Suisan Tsushin, September 4, 1965.)

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APPLICATION FOR IMPORTATION OF SOVIET-PRODUCED KELP:

The Japanese kelp industry has submitted an application to the Japanese Government to

Japan (Contd.):

import a total of 1,000 metric tons of kelp from the Soviet Union. Kelp was one of the products displayed at the Soviet trade fair held in Japan and the Soviet Union is said to be eager to export that product.

For a number of years since 1940 Japanese kelp production totaled over 90,000 metric tons a year, according to the industry's application. But as a result of having lost the territories of Sakhalin and the Kuriles, Japan's kelp production declined by 60 percent and in 1964 dropped to a low of 24,000 tons. (Minato Shimbun, July 30, 1965.)

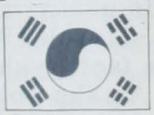
Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 82.

Republic of Korea

PLANS TO BUILD 572 FISHING VESSELS:

The Republic of South Korea (ROK) is reported planning to build a total of 572 fishing vessels under a 3-Year Plan. Of that number, the ROK plans to place an order for 259 vessels in Japan and to build 313 vessels in Korea. Types of vessels are trawlers, surrounding-net and auxiliary, tuna long-liners, refrigerated carriers, and whale catchers. The order in Japan would call for 253 vessels the first year, 5 vessels the second year, and 1 vessel the third year. Building plans in Korea call for 122 vessels the first year, 118 vessels the second year, and 73 vessels the third year.

Construction of the 572 vessels would be financed with US$190 million to be obtained from the following sources: $100 million from the total $300 million in reparations owed to the ROK by Japan, plus US$90 million from the fisheries assistance fund which Japan agreed to provide to the ROK under the normalization agreement recently concluded. (Suisancho Nippo, September 4, 1965.)



Mexico

SHRIMP EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND ASIA GRANTED TAX ADVANTAGE:

The Mexican ad valorem export tax on frozen shrimp exported to Europe and Asia will be 3.3 U. S. cents a pound less than that on frozen shrimp exports to the United States. The discriminatory rate in favor of countries other than United States is to be effective July 9 to December 31, 1965, according to an announcement by the Mexican Government in Diario Oficial, August 16, 1965.

The United States is now buying over 99 percent of Mexico's frozen shrimp exports. The new export tax rates (described as a subsidy for European and Asian shipments) are expected to have very little effect on current trade. Exporters can qualify for the lower tax only if shipments are made directly from Mexican ports in Mexican vessels. At present, Mexico has only one freighter with refrigerated cargo facilities. Furthermore, it is not likely that Mexico can make much headway in the rather limited European market, which is now supplied largely from sources in the Middle East which reportedly have low production costs.

The export tax on frozen shrimp is in two forms, specific and ad valorem. The specific tax is 2.50 pesos per 100 kilograms net weight (US$0.0091 per pound). The standard ad valorem tax had been 5 percent of the declared value, which currently is 22.50 pesos per kilogram ($0.818 per pound), making the ad valorem tax 1.125 pesos per kilogram ($0.0409 per pound). For direct shipments to Europe and Asia, the ad valorem tax is now reduced to one percent, with no change in the rate on shipments to the United States. Thus the combined tax for shipments to the United States is $0.05 per pound and to Europe and Asia it is $0.017.)

Mexico may reduce the ad valorem tax on United States shrimp shipments to 4.5 percent, but the ad valorem tax for shipments to Europe and Asia would than be cut to 0.5 percent, maintaining the 4 percent differential. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., September 15, 1965.)

Norway

CANNED FISH EXPORTS, JANUARY 1-MAY 22, 1965, WITH COMPARISONS:

Preliminary data show that Norway's total exports of canned fishery products in January 1-May 22, 1965, were up about 8 percent from those in the same period of 1964. The increase was due mainly to larger shipments of

Norway (Contd.):

smoked small sild. Exports were also up for brisling, kippered herring, and sild delicatessen. But shipments were down for soft herring roe and shellfish.

Norwegian Exports of Principal Canned Fishery Products, January 1-May 22, 1965, with Comparisons

Product	Jan. 1-May 22 1965	Jan. 1-May 23 1964
	(Metric Tons)	
Brisling	2,550	2,209
Smoked small sild	5,401	4,503
Kippered herring	1,340	1,187
Soft herring roe	476	805
Sild delicatessen	234	183
Shellfish	533	680
Other fishery products	1,030	1,173
Total	11,564	10,740

In 1965, the Norwegian canning season for small sild began May 1, and the brisling canning season opened May 19. By June 12, 1965, the small sild pack was 155,278 standard cases and the brisling pack 114,858 standard cases. At the same date in 1964, it was 170,494 standard cases of small sild and 121,114 standard cases of brisling. Norwegian fishermen were disappointed by the relatively light catch of brisling and small sild during the early part of the 1965 season. (Norwegian Canners Export Journal, July 1965.)

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FISHERIES FAIR EMPHASIZES MODERN TECHNIQUES:

Norway's 2nd Official Fisheries Fair, held at Trondheim, August 19-29, 1965, featured the latest developments in fishing gear and electronic aids, fishing vessels and marine engines, as well as fish processing equipment. Most of the 186 exhibitors were Norwegian firms. Producers from Denmark, West and East Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, and Poland had a total of 19 displays. Norwegian Government organizations distributed information on the development of Norwegian fisheries.

Fig. 1 - A modern Norwegian purse-seine vessel. Norwegian shipyards are working actively on the international market, having built fishing vessels for countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe.

Fig. 2 - Electronic fish-finding gear aboard a Norwegian trawler. Pioneer work in developing electronic fishing aids has been done in Norway.

The Fair was attended by about 80,000 visitors. Included were visitors from Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba, the Philippines, Peru, Spain, Portugal, and Communist China, as well as from all of the major European fishing nations. The Fair provided a good opportunity for the development of export contacts.

Modern fishing techniques, production, and marketing were discussed at a 2-day conference at the Fair. There was also a special consumer section with demonstrations of how to prepare and serve fish dishes.

Several specially equipped fishing vessels called at Trondheim during the Fair. One of those, the Norwegian vessel K.S.K., featured a power block, fish pump, and electronic navigating and fish-finding gear. The equipment showed the international character of the fishing industry--the power block was manufactured in the United States, the fish pump in Chile, and the electronic equipment in Japan, Germany, and the United States.

Additional information about the Fair can be obtained from the Export Council of Norway, 290 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017. (News of Norway, September 2, 1965, and other sources.)

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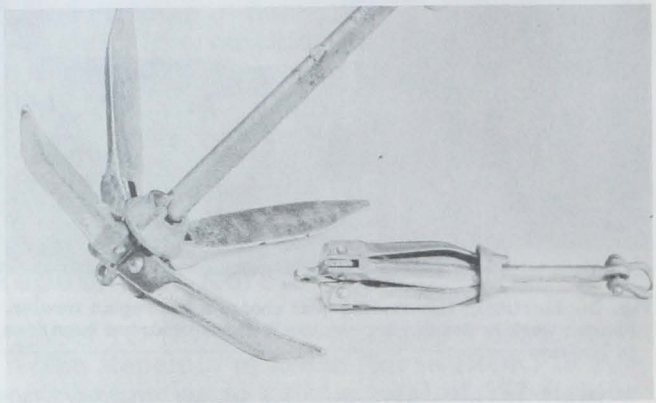
Norway (Contd.):

FOLDING ANCHOR PRODUCED IN NORWAY:

A folding anchor is being produced in sizes up to 33 pounds by a firm in West Norway. The four arms of the anchor can be folded onto the shaft to make a compact bundle for stowing. When needed for service, the arms are unfolded and locked in place by a sliding disc on the shaft. Successful use of the anchor has been reported by Norwegian coastal fishermen, and the anchor has been awarded the "Mark for Good Design Center." (The Export Council of Norway Information Service.)



At left folding anchor is extended for use. At right it is closed for stowing.

Peru

FISH MEAL SITUATION, LATE AUGUST 1965:

Peruvian fish meal output in the first half of 1965 totaled 879,000 metric tons, slightly ahead of the 870,000 tons produced in the same period of 1964. July 1965 fishing was bad, however, and production dropped to only 12,000 tons, well below the 84,000 tons produced in July 1964. Peruvian anchovy fishing was closed in August 1965 as a conservation measure.

If Peruvian anchovy fishing recovers during the important fall season, total 1965 fish meal exports may be very close to the 1964 level of 1.4 million tons since inventories were at the start of 1965 about 100,000 tons above the preceding year.

While exports may hold steady this year, prices are much higher. Some spot sales had been made at over US$210 per ton f.o.b. Peru. Prices declined slightly by late August 1965 with spot sales reported around $190; November-December 1965 futures at about $170-175; and January-June 1966 deliveries moving for around $160. (United States Embassy, Lima, August 25, 1965.)

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FISH OIL EXPORTS, JANUARY-JUNE 1965:

Peruvian exports of crude and semirefined anchovy oil in the first 6 months of 1965 totaled 86,200 metric tons, an increase of 25 percent from the 69,000 tons exported in January-June 1964. Shipments to the Netherlands in the first half of 1965 increased to 56,300 tons from 35,300 tons in the same period of 1964. Shipments to West Germany increased to 15,200 tons from 10,100 tons; and those to Colombia to 7,900 tons from 4,200 tons. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture, September 13, 1965.)

Senegal

NINE NEW TUNA VESSELS:

Senegal's tuna fishing industry was scheduled to have 9 new vessels for the 1965/66 fishing season. Five of them were being built in France and 4 in Great Britain. It is planned to have 25 such vessels in 4 years' time.

Four fish canneries in Senegal with a present processing capacity of 11,000 metric tons of tuna annually will then have a processing capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 tons a year.

A US$1.4 million loan by the Bank of England to Senegal for the 4 vessels being built was confirmed by an agreement in June 1964 between the Government of Senegal and Great Britain.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1964 p. 109.

South Africa Republic

PELAGIC SHOAL FISH CATCH, JANUARY-MAY 1965:

South Africa Republic: The Cape west coast shoal fish catch for the first 5 months of 1965 was 206,720 short tons pilchards, 30,575 tons maasbanker, 43,967 tons mackerel, 32,612 tons anchovy, and 100 tons herring.

South Africa Republic (Contd.):

The total catch was 313,974 tons. In the same period of 1964 the total catch was 311,182 tons, made up of 223,640 tons pilchards, 19,403 tons maasbanker, 55,319 tons mackerel, 10,602 tons anchovy, and 2,218 tons herring.

South-West Africa: In the Territory of South-West Africa, the shoal catch in January-May 1965 totaled 382,201 tons and consisted of 381,917 tons pilchards and 284 tons anchovy.

Oil content of the landings in South-West Africa was averaging about 17 gallons a ton of fish. That was somewhat below the yield in 1964. The fish were plentiful and catches were only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours sailing from Walvis Bay.

As in 1964, the factories this season have been concentrating on the production of fish meal as production for the year has been sold in advance. In addition, the entire 1965 fish oil production has been sold to the United Kingdom in advance at a price which was higher than last year.

The 1965 canning program in South-West Africa is forecast to be about the same as in 1964 when the pack of canned pilchards amounted to 62,130 short tons. Canned pilchards are finding a larger market in South Africa, and it is expected that local consumption this year will exceed one million cases. (South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, July 1965.)

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FISH OIL PRODUCTION, JANUARY-MAY 1965:

Production of fish-body oil in the Republic of South Africa and the Territory of South-West Africa during the first 5 months of 1965 totaled 36,951 short tons, a decline of 16 percent from the 43,775 short tons produced in January-May 1964.

By contrast, South African fish meal production rose from 130,300 metric tons in January-May to 150,800 metric tons in January-May 1965. (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture, September 13, 1965, and other sources.)

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FIBERGLASS VESSELS FOR SHOAL FISHERY PROVE POPULAR:

Orders for seven 85-foot fiberglass vessels for the pilchard fishery have been reported by the Cape Town shipbuilder that introduced fiberglass construction to the shoal fishery. Those will be the largest fiberglass vessels yet built for the shoal fishery in South African waters. Powered by a 483-horsepower diesel engine, each vessel will be specially designed to range considerable distances in search of fish. Total cost of the 7 vessels will be about R1.0 million (US$1.4 million). The first hull is to be delivered by the end of 1965, and the others are to follow at the rate of one a month.

The builder of the new 85-foot vessels pioneered in adapting fiberglass molding techniques to the construction of larger size commercial fishing vessels. A "sandwich" method of hull construction is used. (A layer of foamed plastic is "sandwiched" between layups of glass fiber.)

The firm's earlier fiberglass vessels for the pilchard fishery, such as the 74-foot Gunfi, attracted wide interest. The firm now has an order for five new 74-foot shoal vessels as well as other orders from South African firms which will keep the shipyard busy well into 1966. The fiberglass vessels have also attracted interest in Great Britain, Norway, and other countries.

One advantage of a fiberglass vessel is that maintenance costs are less than those of other vessels, according to the managing director of the Cape Town shipyard. He said that his firm can build economically for export and claims that it is now possible to build fiberglass vessels of 100 feet or more in length. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, July 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Nov. 1964 p. 113; Nov. 1963 p. 79.

South-West Africa

NEW FISHERIES VENTURE INVOLVES SPINY LOBSTER AND WHITE FISH:

A concession to land and process spiny lobster caught outside the 12-mile fishing limit of South-West Africa has been granted by the South-West Africa Administration to a Walvis Bay businessman. He has also obtained a li-

South-West Africa (Contd.):

cense from the Administration to catch and process white fish. The white fish license excludes anchovy, mackerel, maasbanker, and pilchard.

The holder of the new concessions plans to organize a spiny lobster firm capitalized at R500,000 (US$700,000) and a white fish firm capitalized at R2.5 million (US$3.5 million). Processing plants for the two companies are to be built at Walvis Bay. Private fishing vessels are to be engaged by both companies, although the white fish company may buy and operate a few stern trawlers. Plans call for construction of the new spiny lobster plant to begin in the fall of 1965; construction of the white fish plant will be delayed until necessary processing machinery arrives in the spring of 1966.

Speaking of white fish, the sponsor of the new venture pointed out the strong export market and said, "We hope eventually to be able to handle at least 1,000 tons a month at Walvis Bay." (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, July 1965.)

U. S. S. R.

TUNA FISHING TRENDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, MID-1965:

Early in May 1965, the Soviet tuna factory vessel Leninskii Luch completed her maiden voyage and returned to her homeport at Vladivostok after a 7-months expedition to the Indian Ocean. About 800 metric tons of tuna were caught and canned. Another Soviet tuna vessel, the Krasnii Luch, also completed an Indian Ocean trip in the summer of 1965 and returned to Sevastopol on the Black Sea with 530 metric tons of tuna. The Krasnii Luch fished off the coasts of Somalia and Madagascar.

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EXPEDITION SENT TO EXPLORE FOR TUNA, SARDINES, AND MACKEREL IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC:

In September 1965, a large group of Soviet scientists was ready to leave Vladivostok aboard 5 research vessels for a major fishery research cruise in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. Explorations from Canada to Chile are planned. The main purpose of the cruise is to discover new resources of tuna, sardines, and mackerel. The flagship of the expedition is the factory stern trawler Lira. The participating scientists are members of the Soviet Pacific Scientific Research Institute for Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO) and of the Leningrad Institute of Zoology. The cruise is to last over 6 months. The Soviet scientists plan to call at ports in Canada, Mexico, Chile, Western Samoa, and the Fiji Islands.

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FAR EAST FISHERIES DEVELOPMENTS:

Soviet fishing vessels assigned to the Far East Region, beginning this summer, began to employ gill nets to harvest herring, according to a report in a Soviet periodical dated August 19, 1965. Formerly, they used surrounding nets but they were found to be effective only when dense herring schools were present. The use of gill nets has made it possible for the Far East fleet to begin fishing for herring a month earlier than usual. Also, the Soviet fleet has succeeded in mechanizing operations through the use of "net shakers" to shake out the herring from the gill nets. Some vessels operating in the northern part of the Okhotsk Sea caught from 300-400 kilograms (660-880 pounds) of herring per shackle per night set.

A Soviet factoryship assigned to the Sakhalin Administrative Province, Far East Region, reached her production target in late August 1965 and canned over 5 million cans of saury, pink salmon, and kelp. (Suisancho Nippo, September 3, and 4, 1965.)

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EXPLORATORY CRUISE TO THE TROPICAL ATLANTIC AND THE ANTARCTIC:

An 8-months exploratory cruise to the tropical Atlantic and the Antarctic was completed in early August 1965 by the Akademik Knipovich, the Soviet Union's largest and most modern fisheries research vessel. Described as a floating laboratory, it can also operate as a stern trawler-factoryship.

Sailing from Sevastopol in December 1964 with a party of over 30 scientists, the vessel conducted research off North Africa in the spring of 1965. Exploratory fishing for tuna off Angola occupied the vessel in May 1965. The latter part of the cruise took the vessel

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

south to Antarctic waters and then north to the Patagonian Shelf of South America. During the past phase of the cruise, a party of scientists from Uruguay boarded the Akademik Knipovich and took part in joint research on the Continental Shelf near Uruguay.

Launched in mid-1963 and tested during 1964, the Akademik Knipovich is classified by the Soviets as a "scientific and processing" vessel. It is equipped with 12 research laboratories as well as canning and freezing equipment. The vessel returned to its home port on the Black Sea in August 1965.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Jan. 1964, p. 73, and Oct. 1962 p. 67.

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AVERAGE ANNUAL CATCH OF LARGE REFRIGERATOR-TRAWLERS:

Large refrigerated and freezer trawlers of the Soviet Union land an average annual catch of 7,500 metric tons (16.5 million pounds) and pay for themselves in 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, according to the Soviet Fisheries Minister. He emphasized that the main trend in their fishing industry is development of increased automation in the catching and processing of fish. (United States Embassy, Moscow, July 22, 1965.)

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FACTORYSHIPS BUILT IN WEST GERMANY FOR SOVIETS:

The Rybatskaja Slava, first in a series of eight fish factoryships ordered by the Soviet Union from a German shipyard in Kiel, was delivered July 28, 1965, after a year of outfitting and trial runs. The Morskaja Slava, 4th of the series, and the 33rd vessel built by the German yard for the Soviet Union since 1954, was launched July 20, 1965. One of the remaining four factoryships to be built will be completed each quarter until the DM 250 million (US$62.5 million) contract is fulfilled at the end of 1966.

The specifications of the factoryships are: capacity 16,000 gross registered tons, length 382.5 feet, main diesel engine 5,640 horsepower, and top speed 14 knots. Each is to be manned by a crew of 270.

The factoryships will pick up trawl catches either directly from the vessels or from cod ends left floating on the sea. Designed to stay at sea almost indefinitely, the factoryships carry fuel and water for the trawlers, provide medical, dental, and recreational facilities for their crews, and process their catches into a variety of products. Each factoryship can handle 400 metric tons of raw fish daily, processing it into frozen fish fillets, canned fish, fish meal, and cod-liver oil. Up to 10,000 tons of processed fish can be stored on board. The factoryships will in turn be serviced by a fleet of refrigerated transport vessels which will deliver supplies and carry the processed fish to the Soviet Union. Reportedly the factoryships will serve in the North and South Atlantic. (United States Consulate, Hamburg, August 6, 1965.)

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FREEZER-TRAWLER "GLETCHER" DELIVERED TO SOVIETS BY DANISH SHIPYARD:

The 2,570-ton freezer-trawler M/S Gletcher was delivered to V/O Sudoimport, Moscow, by a Copenhagen shipyard, July 27, 1965. Launched November 26, 1964, the vessel is part of a series of 15 freezer-trawlers for the U.S.S.R. being built by the Danish shipyards to the following specifications: length

The 2,570-ton freezer-trawler M/S Gletcher, a refrigerator vessel that can also be used as a trawler.

between perpendiculars 91 meters (298.5 feet), breadth 16 meters (52.5 feet), and deadweight tonnage 2,550 to 2,600 metric tons. The first in the series was the M/S Skryplev launched May 10, 1962. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 4, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1965 p. 76, and Feb. 1965 p. 80.

United Kingdom

ATLANTIC TRAWLER CATCH RATE DECLINE FORECAST:

The Lowestoft Fisheries Laboratory of the British Government has published a report entitled Future Prospects in the Distant-water Fisheries in which the effect of increasing world fishing on Atlantic fishery stocks is forecast. The report reviews the entire Atlantic Ocean by fishing grounds as well as by major commercial species. Methods of fishing and types of vessels are also considered.

The main conclusions reached by the British scientists are:

(1) Increasing world demand for fishery products will increase the pressure on available Atlantic fishery resources and will result in decreased catch rates.

(2) Conventional side trawlers are rapidly replaced by freezer stern trawlers, factoryships, and motherships. The building of conventional side trawlers has been entirely stopped in West Germany and will soon end in the United Kingdom. A similar trend is evident in Poland, the Soviet Union, and East Germany.

(3) Few unexploited fishing grounds remain. Even the lightly fished stocks on South African and South American (Patagonian) shelves are supporting substantial catch rates. Any sharp increase in fishing effort on those shelves is bound to result in a declining catch rate. The decline may be rapid and sharp.

(4) The large increase in factoryship and mothership operations will soon lead to a rather equal distribution of catch effort per hour on all known Atlantic fishing grounds. At present catch rates, Newfoundland fishing grounds are most attractive to freezer and factory trawlers; those of Labrador and West Greenland are only slightly less attractive. An increase of fishing effort is likely to occur on all three of those fishing grounds.

(5) The total international catch is higher than ever in the Atlantic although the catch per unit of effort is falling to a level which may soon become unprofitable for the free-enterprise fishing fleets. (Fishing News, July 23, 1965, and other sources.)

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NEW ANGLO-ARABIAN SHRIMP FISHING VENTURE IN MIDDLE EAST:

A new company to develop a shrimp fishing and processing industry in the Middle East was formed by a large British food company and a Jordanian businessman.

The headquarters of the new company will be in Bahrain in the lower Persian Gulf off the coast of Saudi Arabia where the local management will be responsible for full-scale operations before the end of 1965.

The new company has signed an agreement with officials in Saudi Arabia for exclusive rights to some productive shrimp fishing waters in the Middle East. Plans of the new company include exporting frozen shrimp to the United States. (Fish Trades Gazette, July 31, 1965.)

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EXTENDED BRITISH FISHING LIMITS STIR PROTESTS AMONG FRENCH HERRING FISHERMEN:

In September 1965, British newspapers reported protests by French herring fishermen against Britain's extended 12-mile fishery limits (which became effective September 30, 1964). The French fishermen claimed they were excluded from certain areas within the British limits in which other nations were allowed to fish.

The situation apparently involves habitual fishing rights. Under the European Fisheries Convention, France and certain other countries were given the right to claim fishing privileges within Britain's 6- to 12-mile coastal zone, but only for the stocks and on the grounds which they had habitually fished for 10 years ending in 1963.

France and Poland were granted habitual fishing rights for herring off the British east coast north of Whitby. The French protests were said to arise from the fact that the herring schools had moved south of Whitby into an area in which the French had not habitually fished and to which, therefore, they had no right of access. (United States Embassy, London, September 15, 1965.)

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MARINE FISH FARMING EXPERIMENTS IN SCOTTISH BAYS:

Fish farming experiments at sea are being carried out on a small scale in Scottish bays un-

United Kingdom (Contd.):

der the sponsorship of the British White Fish Authority. Some 200,000 young plaice of post-age-stamp size, artificially hatched and reared at Port Erin, Isle of Man, have been released into a 5-acre holding pond at Ardtoe on the coast of Northern Argyll. Among the problems encountered have been the depredations of small crabs. (The crabs are being trapped.) More serious is an excessive influx of fresh water from the surrounding hills. The White Fish Authority emphasized that the object of the experiment in its early stages was to identify and attempt to overcome problems such as those.

In July 1965, a spokesman for the Authority said that Scottish bays were well suited for such experiments. He pointed out that increased fishing and an increasing demand for fish in the future could cause scarcities. Fish farming at sea might be one solution to the problem. He said that scientific experiments of recent years give hope that fish farming at sea may become a reality not too many years from now. (Fishing News, London, July 16, and August 20, 1965.)

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SMALL VESSEL DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STABILITY AND ECONOMY:

Papers on the design, construction, and operation of small fishing vessels were given at a conference held in Newfoundland, Canada. Among the contributors was a specialist from the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, England, who commented on British fishing vessels in relation to stability and economy of operations.

Fishing vessels of all types, he said, had traditionally earned a good reputation for seaworthiness and the ability to work in diverse weather conditions. Technically, the relatively high speed of fishing vessels in relation to their short length has made them of special hydrodynamic interest.

The wave-making resistance of fishing vessels is therefore of more than average importance. Relatively minor changes in hull form and dimensions may require radical changes in power and length.

As a result of studies which have been made of vessels under 100 feet in length, the British designer claims that it is possible to predetermine to a large extent the best underwater hull form and dimensions for specified operating conditions, and to assess the quality of performance of any vessel in relation to optimum result.

A relatively large scope for improvement in many traditional designs of fishing vessels is very possible, he said, using those techniques.

The British designer said there were clear indications that fishing vessels were being built beyond the economic lengths and speeds which could be justified on the current fish-catching rates.

He based that conclusion on design theory as well as on a survey of British fishing vessels. For example, an increase of speed beyond about 15 knots resulted in diminishing increases in fishing time. Although increasing the speed beyond 15 knots did increase the ratio of fishing time to voyage time, and also reduced the length of the voyage, the corresponding power required to maintain those higher speeds was generally excessive and produced high fuel and maintenance costs.

In an effort to reduce resistance and power requirements per ton of displacement, larger vessels up to 190 feet between perpendiculars had been built by some owners at extra capital cost. But those larger vessels had to catch far greater quantities in the same time if they were to give the same economic return, and they had not done so since fish catching rates were not significantly greater for the larger vessels with the present type of gear.

Accordingly, the British expert thought there was likely to be a sustained requirement for well designed stern trawlers of between 130 and 150 feet between perpendiculars. (Fishing News, July 30, 1965.)

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LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC FISH BOXES TO BE PRODUCED:

Lightweight plastic fish boxes are to be produced by one of the largest plastic-molding machines ever built in Great Britain. The machine can produce moldings weighing up to 30 pounds. The fish boxes will be molded in high density polythene, each weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and holding about 112 pounds of fish and ice.

United Kingdom (Contd.):

The machine was designed by a Bournemouth engineering firm and is being built at a factory in Birmingham. (Fish Trades Gazette, July 24, 1965.)

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OCEANOGRAPHIC CRUISE TO USE "SOUND PICTURES" TO STUDY PLANKTON:

An oceanographic cruise to study plankton was begun in early September 1965 when biologists and physicists from several nations sailed from Plymouth, England, aboard the research vessel Discovery III for a 3-months cruise in the Atlantic. The cruise is a cooperative effort involving scientists from the United States, Brazil, and Portugal, as well as the United Kingdom. The U. S. National Science Foundation contributed funds to help outfit the cruise. Echo-sounding devices are the main tool being used during the investigation. (Editor's Note: According to previous reports, British scientists have developed an underwater "sound wave searchlight" that gives a much more detailed picture of the underwater world than traditional echo-sounding equipment.)

Scientists aboard the Discovery III hope to gain a better understanding of the way in which various types of plankton layers reflect sound. One of their objectives is to develop improved techniques of identifying different types of plankton layers with echo-sounding devices. A better understanding of the layers could tell much about the distribution and behavior of the tiny sea animals and plants (plankton) which are a primary source of food for all marine life. It is probable that some layers would also be a useful index of internal waves and other aspects of the physical structure of the ocean.

Studies of the relation of plankton and light were also scheduled during the cruise of the Discovery III. Some of the scattering layers are known to alter their depth in relation to the intensity of light, so attempts will be made to influence plankton movement with artificial light. The frequency and intensity of the responses of the eyes of the various organisms in the scattering layers will be studied, and measurements will be made of the light generated by luminescence of the organisms.

During the cruise, echo-sounders will operate at seven different frequencies and the scale of each will be determined so that some measure of quantity can be given to the sound reflections from organisms. A blending device will make it possible to obtain some measure of the patchiness of sound reflections at any given frequency and to compare the total intensity of scattering in a selected plankton layer in different positions. Records will also be taken on high-speed recorders. (Fishing News, London, September 10, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1965 p. 96.

Uruguay

FISHERIES PROJECT PROPOSED BY BULGARIA:

Bulgaria is said to have offered to build fish-canning and cold-storage plants in Uruguay. The installations would be paid for by Uruguayan shipments of agricultural products to Bulgaria. Uruguay doesn't appear to have the fishing capability to take full advantage of the offer. If built, however, the plants might give Bulgaria, or another Soviet Bloc country, a base for fishing operations on the Patagonian Shelf of South America. Production facilities might also create a market for fishing vessels in Uruguay.

Venezuela

JAPAN REDUCES HOLDING IN JOINT TUNA ENTERPRISE:

The vice-governor of Chiba Prefecture revealed in late August 1965 that the Chiba Prefectural Fisheries Promotion Company has relinquished management of the joint Japanese-Venezuelan tuna fishing enterprise (Flota Pesquera de Alta Mar Company) by reducing its stock holdings to about 3 percent. The joint company was established in August 1959 with Japan contributing 49 percent and Venezuela 51 percent of the investment capital. (Suisancho Nippo, September 2, 1965.)

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SHRIMP INDUSTRY OPPOSES ENTRY OF FLORIDA FIRM:

Venezuelan opposition has been building up against a proposal by a Florida company to establish a modern shrimp packing plant in Zulia State in Western Venezuela. Packers in Vene-

Venezuela (Contd.):

zuela have obtained support from State agencies, local and national labor groups, and some trade associations for their plea to exclude the planned operation. The local groups insist that the national shrimp industry would be jeopardized by the proposed new company. (United States Embassy, Caracas, September 18, 1965.)

SHRIMP-VEGETABLE PLATTER

There are certain old "dowagers" among the sauces--those that derive their thickening from a flour paste. Then there are the aristocrats of sauces that get their stamina from eggs. Some of the latter, such as hollandaise, are thickened by heating; others, of which mayonnaise is the best known, are thickened by beating or whipping. This savory mustard sauce for shrimp falls into the latter category. Many cooks shy away from sauces of this type, but in truth they are the easiest of all because the whole operation requires only one bowl. Mustard sauce makes an excellent accompaniment for this shrimp and vegetable platter.

Shrimp and vegetable platter with tarragon mustard sauce.

SHRIMP-VEGETABLE PLATTER
WITH TARRAGON MUSTARD SAUCE

- 1½ pounds frozen peeled and deveined shrimp
- 1 package (10 oz.) frozen Brussels sprouts
- 1 package (10 oz.) frozen whole baby carrots
- 2 cups sliced celery
- 1 (1-lb.) can whole potatoes

Cook shrimp in boiling salted water to cover for 3 to 5 minutes or until bright pink and tender. Meanwhile, cook frozen Brussels sprouts and frozen carrots as directed; cook celery in boiling salted water until tender. Heat potatoes. Arrange shrimp in a cross on a large chop plate. In each "V" of the cross, place one of the drained vegetables. Serve with Tarragon Mustard Sauce. Makes 6 servings.

Tarragon Mustard Sauce

- 2 tablespoons dry mustard
- 6 tablespoons white wine or beer
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 cup salad oil
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons dried tarragon

Mix mustard and wine or beer to make a smooth paste. Let stand at room temperature for 10 minutes to develop flavors. Beat in egg yolk with wire whisk. Add oil gradually, beating vigorously. Add lemon juice, salt, and tarragon; chill. Garnish with fresh tarragon. (J. Walter Thompson Co., New York City, and Shrimp Association of the Americas.)