

INDEX

Page	Page
UNITED STATES:	
.. U.S. Fish Consumption in 1968 Was Highest Since 1954	38
.. Forecast Abundance of Groundfish & Sea Scallop on New England Banks	38
.. Sealskin Harvest	39
.. 5 of 6 U.S. Fishing Vessels Have Electronic Equipment	39
.. Ferro Cement Fishing Boats Are Being Built	40
.. Groundfish Fillet Import Tariff-Rate Quota Set for 1969	40
.. Crab and Shrimp Pasteurization Lengthens Their Storage Life	
.. Southeastern Fisheries Association Meets June 13	
.. EDA Funds Help Sea Industries Study	
.. Lobster Tagging Produces Interesting Information	
.. Thread Herring Schools Detected at Night	
.. Drift Bottle Found After 7 Years	
.. Fishermen Shown How to Construct Trawl Economically	41
.. BCF Scientist Honored by Wildlife Society	41
.. BCF Scientists Assess Effect of Oil Spillage in Santa Barbara Channel	42
.. California Vessel Longlines Broadbill Swordfish	42
.. Juvenile Tropical Fish Raised in Lab	
.. Young Indians Tour BCF's Miami Lab	
.. Fishery Legislation Proposed in Congress	
Oceanography:	
.. Grand Banks 1969 International Ice Patrol	
.. Gulf of Mexico Knolls Are Salt Domes, Oil Core Analysis Indicates	
.. Investigate Unseen, 1,000-Mile Long Planetary Waves in Pacific	
.. Scripps' 'Argo' Sails To Study Drilling Sites	
.. New Evidence Reported of S. Atlantic Sea-Floor Spreading	
.. New Bathymetric Chart of Washington Coast Now Available	
.. International Guide for Maritime Distress Being Prepared	
.. Foreign Fishing Off U.S. in January 1969	
States:	
Alaska:	
.. State Biologists Make 1969 Salmon Forecasts	
.. Ralston Purina Triples Processing Capacity at Kodiak	
California:	
.. To Recommend Rise in Shrimp Catch Quota	
Washington:	
.. Shellfish Catch Rises 12%	
.. Chinook Salmon Flown to New York	
Virginia:	
.. EDA Extends Oyster Study	
Maine:	
.. Sardines Promoted	
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico:	
.. Tuna Industry Grows	
ARTICLE:	
.. A Progress Report on the Development of a Shrimp Trawl to Separate Shrimp from Fish and Bottom-Dwelling Animals, by William L. High, Ian E. Ellis, and Larry D. Lusz	
BOOKS	
INTERNATIONAL:	
.. International Fisheries Survey Off California Underway	
.. Japanese Exploratory Fishing Off Chile	
.. Japanese Seek More Joint Shrimp Ventures in Indonesia	
.. Canada to Host Fishery Products Inspection Conference	
.. East Germany Delivers Stern Trawler to Cuba	
.. Cuban Fishing Vessel Seized by Venezuela	
FOREIGN:	
Canada:	
.. Lobster Vessels Will Be Licensed	
.. To Establish Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation	
.. No. 2 Seafood Firm Issues 1968 Annual Report	
.. British Columbia Fishermen Land Record Salmon Catch	
Europe:	
Denmark:	
.. Concern Over European Common Fisheries Policy Eased	43
.. Faroese Exports of Fishery Products Declined in 1968	43
.. Faroese Fishermen May Strike	43
.. Advertises for Norwegian Fishermen	44
USSR:	
.. Research Conducted on Pacific Ocean Perch	44
.. Research Vessel Begins 44th Cruise	44
.. Airlift Fur Seals From Sakhalin to Batumi	45
.. Produces Full-Length Film on Oceans	45
.. Develops New Fish-Processing Equipment for Use at Sea	45
East Germany:	
.. Shipyards Can Build 5,000 Tons of Fishing Vessels a Month	46
.. To Test First Underwater Lab	46
Iceland:	
.. Permits Trawling Within Fishery Limits	46
Sweden:	
.. Radiotelephone Fishing Announcements May Be Coded	46
Spain:	
.. Attempts to Concentrate Fish-Packing Industry	47
France:	
.. New Tuna Seiner May Fish Yellowfin in Eastern Pacific	47
.. Crises in Cod Fisheries	47
.. OECD Issues Review of 1967 Fisheries	48
Latin America:	
Peru:	
.. 1968 Was Banner Year for Fish Meal Production and Exports	49
.. 1968 Fish Meal Exports	49
Brazil:	
.. Fishing Industry Outlook	49
Mexico:	
.. To Build Salina Cruz Fishery Complex	50
Trinidad and Tobago:	
.. Plans Fishing Complex	50
Guyana:	
.. Fire Razes Offices, Docks of Georgetown Seafoods	51
Asia:	
Japan:	
.. Fisheries Budget Increases in FY 1969	52

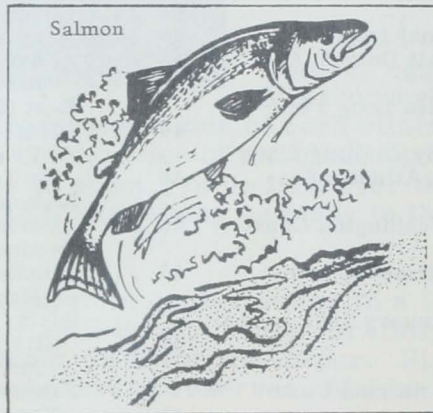
INDEX (CONTINUED)

Page		Page	
	FOREIGN (Contd.):		FOREIGN (Contd.):
	<u>Asia (Contd.):</u>		<u>Asia (Contd.):</u>
	<u>Japan (Contd.):</u>		India:
52 ..	Long-Term Outlook for Marine Products	55 ..	To Develop Shrimp Resources
52 ..	Allocates North Pacific Whale Quota	56 ..	Spiny Lobster Found Off Kerala Coast
52 ..	Investments in Overseas Fisheries		<u>South Pacific:</u>
53 ..	Frozen Tuna Exports Rose in 1968		American Samoa:
53 ..	Saury Catch Hit Record Low in 1968	56 ..	Good Albacore Fishing in January
53 ..	5 Seiners Licensed for Eastern Pacific		<u>Africa:</u>
	Tuna Fishery		<u>South Africa:</u>
54 ..	Fishing Firms Explore Off U.S. East Coast	57 ..	Fishing Industry Exhibition Slated for C
	Singapore:		1969
54 ..	New Fisheries Law Takes Effect		South & South-West Africa:
	Taiwan:	57 ..	Shoal Fish Catch, Jan.-Sept. 1968
54 ..	'Kuruma' Shrimp Is Cultivated Successfully	59 ..	INDEX
	Malaysia:		
55 ..	Sabah's Fishing Industry Is Growing		



SALMON

The anadromous Pacific salmon fisheries of the United States are of great importance from Bristol Bay, Alaska, to the Sacramento River, California. As early as 1829, settlers in the Northwest were salting and exporting salmon from the great runs up the Columbia River. By 1840 a few salting stations had been set up on Alaska shores, but salmon were first canned along the Sacramento River. By 1936, the peak year for the Pacific salmon fisheries, more than 100 canneries engaged in canning most of the 791-million-pound catch of U.S. fishermen.



In the years since, the Pacific salmon have been sharply reduced in number because of pollution, diversion and power dams, overfishing, and reduction of spawning grounds. Despite all this, salmon is still one of the most valuable fishery resources of the United States. The 310 million pounds caught in 1961 brought \$52 million to the fishermen, while the fishery products prepared by the processors were valued at over \$124 million. The commercial fishery for salmon is principally by purse seines, gill nets, beach seines, and by trolling.

Five kinds of salmon (known by a variety of names) come from Pacific waters: sockeye, chinook, coho, pink, and chum. Pacific salmon spend most of their lives in the ocean; when mature, they return to spawn in their home streams. Some go a short distance upstream, others go as much as 2,000 miles upstream to spawn; all die after they spawn. Months later the new generation emerges from the gravel. Some young make their way downstream to the sea immediately; others remain in fresh water for a year or two.

--Conservation Note 15, "Commercial Fisheries of the Pacific Coast," Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. (Available free from Division of Publications, BCF, 1801 N. Moore St., Arlington, Va. 22209.)