International

FISHING LIMITS

MODIFIED 12-MILE FISHERIES LIMIT ACCEPTED BY 13 COUNTRIES AT EUROPEAN FISHERIES CONFERENCE IN LONDON:

A new "6-plus-6" fisheries convention has been signed by 13 of the 16 countries attending the European Fisheries Conference in London.

The new convention provides for an exclusive 6-mile fishery limit with an additional 6-12 mile zone open only by agreement to certain foreign fishermen with traditional fishing claims.

The new convention will be of unlimited duration, but contracting nations will have the right to withdraw after 20 years.

The 16 countries attending the conference were the 6 members of the European Economic Community (France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg), the 7 members of the European Free Trade Association (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom), and also Iceland, Ireland, and Spain. The 3 countries which did not sign the new fisheries convention were Iceland, Switzerland, and Norway.

The conference also adopted resolutions on conservation, fisheries policing, and access to markets for fish. (EFTA Reporter, March 5, 1964.)

FISH MEAL

FISH MEAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1963:

Member countries of the Fish Meal Exporters' Organization (FEO) account for about 90 percent of world exports of fish meal. The FEO countries are Angola, Iceland, Norway, Peru, and South Africa/South-West Africa. Exports of fish meal by FEO countries during 1963 were up 11.7 percen while their total production was up 4.9 percent from tha the previous year.

Table 1 - Exports of Fish Meal by Member Countrie of the FEO, January-December 1963

Country	December 1963	December 1962	Jan.-De 1963	Jan.-De
	... (1,000 Metric Tons)			
Angola	7.0	3.9	30.1	
Iceland	17.6	7.5	99.1	
Norway	19.1	10.4	103.6	
Peru	104.7	107.6	1,159.4	1,0
So. Africa (including S.W. Africa)	13.4	11.3	198.4	1
Total	161.8	140.7	1,590.6	1,4

Table 2 - Production of Fish Meal by Member Countri of the FEO, January-December 1963

Country	December 1963	December 1962	Jan.-De 1963	Jan.-De
	... (1,000 Metric Tons)			
Angola	7.4	3.7	31.4	
Iceland	8.7	2.2	87.8	
Norway	9.6	4.6	131.7	1
Peru	139.7	155.9	1,159.2	1,
So. Africa (including S. W. Africa)	1.2	-	238.2	
Total	166.6	166.4	1,648.3	1,

In 1963, Peru accounted for 72.9 percent of total fish meal exports by FEO countries, followed by South Afric with 12.5 percent, Norway with 6.5 percent, Iceland with percent, and Angola with 1.9 percent. (Regional Fisher Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhage March 18, 1964.)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

MODEL STANDARD FOR WORLD TRADE IN FISHERY PRODUCTS WORKED OUT BY FISHERIES GROUP:

A model standard and code of practices cover fish and fish products in internationa trade has been worked out by an expert fis eries group of the Food and Agriculture O ganization (FAO). It is the first time this been done on an international basis.

The model standard is a result of the F ruary 1964 meeting in Rome of 12 fisherie

International (Contd.):

exports from as many countries. It covers the definition and accurate description of fish and fish products important in world trade, quality requirements for such products, permissible additions to the products (salts, oils, preservatives, vegetables, or other food non-fish products), and marking and labeling requirements. The model standard is to be distributed by FAO to its 111 member nations. The meeting was held as part of the work being carried out under the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization Codex Alimentarius Commission. The model will go as a working document to the FAO Commission's next meeting in Geneva in September 1964.

The fisheries group of experts also drew up a list of fish and fish products which should have priority for standardization. It includes 13 products--herring and sardine canned in oil or tomato sauce, tuna, bonito and mackerel canned in oil or brine, canned Pacific salmon, canned crab meat, canned shrimp, frozen tuna, frozen herring, frozen Pacific salmon, frozen crustaceans (such as shrimp, lobster, crab, etc.), salted herring and salted cod.

In 1957, 1 out of every 4 tons of fish landed was exported, in one form or another. In 1963 that ratio had grown to 1 out of 3. It is believed to be even higher now.

The experts noted that each major fishing country already had established food laws, regulations and quality standards for its products. The job now facing world fisheries is to translate these into a commonly-accepted international instrument. (Food and Agriculture Organization press release, Rome, February 21, 1964.)

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CARIBBEAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

The Food and Agriculture Organization on March 13, 1964, announced the appointment of a fisheries expert (Harry C. Winsor of St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada), as manager-designate for a United Nations Special Fund fisheries project in the Caribbean region. The expert was scheduled to arrive in the Caribbean in mid-April for a first round of discussions with participating governments. For this purpose he was to make his temporary headquarters at the U. N. office in Port of Spain, Trinidad. His permanent headquarters is yet to be determined. The 4-year Special Fund project is designed to provide, through exploratory fishing, market studies, and demonstration and training, a basis for fisheries development in Caribbean countries. The cost of the project to the Special Fund will be $1,558,500. The Caribbean nations and territories participating will contribute $712,800 in cash plus a wide range of local services.

The project is expected to cover the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, French Guiana, Guadalupe, Martinique, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, British Guiana, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and Puerto Rico. (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, March 13, 1964.)

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

21ST SESSION HELD AT GENEVA:

An assessment of progress made in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Program for the Expansion of International Trade since the 1963 Ministerial meeting was to be the major topic at the 21st Session of the Contracting Parties to the GATT meeting at Geneva, February 24 to March 20, 1964. At the meeting, the Contracting Parties were to consider an agenda of more than 50 items.

Under that topic the Contracting Parties were to review preparations of the Trade Negotiations Committee for the forthcoming Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations and developments in the intensive efforts under way to remove existing barriers to the export trade of less developed countries and seek out positive measures by which such trade can be expanded. In the context of new positive measures the session was to hear a report by an expert group recommending GATT activity in the field of trade information and trade promotion advisory services, and a report of a special committee which has been examining proposals for a new chapter of the GATT which would more clearly reflect the responsibilities and functions of the Contracting Parties with respect to the trade and development needs of the less developed countries.

Developments in the various regional economic groupings were also to be discussed. The European Economic Community (EEC) was expected to present its recent agreements with Turkey and the Associated Overseas

International (Contd.):

Countries to the Contracting Parties, as well as a report on other activities in the Community. Other groupings to report included the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Central American Common Market, and the Equatorial Customs Union.

Since the last GATT Session in 1962, some 20 countries have adhered to the GATT, bringing total membership now to 61. The Contracting Parties will confirm these recent accessions and also consider the applications for provisional accession of Iceland and possibly Viet-Nam.

The efforts in the GATT to remove quantitative restrictions, which have been increasingly successful, were to be continued at the 21st Session. Notification and examination procedures for those remaining restrictions inconsistent with GATT provisions were to be scrutinized and reports to be reviewed on consultations held during the past year with those countries which still maintain, consistent with the GATT, restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons.

The GATT is the basic international instrument guiding commercial relations among the nations of the world. The provisions of the GATT are designed to expand international trade and thereby to raise living standards, increase productive employment, and utilize more fully the resources of the world. The meeting of the Contracting Parties provides an international forum to discuss trade policy problems and to resolve trade difficulties in a manner conducive to the growth rather than the reduction of trade levels.

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

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

LOWER 1964 QUOTA RECOMMENDED FOR YELLOWFIN TUNA CAUGHT IN EASTERN PACIFIC:

A 1964 catch-limit (quota) of 77,000 tons of yellowfin tuna from the eastern tropical Pacific was recommended to member governments by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (United States, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, and Mexico) at its 16th annual meeting in San Diego, Calif., March 18-19, 1964. This is 4,000 tons below the present estimated sustainable yield of about 81,000 tons. The lower quota for 1964 represents the first significant step the Commission has taken toward rebuilding yellowfin tuna stocks to their maximum productive level of about 91,000 tons.

At the meeting, the Commission's staff ha suggested a quota of 74,000 tons aimed a bringing the resource back to full productivi quickly. The Commission felt that economic and other factors needed to be considered al therefore recommended the 77,000-ton quota

The meeting was attended by delegations from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and the United States. Mexico, which was represent for the first time, had a three-man delegati The fifth member of the Commission, Panam was represented by an observer from the Lo Angeles (Calif.), Panamanian Consulate.

An Intergovernmental meeting on Yellowfin Tuna Conservation was held the following day, March 20, in order to obtain an agreement on the mechanics for enforcing the Commission's recommendations. The governme with voting power (Costa Rica, Mexico, Ecua dor, Japan, and the United States) agreed th they were prepared to put regulations into e fect when all nations fishing the resource on a meaningful scale agree to put into force ad quate conservation measures. United States regulations will not be effective until all na- tions fishing on a meaningful scale have agreed to regulate their yellowfin tuna fishe

At the April 1963 meeting of the Commission held in Panama, Republic of Panama, a catch quota of 81,000 tons was established, but with a provision for the reservation of 2,000 tons of the yellowfin tuna quota for allowance for incidental catches when fishing for other species, such as skipjack and big-eyed tuna, after the closure of unrestricted fishing for yellowfin tuna.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1963 p. 55.

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MEXICO JOINS INTERNATIONAL TUNA GROUP:

On January 29, 1964, Mexico deposited a herence, becoming effective February 29, 196 to the Convention for the establishment of a Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, which entered into force March 3, 1950. Th other members of the Commission are the United States, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Pan ma. (Bulletin, U. S. Department of State, Fe ruary 17, 1964.)

International (Contd.):

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

CANADA RATIFIES PROTOCOL AMENDMENT CONCERNING HARP AND HOOD SEALS:

On January 23, 1964, Canada deposited ratification of a Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The Protocol (done at Washington July 1, 1963) relates to harp and hood seals and is intended to bring those species within the responsibility of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission. As of February 1964, the Protocol was not in force. (Bulletin, U.S. Department of State, February 10, 1964.)

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

INTERNATIONAL NORTHWEST PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

JAPAN-SOVIET FISHERIES CONFERENCE OPENED IN MOSCOW ON MARCH 2, 1964:

The International Northwest Pacific Fisheries Commission (Soviet Union and Japan) scheduled a series of meetings which began on March 2, 1964, in Moscow. The Commission sets the annual Soviet and Japanese catch quotas for salmon and king crab in the Northwest Pacific Ocean.

The Japanese delegation to the Moscow negotiations was headed by the Vice President of the Japan Fisheries Association and included senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Fishery Agency. Attending as advisors were representatives from leading Japanese fisheries companies and fisheries associations and a representative from the Hokkaido Prefectural Government. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, February 12, 1964.)

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

BERING SEA HALIBUT CATCH IN AREA 3B NORTH TRIANGLE, MARCH 28, 1964:

The total halibut catch by United States, Canadian, and Japanese vessels fishing in Area 3B North Triangle in the Bering Sea was estimated at 750,000 pounds through March 28, 1964, by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Approximately 36 United States vessels, 28 Canadian vessels and not more than 7 Japanese vessels began fishing in Area 3B North Triangle when it opened March 25, 1964.

Fishing weather in the first days of the season was very good and the Alaskan earthquake did not affect the fleet, or shore facilities at Sand Point, Alaska. However, the catch rate was said to be unsatisfactory from an economic standpoint for Canadian and United States vessels, which can only stay on the grounds about 12 days before having to depart for landing ports with their catches. The IPHC considers that the area's catch limit of 6,393,340 pounds will not be attained for a considerable period of time.

The number of Japanese vessels expected to operate in the area during the first month was 7, but it appears that some of those vessels may have been delayed since the maximum number of Japanese vessels making landings on any day was 3.

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NORTH PACIFIC HALIBUT REGULATIONS FOR 1964:

Fishing for halibut began May 1 at 6 p.m. in all North Pacific areas (Areas 1, 2, and 3A) except in the Bering Sea (Area 3B North and Area 3B North Triangle) and waters west of Area 3A, not including the Bering Sea (Area 3B South), according to the recommendation of the International Pacific Halibut Commission to the Governments of the United States and Canada for the 1964 fishing season. The regulations this year contain several important changes from 1963.

March 25 was the opening date for fishing in Area 3B North and Area 3B North Triangle. The opening date for fishing in Area 3B South was April 6. This year fishing in Areas 1, 2, and 3A began 8 days earlier than the opening date of May 9 last year. Area 3B North was opened to fishing on March 25 last year, the same as this year, but Area 3B South opened April 19 last year, 13 days later than the opening date this year.

The opening and closing hours of the various regulatory areas shall be 6 p.m. Pacific Standard Time of the date indicated, except in Areas 3B North Triangle and 3B North where it shall be 6 p.m. local time.

Fishing areas shall be: Area 1--south of Willapa Bay, Washington; Area 2--between Willapa Bay and Cape Spencer, Alaska; Area 3A--between Cape Spencer and Shumagin Islands; Area 3B South--waters west of Area 3A, not including Bering Sea; Area 3B North Triangle--waters between a line from Unimak Pass to the Pribilof Islands, north of the Aleutian Islands and east of 170° W. longitude; Area 3B North--waters in Bering Sea outside of Area 3B North Triangle.

In Area 1 the fishing season, without catch limit, shall terminate at the same time as that in Area 2. (Last year Area 1 was open to fishing to November 30 or the date on which Area 2 closed.)

In Area 2 the fishing season shall terminate at the time of attainment of the catch limit of 25 million pounds or on September 15, whichever is earlier. This is 3 million pounds less than last year's quota of 28 million pounds. The catch limit in Area 2 in 1963 was not attained by November 30 when the season ended. As of October 17, the Area 2 catch was 25.6 million pounds.

In Area 3A the fishing season shall terminate at the time of attainment of a catch limit of 34 million pounds or on October 15, whichever is earlier. There is no change in the catch limit which is the same as last year (in 1963 Area 3A closed on August 9).

International (Contd.):

In Area 3B South the fishing season shall terminate at the time of attainment of a catch limit of 4 million pounds or on October 15, whichever is earlier (the closing date last year was October 15 with no catch limit).

In Area 3B North the fishing season, without catch limit, shall terminate on October 15 (the closing date last year was October 15).

In Area 3B North Triangle the fishing season shall terminate at time of attainment of a catch limit of 6,393,340 pounds or on October 15, whichever is earlier. This catch limit is to be shared between Canada, the United States, and Japan, and its administration will involve a system of daily reporting of the amount and location of catches to the Commission by the fleet. Last year the quota for Area 3B North Triangle was 11 million pounds but the area closed on October 15 when 10,944,000 pounds had been taken by the three nations (Canada 4,058,000 pounds, United States 3,216,000 pounds, and Japan 3,670,000 pounds).

In 1963 the Pacific halibut fishery regulations were revised effective June 8, 1963. The revised regulations superseded those which became effective on March 21, 1963, and were concerned primarily with division of Area 3B North into two areas described as Area 3B North and Area 3B North Triangle. There also were other changes made in wording and in the description of the regulatory areas.

The Commission in 1964 will provide 10 days notice of closure of Areas 1 and 2, and 18 days notice of the closure of Area 3B and Area 3B South.

The Commission's recommendations for the 1964 season were announced on January 30 at the conclusion of its fortieth annual meeting at Seattle, Wash., with Chairman William A. Sprules of Ottawa, Ont., presiding.

The Halibut Commission is responsible to Canada and the United States for the investigation and regulation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. Its specific function is the development of the stocks of halibut to levels that will permit the maximum sustained yield, and its decisions regarding regulation are based upon the findings of its scientific staff.

During the past 32 years of Commission management, there has been progressive improvement of the stocks and increase in annual yield. The annual catch, which had declined to 44 million pounds in 1931 (the year before regulation), has averaged 72 million pounds during the past five years. The 1963 catch amounted to 71.2 million pounds, down nearly 4 million pounds from the previous year, but does not include the 3.7 million pounds taken by Japanese fishermen in Area 3B North Triangle. The 1963 halibut catch by United States fishermen amounted to 34.2 million pounds, or 6 million pounds less than in 1962 while the Canadian catch of 37 million pounds was 2 million pounds more.

The Commission reviewed the past year's fishery and the research conducted by its scientific staff. It also dealt with administrative matters and approved a research program for 1964. In the course of its sessions the Commission conferred not only with its staff, but also with representatives of the halibut fishermen's, vessel owners' and dealers' organizations. The scientific findings and all suggestions for regulations in 1964 were discussed at meetings.

The Commission announced also that the 1965 annual meeting will take place at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The date was not specified.

Since in the past the United States and Canadian Governments have accepted the recommendations of the Commission without changes, it is fairly certain the 1964 regulations as recommended by the Commission will be approved by the two Governments.

INTERNATIONAL SEAWEED SYMPOSIUM

FIFTH MEETING TO BE HELD IN AUGUST 1965 IN HALIFAX, CANADA:

The Vth International Seaweed Symposiu will be held in Halifax, Canada, from Augus 25 to 28, 1965. Previous symposia have be held in Edinburgh, Scotland (1952); Trondhe Norway (1955); Galway, Ireland (1958); and Biarritz, France (1961). The invitation for 1965 was extended by the National Researc Council of Canada, the Nova Scotia Researc Foundation, and Dalhousie University. It h been accepted by the International Advisor Committee of the Symposium.

The symposium is open to all those wh are interested in seaweeds and particularly in the problems associated with their prope utilization and conservation. There will be two classes of membership, regular and associate.

In order to give greater unity to the program, it is hoped that original papers can b grouped within the following broad divisions ecology, taxonomy, physiology (including stu ies of growth), carbohydrates, non-carbohy drate constituents, metabolism algae as fo agricultural applications, and manufacture algal extracts.

There will be no official language but it i desirable that papers should be read in eith English or French.

There will be a post-conference excursi from August 29 to 31 to the prolific beds of seaweed in southwestern Nova Scotia arou Digby.

Additional information about the sympos um may be obtained by writing to The Secr tariat, V International Seaweed Symposium National Research Council Laboratories, 1411 Oxford Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEAL CONVENTION

PROTOCOL AMENDING INTERIM CONVENTION RATIFIED BY UNITED STATES:

On February 6, 1964, the United States d posited ratification of the Protocol amendin the interim convention of February 7, 1957, on conservation of North Pacific fur seals. (The ratification was signed by the Preside of the United States on the same day it was

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de ited.) The Protocol, which was done at W ington, D. C., October 8, 1963, was not in e at the time of United States ratifica- tio (Bulletin, the U. S. Department of State, Ma 16, 1964.)

OR IZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO RATION AND DEVELOPMENT

NI H MEETING OF FI RIES COMMITTEE:

The Ninth Meeting of the Fisheries Com- mi e of the Organization for Economic Co- op tion and Development (OECD) was held in is, France, February 10-12, 1964. Re sentatives from 17 member countries pa ipated in the meeting, as well as from th uropean Economic Community (EEC), Fo and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an e Council for Europe.

nificant agenda items for this meeting in ed (1) an examination of the different su dies and other financial support to the fis g industries of member countries, (2) st of general services rendered to the fis y industry, (3) study of price systems, (4) dy of the influence of recent changes in toms duties for fishery products, and (5) eview of the operational program for 1990 nd 1964.

report on the examination of the dif- fe subsidies and other financial support to fishing industries of member countries wa scussed in detail, country-by-country, an tatements by a number of the member co ies were accepted without comments or y with clarifying comments or minor re ns. The Secretariat announced that ea ountry would be given a final draft of its per for a quick review. Later, the co ted report would be submitted to the Ch an and Vice-Chairman for a final re- vi efore its submission to the OECD Co l for approval.

report classifies the various subsidies an ancial supports of the individual mem- be untries and recommends that certain me res harmful to trade should be progres- siv eliminated according to "reasonable" tim bles. The Fisheries Committee urged the signation of an early beginning date for the olition of certain subsidies in conform- ity h the timetables. The submission of thi port to the Council for final adoption co after a long period of debate and marks a significant step in providing data and recommendations for achieving international cooperation in the fields of national fishery subsidies and financial support.

It was recommended that the draft study on general services to the fishery industries follow a report on Germany but with less detail. On the study on price systems, the Committee favored the line followed in the report on Germany, but suggested information might be added on fees or costs involved.

It was also recommended that the study on the influence of recent changes in customs duties for fishery products should be limited to fresh and frozen fillets, fresh and salted herring, and canned fish in the Common Market countries. The United States request for the addition of fish meal and fish oil was recorded for future consideration. Belgium asked that a study of European Free Trade Association (EFTA) duties be made.

The titles of projects listed under the operational program for 1964 follow:

1. Market Information Service.

2. Meeting of Technologists of Fish Processing.

3. Sanitary Regulations for Canned Fish.

4. Multilingual Nomenclature of Fishery Products.

5. Study of a Rational Exploitation of the Resources of the Sea.

6. Study of the Market for Pelagic Fish (Herring).

The study on Sanitary Regulations for Canned Fish will be guided by the results of a meeting of the Codex Alimentarius Committee of Experts on World-wide Standards for Fish and Fish Products, which was held in Rome, February 18-20, 1964.

The Fisheries Committee officers who served in 1963 were all unanimously re-elected to serve in 1964. The next meeting of the OECD Fisheries Committee is tentatively scheduled for the end of May 1964. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 24, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1963 p. 76, May 1963 p. 54, February 1963 p. 62.

International (Contd.):

UNITED STATES-IRISH COOPERATION IN JOINT FISHERIES PROJECTS

The details of joint Irish-United States fisheries research and development projects which could lead to the establishment of an Irish deep-sea fishing industry were announced by the Chairman of the Irish Sea Fisheries Board at a press conference held in Dublin in January 1964. Under the project, a research vessel will be permanently loaned to the Irish Fisheries Division of the Department of Lands by the United States, for use in exploring the North Atlantic to discover new fishing grounds. There is some belief that a tuna resource exists in the North Atlantic in the path of the Gulf Stream.

The announcement followed a November 1963 visit to Ireland by Donald L. McKernan, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and his collaboration with Brendan O'Kelly, Chairman of the Irish Sea Fisheries Board, in the preparation of a basic report on United States and Irish cooperation in joint fisheries projects. In announcing the details of the project, the chairman said that a team of United States experts was expected to arrive in Ireland in April to begin work with personnel of the scientific section of the Irish Fisheries Division. He said that no real expansion of the Irish fishing industry could take place unless it was based on fuller research and development of the fish resources around their shores.

The chairman added that comprehensive research, however, required considerable capital investment and for that reason the joint cooperative effort in the North Atlantic was a practical approach to the problem and would be of immense benefit to both countries. It was pointed out that Irish and United States fishery problems were very similar and that both countries were anxious to improve the efficiency of their fisheries and to survey and research alternative fishery resources more fully.

In the surveys, special attention would be given to the expansion of shellfish fisheries.

Educational proposals were designed to supplement existing educational programs toward recruitment of young people in the fishing industry and the training of skippers. It was also mentioned that the credit facilities available to qualified applicants under Irish Fisheries Board Marine Credit Plan were unequaled in any other Irish industry. (United States Embassy, Dublin, December 27, 1963, and January 10, 1964; The Fishin News, January 17, 1964.)

Argentina

ATLANTIC FISHING GROUNDS OFF ARGENTINA WORKED BY ITALIAN FREEZER-TRAWLERS:

The Italian freezer-trawler Genepesca fished off the coast of northern Argentina June and July 1962 taking whiting, flounder sea bream, corvina, and other groundfish i the Rio de la Plata area. The Captain of th vessel reported that fish stocks in the area appeared to be abundant, but that the fish caught differed somewhat from that usually consumed in Mediterranean areas. (Editor Note: Other sources have reported that the convergence of the Antarctic Malvinas Current with the Equatorial Brazilian Current an extensive continental shelf area off the Argentine coast between 38° and 44° south latitude creates favorable conditions for de sea trawling. International fisheries exper have estimated the annual possible yield of those waters at 3-3.5 million metric tons o fish per year.)

Italian vessels have fished off Argentina between 36° and 42° south latitude. They countered regular depth variations and san bottoms which made trawl-net handling ea They reported that on South American fish grounds they preferred depths of 120 to 13 meters (394 to 426 feet) in winter, while in summer the most satisfactory trawling de varied from 250 to 300 meters (820 to 984 feet). That was the main reason why they fished as far south as 42° latitude in summ but stayed closer to 36° latitude in winter. (Alieia, January 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1963 p.

Australia

AIR SHIPMENT OF ANESTHETIZED LIVE SPINY LOBSTERS CONSIDERED BY EXPORTERS:

The use of anesthetics to develop air shi ments of live spiny lobsters to France is b

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ingg plored by Australian exporters. Vari-
ous esthetics have long been employed to
call sh for experimental purposes, and this
has to anesthetics being used in air ship-
mee of live fish, but it is believed that such
mee s have not been tried on shellfish.

of the best known drugs in this field
is t ine methanosulfonate. Small fish and
amp ians can be quieted by immersion in a
soll n of one gram of the compound in 1,000
cc.. water. For large sharks and rays, the
soll n is sprayed with a syringe or hand
spr r on the gills, and within a minute the
fish y be handled safely.

ll fish can be shipped in sealed plastic
bag f water and oxygen to which is added
sm amounts of anesthetic to produce a
tra illizing effect. Less oxygen is con-
sum and survival is higher. In Australia,
ane etics have been used successfully to
tra ort fingerling trout in Victoria and
maa brown trout in Tasmania.

yl alcohol, methylparafynol, chloral
hyc e, and liquid quinaldine are other anes-
the that have been successfully used in
the pment of fish. (Australian Fisheries
Ne tter, February 1964.)

Bel m-Luxembourg

IMI T QUOTA AND DUTY FOR FRESH
AN ROZEN COOKED CRAB AND SHRIMP,
JA RY 1, 1964-MARCH 31, 1965:

ian Ministerial Order of December
24,.. 3 (Moniteur Belge, No. 12, January 16,
196 et the annual combined quota for fresh
or en crab and shrimp (Belgian Tariff No.
ex 5 A). The 200 metric tons for calen-
dam r 1963 was increased to 250 tons for
the od January 1, 1964-March 31, 1965.
Cr: nd shrimp, formerly duty free under
the quota, will be subject to an import
dut 3 percent ad valorem under the new
quo The quota applies to imports from
bot EC countries and non-EEC countries.
Go ntering under a tariff quota may not
be xported from the Belgo-Luxembourg
Ec nic Union in the condition in which
the re imported.

The description of the goods as it appeared in the order is: "crabs of the varieties (king; 'kanasaki' and 'kegani' and shrimps of the variety 'Pandalus platiceros japonicus,' simply boiled and peeled or decorticated, including frozen intended for the canning and bottling industry." (Board of Trade Journal, February 7, 1964.)

Canada

FISHERIES MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROPOSED 12-MILE FISHERIES LIMITS:

A question was asked in the Canadian House of Commons on March 13, 1964, concerning the proposed extension of Canadian fisheries limits to 12 miles on May 15, 1964. The question asked, in part, was: "...Since it is the Minister's intention to unilaterally extend Canada's fishing limits to 12 miles on May 15, will he tell the House what steps are being taken to prevent any retaliatory action by the United States that would be detrimental to Canada's fishing industry?" In response, the Canadian Minister of Fisheries said, "Mr. Speaker, in reply I wish to say that there is no indication whatsoever that any measures of retaliation will be taken by the United States." (United States Embassy, Ottawa, March 19, 1964.)

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JOINT CANADIAN-JAPANESE FISHERY BASE IN NEWFOUNDLAND PROPOSED:

One of Japan's largest fishing companies is interested in establishing a joint Japanese-Canadian fishing and processing base in Newfoundland. The company is said to be negotiating with Canadian interests for the establishment of such an enterprise. Under consideration is a plan to base at Newfoundland about seven 300- to 500-ton trawlers which would supply fish to a shore-based processing plant. (Suisan Tsushin, March 5, 1964.)

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TRADE MISSION EXPLORES LATIN AMERICAN MARKET FOR FISH-PROCESSING EQUIPMENT:

On February 25, 1964, six Canadian engineers began a month-long tour of Latin America, with visits scheduled in Mexico, Ecuador,

Canada (Contd.):

Peru, and Chile. The tour, which was sponsored by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, was designed primarily to investigate potential markets for Canadian-designed fish-processing equipment. The Mission was made up of 4 representatives of consulting engineering firms, 1 representative of an equipment manufacturing firm, and an engineer from the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, who acted as Mission Secretary.

Four of the five companies represented on the Mission belong to the Canadian Food and Fish Plant Consortium, a business affiliation of some 20 engineering and machinery manufacturing firms, which was formed in late 1963. The Consortium's objective is to pool resources for more effective development of export business. Its membership can offer a full range services and facilities from design and economic studies to the provision of all the specialized machinery employed in food- and fish-processing plants. (Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, February 24, 1964.)

Cape Verde Islands

JAPANESE TUNA BASE TO BE CONSTRUCTED:

A Japanese trading firm and the Kanagawa Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Association, together with a United States tuna-canning firm, are expected to enter into a formal agreement with a firm in the Cape Verde Islands (Portuguese) to establish a tuna base at Porto Grande, Sao Vicente Island. The Cape Verde firm presently operates a 720-ton capacity cold-storage plant. Under the joint partnership agreement, the holding capacity of that plant will be increased to 3,000 tons, and medical and maintenance facilities will also be constructed.

The Kanagawa Association plans to assign a fleet of 20 tuna long-liners to the Cape Verde base as soon as the base facilities are completed. The catch will be transshipped to the United States firm's tuna plant in Puerto Rico. (Suisan Tsushin, February 27, 1964.)

Chile

JOINT TUNA ENTERPRISE WITH JAPAN:

The Production Development Corporatio of Chile (CORFO) has approached a Japane fishing company to establish a joint tuna-fi ing enterprise in Chile. The Japanese fir (which is conducting a joint resource inve gation with Chile on centolla crabs off sou ern Chile) has not yet determined the feas ity of CORFO's proposal.

Informed sources in the Japanese Fish ies Agency feel that there may be problem regarding the establishment of such an en prise, since Chile claims a 200-mile terri rial sea limit. (Suisancho Nippo, March 1 1964.)

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NEW FISH-MEAL FACTORY AT IQUIQUE DEDICATED:

The large new fish-meal factory built a Iquique, Chile, as a joint Chilean-South Afr can venture was officially dedicated in Nov ber 1963. In an address by the president o the fish-meal factory, he emphasized that i was an example of how Chileans and foreig ers could work together and how importan was for Chile to expand its industries in or to provide foreign exchange.

In another speech, the representative o President of Chile spoke of the past greatn and collapse of Chile's nitrate era, and tha recent developments together with new gov ment legislation made it possible to provi the incentives for attracting the national a foreign capital necessary for the developm of Iquique's (Province of Tarapaca) natura resources. One of the incentives was mak the area a free industrial zone.

The new factory at Iquique is said to be many ways an extension to the west coast South America of techniques and equipme evolved by the fish-meal industry of South South-West Africa. The joint venture had inception in late 1962 when South African c tal was invested to build a fish-meal factor in Chile. About that time, engineers and b ing contractors from South Africa went to to build the factory, as well as fishing vess captains and vessel engineers who also we there to fish for the new factory. (The Sou African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, December 1963.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1963 p. 1 5

Denmark

"CAVIAR" PLANT PLANNED FOR NORTHERN GERMANY:

A large Danish fish-processing company in Esbjerg, Denmark, plans to establish a fish-processing plant in northern Germany to produce Danish "caviar" for German, Belgian and other European Common Market country markets. The caviar is produced from "lumpsuckers" or lumpfish (Cyclopterus) and is a significant Danish export item. In 1963, Denmark's total exports of that type of "caviar" amounted to 264 metric tons valued at 3,009,946 kroner (US$436,400). The planned construction in Germany makes it easier to meet strict German regulations on the processing of that semipreserved product. It also many mean that Denmark's entry into the Common Market is not expected to occur very soon. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, March 4, 1964.)

Faroe Islands

FISHING LIMIT OF 12 MILES STIRS REACTIONS:

The Faroese fishing limit of 12 nautical miles became into effect March 12, 1964, ending fishing rights of British trawlers in the 12-mile zone around the Faroe Islands. The limit will also prevent Soviet fishermen from entering the Faroese 12-mile coastal zone to transfer catches.

The Faroese Lagting intends to make fishing violations more costly by increasing the minimum fine for illegal trawling from Kr. 10,000 (US$1,450) to Kr. 30,000 ($4,350). The catch and gear of vessels violating the limit will also be subject to confiscation. The patrol vessels available to watch for violations off the Faroe Islands include the Danish inspection vessels Ingolf and Vaedderen. Both vessels carry helicopters as well as advanced electronic systems for accurately determining their own position and those of fishing craft violating the limits.

British fishing organizations notified the Government of Denmark that Faroese landings of iced fish in British ports as well as Faroese shipments of frozen fish to Britain would be subject to quarterly quotas beginning April 1, 1964, as a result of the extension of Faroese fishing limits. It has been reported that the quotas will be set so that the value of current Faroese landings and shipments does not exceed the average value of those in the last 10 years. The annual quota would then be divided into quarterly limits of Kr. 5 million ($725,000) in the first and fourth quarters and Kr. 3.5 million ($507,500) in the second and third quarters. The value of the total quota for the year would be about one-third less than the value of average Faroese fishery exports to Great Britain during 1961-1963. The reduction in Faroese fishery exports to Britain actually may be much greater. Iced fish landings, which make up about 90 percent of the exports, are delivered mainly in the October and January quarters, and it has been reported that unused portions of the April and July quarterly quotas may not be transferred.

Faroese iced fish landings in British ports totaled about 19,400 metric tons in 1963, compared with 20,400 tons in 1962, and 21,900 tons in 1961. The probable course for the Faroese will be to land the quotas permitted in Great Britain. The remainder of the Faroese catch would then be landed in the Faroe Islands. Faroese fishermen are uncertain whether catch returns from landings in their home ports, including time and travel saved, would equal returns from landings in British ports.

Faroese processing interests would welcome the additional raw material. If salted fish prices remain high, part of the new supply would be salted, but it is more probable that the greatest effort would be devoted to processing fish fillets for sale in United States and Continental markets. Additional processing capacity would be required to handle most of the diverted catch. There could be some increase in hand filleting, but not much surplus mechanical filleting capacity is available. However, the Economic Committee of the Government of Denmark has approved a Kr. 3.6 million ($522,000) guarantee for the construction of a Kr. 4.3 million ($624,000) fish fillet-processing plant in Klaksvig (Faroe Islands), with an annual capacity of 3.3 million to 4.4 million pounds of fillets. The new plant would be able to process from 11.0 million to 13.2 million pounds of whole fish a year. Such a plant could possibly be completed late in 1964 when Faroese iced fish landings become substantial.

If about one-third ot the usual Faroese iced fish landings in Britain are diverted to the Faroe Islands, it will mean additional supplies

Faroe Islands (Contd.):

of about 15.5 million pounds of fish, mostly cod, will be available each year in the Faroe Islands to produce about 6 million pounds of fillets for United States and Continental markets. Because of the limitation on transferring unused quotas, still more fish might become available. However, limited fillet-processing capacity and high prices for salted cod might prevent all of the new supply being used to produce fillets.

United States imports of frozen fillets from the Faroe Islands increased from 1,159 tons valued at Kr. 3.8 million ($551,000) in 1961 to 1,602 tons valued at Kr. 5.0 million ($725,000) in 1962, and 2,725 tons valued at Kr. 8.7 million ($1.3 million) in 1963.

There have been reports that Danish processors might be interested in landings of Faroese fish but it remains only a possibility which may be considered later in the year.

Danish, Faroese, and British interests are reported to be preparing to establish a joint company to handle imports of Faroese fish into Grimsby, England, where it is thought the limitations on Faroese shipments may not be as restrictive. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, March 4 and 11, 1964.)

Note: Kroner (Danish) 6.90 equal US$1.00.

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FISHERIES TRENDS, 1963:

Catch: Despite the addition of 11 new fishing vessels in 1963, the Faroese fisheries catch in 1963 was 3 percent less than in 1962. A small increase in the herring catch was offset by a drop in the catch of cod and other fish (table 1).

Table 1 - Catch of Demersal Species and Herring by Faroese Vessels, 1962-1963

Year	Demersal Species1/	Herring	Total
	(Metric Tons2/)		
1963	127,600	10,900	138,500
1962	133,655	9,855	143,520

1/Mostly cod, but also haddock, halibut, ling, plaice, saithe; tusk, porbeagle, Norway lobster, ocean perch (redfish), catfish, etc.
2/Round, fresh weight.

Processing: WET-SALTED FISH: Total production of wet-salted fish in 1963 was down 7 percent from 1962. Only the production on the Icelandic grounds showed an increase over the previous year (table 2).

Table 2 - Faroese Production of Salted Fish,1/ By Fishing Area, 1962-1963

Year	Fishing Area				Total
	Greenland	Iceland	Barents Sea	Faroe Islands	
	(Metric Tons)				
1963	2/33,375	1,594	311	856	36,
1962	35,319	1,360	1,069	1,023	38,

1/Mostly cod. Does not include salted herring.
2/Includes production from fish taken off Newfoundland.

DRY-SALTED FISH: Production of dry salted fish in 1963 was estimated at 8,000 to or 27 percent less than the 10,872 tons produced in 1962.

SALTED HERRING: The production of salted herring in 1963 amounted to 85,000 e port barrels. This was well above the 64,0 barrels of 1962, but well under the 112,000 barrels produced in 1961 and 159,000 barre in 1956. The net weight of an export barrel herring is 145,147 kilos (320-324 pounds).

FROZEN FILLETS: The production of frozen fillets in 1963 amounted to about 4,1 tons as compared with 2,700 tons in 1962. 1963 total includes 860 tons of saithe (coal-fish) fillets prepared for Hungary, East Ger many, and Czechoslovakia. Nordafar, the N wegian, Danish, and Faroese company operating at Faeringehavn, Greenland, produced about 2,100 tons of the 1963 total and about 1,600 tons of the 1962 quantity.

Exports: Faroese exports of fishery pro ucts in 1963 were up 8 percent in value fro the previous year. (As usual, about 98 per cent of total Faroese exports were fishery products.) Increases occurred only in wet-salted fish and frozen fillets (table 3).

Table 3 - Value of Total Faroese Exports of Fishery Products, 1962-1963

Commodity	1963		1962	
	Million Kroner	Million US$	Million Kroner	Mill US
Wet-salted fish1/	53.2	7.7	35.6	5.
Dry-salted fish1/	31.5	4.6	36.0	5.
Salted herring	11.7	1.7	15.8	2.
Iced fish	19.4	2.8	22.1	3.
Frozen fish fillets	11.9	1.7	7.8	1.
Other fishery products	6.3	0.9	7.2	1.
Total	134.0	19.4	124.5	18.

1/Does not include herring.

Year-End Stocks of Fish on Hand: Large quantities of all major fishery commodities except dry-salted fish, were in storage in th Faroe Islands at the end of 1963 than at the end of 1962. Relatively higher values for th stocks on December 31, 1963, indicated high unit prices were expected (table 4).

Faroe Islands (Contd.):

Table - Year-End Stocks of Fish in the Faroe Islands, 1962-1963

Commodity	Dec. 31, 1963			Dec. 31, 1962		
	Qty.	Value		Qty.	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US$ 1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US$ 1,000
Wet salted fish	3,600	10,000	1,449	2,492	3,300	478
Dry salted fish	1,500	6,700	970	1,696	6,000	869
Salt herring	1,780	2,500	362	732	1,000	145
Fillets	155	500	72	125	300	43
Total . .	7,035	19,700	2,853	5,045	10,600	1,535

Fishing Vessels: During 1963, the Faroese fishing fleet gained 11 new fishing vessels, 3 of which were built in Faroese shipyards. In 1964 a total of 10 new fishing vessels are to be delivered. Five will have refrigerated cargo holds and one will be equipped with a power block for herring seining (table 5).

Table 5 - Faroese Fishing Vessels, By Tonnage Group, 1963

Gross Registered Tons	Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
20-100	99	6,023
100-200	34	5,022
200-300	35	8,939
300-400	12	3,824
400-500	3	1,291
Above 500	12	9,523
Total	195	34,622

The trend in the Faroese fleet is toward steel long-liners and better equipped vessels. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, February 26, 1964.)

Note: Kroner (Danish) 6.90 equal US$1.00.

France:

INDUSTRY URGED TO INCREASE EXPORTS OF CANNED TUNA:

At a meeting of France's Tuna Committee in January 1964, it was decided to promote greater exports of French canned tuna. The Committee also decided to contribute funds for the promotion effort.

The demand for canned tuna in France has been very good and markets were expanded considerably during the past three years. Recently, the demand dropped to such a low level on a national scale as to cause some concern, and fears were expressed that the national consumption potential of canned tuna may have been overestimated.

Stocks of canned (yellowfin) tuna from the previous season's pack were ample at the beginning of 1964. As of early January 1964, tuna fishing was well in progress, with indications that the season's quota would be reached by the end of May. Also, canned tuna was being imported by France in sufficiently large quantities to further depress the market. It was also pointed out at the meeting that increasingly large supplies of canned salmon were available--a product competitive to tuna and expected to become even more competitive.

At the Tuna Committee meeting, emphasis was placed on increasing exports and that an attempt be made by industry for a substantial initial export shipment of canned tuna. (Le Marin, January 24, 1964.)

Greece

LANDINGS BY ATLANTIC FREEZER-TRAWLER FLEET, 1963:

The Greek fleet of freezer-trawlers fishing in Atlantic waters landed 18,613 metric tons of frozen fish in 1963 compared with 16,979 tons in 1962 and 14,500 tons in 1961. In spite of a decline in average landings by individual freezer-trawlers in both 1962 and 1963, the addition of new vessels to the freezer-trawler fleet resulted in an increase in total landings. The Greek fleet of freezer-trawlers was expanded from 13 vessels in 1961 to 17 vessels in 1962 and 22 vessels in 1963. Taking into consideration that the new trawlers added each year did not all start fishing at the first of the year, the average annual landings of frozen fish per vessel were determined to be 1,180 tons in 1961, but only 1,095 tons in 1962, and 990 tons in 1963. The reduction in average landings by 105 tons from 1962 to 1963 was estimated to mean an average loss of revenue per vessel of over 1 million drachmas (US$33,333). The decline in average landings was said to be due to a drop in the catch off Mauritania in northwest Africa. (Alieia, January 1964.)

Notes: (1) Greek drachmas 30.00 equal US$1.00.
(2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, Dec. 1963 p. 63, April 1963 p. 52, Jan. 1963 p. 92.

Guatemala

SHRIMP INDUSTRY TRENDS IN CHAMPERICO:

The joint Guatemalan-Japanese fishing and fish processing venture located at Guatemala's Pacific Coast port of Champerico has 20 fishing vessels operating out of that port. Ten of the vessels are owned by the Guatemalan firm (owns and operates the packing plant) which is a party to the joint enterprise and the other 10 vessels are owned by a separate Guatemalan corporation (but with the same ownership as the Guatemalan firm party to the joint venture). The Guatemalan interests of the joint enterprise control 51 percent of the venture, and a Japanese fishing firm and a Japanese trading firm both control the remaining 49 percent.

In addition to their financial interest, the Japanese provide technical supervision for the entire operation and market the processed product. All of the fishing vessels are jointly manned by Japanese and Guatemalans. The Japanese hold the positions of captain and chief machinist, while the Guatemalans occupy the three lesser posts in the typical five-man vessel crew. Other Japanese personnel oversee the processing and administrative functions. The shrimp that are caught and processed are marketed in the United States by a large Japanese trading organization.

The fishing vessels normally make about one voyage every two weeks. The average biweekly catch appears to run between 5,000 and 7,000 pounds of heads-off shrimp per vessel, plus a few hundred pounds of finfish and spiny lobsters. It also appears that more fish than shrimp are actually caught, but they are not landed because of the relatively small local demand for finfish, nor can they be economically exported at this time. According to the Guatemalan company's officials, the greatest part of the shrimp catch is exported to the United States, with nearly 90 percent shipped to New York City, 5 percent to Miami, Fla., and the remaining 5 percent divided between other United States cities and the domestic market. The firm's representatives said that their shrimp were bringing good prices, according to size, on the New York City wholesale market and that prices f.o.b. Champerico ranged from 35 to 85 U.S. cents a pound. The frozen shrimp are usually shipped to the Atlantic Coast port of Matias de Galvez by refrigerated truck and from there transported to the United States by ship.

The packing plant at Champerico is modern and has extensive freezing, ice-making, and frozen cold-storage facilities. The shrimp arrive at the plant in the shell but headless, and are immediately sorted and sized by machine. Following the sizing operation, the shrimp are placed in boxes, weighed (five pounds is the standard unit), and sent to the packing section of the plant. The shrimp are then frozen and packed in 50-pound cartons for export.

The packing firm employs about 250 workers, including 40 Japanese. There are about 100 fishermen, and the remainder of the work force is engaged in fish processing. The only other major employer in Champerico is a Government-owned enterprise which operates all port services. The plant wage scales are comparable to wages paid in the food processing industry in Guatemala City despite the lower cost of living in the port city. The shrimp packers are paid on a piece-work basis and virtually all of the sorters and packers are women.

It was reported that the Guatemalan fishing firm has recently had its share of labor problems because of agitation to organize a union to consolidate labor operations of both the fishing firm's operations and those of the Champerico port authority. But the attempts to unionize failed.

Guatemala's Labor Ministry wishes to see the speedy replacement of Japanese personnel by Guatemalans on the fishing vessels, pointing out that the original agreement for the establishment of the company provides that the Japanese will train Guatemalans in all aspects of fishery operations. In this connection, the Ministry of Labor and the company jointly announced the establishment of a school to train Guatemalans as fishing vessel captains and machinists. The school will be in Champerico and was scheduled to open on March 1 with an initial enrollment of 7 students.

The wage scale for mariners aboard the firm's fishing sels is computed on the basis of the vessel's total catch cl fied as fish, lobster and shrimp, with the shrimp further b ken down by quality--best, good, and fair. The firm's acco ing records showed that the winch operators earn about Q51.00 (US$51.00) a trip and the seamen about Q45.00 ($45 a trip. In addition, they receive their food at no cost while working on the fishing vessel. The Japanese crew member the Captian and the Chief Machinist, also receive a salary, the amount of which was not disclosed.

The wage scale for plant employees is: dockworkers Q. (20 U.S. cents) an hour; sorters Q.20 (20 cents) an hour; cc storage Q.50 (50 cents) an hour; packers Q.005 (1/2 cent) p box packed. The operating hours of the plant depend on the size of the catch, and factory employees normally work several hours overtime. Time-and-a-half is paid for all overtime. (United States Embassy, Guatemala, March 6, 1964.)

Notes: (1) 1.00 Guatemalan quetzales equals US$1.00.
(2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1964 p. 51; and May 1963 p. 64

Iceland

HERRING PRICES, MARCH 1-JUNE 15, 1964:

The Icelandic State Fisheries Pricing Board has announced prices to be paid at processing plants for South and West Coast herring during March 1-June 15, 1964. Following is a comparison between 1964 and 1 prices according to the utilization of the herring:

Utilization	Mar. 1-June 15, 1964		Mar. 1-June 15 1963	
	I.Kr./Kilo	US¢/Lb.	I.Kr./Kilo	US¢/
Herring for salting	1.42	1.50	1.60	1.6
Herring for filleting	1.12	1.18	1.20	1.2
Iced herring for export	1.40	1.48	1.20	1.2
Herring fodder . . .	1.00	1.05	0.95	1.0
Frozen herring, 10 percent fat content (3-6 herring per kilo)	1.60	1.69	1.75	1.8
Herring for reduction	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.7

Note: Iceland kronur 43.06 equal US$1.00.

In 1964, prices were down for herring fo salting and filleting, but the price of iced he ing for export was above that in the previou year. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, March 18, 1964.)

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FROZEN FISH SOLD TO U.S.S.R.:

The Freezing Plants Corporation and the Fisheries Department of the Federation of Iceland Cooperatives contracted in early 19 to supply the Soviet Union with 12,000 metr tons of south coast frozen herring and 15,00

Iceland (Contd.):

tons of frozen fish fillets, including cod, haddock, ocean catfish, coalfish, ling, and ocean perch. The same amounts were sold to the Soviet Union by Iceland in 1963. The price which will be received in 1964 for the white-fish and ocean perch fillets is £154 per metric ton (US$0.195 per pound) compared to £11[illegible] per ton ($0.189 per pound) in 1963. The price which will be received in 1964 for the herring will be £53 per ton ($0.067 per pound), which is the same as the price in 1963. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, March 4, 1964.)

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FISHERY LANDINGS BY PRINCIPAL SPECIES, JANUARY-AUGUST 1963:

Species	January-August	
	1963	1962
	(Metric Tons)	
Cod	211,219	203,456
Haddock	35,064	30,557
Saithe	10,481	9,586
Ling	4,630	5,756
Wolffish (catfish)	12,423	12,595
Coalfish	4,922	4,107
Ocean perch	26,005	10,217
Halibut	832	1,060
Herring	284,861	382,235
Skipjack	349	349
Other	10,268	9,234
Total	601,054	669,152

Note: Converted to whole ungutted fish regardless of how landed.

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UTILIZATION OF FISHERY LANDINGS, JANUARY-AUGUST 1963:

Utilized	January-August	
	1963	1962
	(Metric Tons)	
Herring 1/ for:		
Freezing	291	335
Oil and meal	188,673	301,201
Salting	21,863	18,138
Canning	67,340	54,842
Fresh on ice	5,617	7,718
Cod and fish2/ for:		
Fresh on ice	21,363	17,633
Freezing and filleting	141,785	132,118
Salting	68,354	84,070
Stockfish (dried unsalted)	66,971	39,418
Canning	35	-
Home consumption	9,910	9,069
Oil and meal	2,811	1,987
Capelin for:		
Freezing	188	-
Oil and meal	889	-
Shrimp for:		
Freezing	267	263
Canning	82	86
Lobsters for:		
Fresh on ice	2	-
Freezing	4,613	2,274
Total production	601,054	669,152

1/ Whole fish.
2/ Whole fish.
Source: Aegir, December 15, 1963.

India

NEW SHRIMP-PROCESSING PLANT IN COCHIN:

The construction of a new fishery products processing and freezer plant on Vypeen Island, Cochin, Kerala, India, was completed in September 1963 and started operating in November. The new plant was built by a Cochin seafood firm in collaboration with a New York City fishery products marketing firm. The New York firm has agreed to buy the Cochin firm's entire exportable production of shrimp. The New York firm also financed the purchase of United States machinery and equipment for the freezing plant.

The plant is equipped with refrigerating machinery, tunnel, plate freezers, and other equipment used for freezing fishery products. It also has automatic washers, inspection belts, mechanical sorters and graders. Capable of handling about 100,000 pounds of shrimp a day, the plant has a storage capacity of over 40,000 pounds of packaged frozen fishery products, mostly shrimp. The Cochin company has set up a Diesel oil installation to supply fuel to the fishing vessels; built an ice plant with a 20-ton capacity to supply ice to the fishing vessels; and operates a fleet of insulated trucks.

The firm operates 60 small mechanized trawlers which deliver their shrimp catches to three processing centers located in different areas within 20 miles of the main plant. When the shrimp is delivered to the main plant, it is mechanically washed, sorted, graded, weighed, packed, frozen, and stored for shipment. In order to provide an adequate supply of fresh clean water for washing and cleaning the shrimp, the company has bored a deep tube well of 300 feet at the plant site.

The company's production department is staffed with a team of qualified fishery technologists who have had several years practical experience in the packaging of frozen fishery products. A qualified and foreign-trained refrigeration engineer is in charge of the plant's refrigeration department, with a team of experienced refrigeration mechanics working under him.

It is estimated that if the plant were to operate at optimum capacity for ten months out of the year it would achieve a production of about 12 million pounds with a foreign exchange value of Rs.50 million (US$10.4 million), making it the largest freezer plant in India. The company is reported to have applied for a license to import two large trawlers at a cost of about $85,000 each to carry out offshore and deep-sea trawling operations year-round.

India's exports of frozen shrimp from Cochin have increased greatly mainly because of the rich shrimp fishing grounds of the Cochin maritime area. Shrimp are normally caught in the area's coastal waters in about 6 to 10 fathoms by local vessels which operate up to a distance of 5 to 10 miles from shore. Different types of fishing gear are used for catching shrimp, the most widely used being the drag net. In the past five years, mechanized vessels and small trawlers have

India (Contd.):

been added to the local fleet which now numbers about 400. Cochin is regarded as the pioneer of India's frozen shrimp industry with more than 15 packers now operating in that area.

Italy

TUNA INDUSTRY TRENDS:

There are about 35 tuna canneries in Italy. They include plants which specialize in packing only tuna, as well as plants which pack other foodstuffs. Their combined daily processing capacity is estimated to total 380-400 metric tons of tuna.

The smaller plants can process daily about two metric tons of tuna, the medium plants about eight tons, and the large plants about 30 tons. Some of those plants are now reported to be expanding their production facilities.

The majority of the tuna plants are located in the Venice area, followed closely by Trapani and Palermo in Sicily. At Gaeta (between Rome and Naples) a new plant, financed partly by a large United States tuna packer, has been established. That United States firm is also helping finance the construction of another plant (now under construction) at Olbia, Sardinia.

The existing facilities at Olbia consist of a cannery capable of processing about five metric tons of tuna per day and a 300-ton capacity cold-storage plant. Upon completion of the new facilities, the packing plant will be able to process 20-30 metric tons of tuna per day, and the cold-storage plant will be able to hold 2,000 metric tons of frozen tuna.

Some of the Italian tuna plants operate their own cold-storage facilities. Their combined total cold-storage capacity is estimated at 7,000-8,000 metric tons. Other noncannery-operated cold-storage facilities (located mainly at the different seaports) utilized for holding tuna are estimated to have a combined total holding capacity of about 10,000 metric tons. The monthly cold-storage fees of those noncannery-operated plants range from 1,500-3,000 lira (US$2.41-4.83) per metric ton.

Italians do not like big-eyed tuna due to the dark color of the meat. However, they are purchasing big-eyed tuna in mixed lots with yellowfin, which they like most. They are said to be beginning to utilize big-eyed tuna more and more, although at a slow rate.

Italy imports frozen tuna principally from Japan and to a lesser extent from other countries, such as Norway, Spain, and Turkey. In 1961, Italy imported approximately 29,000 metric tons of Japanese frozen tuna, and in 1962 about 32,400 metric tons. From Norway Italy imported 3,000 metric tons of bluefin in 1961, and another 2,000 metric tons in 1962.

Small quantities of Spanish skipjack (averaging about five pounds each) are imported into Italy. However, they are reported as being inferior in quality to the Japanese product. In 1961, Italy imported about 2,000 metric tons of skipjack from Turkey and Peru, but due to their small size, lower yield, and the fluctuating nature of the skipjack fisheries in general, Italian packers are reported not to be placing too much reliance on those countries as sources of tuna supply. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, January 1, 1964.)

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EXPANSION OF TUNA OPERATIONS PLANNED:

A large Italian commercial combine, through its subsidiary fishery firm, is reported to be planning on expanding its tuna operations and is desirous of working out an agreement with Japan. Reportedly, the Italian firm hopes to construct a 1,000- to 1,500-ton portable-boat-carrying tuna mothership. The crew for the mothership, as well as fishing gear, would be provided by Japan.

A Japanese fishing company has been approached, and that company, in turn, has submitted an application to the Japanese Fisheries Agency to participate in the Italian enterprise.

Reportedly, the Italian commercial combine is presently negotiating with the Italian Government for financial assistance to construct the tuna mothership, and the Italian combine plans to put up 30 percent of the construction cost and is seeking a low-interest loan for the remaining 70 percent. (Suisan Tsushin, February 6, 1964.)

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JOINT JAPANESE-ITALIAN TUNA ENTERPRISE PROPOSED:

A proposed joint Japanese-Italian tuna enterprise involves a Japanese company and is actually being supported by an Italian businessman with Swiss connections.

The joint enterprise is to be established with a capital of 100 million lira (US$161,000) with each participant contributing an equal share. In the initial year of operation, the Japanese firm would export to Italy one or two large tuna vessels, which would be operated by a Japanese crew. Eventually, the fleet would be expanded to 10 tuna vessels in the 1,000-ton class, which would be exported to Italy from Japan. (Suisancho Nippo, February 27, 1964.)

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PRICES PAID FOR JAPANESE FROZEN TUNA:

Japanese landings of Atlantic Ocean frozen tuna for export to Italy were reported to be averaging about 4,000 metric tons a month. Since the Italian tuna market is considered able to consume at the present time only about 40,000 metric tons of imported tuna annually some concern is being expressed by Japanese trading firms over what presently appears to be an imbalance in supply and demand. Reportedly, this has resulted in a slight weakening of the Italian tuna market.

Italy (Contd.):

...wards mid-February 1964, the price of fro... yellowfin (dressed with tail) exported to ... was holding at US$410 a metric ton c. ..., but dressed big-eyed was quoted at $38-4...60 per metric ton c. & f., down slightly... ...uisan Tsushin, February 22, 1964.)

* * * *

IMP...T CURBS BEING STUDIED:

...cording to information received in Japan, the ...alian Government, faced with a deteriorat... foreign exchange situation, is planning ... stricting foreign imports. Should control ... be extended to imports of fishery products ... they are expected to greatly affect Japanese ...tuna trade with Italy. However, Japanese ...trading firms are of the opinion that the Italian Government may not impose trade restraints on the importation of frozen tuna but ...ill likely impose restrictions on the importation of canned tuna. (Suisancho Nippo, Feb...ary 3, 14, and 21, 1964.)

* * * * *

NO... INCREASE IN DUTY-FREE FR...EN TUNA IMPORT QUOTA:

...1963, the Italian tuna industry requested the ...alian Government to increase to 60,000 ... tons the quantity of frozen tuna that ... be imported into Italy on a duty-free ba... However, due to the deteriorating foreign exchange situation in that country, informed Japanese observers believe that it is ...ly that the hoped-for increase will be gr...ed. It is likely the quantity of frozen tu...hat Italy will allow to be brought in on a ...-free basis will be held to 40,000 metric ...s, as before. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, F...ary 24, 1964.)

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JA...NESE FROZEN TUNA R...CTS REPORTED:

...able quantities of Japanese-caught Atlan... Ocean big-eyed tuna exported to Italy w... rejected by Italian packers in February 19... reportedly due to a dark meat condition. Th... Italian packers not only rejected whole sh...ents of big-eyed but demanded a reduction ... prices ranging from 20-40 percent. T... are also considering sending a delegation ... Japan this summer. Japanese trading fi... believe that the Italian delegation will att...pt to capitalize on the present big-eyed quality problem and seek to conclude a standard supply contract during its visit to Japan. (Suisancho Nippo, March 5, 1964.)

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JAPAN PROPOSES TO PARTICIPATE IN CANNED TUNA PROMOTION PROGRAM:

In response to the request made by the Italian tuna industry to assist in the promotion of canned tuna sales in Italy, the Italian Subcommittee of the Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association, at a meeting on March 2, 1964, in Japan to study the Italian request, drafted a proposal to contribute 6 million yen (US$16,667) for the promotion of canned tuna in Italy. Of that sum, the Japanese Government would be asked to contribute half, and industry's contribution would be equally shared between exporters and producers.

The draft proposal was scheduled to be taken up for study at the executive session of the Exporters Association. (Suisan Tsushin, March 4, 1964.)

* * * * *

PROJECT TO TAG YOUNG TUNA INITIATED IN SICILY:

A project for tagging young bluefin and albacore tuna (Thunnus thynnus L. and Germo alalunga) in a zone between the Baltic Gulf and the Aeolian Islands was recently undertaken by the Experimental Center for the Fishing Industry and Marine Products at Messina (Sicily), Italy. The project was initiated by the Italian Directorate for Fisheries based on recommendations made by the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean and the Biology Branch of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

A total of 25 bluefin tuna 32 to 36 centimeters (12.6 to 14.2 inches) long, and 10 albacore tuna 28 to 32 centimeters (11.0 to 12.6 inches) long were tagged at the time the project was started.

The tag is described as a "spaghetti-type" tag made of yellow plastic, is about 8 inches long, and is attached on to the back of the fish. Fishermen who catch the tagged fish are requested to return the tag to the Experimental Center in Messina with information on the exact location where the fish was caught, size, weight, and any other pertinent details.

Japan

FROZEN TUNA EXPORT QUOTA FOR UNITED STATES:

The Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association, at a meeting on February 27, 1964, tentatively agreed to set the fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 1965) export quota of frozen tuna to be shipped from Japan proper to the United States at 66,500 short tons, consisting of 24,000 tons of albacore, 36,000 tons of yellowfin, and 6,500 tons of tuna loins. (Suisancho Nippo, February 28, 1964.)

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FROZEN TUNA EXPORT QUOTAS FOR FY 1964:

The Japan Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association, at a special general meeting on March 10, 1964, approved frozen tuna export quotas for fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 1965):

1. Exports to the United States from Japan proper--24,000 short tons of albacore, 36,000 short tons of yellowfin, plus an adjustment quota of 15,000 short tons.

2. Indian Ocean transshipments to the United States--4,000 short tons.

3. Atlantic Ocean transshipments to the United States--120 vessel trips (equal to about 35,000 short tons).

4. Exports of Italy--43,000 metric tons.

5. Tuna loins for export to the United States--6,500 short tons.

Also at the March 10 meeting the Association approved the establishment of the Overseas Base Committee (composed of representatives from the three largest fishing companies) and, at the same time, allotted a frozen tuna export quota of 6,000 short tons for overseas bases. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, March 13, 1964.)

* * * * *

ATLANTIC FROZEN TUNA EXPORT PRICES:

Prices in mid-March 1964 of Japanese-caught Atlantic Ocean tuna exported to the United States and Italy, according to Suisan Tsushin, March 24, 1964, were:

To United States (f.o.b. Las Palmas):
Albacore (frozen round) - US$330-33
a short ton.

To Italy (c.i.f. Italy):
Yellowfin (dressed with tail) - $405-4
a metric ton.
Bluefin (dressed with tail) - $380-385
metric ton.

* * * * *

EXPORT PRICES FOR FROZEN ATLANTIC TUNA:

The price (f.o.b. Las Palmas, Canary Islands), of Japanese-caught Atlantic Ocean frozen tuna exported to the United States is reported as follows as of February 1964: round albacore US$335 a short ton; gilled-and-gut yellowfin $310-335 a short ton. (Suisan Tsushin, February 22, 1964.)

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THIRD SALE OF CANNED TUNA TO UNITED STATES:

The Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association met on February 25, 1964, to discuss the third sale of canned tuna in brine to the United States. It agreed to export a total of 160,000 cases, consisting of 120,000 cases white meat tuna and 40,000 cases of light meat tuna, for the third sale. Including the first two sales, this makes a total of 460,000 cases to be released for export to the United States. However, of that amount, only 160,000 170,000 cases are estimated to have been shipped as of the beginning of March. (Suisancho Nippo, February 28; Suisan Tsushin, March 3, 1964.)

* * * * *

VALUE OF FROZEN AND CANNED TUNA EXPORTS, DECEMBER 1963 AND YEAR 196

Japan's exports of frozen tuna to the United States in December 1963 were valued at US$1.4 million and exports of canned tuna at $0.7 million. The United States took 27.9 percent of Japan's total frozen tuna exports in that month and 47.8 percent of the total canned tuna exports.

Value of Japan's Exports of Selected Fishery Products, 1962-1963

Product	Year 1963			Year 1962		
	To U.S.	Total	U.S. Share	To U.S.	Total	U.S. Share
	(In US$1,000)		%	(In US$1,000)		%
Tuna, frozen . .	17,575	46,158	38.1	32,269	55,399	58.2
Tuna, canned . .	14,263	22,721	62.8	12,869	19,591	65.7

Note: Exports are value f.o.b. Japan.
Source: Customs Bureau, Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Japa[illegible] (Contd.):

E[illegible]s of frozen tuna from Japan to the United States in 1963 [illegible] down 45.5 percent in value as compared with the previous [illegible]. For the same year, the export value of canned tuna in[illegible]ed 10.8 percent.

T[illegible]ited States took 38.1 percent of Japan's total frozen tuna[illegible]rts in 1963 as compared with 58.2 percent in 1962. The [illegible]d States' share of Japan's total canned tuna exports in 1[illegible]s 62.8 percent as against the previous year's 65.7 perc[illegible] (United States Embassy, Tokyo, February 14, 1964.)

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EX[illegible]R[illegible]TS OF CANNED TUNA IN OIL, AP[illegible]L-DECEMBER 1962-1963:

[illegible]a compiled by the Japan Tuna Packers Ass[illegible]ation indicate that canned tuna in oil app[illegible]ed for export by that Association for the[illegible]riod April-December 1963 totaled over

[illegible]nese Exports of Canned Tuna in Oil by Country of Destination, April-December 1962-1963

[illegible]try of [illegible]nation	April-December	
	1963	1962
	(Actual Cases)	
W[illegible]ermany	530,702	384,500
C[illegible]	175,958	161,354
U[illegible] Kingdom	144,818	62,137
S[illegible]land	101,779	88,925
N[illegible]lands	78,816	71,232
B[illegible]n	73,311	67,878
L[illegible]n	80,877	38,817
A[illegible]	63,266	20,803
C[illegible]	259,554	125,649
[illegible]l	1,509,081	1,021,295

1.[illegible]llion actual cases, a 50-percent increase over the same period in 1962. (Suisan Tsushin, February 1, 1964.)

* * * * *

FI[illegible]L YEAR 1964 EXPORT TA[illegible]T FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS:

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, at a meeting on March 13, 1964, set the fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 1965) export target for marine products at US$159.5 million, an increase of 14.3 percent over the 1963 target of $139.5 million. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 15, 1964.)

[illegible]anese Marine Products Export Target for FY 1964

[illegible]mmodity	FY 1964	FY 1963
FF[illegible]	(US$1,000)	
[illegible]	61,627	57,184
[illegible]fish	4,320	5,700
[illegible]p	2,174	3,200
[illegible]n	1,940	2,000
[illegible]ow trout	1,415	1,080
[illegible]s	13,530	11,250
[illegible]otal	85,006	80,414
C[illegible] [illegible]roducts:		
[illegible]v[illegible]ated pearls	51,300	41,200
[illegible] tuna & tunalike fish	16,095	10,000
[illegible] agar	1,260	1,900
[illegible]l & dried marine products	5,800	6,000
[illegible]ub total	74,455	59,100
[illegible]rand total	159,461	139,514

* * * * *

ALLOCATION PLANNED OF OVERSEAS BASES TUNA EXPORT QUOTA:

The Japan Frozen Foods Exporters Association has under consideration a plan whereby member firms would contribute to the Association 10 percent of their overseas base export quota. The contributed 10 percent would then be pooled and be distributed to those exporting firms which do not have an overseas base export quota or reallocated to those firms which have consumed their base export quotas and wish to export additional quantities of tuna.

Overseas bases that will be affected by this plan, if adopted, are American Samoa (export quota 27,000 short tons), Santo, New Hebrides (6,000 short tons), Penang, Malaysia (6,000 short tons), and Noumea, New Caledonia (7,500 short tons). (Suisancho Nippo, February 13, 1964, and other sources.)

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TUNA INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS SEEK TO IMPROVE THEIR MANAGEMENT:

The Steering Committee of the Japan Frozen Tuna Sales Company met on March 5, 1964, to discuss ways in which the operational costs of the Sales Company could be reduced, as requested by the tuna producers providing financial support to that organization. The Committee, unable to arrive at any definite conclusion at that meeting, has scheduled a second meeting.

It was suggested at the March 5 meeting that the most logical way to improve management was to consolidate the business affairs of the Sales Company, which handles the sale of frozen tuna consigned to it by the Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association. The annual operating expense of the Producers Association is 18 million yen (US$50,000) and that of the Sales Company 20 million yen ($55,555)--total 38 million yen ($105,555). Some producers want the total combined expenditures for those two organizations kept below the 30-million-yen ($83,333) level.

On March 10, the Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association convened a special general

Japan (Contd.):

meeting to discuss business plans for fiscal year 1964 (April 1964-March 1965). It was decided at that meeting to establish a liaison committee to coordinate the plans and activities of the five committees (Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Transshipment, Direct Shipment, and Loin Committees), with each committee to have equal representation on the Liaison Committee.

At that meeting also, the Chairman announced his support for the recommendation to reduce the operational costs of the Frozen Tuna Sales Company and pointed to the need for conducting a comprehensive review for the purpose of developing a rational management policy for the frozen tuna industry. (Suisan Tsushin, March 6 & 11, 1964.)

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TUNA MOTHERSHIP RETURNS FROM EASTERN PACIFIC:

The Japanese portable-boat-carrying tuna mothership Keiyo Maru (3,700 gross tons) returned to Tokyo on February 13, 1964, after being out at sea for 8 months. The mothership carried eight 20-ton portable boats, and operated in the eastern Pacific Ocean (mainly in the area between longitudes 81° W. and 133° W. and south of the equator to 23° S. latitude).

The Keiyo Maru landed a total of 1,880 metric tons of fish: 260 tons of yellowfin (14 percent); 211 tons of albacore (11 percent); 622 tons of big-eyed (33 percent); 330 tons of spearfish (18 percent); and 457 tons of sharks and other miscellaneous fish (24 percent). The eight portable boats, fishing with long lines, averaged 1,652 metric tons of fish per set. (Hokkai Shimbun, February 3; Suisancho Nippo, February 17, 1964.)

* * * * *

HALIBUT VESSELS LICENSED FOR TRIANGLE AREA OF EASTERN BERING SEA:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency has licensed 1 mothership and 7 long-line vessels to operate in the halibut fishery in Area 3B North Triangle of the Eastern Bering Sea, which was scheduled to open March 25, 1964. Seven additional Japanese vessels were expected to be licensed to fish for halibut in that area if the over-all area quota of 6,393,340 pounds was not attained by United States, Canadian, and Japanese vessels by April 1964. (United States Embassy, Toky March 10, 1964.)

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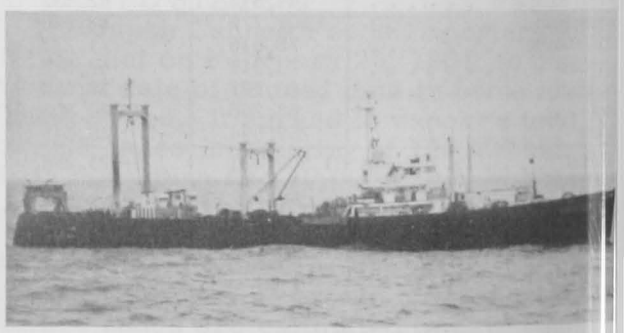
TRAWLERS LICENSED TO FISH EASTERN NORTH PACIFIC:

On February 28, 1964, the Japanese Fis eries Agency announced that it would licen a total of six trawlers to fish on an experi mental basis in the eastern North Pacific 1964. One trawler would be licensed to op ate on a year-round basis, while the other five trawlers would be licensed to operate a seven-months period, beginning April 1. Six fishery firms are involved with one tra er each.

The fishing vessels are: Akebono Maru No. 51 (1,470 gross tons), Tenryu Maru (5 gross tons), Taiyo Maru No. 81 (2,800 gro tons), Taiyo Maru No. 76 (2,150 gross tons Daishin Maru No. 15 (1,500 gross tons), an Kohoku Maru (290 gross tons).



Japanese stern-trawler Akebono Maru No. 51.

The stern trawler Akebono Maru is the licensed to operate on a year-round basis. Three of the firms are being licensed to op erate trawlers in the Gulf of Alaska waters for the first time this year. On the other hand, the Fisheries Agency rejected the ap plication submitted by another firm to oper ate a trawler in the Gulf in 1964, rather th a long-liner as in 1963. That firm operated the bottomfish long-liner Seiju Maru last ye and was reported to have suffered consider able financial loss.

In addition to licensing three more traw than in 1963, the Agency extended the area operation to the west by five degrees and t the east by 10 degrees. The 1964 area of o eration includes the waters north of 50° N. latitude (same as in 1963) between west lon tudes 175° (in 1963 170°) and 135° (in 1963

Japan (Contd.):

1455 The Agency is also permitting ship-to-... transfer of catches at sea to increase opee...ng efficiency. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, Feb...ry 29, 1964.)

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EAS...RN BERING SEA BOTTOMFISH FIS...G FLEETS FOR 1965 ...ASON ANNOUNCED:

A...ding to the Japanese Fisheries Agency, 14 mothership... 228 catcher vessels are authorized to operate in the bott... fishery in the Eastern Bering Sea during the 1964 sea... This is a reduction in fleet size of 5 motherships and 17 c... vessels operated in the 1963 season.

A... February 19, 1964, only one mothership, the Chichibu-Maru... its 12 catcher vessels had been licensed for operations ... Bering Sea area. The Chichibu-Maru, owned and oper... by one of Japan's larger fishing companies, is authorized ... conduct its fishing operations in waters south-west of a lin... awn from Cape Navarin (Siberia) to Cape Sarichef (Unim... Island, Alaska) for the period February 1, 1964, to Janu... 1, 1965. Of the 12 catcher vessels accompanying the Chich... Maru 10 will operate otter trawls and 2 will use Dann... lines. Fishing operations will be primarily centered on catching shrimp but ocean perch and herring are included as a part of the production goal of the fleet.

The Chichibu-Maru is equipped with a one-line shrimp cannery capable of canning 2,000 cases (48 7-oz. cans per case) daily and a freezing plant capacity of handling 150 metric tons of fish and shellfish a day. The catch target or production goal is reported to be 350,000 cases of canned shrimp, 10,300 tons of frozen shrimp, 1,900 tons of frozen ocean perch, and 200 tons of frozen herring. Two trips are planned to the fishing grounds, one for the period February 1 to July 15, and the second from August 15 to December 31.

Table 1 - Japanese Bering Sea Bottomfish Fishery Mothership Fleet, 1964 1/

Name of Mothership	Gross Tonnage	Catcher Vessels 2/ Otter Trawl	Paired Trawl	Danish Seine	Long line & Gillnet	Total Catcher Vessels
Gyoku...Maru ...	10,357	-	11	19	-	30
Ibu...ru	2,502	-	-	1	-	1
Shil...a-Maru .	10,144	-	2	22	-	24
#2 ...bu-Maru	1,693	2	6	-	-	8
Ein...ru	7,482	1	14	-	-	15
No.2...yo-Maru	2,840	1	-	-	-	1
Soy...u	11,192	2	12	14	-	28
Ters...ru	11,581	1	5	22	-	28
Hoy...u (formerly RR...Maru) .	14,094	-	14	16	-	30
Sei...u	8,269	-	-	13	15	28
Itsu...a-Maru	5,871	-	-	9	9	18
Ton...u	535	-	-	-	2	2
No.0...oshiro-M......	701	-	-	-	3	3
Tot...herships	(13)					
To...cher v...		7	64	116	29	216

1/ Th...ip Chichibu-Maru and 12 catcher vessels shown in table 2.
2/ Nu...catcher vessels subject to change.

Table 2 - Composition of Chichibu-Maru Fleet to Operate in 1964 Bering Sea Bottomfish Fishery

Name of Vessel	Gross Tonnage	Type of Vessel	Area of Operation
Chi...Maru....	7,421	Mothership	S.W. Cape Navarin and Cape Sarichef
No.2...shin-Maru	263	Otter Trawler	"
No.2...shin-Maru	263	" "	"
No.2... " "	263	" "	"
No.2... " "	266	" "	"
No.2... " "	265	" "	"
No.2... " "	265	" "	"
Yo...aru	341	" "	"
Sho...aru	315	" "	"
No.2...o-maru	343	" "	"
No.2...tsu-Maru	337	Long-liner-Gill-netter	"
No.2...shin-Maru	100	Danish Seiner	"
Gy...aru	84	Danish Seiner	"

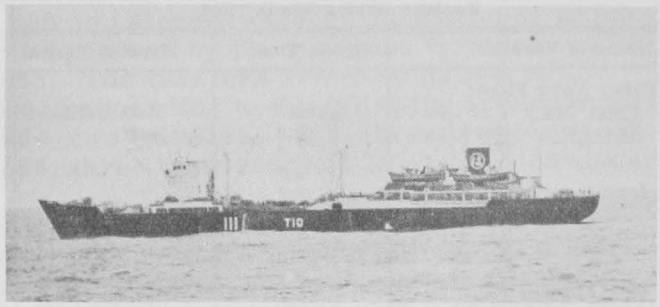

Fig. 1 - A Japanese mothership Einen Maru.

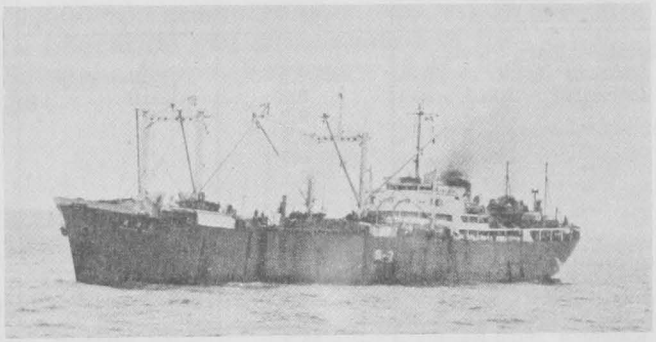

Fig. 2 - Japanese mothership Hoyo Maru (formerly the Renshin Maru.

Six Japanese motherships (accompanied by 138 catcher vessels) of the 14 authorized to operate in the Eastern Bering Sea bottomfish fishery were scheduled to depart in April 1964 for the fishing grounds. They were the Tenyo Maru (11,581 gross tons) departing April 8; Gyokuei Maru (10,537 gross tons), April 10; Einin Maru (7,482 gross tons), April 15; Hoyo Maru (formerly the Renshin Maru 14,094 gross tons), April 23; Tone Maru (535 gross tons), mid-April; and the Seifu Maru (8,269 gross tons), late April. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, February 28, 1964, and Suisancho Nippo, March 23, 1964.)

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TWO MOTHERSHIPS ISSUED LICENSES FOR 1964 KING CRAB OPERATIONS IN EASTERN BERING SEA:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency issued licenses to nine Japanese fishing companies to process (can) king crab in the Eastern Bering Sea during the 1964 season. Four of the firms will carry out joint canning operations on the factoryship Tokei-Maru (5,385 gross tons) and the remaining 5 companies will process their catch on the Dainichi-Maru (5,859 gross tons). The combined production quota for the two fleets was set at the 1963 level of 235,000 cases (48 - #1/2 cans per case) of which 120,000 cases were allocated to

Japan (Contd.):

the Tokei-Maru fleet and 115,000 cases to the Dainichi-Maru fleet.

The two factoryships sailed from Hakodate on March 1. The Tokei-Maru has an attached fleet of 8 Kawasaki vessels (portable launch-type vessels or skiffs) and 6 catcher boats and the Dainichi-Maru is accompanied by a fleet of 9 Kawasaki vessels and 6 catcher boats.

Japan's King Crab Mothership Fleet Licensed to Operate in Eastern Bering Sea in 1964

Name of Vessel	Gross Tons	Type of Vessel
Tokei-Maru Fleet:		
Tokei-Maru	5,385.6	Mothership
Kawasaii No. 1	8.6	Skiff
" No. 2	8.4	"
" No. 3	8.7	"
" No. 5	8.4	"
" No. 7	8.9	"
" No. 8	8.6	"
" No. 10	8.9	"
" No. 11	8.9	"
Kogyo-Maru No. 7	84.3	Catcher Boat
(Unknown)	84.6	"
Taihei-Maru No. 8	75.0	"
Kaiun-Maru No. 18	73.9	"
Choei-Maru No. 3	81.7	"
Meiji-Maru No. 1	84.9	"
Dainichi-Maru Fleet:		
Dainichi-Maru	5,859.1	Mothership
Kawasaki No. 1	9.8	Skiff
" No. 2	9.7	"
" No. 3	9.8	"
" No. 5	9.7	"
" No. 7	10.1	"
" No. 8	10.1	"
" No. 10	10.2	"
" No. 11	9.0	"
" No. 12	8.2	"
Kanemoto-Maru No. 10	84.7	Catcher Boat
Oshima-Maru No. 11	84.9	"
Daikame-Maru No. 2	82.1	"
Matsuma-Maru No. 8	83.1	"
Mutsumi-Maru No. 28	72.5	"
Shunsho-Maru No. 25	84.8	"

The 1964 season operations were licensed for the period March 1 to December 31, 1964. However, it is anticipated that the quota will be attained before the expiration date of the licenses. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, March 10, 1964.)

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STERN-TRAWLING OPERATIONS:

The President of a large Japanese fishing company, at a news interview held on February 17, 1964, at Shimonoseki, announced that his firm is constructing two 3,500-ton stern trawlers, which are expected to be completed in June 1964. They are scheduled to fish in the Eastern Bering Sea. At the same time, one of the two 1,500-ton stern trawlers presently assigned to the Bering Sea will be transferred to the trawling grounds off Africa. Thus, under this plan the firm will have 3 large stern trawlers operating in the Eastern Bering Sea and 3 more in the Atlantic Ocean. At the present time, the 1,500-ton stern trawlers Akebono Maru Nos. 51 and 52 are assig to the Bering Sea and Nos. 50 and 53 to the lantic Ocean. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, Febr ary 21, 1964, and other sources.)

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LONG-LINE FLEETS PLAN TO FISH BOTTOMFISH SOUTH OF WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS IN FALL 1964:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency reporte plans to license 2 or 3 long-line fleets to fi on an experimental basis for bottomfish in waters south of the western Aleutian Island in fall of 1964. It is expected that the two com panies involved will submit applications to o erate bottomfish long-line fleets in those wa ters. Those same two firms had operated v sels north of the western Aleutian Islands in 1963 and are the only companies having ope ated vessels near the waters which the Age cy plans to open up to experimental fishing.

One firm is expected to use the mothersh Shikishima Maru (5,871 gross tons) and the other firm the mothership Seifu Maru (8,269 gross tons) for the fall bottomfish long-line operation.

The fleets would be licensed to operate fo a four-month period, beginning in September 1964 (after the end of the salmon fishing sea son). The Agency expected to announce its findings by May. (Suisancho Nippo, Februa 20, and 24, 1964.)

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BOTTOMFISH FISHING OFF NEW ZEALAND:

Japanese fishing companies and fishing v sel operators are showing increasing intere in the bottom long-line sea bream fishery o North Island, New Zealand. Even tuna vess operating in the waters nearby New Zealand are engaging in that fishery. One such vess is the 420-ton Umigata Maru No. 8, which temporarily switched to fishing for sea brea in late 1963 due to poor tuna fishing. That vessel was fishing for bottomfish with four unpowered boats, and catching an average of about 5 tons of fish a day.

One small Japanese firm planned on send ing the 1,184-ton freezer carrier Seiju Maru No. 3, deck-loaded with 10 small boats, to th New Zealand waters. Several other vessels are also outfitting for that fishery.

Japan (Contd.):

As of late February, the Fisheries Agency had received about 30 applications from groups interested in engaging in the New Zealand bottom long-line fishery. However, many of the applications are believed to have been submitted merely for the purpose of establishing "rights," should the Agency decide to put that fishery under a licensing system.

Following the influx of Japanese fishing vessels to the waters off New Zealand, the New Zealand Government has contacted the Japanese Government concerning violations of New Zealand's territorial waters committed by Japanese vessels. The Japanese Government has issued stern warnings to its fishermen concerning this infraction. The Japanese Government is also considering placing the New Zealand bottomfish fishery under a licensing system, beginning in 1965. (Suisan Tsushin, February 18 & 24; Minato Shimbun, February 4, 1964.)

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JAPANESE SHIPYARD LAUNCHES FIRST OF FIVE TUNA FACTORY-MOTHERSHIPS ORDERED BY U.S.S.R.:

On January 29, 1964, a Japanese shipyard held a launching ceremony at its Mukojima dockyard for a 5,000-gross-ton tuna factory-mothership, which is the first of 5 such vessels ordered in May 1963 by the Soviet Ship Import Association. Priced at about 1.3 billion yen (US$3.6 million), the newly launched vessel is scheduled for completion at the end of June 1964. Another tuna mothership was scheduled to be launched in mid-April. It is further scheduled that the remaining 3 tuna mothership for the U.S.S.R. will be launched during 1964 at the end of June, in mid-September, and in mid-December. Delivery of all the 5 vessels will be made by the end of March 1965.

The new mothership, named Leninskiy Luch, will carry six 22-ton catcher vessels and will be capable of remaining at sea for periods ranging up to 7 months. It will be equipped with tuna processing and canning equipment, quick-freezing equipment, and oil manufacturing equipment.

Specifications of the new factory-mothership are as follows: length, 115 meters (377 feet); width, 17.4 meters (57 feet); depth 8.8 meters (28.9 feet); draft, 5.5 meters (21.3 feet); main Diesel engine, 3,450 hp.; and speed, 14 knots. (Nihon Kogyo Shimbun, February 2, 1964.)

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TRAWLERS TO BE EXPORTED TO GHANA:

A Japanese fishing company concluded final arrangements for delivery to the Ghanaian Government Fisheries Corporation of twelve 1,800-ton stern trawlers, the export of which was approved by the Japanese Government in 1963. The trawlers are to be delivered to Ghana according to the following schedule: 1964, two trawlers; 1965, three trawlers; 1966, three trawlers; and 1967, four trawlers.

Another Japanese fishing company is said to be proceeding with plans to export a large trawler to Ghana, and has already completed preliminary negotiations with a Ghanaian private citizen of considerable wealth. Reportedly, the Japanese firm plans to export to Ghana a 1,500-ton stern trawler, and would assist in the operation and maintenance of that vessel. (Suisanho Nippo, February 28 & March 2, 1964.)

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SKIPJACK TUNA PURSE-SEINING TEST OFF PHILIPPINES PROPOSED:

A large Japanese fishing company submitted a petition to the Fisheries Agency requesting that it be permitted to conduct experimental purse-seine fishing for skipjack tuna south of the Philippine Islands and for yellowtail in the waters north of New Zealand for about three months, beginning mid-March. The company planned to employ the converted purse-seine vessel Kenyo Maru (260 gross tons).

The Kenyo Maru is equipped with a power-block and is the first Japanese fishing vessel to use that gear. For the past two years, that vessel conducted test fishing for skipjack off northeast Japan. (Shin Suisan Shimbun, March 9, 1964.)

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NORTH PACIFIC SALMON FISHERY USES MONOFILAMENT GILL NETS:

Monofilament gill nets (originally used in the Japanese North Pacific on an experimental basis a few years ago) are now widely used in the salmon fishery. It is estimated that in 1964 about 60 percent of the gill nets to be

Japan (Contd.):

used in the Japanese mothership-type salmon fishery will be made up of monofilament nets. (Suisan Tsushin, March 6, 1964.)

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POLYPROPELENE TANGLE NETS TO BE USED IN KING CRAB FISHERY:

After several years of experimentation, one large Japanese fishing company is planning this year on completely changing the king crab tangle nets employed by its mothership (Kaiyo Maru, 5,549 gross tons) operating in the Okhotsk Sea to nets made from polypropelene. Reportedly, the polypropelene net is not only as strong and efficient as the synthetic fiber net presently in use, but is cheaper and easier to handle. The Japanese firm is also reported to be planning on field testing this year about 100 shackles of specially made polyvinyl king crab tangle nets which can be discarded after being used once. (Suisan Tsushin, March 12, 1964.)

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ANTARCTIC WHALING:

The Nisshin Maru No. 3 (23,406 gross tons) whale fleet (belonging to Japan's largest fishing company) is on its way home from the Antarctic whale fishing grounds. As of March 8, 1964, that fleet is reported to have not only met its target of 111 blue-whale units (118 finback whales and 312 sei whales) but has exceeded its original catch target of sperm whales by 561, harvesting a total of 2,665 sperm whales.

The six other Japanese whaling fleets are reported to be doing well also, and were expected to meet their quotas in a few weeks. (Suisan Tsushin, March 11; Suisancho Nippo, March 12, 1964.)

* * * * *

STERN TRAWLER BUILT IN JAPAN FOR RUMANIA:

The 3,603-ton stern trawler built in Japan for Rumania departed Shimonoseki, Japan, on on March 3 for New Zealand waters on an experimental fishing trip. On board that trawler are 17 Japanese fishing and gear experts who will train the Rumanian crew on fishing techniques. The vessel is later expected to operate in the northwest Atlantic Ocean. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, March 9, 1964.)

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MARKET FOR SHRIMP:

Some Japanese shrimp dealers in mid-March 1964 were reported to be dumping i ported frozen shrimp on the Japanese mar even at a loss. Reportedly, 21-25 count M ican frozen shrimp in 5-lb. cartons were b ing sold for 1,800 yen (US$5) a carton.

The dumping was attributed to several f tors: (1) large supply of shrimp on hand i Japan; (2) need for immediate cash, since March 30 was accounts-settlement date in Japan. Primary blame is placed on the ex cessive competition taking place after the portation of shrimp was liberalized under t Japanese Government's trade liberalization program. (Minato Shimbun, March 17, 1964

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WHALING OPERATION IN ECUADOR:

The establishment of a whaling operation in Ecuador presents many difficult economi problems due to the lack of adequate faciliti including the lack of water and electrical po er supply, reports the chief of the whaling d partment of Japan's largest fishing company who returned to Japan from Ecuador in mid-March. Another problem cited was the grea distance of the whaling grounds from the cor templated base. He stated that he did not en gage in any concrete talks with Ecuadorean officials concerning the establishment of Ja anese whaling operations in Ecuador. (Suis ancho Nippo, March 14, 1964.)

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ANTARCTIC WHALING FLEETS:

Four of Japan's seven whaling fleets ope ating in the Antarctic Ocean were reported t have met their whale quotas as of mid-Marc The remaining three fleets were expected to meet their targets by the end of March. Ja-pan's share for this season's Antarctic quot is 4,600 blue-whale units. (Minato Shimbun, March 17, 1964.)

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WHALING OPERATION IN BRAZIL:

Japan's largest fishing company has decided to terminate its whaling operations based in Brazil. The two whale catcher ves-sels assigned to the Brazilian base will be tied up at that base. The whaling operations reportedly are being halted due to the depressed Brazilian market for whale meat. (Suisan Tsushin, March 18, 1964.)

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Japan (Contd.):

EFFICIENCY STUDY OF TUNA VESSELS:

The Japan National Federation of Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations is having a scientific organization analyze 1963 tuna vessel catch trends according to vessel size. Preliminary examination of the data shows that the operation of 180-ton tuna vessels which in the past have been considered to be the most efficient among all the different classes of tuna vessels, again showed a profitable rate of return. On the other hand, 990-ton tuna vessels operating out of Japan proper fared poorly. (Suisancho Nippo, March 11, 1964.)

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SHIP-TO-SHIP FUELING OF TUNA VESSELS AT SEA:

The Japan National Federation of Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NIKKATSUREN), at a conference in Tokyo on March 3, 1964, revealed that it is installing on the oil tanker which it plans to utilize for refueling tuna vessels at sea a 150-ton capacity fresh-water tank and two sea-water conversion units capable of producing five tons of fresh water per day. In addition, the tanker would carry provisions, particularly fresh vegetables, which would be supplied to the fishing vessels receiving fuel and water.

In 1963 NIKKATSUREN, on an experimental basis, had chartered the 1,500-ton oil tanker Shimmei Maru for refueling tuna vessels on the high seas. The experiment was described as successful but it was strongly criticized by the fishermen's union and the Ministry of Transportation on grounds that the extension of time spent at sea worked hardship on crew members. It was recommended that the tanker should not only carry fuel but also fresh water and food, particularly fresh vegetables.

The proposal was also made that the tankers should have on board a doctor to treat fishermen at sea. This proposal is still under consideration.

The oil tanker to be chartered by the NIKKATSUREN was scheduled to depart Japan in mid-April. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 5, 1964.)

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FIRM FILES APPLICATION TO IMPORT FROZEN YELLOWTAIL FROM MEXICO:

A Japanese trading firm has submitted an application to the Japanese Fisheries Agency to import 1,000 tons of frozen yellowtail (valued at US$200,000) from Mexico. Yellowtail is normally imported by Japan from the Republic of South Korea, but the Mexican yellowtail can be imported into Japan at a much cheaper price (about 30 percent cheaper based on c.i.f. value). (Suisancho Nippo, February 6, 1964.)

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NEW STERN TRAWLER TO FISH OFF SOUTH AFRICA:

A newly-built stern trawler, Taiyo Maru No. 76 (2,150 gross tons), of one of Japan's largest fishing companies, departed Shimonoseki, Japan, on February 17, for the trawling grounds off South Africa. (Suisan Tsushin, February 18, 1964.)

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FISHING COMPANY PLANS TO CLOSE SOUTH GEORGIA ISLAND WHALING BASE:

The Japanese fishing company which established a whaling base in South Georgia Island (British) in the South Atlantic Ocean in 1963, plans to close down operations at that base. The firm is reported to have not fared well in its operation. As of March 2, the firm's whaling vessels had harvested 189 fin whales and 379 sei whales (equal to 157.66 blue-whale units), and 32 sperm whales. The catch represents 60 percent of the target. Another Japanese fishing company which also had operated whaling vessels out of South Georgia closed its operations in December 1963 because it had also not fared well. (Suisancho Nippo, March 5, 1964.)

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LICENSING MORE VESSELS TO OPERATE IN NORTHWEST ATLANTIC PLANNED:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency is planning on issuing commercial fishing licenses for the operation of not more than ten large fishing vessels (ranging in the 2,000-3,000 ton-class) in the northwest Atlantic Ocean in the fall of 1964. At the present time, the Agency is permitting only experimental fishing in those waters. Vessels presently authorized by the Agency to operate on an experimental basis are the 3,500-ton stern trawler Tenyo Maru (fishing with two 300-ton trawlers) and the

Japan (Contd.):

1,100-ton trawler Aoi Maru No. 2. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, February 21, 1964.)

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FREEZER CARRIERS TO TRANSPORT ATLANTIC TRAWL FISH TO JAPAN:

Two 1,800-ton freezer carriers owned by Japan's largest fishing company were scheduled to be launched on March 14, 1964, in southern Japan, at Nagasaki and at Shimonoseki. They are the Banshu Maru Nos. 10 and 11. They are being assigned to the Atlantic Ocean run to transport trawl-caught fish to Japan. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, March 9, 1964.)

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FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION LOAN PROGRAM PROPOSED:

The Japan Fisheries Society scheduled a general meeting at Tokyo on March 17, 1964, to discuss measures to meet foreign fisheries competition. Principal topic on the agenda is the vessel construction financial assistance program.

According to critics, the Government-operated Japan Development Bank is not giving positive assistance in the matter of providing loans for the construction of fishing vessels. Also, interest rates of 9-10 percent are charged by lending institutions on loans for the construction of domestic fishing vessels, while loans at 4 percent interest, with payment extended over seven years, are available for the construction of fishing vessels placed on order by foreign firms with Japanese shipyards.

The Society hopes to have a special fund set aside in the Development Bank specifically for the purpose of providing money at a low interest rate for the construction of fishing vessels so as to enable Japan to meet foreign competition effectively. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 14, 1964.)

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FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION PERMITS ISSUED:

March 13, 1964: The Japanese Fisheries Agency on March 13, 1964, issued permits for the construction of 30 fishing vessels: 1 wooden vessels totaling 500 tons gross and steel vessels totaling 5,489 tons gross. Included were permits for 4 steel tuna vessels (192, 253, 354, and 362 tons), 3 steel distant-water trawlers (299, 314, and 2,950 tons), a one 39-ton wooden salmon long-liner. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 17, 1964.)

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February 29, 1964: The Japanese Fisheries Agency on February 29, 1964, issued permits for the construction of 29 fishing vessels 14 wood vessels (totaling 587 gross tons) and 15 steel vessels (totaling 4,987 gross tons). They include 1 wooden salmon vessel of 47 tons for the coastal drift-net fishery and 7 tuna vessels--1 wooden vessel (83 tons), and 6 steel vessels (4 of 192 tons and 2 of 253 tons). Also approved for construction was a 3,000-ton freezer carrier, to be called Ojika Maru, for transporting distant-water trawl-caught fish. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, March 3, 1964.)

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January 31, 1964: Permits for the construction of 38 fishing vessels were issued on January 31, 1964, by the Japanese Fisheries Agency: 9 wood vessels (289 gross tons total) and 29 steel vessels (totaling 4,440 gross tons). Included are four tuna vessels ranging in size between 64- to 111-gross tons each; one 253-ton tuna long-liner; one 392-ton tuna long-liner; eight 96-ton steel salmon vessels for the salmon mothership fishery; one 69-ton steel gill-net vessel for the coastal salmon fishery; and a 1,510- to carrier vessel.

On February 18, the Agency issued permits for the construction of 55 fishing vessels; 2 wood vessels (totaling 874 gross tons) and 3 steel vessels (totaling 4,335 gross tons). Included are four 96-ton steel vessels for the salmon mothership fishery; four 39- to 64-ton wooden gill-net and long-line vessels for the coastal salmon fishery; one 498-ton portable-boat-carrying tuna mothership plus one 19-ton portable boat; six 96- to 111-ton steel tuna vessels; and six 253- to 279-ton steel tuna long-line vessels. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, February 4 & 21, 1964.)

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Japan (Contd.):

FISHERIES CONFERENCE:

A Japanese Korean fisheries conference convened at Tokyo on March 10, 1964. The following items were scheduled for discussion: (1) width of the territorial sea and establishment of base lines; (2) extent of sea areas to be placed under joint jurisdiction and methods of enforcement; (3) jurisdictional rights; (4) composition of the joint regulatory committee and authority to be delegated to that committee; and (5) form of fisheries assistance and amount of financial assistance. (Suisan Tsushin, March 11, 1964.)

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SUCTION PUMP FISHING:

A suction pump has been used to catch fish in Japan, it was reported at the fall meeting of the Japan Fisheries Academy in Otaru. In the course of a survey of modern fishery methods, a team of the Nihon University's Fisheries Department was able to land a catch weighing 12.5 kg. (27.5 pounds) in 15 minutes with the aid of a pump. The experiments were conducted from an 11-ton vessel in waters near Ajishima Island off the Ojika peninsula in May and June 1963.

The suction pump was powered by an electric motor connected to a rubber hose 5 meters (16.4 feet) long, with a trumpet-shaped mouthpiece at one end. Lights installed on the pump and fixed to the mouthpiece attracted fish. The technique had been tried before, but on earlier occasions the fish were invariably frightened. It is believed, however, that Soviet fishing boats successfully employ the suction pump-fishing method in the Caspian Sea. (New Scientist, November 21, 1963.)

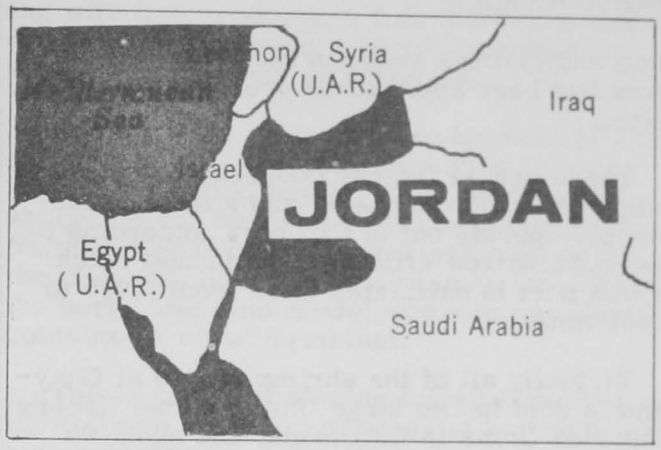
日本

Jordan

FISHERY LANDINGS DROP IN 1963:

Jordan's fishery landings dropped from 185 metric tons in 1962 to 159.3 tons in 1963. Fishing agreements were signed which gave Jordan fishing rights in the territorial waters of Saudi Arabia and Sudan, but those rights have not yet been exploited and Jordanian fishermen still use rather primitive fishing methods.

The Jordan Development Board has plans for the purchase of a modern fishing vessel



with 20 to 30 tons of freezing capacity. If funds can be made available for that purpose, it is anticipated that the annual catch will rise to 600 or 700 tons. (United States Embassy, Amman, March 9, 1964.)

Mexico

JAPANESE PROPOSE JOINT VENTURE WITH GUAYMAS SHRIMP-FISHING COOPERATIVES:

According to an official of Mexico's Federacion de Corporaciones Pesqueras Sur de Sonora, which represents fishing cooperatives in Guaymas, a Japanese group visited him in February 1964 and proposed that the cooperatives enter into an agreement with the Japanese firm represented by the group to supply labor for fishing vessels which would be brought from Japan.

The Japanese vessels would be equipped with freezing equipment operated by Japanese technicians, and would pack shrimp, possibly for the European market. Wages would be a percentage of the catch, presumably at least equal to the percentage the cooperatives receive under their contract with Mexican vessel owners (armadores). The Japanese group assured the Mexican official that they were in a position to furnish his cooperatives with a more reliable market than the United States. The group was told by the cooperatives' representative that they would have to take the matter up with appropriate officials in Mexico City. The Japanese group was headed for Puerto Penasco after their Guaymas visit.

It was reported that the Japanese have been interested in a venture of this type for some

Mexico (Contd.):

time and that the Mexican fishing cooperatives had been approached previously by them.

There are 14 fishery cooperatives in Guaymas with 3,500 members, and a total of 238 vessels operate out of that port, according to the cooperatives' official. The annual catch at that port is estimated to be from 7,000 to 8,000 tons.

Virtually all of the shrimp landed at Guaymas is sold to two large United States fishery importer firms in California, and about 90 percent of the Guaymas income is from the shrimp industry. (United States Embassy, Mexico City, February 27, 1964.)

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NEW FISHING PORT PLANNED AT PROGRESO, YUCATAN:

The Department of Marine of the Mexican Government is investing 10 million pesos (US$800,000) in a new fishing port at Progreso, Yucatan, according to an interview published in El Universal, February 11, 1964.)

Since the present port at Progreso is considered inadequate for expanding fishing operations, the Government will construct a separate port in the marsh area to the west of the city. Principal construction will involve opening a bar in the harbor, dredging to to a depth of 10 feet, and building docks. The natural features of the marsh lend themselves to a relatively inexpensive, safe, sheltered harbor.

Construction is expected to be completed in early 1965. Auxiliary facilities will be built later. The new port is expected to facilitate the exploitation of fishery resources in the Gulf of Campeche and the Caribbean Sea. (Regional Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Mexico City, February 14, 1964.)

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FIRST MARINE EXHIBIT A SUCCESS:

As part of the Mexican Government's program to improve the national diet by an increased consumption of fishery products, Mexico's National Fisheries Consultative Commission staged a "Salon of the Sea and Its Resources" in conjunction with the Seventh Home Fair held in Mexico, City, February March 15, 1964.

The marine exhibit covered an area of a 7,200 square yards, attracted very large crowds, and was considered an unqualifie success. An estimated 100,000 persons a tended the exhibit on the first Sunday and 80,000 the following Sunday. Weekday att ance included numerous school groups. C ful planning and plenty of hard work resul in an attractive and educational exhibit tha will give the traditionally land-oriented M can a better understanding and appreciati of his country's marine resources.

Description of Salon: The visitor was fi greeted by a huge symbolic mural that set theme for the entire exhibit, "The Conques of our Marine Resources." As the visitor progressed through the exhibit, he was giv an education in the ocean itself, its inorgan resources and particularly its living re- sources, the techniques of harvesting and utilization, and finally the end products in form of canned and dried fishery products, vitamins, etc.

The first section of the exhibit was a we illustrated scientific presentation of the se in all its aspects, with an explanation which stressed that it was oriented toward the ex ploitable resources, so as to bring home t the visitor how important the ocean is to h Exhibits demonstrating the physical compo tion of sea water, marine geology, fossils, physical oceanography, and the extent of th world's oceans were followed by an exhibit inorganic resources featuring salt producti Charts outlining the hydrologic cycle, the f chain, and the reproductive cycle introduce the section on marine life which followed a logical progression up the classical syste of the plant and animal kingdoms. Step by step, illustrated by charts, photographs, pr served specimens, shells, shark jaws, skel tons, and models, the viewer was led from phytoplankton and kelp to marine mammals, with every intervening stage well represent by species important in the Mexican fisheri Next was a demonstration of fishing method from the primitive to the modern, with de- scriptive material on fish culture and oyste culture. Charts showed the value of fishery products in nutrition, and a dining room sce had a table set with seafood.

An open court with an aquarium was sur- rounded by booths of cooperating governmen

Mexico (Contd.):

agency's. The aquarium consisted of a series of separate tanks displaying a variety of fresh-water and salt-water fish species. The aquarium was flanked by a display of ship models and an art gallery which contained paintings, sculpture, ceramics, jewelry, and metalwork with a fishery motif or using abalone shell as part of the design.

The visitor then entered a section entitled "Man and the Fishery." In addition to photographs and models, that area contained a philatelic exhibit of stamps dealing with the fisheries and the sea, and a marine library. The industrialization section had models of a fish cannery, a fish-meal plant, and a working ice machine.

In another open court were models of boats and full-size small fishing boats, an actual patrol helicopter, and a full-size steel shrimp boat along with marine engines, propellors, etc..

A motion picture room showed fishery and marine life films provided by the Governments of the United States, Norway, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Denmark.

The final governmental exhibit was a room containing a relief map of Mexico (including the coasts and fishing banks) which was set into the floor. The walls contained numerous colored charts showing Mexican fishery production and also large woodcuts of fishery scenes. Scientific and popular publications on the fisheries were exhibited.

The remainder of the Salon was a commercial exhibit of marine products, nets, machinery, boats, etc.

Operating Mexican Agencies: The National Fisheries Consultative Commission had primary responsibility for the Salon. Its technical consultant, was responsible for the entire exhibit, designing the layout, designing the relief map and fishery charts and even constructing some of the art is in the gallery.

The following government agencies had exhibits and otherwise furnished exhibits:

The Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce had an exhibit which included models of the marine biological station at El Sauzal, the plant at Tres Marias where inmates are rehabilitated by working with fish products, a fish market, a school of practical fisheries, and a telephone that answered questions on fisheries.

The National Bank for Development of Cooperatives had an exhibit featuring its pilot fishing port at Alvarado. This exhibit was shared by the Mexican Institute of Renewable Natural Resources. It contained a model of the port and models of the vessels built for the port. One boat model was cutaway and contained a novel aquarium.

The Ministry of Marine featured models of lighthouses, models and maps of harbors, full size navigational aids, etc.

The National Institute of Indigenes demonstrated Indian fishing activities.

The National Institute of Tourist Investigations illustrated the importance of the ocean in attracting both domestic and foreign tourists. The National Council of Tourism illustrated tourist attractions, highlighted by models and maps of the development at Punta Banda near Ensenada.

The Government company (CONASUPO) responsible for distributing staple food to low income groups demonstrated its fish program, principally dried fish. Recipe booklets were available.

The National Development bank had an exhibit showing how its loans have aided the fishing and allied industries. The Department of Game provided specimens of marine birds.

A chart at the entrance of the Salon acknowledged the assistance of several private Mexican firms, and the Embassies of Germany, Denmark, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and United Nations.

Special Features: The two outstanding individual hits of the Salon were the aquarium and the shrimp vessel. Mexico is said to probably be the largest city in the world without some sort of aquarium and the live fish on display, therefore created a sensation. Reportedly live salt-water fish have never been exhibited in Mexico and this "first" created a stir. The logistics involved in transporting, and holding tropical marine fish at that high altitude location were said to have been formidable.

Mexico (Contd.):

The 75-foot steel shrimp vessel on display was cutaway lengthwise leaving some 60 percent intact to show the engine in place, the ice hold, crew quarters, navigational equipment, etc. It was built in Mazatlan by a shipyard known for its construction and export of shrimp vessels overseas. On the temporary ways it appeared huge to the inland people who were unacquainted with fishing vessels and stood around in crowds looking at it in awe.

Among the many features of the Salon were:

1. The more than 40 ship and boat models and the numerous factory, school and port models.

2. The hundreds of fish, mollusks, and crustaceans that were cleverly displayed in oval plastic bubbles suspended from the ceiling. These were preserved in 10 percent formaldehyde and were especially lifelike.

3. The numerous photographs, blown up to very large size--colored and black and white, underwater and above--provided a striking background.

4. Colored charts on the ocean added to the displays.

5. The Mexican Club of Exploration and Aquatic Sports (CEDAM) provided a fine exhibit of submarine archeology with many relics recovered from the bottom of the sea and from lakes.

6. An actual helicopter (made in U.S.) used for patrol by Mexico's Department of Fisheries.

7. Full size fishing vessels, an ancient dugout, a canoa or longboat (fiberglass), sailboats and runabouts (all fiberglass and all made in Mexico except for one from Japan).

8. The colored fishery charts (which were to be reproduced for publication), the relief map of Mexico, approximately 15 x 25 feet, and a large fisheries chart of the Gulf of Mexico.

Commercial Exhibits: The commercial section of the Salon contained exhibits by fishery products canners and producers of vitamins and other industrial fishery products as well as fishing gear and marine supplie Mexican-made products predominated, but imports were featured among the engines a electronic equipment.

Foreign made equipment on display was varied and included marine engines, gene tors, centrifuges, electronic navigation eq ment, refrigeration machinery, and other m rine engine parts from some half dozen co tries.

The first "Salon of the Sea and Its Resources" was reported so successful that plans are being made to set up a permane marine exhibit in Chapultepec Park in Me City. (Fishery Attache, United States Emba sy, Mexico, March 10, 1964.)

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

Morocco

TUNA AND SARDINE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

Tuna: A United States tuna fishery exp revisited Morocco at the invitation of the M roccan Development Bank to work out a fis ing contract with a United States tuna-fishi vessel of about 250 tons. The contract cal for the vessel to carry out a one-year expl atory fishing project to determine the amo quality, and location of tuna that would be available to an expanded tuna industry in M rocco. The cost of the exploratory projec will be about $200,000. It will be financed the Moroccan Development Bank and the G ernment of Morocco.

Sardines: A preliminary survey of the possibility of expanding the United States m ket for Moroccan sardines has been financ by the Moroccan Export Control Office at cost of about $17,000. The survey concen trated on the results which could be obtain by (1) an improved marketing organization and (2) a new high-quality brand of Morocc sardines on the United States market. (Uni States Embassy, Rabat, March 2, 1964.)

Netherlands West Indies

JAPANESE TUNA BASE AT ST. MARTIN:

A Japanese cold-storage company, which obtained approval from the Netherlands Government in 1963 to establish a tuna-fishing base on Saint Martin Island, Netherlands West Indies (situated east of Puerto Rico), has constructed a 1,100-ton cold-storage plant on that island. The plant was scheduled for completion in March 1964.

To manage the fishing and cold-storage operations at that base, the Japanese firm in April 1963 established a wholly-owned subsidiary, capitalized at 102 million yen (US$283,333). In June 1963, the Japanese firm established another subsidiary company to handle the transshipment of fish from its Saint Martin base. The shipping company reportedly will operate the carrier vessel Zenko Maru No. 1. (Suisancho Nippo, February 10, 1964.)

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TUNA TRANSSHIPMENT QUOTA FOR ST. MARTIN BASE:

A Japanese firm which has been authorized by the Japanese Government to establish a joint tuna enterprise on St. Martin Island (located east of Puerto Rico), Netherlands West Indies, is expected to be granted a 2,000 short-ton transshipment quota for that base. Rather than allot a completely new quota for the St. Martin base, where the Japanese firm has constructed a 1,100 ton capacity cold-storage plant, the Government is planning to reduce that company's American Samoa quota of 8,000 short tons by 2,000 tons and reallocate that amount to the St. Martin base. (Nihon Suisan Shimbun, March 6, 1964.)

New Zealand

EXPORTS OF SMALL SPINY LOBSTER BANNED:

The exporation of small spiny lobster tails under six inches long has been banned by the New Zealand Government. The Government intends that instead of going overseas, those tails should be left on the spiny lobster and that whole spiny lobster should be marketed in 2-lb. consumer packs on the New Zealand market. Exporters, however, consider that New Zealanders will be reluctant to pay about 5s. (70 U.S. cents) each for small spiny lobsters. This is the price normally received overseas. They claim also that the ban will mean loss of overseas earnings, for New Zealand. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, February 1964.)

Norway

EXPORTS OF CANNED FISH, 1963:

Norway's total exports of canned fish in 1963 were 4.8 percent less than in 1962. The decline affected all of Norway's principal canned fish products, except smoked small sild sardines. There was a particularly sharp decline in shipments to the United States due in large part to the recovery of the Maine sardine industry which recaptured a good part of the American market for canned sardines. (Norwegian Canners Export Journal, February 1964.)

Norwegian Exports of Canned Fish, 1962-1963

Product	1/1963	1962
	(Metric Tons)	
Brisling	5,368	6,288
Small sild	14,927	14,304
Kippered herring	3,149	4,242
Soft herring roe	719	797
Sild delicatessen	572	651
Other canned fish	3,309	2,950
Shellfish	1,547	1,851
Total	29,591	31,083

1/Preliminary.

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BIG HERRING RUN OFF NORTH COAST:

In early March 1964, a large mass of herring invaded the banks off north Norway from Harstad to Sandnessjøen. The biggest influx was at the mouth of Vestfjorden, off the Lofoten Islands, which traditionally is known for its cod fishery.

By the end of the first week in March 1964, the herring catch in the Vestfjorden totaled over 20,000 metric tons, with an ex-vessel value of more than Kr. 3 million (US$419,000). According to a fishery scientist, fishermen could land as much as 100,000 tons of herring before the run ended. However, the fishery was not expected to last very long. By the latter part of March, the herring probably spawned and moved into the deep ocean.

Norway (Contd.):

The large herring rush caused extensive damage to nets and in many cases more than half the catch was lost. (News of Norway, March 12, 1964.)

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FISHERIES TRENDS:

March 1964: HERRING: A total of 254,000 metric tons of winter herring had been landed along the Norwegian coast as the week end of March 21, 1964, at which time large herring catches were still being made in waters off the Lofoten Islands.

WHALING: Norway's 4 Antarctic whaling expeditions had processed 196,893 barrels of oil as of March 7, 1964, compared with 180,980 barrels by the same date in 1963, and 247,000 barrels by the comparable date in 1962. (News of Norway, March 26, 1964.)

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January 1964: Bad weather in January 1964 hampered Norwegian fishermen. On the north and west coasts, fishermen were able to fish only about one day a week on the average. Filleting and freezing plants were idle. On the south coast, large herring catches were taken in the Skagerrak during early January. Nine reduction plants in Haugesund and Karmoy reopened to process the catch, but storms soon interfered with fishing and the fish meal factories shut down again.

LOFOTEN COD FISHERY: A majority of the Fisheries Committee of the Norwegian Parliament has recommended that the ban on purse-seines in the Lofoten cod fishery be lifted for the coming season. The minority supported the opinion of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Fisheries Director that the ban should not be lifted.

WHALING: As of January 25, 1964, Norway's four Antarctic whaling expeditions had processed 86,475 barrels of whale oil and 29,480 barrels of sperm oil for a total of 115,955 barrels. This was 11,930 more barrels of oil than in the corresponding period of the 1962/63 season. (News of Norway, February 13, 1964.)

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MODIFIED 12-MILE FISHERIES LIMIT REJECTED:

In a statement to the 16-nation European Fisheries Conference in London, February 28, 1964, Norway affirmed that it could not subscribe to the new "6-plus-6" fisheries c vention which was signed by 13 other countr Norway objected to the provisions in the tre which would recognize foreign fishing right in the 6-12 mile coastal zone. (The Norwe Parliament had previously authorized local fisheries limits extending a full 12 miles.) a compromise, Norway offered to extend its present transitional arrangement for foreig fishing rights in the outer 6-mile zone from 1970 to 1974, but the proposal was rejected.

Commenting on the European Fisheries Conference, Arbeiderbladet, a Norwegian Labor Party newspaper, said, "Norway presented strong motivations for its standpoint. It was pointed out that fisheries play a decisive role all along our long and weatherbeat coast. Therefore, it is of great economic a social importance to us to maintain our pres ent fishery zone. It would be a heavy burde for our fishing population if all other countr permanently were to fish in all waters up to our 6-mile limit... . The London confere will now discuss future policies to guide trad in fish products. Here, vital interests are a stake for us. It will be a crucial political a diplomatic task to prevent a commercial iso lation which, in the long run, can prove cost for Norway. If we were more or less exclu from European markets, the effect would be felt not least by those parts of Norway in gr est need of expansion and a stronger econor (News of Norway, March 5, 1964.)

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BAN MAY BE RELAXED ON FOREIGN LANDINGS:

A new law relaxing the ban on landings o fish in Norway by foreign vessels has been proposed by the Norwegian Minister of Fish eries.

The rules now in force prohibit the landi of fish in Norway by foreign vessels when th catch has been taken by a conventional botto trawl. Exceptions to that rule are only gran in an emergency, such as an accident at sea which forces a vessel to make for the neare port.

Under the proposed new law, Norwegian processing plants would be permitted to re-

Norway (Contd.):

ceiving fish from foreign vessels during periods short supply. This has been advocated by some Norwegian operators for several years since their factories are sometimes closed down by seasonal shortages. It is thought that a law permitting foreign landings would result in a more stable supply of fish. (Fiskets News, February 14, 1964.)

* * * * *

FISH REACTION TO GEAR AND ENGINE NOISE STUDIED:

The Oceanographic Research Institute in Bergen, Norway, a branch of the Norwegian Fisheries Directorate, in early 1964 made a series of experiments in the North Sea, near Sommaroy, with 50 purse seiners, to record noise made by engines and fishing gear. Researchers obtained sound recordings by lowering hydrophones into the sea at various distances from fishing vessels and fishing gear. The taped recorded sound will be played back in aquaria where the reaction of various fish species can be observed. As the first step in this phase of the experiment, fish will be accustomed to a certain noise level while they are being fed. The same fish will than be exposed to different noise levels, such as those produced by engines and gear. Thus, investigators hope to measure and record deviations in the fish behavior pattern. The results might provide a better understanding of the extent to which it is necessary to reduce such noise. Efforts will also be made to clarify the reaction of various fish species to marine pressure waves, since fishing gear may create such waves. (News of Norway, March 5, 1964.)

Pakistan

SHRIMP-PRODUCING COSTS:

A leading shrimp exporting firm in Pakistan has estimated its average ex-vessel shrimp costs for the 6-months period ending February 1964 at Rs.1.50 (US$0.313) a pound for shrimp purchased. For the larger shrimp normally exported to the United States, the vessel cost per pound was Rs.2.00-3.00 (0.417-0.626). Deheading the shrimp reduces the weight by about 40 percent, thus increasing the per-pound-cost of shrimp at the freezing stage to Rs. 3.33-5.00 ($0.695-1.043). (United States Embassy, Karachi, February 25, 1964.)

Peru

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL MARINE PRODUCTS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1963:

Item	Quantity	Value[1]	
	Metric Tons	Million Soles	US$ 1,000
Fish meal	841,475	2,274.6	84,808
Fish oil	116,925	195.4	7,286
Fish (frozen, canned, etc.)	27,349	162.3	6,051
Sperm oil	7,079	27.1	1,010
Fertilizer (guano)	3,051	7.4	276
Whale meal	2,967	6.0	224

1/F.o.b. values converted at rate of 26.82 soles equal US$1.
Source: United States Embassy, Lima, March 4, 1964.

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FISH-CANNING INDUSTRY RESPONDS TO TAX CONCESSIONS:

Tax measures, enacted in September 1963 to revitalize the fish canning and allied industries in Peru, are apparently having the desired effect. The package of tariff exemptions and tax incentives has reportedly resulted in license applications to reopen 14 fish-canning plants. (United States Embassy, Lima, February 20, 1964.)

Poland

SHIPYARDS BUILDING LARGE TRAWLERS AND FACTORY-TRAWLERS:

A Polish shipyard at Gdansk is building a series of thirteen 1,250-ton factory-trawlers. Nine of the vessels are being built for the Soviet Union and 4 are for a Polish fishery organization based at Gdynia. The factory-trawlers are designed to carry a full range of processing equipment, including a fish meal plant with a daily capacity of about 25 metric tons. Refrigeration equipment will be installed to maintain storage holds at -18° C. (-0.4° F.). The design specifications of the vessels are: length over-all, 278 feet; breadth, 45.2 feet; draft, 17.7 feet; depth to main deck, 23.2 feet; deadweight, 1,250 tons; main engine, 2,400 hp.; operating speed, 12.5 knots; and operating range, 70 days.

Poland (Contd.):

A Polish shipyard located in Gdynia expects to launch at least twelve 600-ton trawlers by the end of 1965. The new trawlers will be capable of carrying 330 tons of fresh fish, 30 tons of fish meal, and 8 or 9 tons of fish-liver oil. The design specifications of the trawlers being built at Gdynia are: length over-all, 229.7 feet; breadth, 36.2 feet; deadweight, 600 tons; main engine, 1,620 hp.; operating speed, 14 knots; and operating range, 50 days. Each trawler will have accommodations for 41 crewmen. (The Fishing News, February 14, 1964.)

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MARINE FISHERIES LANDINGS IN 1963:

Polish marine fisheries production in 1963 amounted to 207,500 metric tons, surpassing the production goal for the year by 6,000 tons. The production in 1963 represented an increase of 13,000 tons or 26 percent over 1962. (The Fishing News, January 31, 1964.)

Portugal

TRAWLING OPERATIONS OFF SOUTH AFRICA:

An initial cargo of 700 metric tons of fish caught by Portuguese trawlers operating off the southwest coast of Africa was delivered in Portugal in late February 1964 by the Gil Eanes, according to Portuguese newspaper reports.

Due to the depletion of fishing grounds worked by Portuguese fishermen off the northwest coast of Africa, as well as new fishing restrictions imposed by some countries, Portuguese trawlers have been compelled to move to more distant fishing grounds off the South Africa Republic. It is understood that Portuguese trawlers received authorization to land their catches at unspecified ports of the South Africa Republic where they were frozen and later picked up by the Gil Eanes. If the first shipment is profitable, plans have been made to construct one or more vessels for expanded shipments in the future. (United States Embassy, Lisbon, February 29, 1964.)

South Africa Republic

PILCHARD-MAASBANKER-MACKEREL FISHERY, 1963:

South Africa Republic west coast land of maasbanker and mackerel during the season in November and December 1963 mounted to 13,763 short tons. Added to previous west coast catch of pilchards, banker, and mackerel during the main f season from January to July, this brough total South Africa Republic west coast s fish catch in 1963 to 483,167 tons, compa with 545,569 tons in the previous year.

The November 1963 catch of 9,171 to maasbanker yielded 1,497 tons of fish m 42,211 gallons of fish body oil, and 2,436 pounds of canned maasbanker.

The December 1963 catch consisted o 4,402 tons of maasbanker and 190 tons o mackerel for a total of 4,592 tons, which yielded 828 tons of fish meal, 29,255 gal of fish body oil, 968,328 pounds of canne maasbanker, and 99,168 pounds of canne mackerel.

The total landings from the 1963 pilch maasbanker-mackerel fishery in the Sou Africa Republic during 1963 yielded 111, tons of fish meal, 6,764,911 gallons of fi body oil and 24,509,840 pounds of canned (The South African Shipping News and Fi ing Industry Review, February 1964.)

Note: Data shown above only include landings and product the South Africa Republic. The data do not include la and production in South-West Africa.

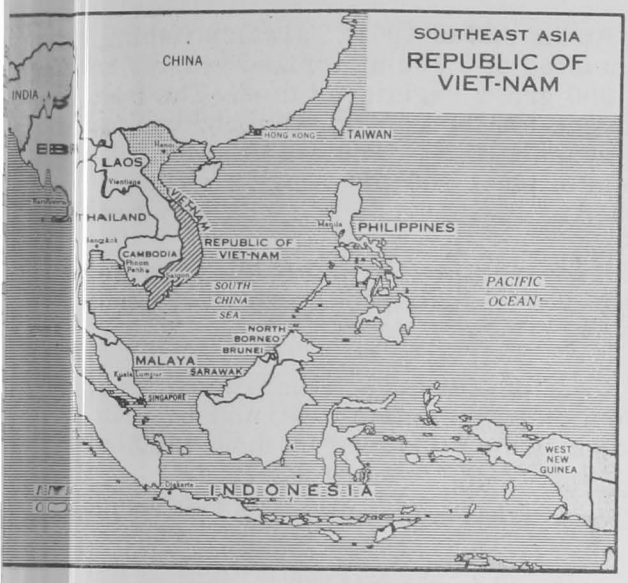
South Viet-Nam

SHRIMP FISHING POTENTIAL:

The Kien Giang Province in South Vie Nam was visited in late February 1964, b economic survey team composed of repr tatives from the United States Agency fo ternational Development (AID), the Gove ment of South Viet-Nam, and a represnta of a United States firm.

Preliminary information developed du the survey indicated that even though sh fishing is incidental to the Province's re fishing activities, the port of Rach-Gia o Gulf of Siam is still able to supply subst quantities of shrimp to the local and Saig

Sou iet-Nam (Contd.):



ma s. It is evident that the potential ava ility of shrimp is greater than indicat y past catches.

believed that with proper guidance, imp ed techniques, and concentration on shr fishing, a sizable frozen shrimp plant cou e maintained in Kien Giang Province. (Un States Embassy, Saigon, February 28, 4.)

Spa

FIS EAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, 196 AND FORECAST 1963/64:

ng the production year November 196 tober 1963, the Spanish fish meal sup or animal feed amounted to 103,249 me ons, with imports accounting for 70, ons of the supply and domestic pro- duc accounting for 32,891 tons. (An ad- diti 1,147 tons of fish meal for fertilizer wer oduced in Spain.) In the same period of 1 64, forecasts indicate that the Span- ish meal supply for animal feed will a- mo o 140,000 tons. The forecasts pre- dic increase in imports to 110,000 tons, out c line in domestic production to 30,000 ton roduction and imports represent Spa consumption of fish meal, since Spa not presently exporting fish meal.

Spanish mixed feed manufacturers are reported to have agreed to buy 30,000 tons of fish meal a year from domestic producers, after which the remainder of the supply needed can be imported. Fish meal produced in Spain has been more expensive than imported fish meal. In November 1962, the price of domestic fish meal (60 percent protein) on the Spanish wholesale market was 11,750-13,000 pesetas per metric ton (US$178-196 per short ton), while the price of imported fish meal (60-65 percent protein) was 11,000 pesetas per metric ton ($166 per short ton). The price of domestic fish meal showed little tendencey to decline on the Spanish market until December 1963 when the price of domestic meal (60 percent protein) fell to 9,200-9,500 pesetas per metric ton ($139-144 per short ton). The price of imported fish meal in Spain during December 1963 was not reported. (United States Embassy, Madrid, March 3, 1964.)

Note: 59.95 pesetas equal US$1.00.

Taiwan

FISHERIES TRENDS IN 1963 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1964:

The increase in Taiwan's 1963 deep-sea fishery landings was largely due to good catches made by tuna long-line vessels added to the fleet that year. The outlook for the 1964 deep-sea fishery landings is reported promising and expected to exceed those in 1963.

In December 1963, Taiwan's Provincial Government agreed to permit 36 Kaohsiung tuna vessels of 50 tons or less to use Penang as a supply and transshipment base for their fishing operations in the Indian Ocean. In early 1964, the Government agreed to let at least 10 Kaohsiung tuna vessels (all 80 gross tons except one of 120 tons) fish in waters off American Samoa. A representative of one of Taiwan's fishing firms left Taiwan about that time for a survey of that fishing area. It was reported that the entire catch is to be sold to a United States tuna-canning firm in American Samoa.

To the deep-sea fishing fleet will eventually be added the 16 tuna vessels to be built

Taiwan (Contd.):

from the US$7.8 million loan extended Taiwan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which was signed in September 1963. Earlier this year, the Taiwan Fisheries Bureau was drawing up specifications for construction of those vessels, following which invitations to bid on their construction were to be issued by the Central Trust of Taiwan.

Toward the latter part of 1963, a 550-ton vessel with a crew of 31 sailed for Cameroon. In line with an agreement between Taiwan and Cameroon, the fishing crew aboard that vessel and other vessels will demonstrate their fishing operations to Cameroon fishermen. Another vessel left in early 1964 for the same destination and purpose.

The 12 long-line vessels (160 to 210 gross tons each) added to the fleet in 1963 under a loan from the Joint Commission for Rural Reconstruction (JCRR), operated in the Indian Ocean between February and August 1963. It was reported that 4 of the 12 vessels may be converted to trawlers for fishing in the South China Sea. Another five privately-owned tuna fishing vessels (130 to 200 gross tons) fished in the Indian Ocean during 1963 using Penang and Singapore as a supply base.

Taiwan's fishery exports in 1963 were valued at about $1.5 million which exceeded the value of the 1962 exports and indicates a growing emphasis on the deep-sea fisheries. The exports included about 225 metric tons of frozen shrimp valued at $500,000, most of which went to Japan. It was estimated that the exports included about 2,874 tons of tuna valued at $915,000. One fishing firm which operated six fishing vessels (4 of 350 gross tons and 2 of 600 tons) in the western Indian Ocean accounted for about 2,000 tons of Taiwan's total 1963 tuna exports. (United States Embassy, Taipei, February 19, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1963 p. 69.

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FISHERIES AIDED BY WORLD BANK LOAN FOR PURCHASE OF MODERN FISHING VESSELS:

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted Taiwan a loan of US$7.8 million for the purchase of 16 modern tuna-fishing vessels. The initial agreement was signed in September 1963. The fishing industry of Taiwan comprises deep-sea and coastal fishing as well as fish farms.

At the end of 1961, Taiwan's fishing fleet consisted of 5,800 motorized vessels totaling 84,000 gross registered tons. The loan will be used for the construction and equipment of 13 vessels of 300 tons each and 3 of 1,000 tons. Each of the 1,000-ton vessels will have on board at least two 20-ton auxiliary vessels.

It is expected that the addition of the new vessels will increase the value of landed fish by $4\frac{1}{2}$ million a year.

In 1961, Taiwan's fishery landings totaled about 300,000 metric tons, and in 1962 its tuna exports amounted to about $700,000. (Fishing News, January 24, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1963 p.

Thailand

FISHERY SUBSIDY FUND USE:

Officials of the Fish Marketing Organization (FMO) reported on February 18 that the FMO Subsidy Fund established in 1952 to provide assistance to the fishing industry had accumulated a total of 4,623,159 baht (approximately US$230,000) of which 3,323,689 baht had been expended to aid the industry. Among the projects aided by the fund have been the construction of new piers to facilitate unloading of the fish catch from the fishing boats. The fund is financed through fees imposed on persons selling fish to the FMO, with the fee established as a percentage of the price obtained from the FMO for the fish. (United States Embassy, Banghok, February 26, 19

Tunisia

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT:

The Office National des Peches (ONP), an agency of the Government of Tunisia, has outlined current and planned fisheries development in Tunisia as follows:

The Tunisian annual fisheries catch increased from 12,803 metric tons in 1957 to 25,000 tons in 1962, and is expected to reach 40,000 tons in the 1970's. The objective of ONP is to raise fishing activities from the

Tunisia (Contd.):

handicraft to the industrial level and to undertake offshore fishing after 1965.

Several fishing harbors in Tunisia are being built or improved at Tabarka, La Goulette, Teboia, Mahdia, and Zarzis. The ONP has purchased thirty 20-meter trawlers since 1956 at a total cost of US$1,800,000. Those vessels represent one-third of the modern Tunisian fishing fleet. Ten more trawlers have been purchased from Yugoslavia for delivery in 1964. Sixty more 20-meter vessels will be purchased between 1965 and 1970. Terms for the purchase of 2 vessels for offshore fishing will be issued in 1964.

Three shipyards already exist in Tunisia at Bizerte, La Goulette, and Sfax. One hundred small vessels for coastal fishing have been built in those shipyards. After 1965, when the ONP hopes to have 2 new shipyards completed, plans call for the launching of 50 small fishing vessels each month in order to replace obsolete sailing craft. (This could lead to a sizable market for small marine motors in Tunisia.)

In 1963, a total of 500 tons of fish meal was produced in Tunisia at plants in Sidi Daoud and La Goulette. A new fish-meal plant with a daily capacity of 25 tons is being built. A canning plant for sardines, anchovies, and mackerel operates at Sidi Daoud.

The distribution network for fish products in Tunisia includes 40 retail shops. Thirty new shops will open in 1964. A network of refrigeration plants is being built at the harbors and in the interior. It will be served by 50 refrigerated trucks.

Two cold-storage plants costing $240,000 are being built at Sfax and Gabes to freeze fish and fish products for export to Europe. To handle foreign distribution, the ONP maintains sales offices in Marseilles, Algiers, and Rome. The ONP plans to open foreign sales offices in Paris and Milan in 1964.

The ONP is also working to develop the sheefish resources of Tunisia. Forty tons of lobsters a year are taken during the summer season near Galite Island. Plans call for the catch to be increased to 60 tons. Cultivation of oysters in Tunisia is expected to eventually employ 1,000 people. (United States Embassy, Tunis, March 19, 1964.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1960 p. 65.

U.S.S.R.

FISHING FLEETS IN ATLANTIC OCEAN AND BERING SEA:

According to a Soviet publication dated February 22, almost all of the 548 fishing vessels attached to the Soviet Union's Western Fisheries Headquarter (responsible for the management of vessels based in the Baltic Sea region) prior to that date were fishing in the Atlantic Ocean. Since the beginning of 1964, they had caught over 100,000 metric tons of fish, exceeding by 10,000 tons the catch for the same period in 1963. The Baltic Sea fishing fleet is said to have exceeded its production quota by 130,000 metric tons.

According to another report in a Russian periodical dated February 25, prior to that date there were over 250 Russian fishing vessels operating in the Bering Sea. The vessels were primarily after flatfish and rockfish. (Suisancho Nippo, March 2 and 5, 1964.)

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THREE MORE FREEZER-TRAWLERS ORDERED FROM DANISH SHIPYARD:

The Soviet Union has ordered three additional fish freezer-trawlers of 2,550 gross tons each from a Copenhagen shipyard. The vessels will cost about Kr. 70 million (US$10.2 million) and delivery is to be made by the end of 1965. They will be similar to, but are to be improved versions of, the series of 4 vessels completed by the shipyard in 1962 and 1963, and the series of 4 vessels now being built at the same shipyard.

The vessels are equipped to trawl over the stern or to receive catches from accompanying fishing vessels. The fish are dressed and frozen on board.

More than 30 fishing vessels of this type and similar types have been built for the Soviet Union by the Copenhagen shipyard since World War II. Credit terms rather than price was the more important consideration in obtaining this newest order.

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

According to a newspaper report, negotiations are under way for the construction of an additional 16 refrigerator vessels. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, March 4, 1964.)

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FOUR NEW FREEZER-TRAWLER DELIVERED TO SOVIET ATLANTIC FISHING FLEET:

The Soviet Western Fishery Administration, headquartered at Riga, has received four new freezer trawlers of medium size for its Atlantic fleet. The new vessels are of a type being constructed serially at the Kiev Shipyards. They can fish with trawls or drift nets. Each vessel is equipped with a main engine of 800 horsepower. When under way or during prolonged trawling, automated steering gear on the vessels can be controlled electronically. The freezing capacity of each trawler is 6 metric tons of fish a day. Three of the four vessels (Ampera, Saturnas, and Aloia) have joined the Lithuanian fishing fleet.

In addition to the four new freezer trawlers for the Atlantic fleet, a fifth vessel (Al'tair) of this type will be delivered to the Soviet Far Eastern fishing fleet. (Rybnoe Khoziaistvo, January 1964.)

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EASTERN BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA FISHING ACTIVITIES, MARCH 1964:

The Soviet fishing fleet in the northeastern Bering Sea in late March 1964 was believed to have consisted of at least 125 trawlers, 15 freezerships, 4 factoryships, and 3 cargo vessels. The major emphasis of the fleet was thought to have shifted from herring to Pacific ocean perch and, to a lesser degree, to flounder and sole.

In March 1964, a small Soviet fleet began fishing in the vicinity of Chirikof Island in the Gulf of Alaska. Limited observations indicated they were seeking primarily Pacific ocean perch. Estimates indicated that about 18 trawlers, 1 factoryship, and at least 2 freezerships as well as support vessels were involved in the operation. The size of the fleet was expected to increase rapidly.

In March 1964, another Soviet fleet was fishing in the Gulf of Alaska about 65 miles west of Yakutat. That fleet consisted of ab 35 vessels, including 2 factoryships, a tank and about 30 trawlers, which were making cellent catches of Pacific ocean perch. Th is the first large-scale Soviet exploitation the Pacific ocean perch concentrations fou off Yakutat by Russian exploratory vessels 1960 and 1961.

Large-scale Soviet fishing operations i the Gulf of Alaska in 1964 began earlier th in past seasons. The fleet off Yakutat rep sented the most easterly concerted Soviet fishery on record. (Unpublished sources.)

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SOVIET SCIENTISTS DEVELOP NEW SPECIES OF SALMON AND STURGEON:

Soviet scientists of the Pacific Fisherie and Oceanography Research Institute (TINR are reported to have produced a hybrid sal on from the small but prolific mesu salmo of the Indian Ocean and the larger but less fertile Pacific salmon. At first the crossi produced sterile fish. But after 18 months experimenting, young were produced which were capable of reproducing themselves w maintaining the size and birthrate qualities the original species. The average size of new hybrid is from 4-5 kilograms (8.8-11. pounds), which is about 3 times as large a the Indian Ocean salmon. The new salmo said to have an excellent taste.

The Moscow Institute of Marine Biolog has announced that one of its scientists ha succeeded in hybridizing 2 varieties of stu geon after 10 years of experimental work. small but fecund sterlet sturgeon was cro with a great sturgeon. The latter species range up to 6 meters (20 feet) in size. In gust 1963, over 30,000 fingerling of the n hybrid sturgeon were introduced into th Proletarian Reservoir, west of Rostov N Donu. (Unpublished sources.)

United Kingdom

FREEZER-TRAWLER LANDS FROZEN BLOCKS OF WHOLE FISH:

The first complete freezer-trawler (the Ross Fighter) operating out of Grimsby lan 230 metric tons of 100-pound quick-frozen fish blocks composed of whole (round fish

United Kingdom (Contd.):

caught off the coast of Norway early in February 1964.

The vessel sailed from Grimsby on December 18, 1963, and had sufficiently good fishing during the first week of fishing operations so that it seemed the trip would be completed in about 30 days. The good fishing, however, was followed by a 10-day period of exceptionally cold weather and ice. Fishing was resumed when the weather moderated, and continued until the vessel's refrigerated fish hold was nearly full to capacity. When the vessel docked, the blocks of frozen fish went directly into a cold-storage warehouse. The blocks will be withdrawn, thawed out and processed as required.

The Ross Fighter was converted from a conventional steam-driven trawler into a Diesel-engine freezer-trawler and is owned by a British fishing firm which has recently built a number of new type small stern trawlers. (Fish Trades Gazette, February 15, 1964.)

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DANISH-BRITISH TALKS ON FISHERY COOPERATION:

Cooperation in fisheries was among the subjects discussed by the British Foreign Secretary in the course of his official visit to Denmark in early February 1964.

Agricultural and fishery products make up an important part of the trade between the two countries. Only West Germany rivals the United Kingdom as a market for Danish fishery products. In January-November 1963, Danish fishery exports to the United Kingdom were valued at over £4 million (US$11.2 million). This would indicate that it would be to Denmark's advantage to avoid any rift that might follow the exclusion of British fishing vessels from Danish waters, or those of her dependencies, the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Following the announcement of majority agreement on a draft convention for modified 12-mile fishery limits at the second session of the European Fisheries Conference in London, it became clear that while Denmark was willing to allow traditional fishing rights to British vessels in Danish waters, similar rights could not be granted around the Faroes and Greenland.

On the other hand, there is growing concern among British fishermen, that while they are being denied access to grounds they have fished for decades, British markets remain open to all.

Denmark's fish-exporting trade could be affected by the recent announcement of accelerated tariff reduction between countries in the European Common Market (EEC), which includes West Germany. This might be detrimental to trade between EEC countries and nonmember countries, in which case the British market would become even more important to Danish fishery exporters.

It is unlikely that the British Foreign Secretary's visit led to any change in the 12-mile fisheries limit for the Faroese, but the British fishing industry feels there is a possibility of a change in negotiation on Greenland's limits. (The Fishing News, February 7, 1964.)

CORRECTION

The article, "Trawler 'Stella Leonis' Wins Silver Cod Trophy for 1963," which appeared in Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1964 page 75, incorrectly reported 1963 landings of fish by the Stella Leonis as 553,784 pounds. The vessel actually landed 39,556 kits (5,537,840 pounds) in 1963.