



**International**

FFFEAL

**PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS  
OF SELECTED COUNTRIES,  
JANUARY-MAY 1965:**

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

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

Country	May		Jan.-May	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
. . . . . (1,000 Metric Tons). . . . .				
Canada	5.7	9.2	46.4	62.2
Denmark	1.6	8.0	21.3	23.9
France	10.6	7.2	42.7	47.7
Germany	13.6	17.5	73.6	95.4
Netherlands	157.9	133.0	785.8	664.0
Spain	23.7	27.5	90.1	90.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>202.4</b>	<b>1,059.9</b>	<b>983.4</b>

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

Country	May		Jan.-May	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
. . . . . (1,000 Metric Tons). . . . .				
Canada	3.8	14.5	41.4	75.2
Denmark	1.7	7.1	17.2	24.7
France	7.1	4.5	34.3	35.6
Germany	27.8	11.2	107.0	86.0
Netherlands	127.9	123.4	786.1	777.7
Spain	37.3	33.4	149.2	130.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>1,135.2</b>	<b>1,129.2</b>

Peru accounted for about 74 percent of the 9,900 metric tons of fish meal exported by FEO countries in January-May 1965.

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**WORLD PRODUCTION, MAY 1965:**

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

World Fish Meal Production by Countries, May 1965 with Comparisons				
Country	May		Jan.-May	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
. . . . . (Metric Tons). . . . .				
Canada	5,594	3,941	29,487	16,401
Denmark	11,636	8,466	42,359	30,074
France	1,100	1,100	5,500	5,500
German Fed. Repub.	4,823	5,279	26,850	31,550
Netherlands	704	400	2,408	2,900
Spain	3,209	1/	13,247	1/
Sweden	529	531	3,969	3,428
United Kingdom	6,067	6,467	34,639	33,812
United States	21,003	29,066	2/38,201	2/43,262
Angola	1,671	7,114	17,242	24,747
Iceland	7,092	4,547	34,324	35,669
Norway	27,799	11,228	107,009	86,048
Peru	127,885	123,336	786,115	777,778
So. Afr. (including S.-W. Afr.)	38,616	33,297	150,798	130,277
Belgium	375	375	1,875	1,875
Chile	3,865	14,501	41,387	75,253
Morocco	500	2,150	1,100	4,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>262,468</b>	<b>250,798</b>	<b>1,336,490</b>	<b>1,302,634</b>

1/Data not available.  
2/Revised.  
Note: Japan does not report fish meal production to the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers at present.

World fish meal production in January-May 1965 was about the same as that in the first 5 months of 1964. Peru accounted for about 59 percent of total output in January-May 1965. Most of the principal countries producing fish meal submit data to the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers monthly (see table).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

**DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES  
APPROVED BY FAO COUNCIL:**

The Forty-Fourth Council Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) met June 21-July 2, 1965, and approved the elevation of its Fisheries Division to departmental

## International (Contd.):

status with an Assistant FAO Director-General for Fisheries in the 1966-67 biennium. The vote of the Member Governments of the Council was 19 for departmental status, 7 against, and 1 abstention. The Council also approved the establishment of the Permanent Committee on Fisheries under Article V of the FAO Constitution and generally endorsed the Director-General's proposals for strengthening fisheries within the Organization. Those matters will now be brought before the 13th Session of the FAO Conference, to be convened November 20-December 10, 1965, and will be subject to final approval.

Although the resolution calling for an FAO Department of Fisheries in the 1966-67 biennium lacked unanimity, there was almost unanimous agreement that fisheries should be strengthened within FAO, that FAO should become the leading intergovernmental body in fisheries, and that a Permanent Committee on Fisheries should be formed.

Member countries represented at the FAO Council Session were Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela. Many other countries and international organizations attended as observers.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Feb. 1964 p. 61.

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#### INDO-PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL INVITED TO HOLD 12TH SESSION IN HAWAII IN 1966:

The United States has issued an invitation to the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to hold its 12th session at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu, October 3-17, 1966.

The Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council was established under an agreement signed at Baguio, Philippines, in 1948. Its objectives are "the development and proper utilization of the living aquatic resources of the Indo-Pacific area" and the "further attainment of these ends through international cooperation." Members of the Council are: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the

Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and South Vietnam.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1965 p. 48, and March 1965 p. 64.

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#### TRAINING COURSE IN VESSEL DESIGNING GIVEN IN SWEDEN:

A total of 18 ship designers from Asia, Africa, and Latin America were scheduled to work together from August to November 1965 in Sweden to design fishing vessels capable of catching more fish in their own countries. On August 2 they began a training course sponsored jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Swedish Government at Chalmers Technical University in Goteborg, Sweden. The cost of the course (about US\$60,000) was to be paid by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) as a contribution to the FAO Freedom from-Hunger-Campaign.

The chief of FAO's Fishing Boat Section said in an interview, "this is not for beginners, by any means. These students are mature men in their 30's, high-ranking officers in charge of boat development in the fisheries departments of their own countries. We have asked them to bring ideas on boat types their fishermen need to meet local conditions. Four top naval architects, headed by Course Director Ciof Falkendal, will provide individual assistance in working out these designs. The result of the course may be a few new boat designs specialized for the needs of 8 countries. If we end up with one new useful idea for each country on how to produce fish more cheaply, the course will have had great economic consequence."

At the end of the course the designers will participate in the third FAO technical meeting on fishing boats to be held in Goteborg, October 23-29, 1965. Some 300 internationally-known boat experts are expected to attend the meeting. (Food and Agriculture Organization Rome, July 20, 1965.)

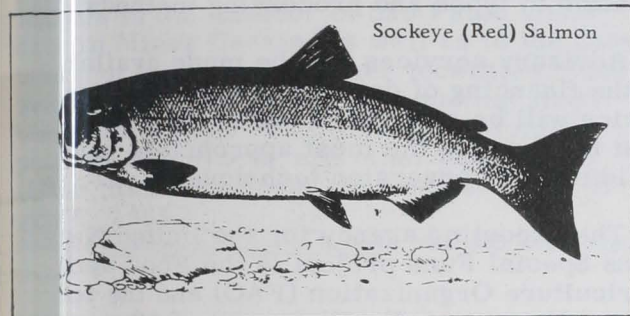
Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 57, February 1965 p. 48, Sept. 1964 p. 64.

#### INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON FISHERY TRENDS, JULY-EARLY AUGUST 1965:

Following a light early season catch, the Fraser River sockeye salmon runs provide

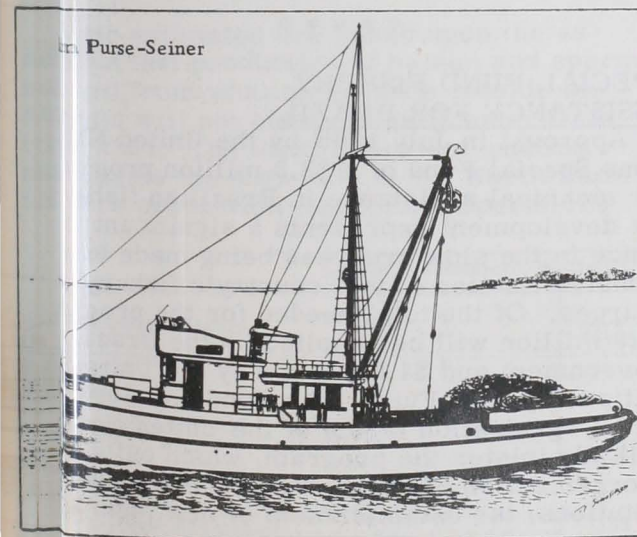
International (Contd.):

good catches for United States and Canadian fishermen in the third and fourth week of July 1965. The International North Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission regulates the fishery to provide for both adequate escapement and equal division of the catch between the two countries.



Sockeye (Red) Salmon

Division of the catch was creating some problems. United States Puget Sound fishermen were about 200,000 fish ahead in late July. The Commission therefore granted Canadian fishermen an additional 24 hours of fishing time in the week beginning July 25, 1965. It was expected that the opening of the Strait of Juan de Fuca to fishing in early August 1965 would also help divide the catch more equally.



Purse-Seiner

Washington commercial salmon fishermen given one more day of fishing the week of August 1 in Area 1 (northern Puget Sound east of Angeles Point), the Director of the Washington State Fisheries Department announced August 4. The additional day was granted pursuant to recommendations of the

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, because escapement has been assured for the early Stuart sockeye run (now being fished upon) and to achieve division of catch between U. S. and Canadian fishermen. Fishing is being carried out by purse seines, reef nets, and gill nets.

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission held a meeting August 2 to consider the regulations required to lessen the disparity in the Canadian catch of Fraser River sockeye. At the end of July the sockeye catch was 746,000 fish for U. S. fishermen and 535,000 fish for Canadian fishermen. The Chairman of the Commission said the smaller Canadian catch was due primarily to an increase in the efficiency of Puget Sound fishing gear which became very noticeable during last year's fishing season. He said that it had been very difficult to obtain even minimum escapements this year, in spite of lengthy closures, and that the Canadian catch had fallen behind substantially for the past two weeks.

A substantial migration of sockeye in the Fraser River on August 1 and 2 relieved the escapement problem so it was possible for the Commission to limit its regulatory considerations solely to the catch division problem for the week of August 1. (International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, July 21 and 29, 1965.)

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS ON NORTH PACIFIC PROBLEMS RECOMMENDED BY UNITED STATES-JAPAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE:

The Fourth Meeting of the Joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was held in Washington on July 12-14, 1965, under the Chairmanship of the U. S. Secretary of State. The meeting was the forum for a major review of trade and economic relations between the two countries, not only from a bilateral point of view, but also from a global perspective. The discussion covered a wide range of trade and economic affairs.

The North Pacific Fisheries Convention was one of the matters discussed. The Committee recalled with satisfaction that the two Governments reached an interim agreement on the East Bering Sea king crab question in November 1964, making another step forward in solving problems between the two coun-

## International (Contd.):

tries. It was agreed that, for the purposes of an early resumption of the recessed negotiations on the Convention, each side should make the preparations needed to create an atmosphere which would ensure reaching an agreement based on recognition of the legitimate interests of the United States, Japan, and Canada.

## UNITED NATIONS

SPECIAL FUND FISHERY PROJECT FOR THE PHILIPPINES:

The Plan of Operations for the United Nations Special Fund fishery project for the Philippines was signed May 14, 1965. Called the Deep-Sea Fishing Development Project, it will receive Special Fund assistance for 5 years, with Manila as the main operating base for the project. Biological work, fish processing and marketing investigations, and vessel designing will be carried out at appropriate facilities of the Philippine Fisheries Commission.

The Deep-Sea Fishing Development Project for the Philippines will experiment with and demonstrate different fishing techniques including purse-seining, trawling, tuna long-lining, line-bait fishing, gill-netting, troll fishing, and line fishing. Experimental fishing operations with various types of vessels and equipment will take place in the waters around the Philippine Islands. There are now 30 privately owned vessels in operation using the purse-seine method.

Fishermen will be trained on experimental fishing vessels as well as on commercial vessels and the project will be conducted in close cooperation with the industry. Approximately 400 Philippine fishermen have so far been trained in purse-seining by the United Nations Master Fisherman. The catch of the purse-seine vessels has increased by about 25,000 metric tons in one year.

During the fishing cruises scheduled under the Project, biological observations will be made on the catches for demonstration and training of counterpart staff. They will also be the basis of a program of biological sampling and assessment of the fish stocks.

Work will be done on improving methods of fish handling, preservation, and processing. The fish-processing plants of the Philip-

pine Fisheries Commission will be made available for experimental work and training purposes.

Studies will be made on improvements necessary in the wholesale and retail distribution systems to better handle increased fish supplies. Analyses will be made of probable future developments in the demand for fishery products, both geographically and in relation to types and processing methods.

Advisory services will be made available in the financing of development projects and advice will be given to the industry and to boat builders on the most appropriate vessel building and conversion techniques.

The executing agency for the United Nations Special Fund project is the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the total United Nations staff will consist of 12 experts after the project is operational.

The Special Fund allocation for the Philippine fishery project is \$1,396,900 and includes \$40,000 for 12 fellowships. Counterpart contribution by the Philippine Government in funds, services, facilities, and equipment is \$2,363,260.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1965 p. 55, and April 1965 p. 49.

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SPECIAL FUND FISHERY ASSISTANCE FOR BRAZIL:

Approval in July 1965 by the United Nations Special Fund of a \$3.5 million program for technical assistance in Brazilian fisheries development represents a significant advance in the slow progress being made toward industrialization of that country's fishery resources. Of the total needed for the program \$1.9 million will be supplied by the Brazilian Government and \$1.6 million by the United Nations Special Fund. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations will administer the program, which calls for reorganization of governmental fisheries institutions, the establishment of new legislation on fishing, research, training, etc.

Brazil's Director of the Superintendency of Fisheries (SUDEPE) has also announced that President Branco intends to classify the fishery industry as a base industry eligible to receive assistance from the Brazilian National Economic Development Bank. The lack

International (Contd.):

refrigerated storage and distribution facilities. One of the chief obstacles to expansion of fishery production in Brazil, is expected to be alleviated slightly with the start of operations later in 1965 of a large private refrigeration plant nearing completion in São Sebastião, State of São Paulo. The company plans to distribute frozen and salted fish to 12 cities in the interior of São Paulo and 3 cities in Minas Gerais, as well as to the capital of Brasilia and other localities. Meanwhile SUDEPE is reportedly making short-term plans to São Paulo fishermen for the purchase of ice, nets, and other equipment. (United States Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, August 1965.)

NOTE: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1965 p. 55; April 1964 p. 49.

WHALING

WORLD PRODUCTION, 1964-1964 AND FORECAST 1965:

World production of baleen whale oil during 1964 (including the 1964/65 Antarctic season) is forecast at 210,000 short tons, 16 percent below the 249,100 produced in 1964. The 1965 world sperm oil output also is forecast at a low level--155,000 tons compared with 177,000 tons in 1964.

These estimates are based upon the assumption that production of baleen and sperm whale oil from whaling grounds outside the Antarctic will not change significantly from that of 1964. The most important whaling area outside the Antarctic is the North Pacific where production (especially sperm oil)

has increased in recent years because of increasing whaling activities by the U.S.S.R., in particular, but also by Japan and Canada. The U.S.S.R. and Japan operated 4 and 3 pelagic expeditions, respectively, in the North Pacific during the 1964 summer season.

The production of baleen oil in the 1964/65 Antarctic whaling season (from December 12, 1964, to April 7, 1965) totaled 165,445 tons, 17 percent (or 33,967 tons) below the previous season's outturn. All countries registered a decline. Antarctic sperm oil production in 1964/65 amounted to 54,453 tons, 18 percent (or 12,358 tons) below that of the previous season. All countries, except Norway, registered declines.

The output for the Antarctic whaling season accounted for 80 and 39 percent of the total world production of baleen and sperm oil, respectively, in 1964, as against 82 and 29 percent in 1963.

At the 17th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission, which was held in London in June 1965, the maximum catch quota for the 1965/66 Antarctic pelagic season was reduced to 4,500 blue-whale units (from 8,000 units in 1964/65). According to the international quota agreement, the 1965/66 catch quota shall be apportioned as follows: Japan 2,340 units, Norway 1,260 units, and the U.S.S.R. 900 units. (Editor's Note: That quota applies only to factoryship operations. It does not apply to the shore stations at South Georgia.)

The U.S.S.R. and Japan are the leading world producers of whale oil. Virtually all

Table 1 - Antarctic Whale Oil Production, 1962/63 to 1964/65

Participating Country	Baleen Oil			Sperm Oil <sup>1/</sup>		
	2/ 1964-65	1963/64	1962/63	2/ 1964/65	1963/64	1962/63
..... (Short Tons) .....						
<b>Factoryships:</b>						
U.S.S.R. ....	92,822	105,133	124,865	12,396	22,505	11,611
Japan ....	32,507	40,184	58,563	30,019	31,428	17,671
United Kingdom ....	32,802	37,940	34,636	10,767	9,421	8,140
Other countries ....	-	8,989	11,790	-	2,888	3,278
United Kingdom ....	-	-	12,535	-	-	2,425
<b>Total from factoryships</b> .....	<b>158,131</b>	<b>192,246</b>	<b>242,389</b>	<b>53,183</b>	<b>66,241</b>	<b>43,125</b>
<b>Shore Stations at South Georgia:</b>						
Stricken .....	2,772	3,628	-	950	277	-
Harbor .....	4,541	3,538	-	320	293	-
<b>Total from shore stations</b> .....	<b>7,314</b>	<b>7,166</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Antarctic</b> .....	<b>165,445</b>	<b>199,412</b>	<b>242,389</b>	<b>54,453</b>	<b>66,811</b>	<b>43,125</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Landing catch of sperm whales north of 40° S. latitude on voyage to and from the Antarctic.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 4, April 1965, Oslo.

International (Contd.):

Table 2 - World Production of Whale Oil, 1961-64

Country	Baleen Oil				Sperm Oil			
	1/1964	1963	1962	1961	1/1964	1963	1962	1961
(1,000 Short Tons)								
Japan . . . . .	127.0	140.1	143.4	126.8	51.2	42.0	37.3	34.1
U.S.S.R. . . . .	61.0	81.1	81.5	65.7	63.9	52.0	29.2	27.7
Norway . . . . .	38.3	34.9	94.6	126.4	9.8	9.2	14.0	14.1
Netherlands . . . . .	9.0	11.8	13.6	24.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	1.1
United Kingdom . . . . .	-	12.5	36.1	54.6	-	2.4	3.7	2.2
Australia . . . . .	-	.7	5.8	12.5	5.6	4.6	4.5	3.7
South Africa . . . . .	4.6	6.5	6.6	8.9	12.1	11.4	11.5	7.3
Peru . . . . .	.2	-	-	-	14.1	11.4	12.6	14.1
Chile . . . . .	2.0	.4	.3	1.6	4.8	5.3	7.0	7.7
Canada . . . . .	2.6	2.4	2.2	-	.6	.8	.9	-
Iceland . . . . .	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1
Brazil . . . . .	.7	1.0	2.1	2.6	2/	.2	.4	-
United States <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	1.4	.7	1.1	1.8	.2	.3	.3	-
Portugal . . . . .	-	-	-	2/	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.2
New Zealand . . . . .	2/	.1	.3	.8	1.0	.9	2/	-
Spain . . . . .	.2	.1	.1	.5	1.0	.5	.7	-
Denmark (Faroe Islands) . . . . .	.1	2/	2/	-	.1	.1	.1	-
World total . . . . .	249.1	294.6	390.1	427.7	171.9	149.2	129.8	115.9

1/Preliminary.

2/Less than 50 tons.

3/Including Ryukyu Islands.

Source: The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, Oslo, and International Whaling Statistics, Oslo,

the Soviet output is retained for domestic use. Japan, besides satisfying her own domestic requirements, is the major world supplier of both baleen and sperm oil. Norway and the Republic of South Africa are also important contributors to world supplies. The member countries of the European Common Market, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S.S.R. account for virtually all the world's imports of whale oil.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1965 p. 53.

WHALING

JAPAN TO HOST 5-NATION WHALING CONFERENCE:

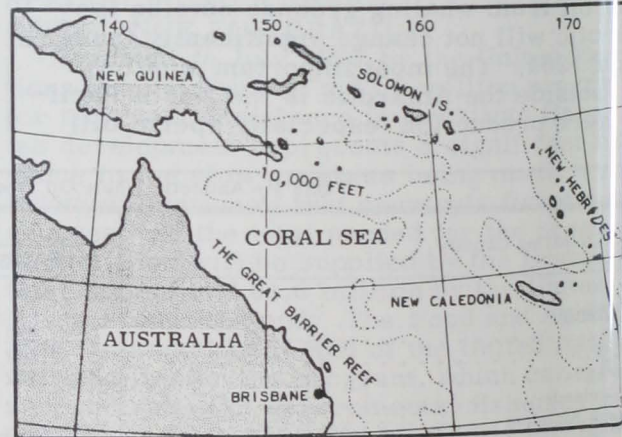
The Japanese Government agreed to host a 5-nation whaling conference September 1-8, 1965, at Tokyo to discuss the allocation of the annual whale catch quota. Invitations were sent to the Governments of the Soviet Union, Norway, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. Japan's basic position at that conference was likely to be as follows: (1) Japan will not agree to any adjustments in the allocation of the whaling quota for the 20th International Whaling Expedition (1965/66), and (2) Japan cannot but help make some concession in the whaling quota beginning with the 21st Expedition (1966/67) inasmuch as the existing agreement will then have expired; however, she will insist that in developing a new allocation formula the past 5-year record on whaling be respected. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 7, 1965.)



Australia

TUNA SURVEY IN NORTHERN WATERS PLANNED:

A survey of waters outside Australia's Great Barrier Reef in the Coral Sea to determine the prospects of establishing a yellowfin tuna fishery in that area was to be made jointly during summer 1965 by the Australian Federal and State of Queensland Governments.



Adult tuna are taken by the Japanese in deeper waters of the Coral Sea by the long line method, which is little used by Australian fishermen. In 1964, an Australian mission which investigated long-line tuna fishing in Japan, Hawaii, and American Samoa, reported that, "unless the present cost-price relationship of the Australian tuna fishing industry changes substantially it is considered

Australia (Contd.):

that Australian fishermen could not operate profitably in deep-sea long-lining for tuna on a year-round basis."

It is believed, however, that there may be important concentrations of surface-school-immature juvenile yellowfin tuna just outside the Barker Reef, and that they can be taken by the pole-and-bait method, which is now well established in Australia.

The total cost of the survey was estimated at A\$100,000 (US\$76,000), with the Commonwealth providing £17,000 (\$38,000) from the Fisheries Development Trust Account, and the Queensland State Government a similar amount.

The survey was to be concentrated in Queensland waters off Gladstone, Cairns, and Townsville, over two consecutive periods of 88 days each scheduled to start in August 1965. The survey was to be under the technical direction of the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO). It will be administered by the Queensland Department of Harbours and Marine and a committee comprising representatives of the CSIRO. The Department of Primary Industry and the Department of Harbours and Marine will be responsible for the overall supervision.

The survey was planned to use an aircraft to spot fish shoals, and a supporting fishing vessel to catch and identify the fish and obtain scientific and technical data which cannot be obtained from the air.

The first stage of the survey will be based on Gladstone and will cover the Swains, the Mackaree, the Frederick and Wreck Reefs, the Mackaree and Lady Frederick Islands. During the second period, which will immediately follow the first, it is proposed to cover reefs off the coast between Townsville and Cairns, extending 100 miles seaward to the Lihou Reef.

Australian Fisheries Newsletter, August 1965 p. 46.

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EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MARINE PRODUCTS, FISCAL YEAR 1964/65:

Australia's exports of marine products in the fiscal year 1964/65 (July 1-June 30) increased

25 percent from the previous year to a record high value of A£10.4 million (US\$23.3 million). This was 78 percent more than the export value five years earlier.

The main reasons given for exports exceeding £10 million for the first time were the big increases in the quantity of shrimp, scallops, and canned abalone sold to overseas markets, and high prices received for frozen spiny lobster tails in the United States.

The total quantity of shrimp exported for the year was 2.4 million pounds valued at \$2.4 million, an increase of 75 percent in value as compared with 1963/64.

Scallops, a new export item for Australia, were worth \$973,000 despite a sharp decrease in shipments in June 1965 when only 82,000 pounds were exported.

The value of canned fish exports, including abalone, increased to \$370,000 in 1964/65, three times more than in the previous year.

The quantity of frozen spiny lobster tails exported dropped to the level of 1959/60 to 7.8 million pounds but the value in 1964/65 rose to \$15.2 million, or 22 percent more than the previous year.

The total value of edible marine products exported in 1964/65 was \$20.3 million compared with \$16 million in the previous year, while exports of nonedible marine products were worth \$2.9 million compared with \$2.6 million in 1963/64. Exports of whole spiny lobster dropped by 38 percent to \$625,000.

Western Australia remained the major spiny lobster exporter, contributing 78 percent of the total income earned by tails and 57 percent of the whole product.

The United States remained the main market for spiny lobster tails, taking nearly \$15 million worth in a 12-month period. France was the main outlet for whole spiny lobster with exports valued at \$412,000.

During June 1965 wholesale prices for Australian spiny lobster tails in New York City rose to \$2.52 a pound and prices went up still higher to \$2.55 a pound in July..

Japan and South Africa took most of Australia's shrimp exports in 1964/65 while France was the main buyer of scallops.

## Australia (Contd.):

While Australia's marine products exports have increased 78 percent in the past 5 years, imports of fishery products are estimated to have increased 67 percent during the same period. To the end of May 1965, imports for the first 11 months of the year were valued at £12.5 million (\$27.9 million), an increase of 13 percent over the previous year. (Australian Fisheries Newsletter, August 1965.)

Notes: (1) Values converted at rate of A£ 1 equals US\$2.24.  
(2) See Commercial Fisheries Review, Aug. 1965 p. 67; Jan. 1965 p. 63.



## Canada

### NEW BOTTOMFISH STOCKS LOCATED OFF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

The 80-ton chartered trawler Ocean Traveller sailed July 10, 1965, to begin bottomfish explorations off the east coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia. The study was sponsored by the Canadian Department of Fisheries.

Working in depths of 38-55 fathoms and using bobbin gear with 14-inch rollers, the vessel located commercial stocks of grey cod 7 miles northeast of Reef Island. Hauls of 7,000 pounds were taken in 10 minutes. Important stocks of brill were located in the same area.

The Ocean Traveller supplemented exploratory work with sampling and tagging to identify bottomfish stocks and routes of migration off British Columbia.

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### FISHERMEN'S IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT LIBERALIZED:

A more liberal policy in granting loans to fishermen under provision of the Fishermen's Improvement Loans Act of 1955 was announced in mid-1965 in the House of Commons by Canada's Minister of Fisheries.

The Act was established to provide for long-term, low-interest loans to fishermen for the purchase or improvement of vessels, equipment, or materials used in their fishing enterprise. The latest amendments to the Act raised the borrowing power of a fisherman from the former C\$4,000 to a new ceiling

of \$10,000. The repayment period has been extended to 10 years from the former maximum of 8 years and the interest rate remained unchanged at 5 percent. The Act has been extended for another 5 years until June 30, 1970. (Canadian Department of Fisheries, Vancouver, August 4, 1965.)

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### SEAWEED PROCESSING PLANT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Establishment of an experimental seaweed processing plant at Miminegash, Prince Edward Island, was announced July 30, 1965, by the Canadian Fisheries Minister and Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. The plant which will process Irish moss and other types of seaweed, will be operated by the Industrial Development Service of the Federal Department of Fisheries. About a dozen people will be employed during the summer season, with a smaller staff during the rest of the year.

The Department of Public Works will construct a wharf and a 60 x 100-foot building at Miminegash. Part of the equipment will be a mechanical dryer for Irish moss and other seaweeds.

In its initial stages, the work carried out at the plant will involve harvesting, cleaning and preliminary processing, and experiments with weeds at various stages of their life cycles. The end product of the plant will be ready for the final extraction of alginate and carrageenin, which are used as stabilizers for products such as ice cream, jellies, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, beer, and tooth paste. (Canadian Department of Fisheries, July 30, 1965.)

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### SALTED FISH FOR DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTRIES SUFFERING FOOD SHORTAGE:

It was reported this past summer that the Canadian Government had authorized the Fisheries Supply Board to purchase a supply of Nova Scotia-produced salted fish from 1965 production to be distributed as a Canadian relief measure to troubled parts of the world where a food shortage exists. The cost of purchase was put at \$310,000.

The fish was originally destined for the Dominican Republic, according to the Canadian press, but got no farther than Halifax where the market was affected as a result of political



da (Contd.):

disturbances in that Caribbean Island. An official of the Fisheries Support Board informed the press that the fish would not necessarily be handed over to the Dominican Republic, although he pointed out that some of it might eventually find its way there. Disposition of the fish was placed in the hands of the Dominican Department of External Affairs and the World Food Program.

The Canadian Salt Fish Exporters Association said the political situation in the Caribbean area had been hurting salt fish export-



on

**HARBORS FOR FISHING VESSELS PLANNED:**

The Ceylon Fisheries Corporation, a State-owned organization, proposes to build 34 fishing harbors and has called for bids on preliminary survey work.

The proposed harbors would include 2 "Grade A" harbors with a draft of 20-25 feet for offshore tuna vessels and trawlers; 12 "Grade B" harbors with a draft of 10-12 feet for coastal vessels; and 20 "Grade C" harbors with a draft of 6-7 feet for small craft.

The preliminary investigations will consist of: (1) a complete hydrographic survey; (2) studies of the sediment transport and littoral processes; (3) measurement of wind and waves; and (4) soil and subsoil investigations.

The Ceylon Fisheries Corporation estimates that the expenditure on the investigations will amount to about Rs. 3 million (US\$ 80,500) and that the investigations, harbor designs, and other work should be completed within 3 years. (United States Embassy, Colombo, August 20, 1965.)



**RELIEF MEASURES APPROVED FOR COMPRESSED FISH MEAL INDUSTRY:**

With a prolonged anchoveta shortage causing a severe crisis in the Chilean fish meal

industry, the Production Development Corporation of Chile (CORFO) has authorized the following relief measures:

- (1) moratorium on certain debts of vessel and plant owners;
- (2) subsidy payments to anchoveta seiners;
- (3) payment of part of the export bonus provided in the Fisheries Law.

While giving some relief, those measures will not solve the basic problem created by the anchoveta shortage. A statistical analysis indicates that the annual anchoveta catch needed to sustain the Chilean fish meal plants and fleet at the break-even point is 1.9 and 1.4 million tons, respectively. By contrast, the record anchoveta catch of 1964 amounted to only 0.9 million tons.

The most critical period for the Chilean fish meal industry is expected in December when the main anchoveta fishing season traditionally begins. If anchoveta return in sufficient number, the industry may yet recover and fulfill the hopes of its developers. (United States Embassy, Santiago, July 27, 1965.)

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

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**JAPANESE JOINT WHALING VENTURE:**

A Japanese whaling company was scheduled to conduct a joint whaling venture in Chile in fall 1965 with a Chilean firm for the second consecutive year under an agreement concluded in 1964. The Japanese firm has filed a license application with the Fisheries Agency to operate a fleet of 5 whale catchers and 1 freezer factoryship off Chile from September 1965.

Under the joint venture agreement, the Japanese firm will sell its whale catch to the Chilean firm for processing, and repurchase about 8,000 metric tons of frozen whale meat for shipment to Japan. Catch target--480 baleen whales. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 23, 1965.)



## Cuba

### SOVIET-CUBAN FISHERY AND OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN GULF OF MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN:

In July 1964, a Joint Soviet-Cuban Oceanographic and Fishery Expedition was organized for work in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The authority for the research program was granted under an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation concluded between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Cuban Academy of Sciences earlier in 1964. In addition to those two organizations, several other Cuban and Soviet scientific institutes collaborated.

The two Soviet research vessels participating were Akademik A. Kovalevskii, with 22 scientists, and Mikhail Lomonosov with over 60 scientists. The first vessel conducted biological, hydrochemical, and hydrogeological studies on the Continental Shelf near Cuba, in the vicinity of the Campeche Banks off Mexico, and off the west coast of Florida; it also investigated deep-sea areas adjacent to the Antilles and the Bahamas. Biological samples and data obtained at sea were studied aboard the vessel and in the laboratories of the Cuban Marine Biological Institute (affiliated with the Cuban Academy of Sciences). Cuban biologists from the Institute, several of them women, participated in the Kovalevskii's 9 research cruises, each of which lasted about 1 month. The Soviet oceanographic research vessel Lomonosov participated in only one cruise. The Lomonosov brought a delegation of Soviet scientists to attend the dedication at Havana of the Cuban Oceanographic Institute, which contains 28 laboratories with modern scientific equipment and provides working facilities for over 100 Cuban and Soviet marine scientists.

In addition, two Cuban research vessels, the Delfin and the Fidias, also conducted investigations coordinated with the overall research plan. (The Delfin, a tuna clipper, was bought from Japan along with 4 other tuna vessels in 1962.)

Soviet and Cuban marine scientists discovered new fishing grounds and planned ways to catch more crab, lobster, and shrimp. Maps of new fishing areas indicating the distribution and concentrations of various species were made. Oceanographers obtained data on the geomorphology and geological structure of sea bottom off Cuba. Most of the

practical information was turned over to Cuba when field research was completed in mid-August 1965. The scientific information collected will continue to be analyzed in Cuban and Soviet institutes for several years.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1964 p. 66.



## Denmark

### EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS, JANUARY-JUNE 1965:

Exports to All Countries: Denmark's total exports of fishery products and byproducts to all countries in the first half of 1965 amounted to 167,086 metric tons valued at 31 million kroner (US\$53.9 million). As compared with the same period in 1964 this was an increase of 8 percent in quantity and 22 percent in value. The export value of fresh and frozen fishery products--the two most important categories--was up 11 percent and 25 percent, respectively, although the quantities were almost the same as in the same period of 1964. In 1965, higher prices were received for species such as cod, herring, and plaice. Pond trout production in 1965 expanded at a faster rate than the export market could absorb and as a result prices were lower.

Table 1 - Danish Fishery Products Exports to all Countries, January-June 1965

Product	1/ January-June 1965			January-June 1964		
	Qty.	Value		Qty.	Value	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000
<b>Fresh, Frozen, &amp; Cured:</b>						
Fresh fish . . .	93,386	179,773	26,067	94,231	162,368	23,000
Frozen " . . .	24,601	105,838	15,347	24,641	84,340	12,000
Salted " . . .	2,482	10,951	1,588	1,683	6,319	1,000
Smoked " . . .	354	5,272	764	297	4,414	1,000
<b>Canned Products:</b>						
Fish . . . . .	3,023	11,718	1,699	2,918	10,825	1,000
Shellfish . . . .	931	7,499	1,087	609	4,565	1,000
<b>Semipreserved Products:</b>						
Fish . . . . .	909	6,032	875	695	4,158	1,000
Shellfish . . . .	468	3,363	488	434	2,562	1,000
<b>Other Products:</b>						
Fish meal, solubles, ensilage, and trout food	40,932	41,744	6,053	29,064	25,739	3,700
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>167,086</b>	<b>372,190</b>	<b>53,968</b>	<b>154,572</b>	<b>305,290</b>	<b>44,200</b>
				<b>January-May 1965</b>	<b>January-May 1964</b>	
Fish oil <sup>2/</sup> . . . .	18,074	23,318	3,381	11,015	12,994	1,800

<sup>1/</sup>Preliminary data from Ministry of Fisheries.

<sup>2/</sup>Fish oil data are shown separately because they are collected by another Ministry and often delayed.

Note: One Danish krone equals US\$0.145.

Exports of fish meal and fish oil during the period were higher both in quantity and value, particularly fish oil because of high international market prices.

Denmark (Contd.):

Table 2 - Value of Danish Fishery Products Exports by Economic and Major Countries, January-June 1965

Destination	1/ January-June 1965		January-June 1964	
	Value		Value	
	1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000	1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000
<b>By Economic Groups:</b>				
Common Market (EEC) . . .	155,000	22,475	131,000	18,995
European Free Trade Area (EFTA - including Finland) . . . .	166,000	24,070	126,000	18,270
Other countries . . . . .	14,000	2,030	12,000	1,740
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>373,000</b>	<b>54,085</b>	<b>305,000</b>	<b>44,225</b>
<b>Major Importers by Country:</b>				
Germany . . . . .	100,000	14,500	81,000	11,745
United Kingdom . . . . .	70,000	10,150	58,000	8,410
Sweden . . . . .	58,000	8,410	40,000	5,800
Italy . . . . .	24,000	3,480	22,000	3,190
Ireland . . . . .	25,000	3,625	20,000	2,900
United States . . . . .	19,000	2,755	14,000	2,023

**Exports to the United States:** Exports of Danish fishery products to the United States were 44 percent in quantity and 36 percent in value during the first half of 1965 as compared with the same period in the previous year. Exports of cod fillets, mostly as frozen fish blocks, were up 46 percent in quantity and 85 percent in value and accounted for more than half the exports to the United States. More pond trout and canned herring were exported to the United States than in the same pe-

riod of 1964 but exports of flatfish and Norway lobster were lower. Increased pond trout production during the period helped Danish trout producers meet competition in the United States market from Japanese trout producers and to recover some of the trade lost in 1964.

**Exports to Economic Groups and Major Countries:** The EFTA trading partners of Denmark superseded the Common Market (EEC) as the leading market for Danish fishery products in the second quarter of 1965 after the Common Market led narrowly in the first quarter of the year. The EFTA (including Finland) increased the value of its imports by 32 percent as compared with the first half of 1964 and by 9 percent over the first quarter of 1965. For the Common Market the increase was 18 percent over the first half of 1964, but 6 percent less than the first quarter of 1965.

In the first half of 1965, West Germany maintained its substantial margin as the leading importing country, 43 percent more than the United Kingdom, the next largest importer. Swedish imports increased 45 percent. Switzerland, Italy, and the United States also increased their imports of Danish fishery products in the first half of 1965. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, July 21, 1965.)

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, Aug. 1965 p. 70; July 1965 p. 64; Oct. 1964 pp. 53-55.

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FISHERY TRENDS, JANUARY-JUNE 1965:

**Landings:** Fishery landings in local ports by Danish vessels during the first half of 1965 were up 19 percent from the same period in 1964 because of substantially higher landings of industrial fish, especially sand eels. Danish fishermen caught greater quantities of cod, herring, shrimp, and cod-like species, but catches of flatfish, brisling, and mackerel were lower. Foreign vessels, mainly Swedish, landed only slightly more fish in Danish ports than in the first 6 months of 1964. Danish direct landings in foreign ports, mostly British, were down considerably because of delays encountered in landing their catches.

Ex-vessel prices were generally high in January-June 1965. Plaice prices were maintained at high levels because two of Eu-

Table 3 - Danish Fishery Products Exports to the United States, January-June 1965

Product	1/ January-June 1965			January-June 1964		
	Qty. Tons	Value		Qty. Tons	Value	
		1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000		1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000
<b>Frozen:</b>						
Cod fillets	2,648	10,544	1,529	1,811	5,702	827
Pond trout	11	54	8	85	370	54
Trout 2/	359	2,182	316	226	1,784	259
Shrimp	106	1,003	145	164	1,414	205
Crab	47	1,129	164	107	2,020	293
Other	52	581	84	1	75	10
<b>Other products:</b>						
Cod & smoked 3/	6	44	6	21	77	11
<b>Other products:</b>						
Plaice & sprat	342	1,593	232	269	1,282	186
Shrimp	60	598	87	67	664	96
Sand eels	67	298	43	31	177	26
Other	11	68	10	10	58	8
<b>Preserved</b>						
Plaice	16	189	27	8	95	14
Other	450	468	68	100	96	14
<b>Total exports to U. S.</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>18,751</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>13,814</b>	<b>2,003</b>

1/ Excludes data from Ministry of Fisheries. 2/ Turbot, brill, plaice, and sole. 3/ Cod, salmon, other trout, eels.

Denmark (Contd.):

rope's largest fish firms competed for supplies. Independent Danish producers and exporters of frozen plaice fillets had some difficulty in obtaining supplies to meet their needs.

Table 1 - Danish Fishery Landings, January-June 1965 with Comparisons

Species	January-June	
	1965	1964
.. (Metric Tons).		
<b>Landings in Denmark</b>		
<b>by Danish vessels:</b>		
Flatfish 1/	26,780	32,257
Cod	46,709	42,258
Cod-like fish 2/	26,360	17,665
Herring	130,261	117,547
Brisling	1,642	4,071
Mackerel	2,514	2,958
Eels	478	546
Salmon	714	558
Pond trout	5,156	4,236
Other fish 3/	154,300	109,110
Norway lobster	733	1,015
Shrimp	2,880	2,050
Mussels	8,223	7,965
Other shellfish	1,766	2,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>408,516</b>	<b>344,464</b>
<b>Landings in Denmark by foreign vessels</b>		
	90,186	88,513
<b>Total landings in Danish ports</b>		
	498,702	432,977
<b>Landings in foreign ports by Danish vessels</b>		
	1,669	2,831
1/Plaice, flounder, dab, common sole, etc.		
2/Haddock, coalfish, hake, ling, etc.		
3/Mostly industrial fish such as sand eels, Norway pout, etc.		

The record production of pond trout in the first half of 1965 resulted from improved operations, including the use of dry feed. This resulted in lower prices as Danish exporters were unable to increase sales of pond trout. Danish pond trout producers became the first industry segment to seek assistance through the recently passed minimum fish export price legislation which became effective July 1, 1965.

**Processing:** Production of most processed items was higher during the first half of 1965

Table 2 - Danish Production of Processed Fishery Products, January-June 1965

Product	January-June	
	1965	1964
.. (Metric Tons).		
<b>Canned:</b>		
Herring & sprats	1,542	1,901
Mackerel	496	325
Other fish	2,948	3,011
Mussels	301	258
Other shellfish	776	582
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>6,077</b>

(Table continued in next column.)

Product	January-June	
	1965	1964
.. (Metric Tons).		
<b>Semi-preserved:</b>		
Herring & sprats	2,758	2,246
Other fish	237	224
Mussels	360	318
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>2,788</b>
<b>Fresh &amp; frozen fillets:</b>		
Cod	16,449	14,138
Cod-like fish 1/	1,732	758
Plaice	7,752	7,152
Other flatfish	1,002	486
Herring	24,257	16,603
Other fish	102	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,294</b>	<b>39,269</b>
<b>Smoked:</b>		
Herring & sprats	826	822
Mackerel	713	662
Eels	303	341
Salmon & trout	374	222
Other fish & shellfish	169	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,168</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>		
Force meat 2/	992	772
Salted herring	14	11
Dry-salted cod	158	394
Other fishery products	844	3,790
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>4,967</b>
<b>Industrial products:</b>		
Meal	54,735	39,582
Oil	13,629	10,555
Ensilage 3/	2,308	3,018
Solubles	7,353	4,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,025</b>	<b>58,060</b>
1/Haddock, coalfish, hake, ling, etc.		
2/Ground fish, milk, and flour.		
3/Chemically treated raw fish.		
Source: Ministry of Fisheries.		

than in 1964 because of increased export demand. The larger increase was in the fresh and frozen fillet category which was up 30 percent as more cod, herring, and plaice were filleted. Larger landings of herring and sand eels in the first half of 1965 increased the production of fish meal, solubles, and oil considerably. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, July 27, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 64; October 1964 pp. 53-55.

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**SURPLUS SUPPLIES OF POND TROUT FOR EXPORT REDUCED:**

The surplus of about 2.2 million pounds of Danish pond trout reported by producers in Denmark in July 1965 later appeared to no longer be a problem. This was according to reports from the August 11, 1965, extraordinary general meeting of Dansk Andels Ørredskøt, a cooperative that produces and sells about 45 percent of the Danish pond trout. But cooperation throughout the industry is necessary to stabilize prices. In an effort to achieve such cooperation, it was urged that there be a meeting of all Danish pond trout producers on August 30, 1965, in

Denmark (Contd.):

where the cooperative has a modern processing plant.

At the August 11 meeting, members of the cooperative were informed of the results of operations during the first 6 months of 1965. It was stated that the average price paid for pond trout to members during that period was 4.10 kroner a kilo (26.4 U. S. cents a pound) while about 0.50 kroner a kilo (7.25 cents a pound) was available for later payment, or a total of 33.69 cents a pound.

At the July 20 meeting of trout producers and exporters with the Fisheries Ministry to request establishment of minimum export prices did not bring any results. The Fisheries Minister pointed out he could not act until the two associations--Trout Producers Association of 1965 and the Danish Trout Exporters Association--were in agreement on (1) what steps they wished taken under the provisions of the new export legislation, and (2) a joint representative on the Export Committee provided for in the law.

At a later meeting of the association, it was reported that the prospects for establishment of a single organization appeared good. There was sentiment for a suggested export price pool initially, to be followed later by prices established on a broader basis. Agreement has not been reached, however, on the operation of a minimum price pool. Most believed that producers with a surplus which could not be sold at minimum prices could only be reimbursed at lower than minimum prices in order to preclude unlimited overproduction. AAA still were not sure this loss was unavoidable. Meanwhile another meeting of the associations was expected soon.

Denmark's exports of pond trout during the first 6 months of 1965 amounted to 5,100 metric tons (11.2 million pounds) valued at 338 million kroner (US\$5.4 million), up 24 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value as compared with the same period in 1964. Exports to the United States in the first half of 1965 totaled 791,000 pounds valued at \$850,000, an increase of 59 percent in quantity and 22 percent in value as compared with 1964. The total pond trout export data show a decrease of about 10 percent in average prices from 1964 to 1965, while those for exports to the United States show a loss of about 23 percent. The United States imports only frozen

pond trout from Denmark while other countries receive live, fresh, and frozen pond trout. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 13, 1965.)

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#### NEW FISHERIES LAWS ON FISHING LIMITS, EXPORTS, AND QUALITY:

Three new Danish laws affecting the catching, quality, and exporting of fish and fishery products became effective July 1, 1965. They do not apply in the Faroe Islands or Greenland, except that most of the quality control law applies in Greenland.

Salt-Water Fisheries Law: The new law, which brings up to date 1951 legislation, applies to all Danish fishery waters except those covered by the fresh-water fisheries law. It authorizes an extension of Danish fishery waters in the North Sea, Skagerrak, and Kattegat to 12 nautical miles from the base line of the territorial sea. The extension to 12 miles will not become effective until proclaimed by the Fisheries Minister. As of mid-August 1965, Denmark had not extended its fishing limits. Discussions were still being held with Norway over fishing rights in the area that would be affected by the extension.

Under the new law, only Danish citizens, organizations controlled by Danish citizens, or residents of Denmark for the last 2 years may (1) conduct fisheries in Danish waters, or (2) process or transfer fish within Danish fisheries limits, or (3) transport fish or fishery products directly from the sea through Danish fishery waters to Danish ports. Vessels used in such operations must be Danish and two-thirds of the crew must be Danish citizens or 2-year residents. But exceptions to those rules may be made by the Fisheries Minister in the interest of fisheries development, or as a result of agreements with other countries.

Minimum legal sizes for salt-water species are specified in the new law.

Most violations of the law, including those by foreign vessels, are punishable by fines, although gear and catch may be confiscated in certain cases.

Each fisherman is required to supply the Fisheries Ministry with information about his vessel, gear, catch, and sales.

## Denmark (Contd.):

The law became effective July 1, 1965 but does not apply in Greenland or the Faroe Islands.

Export of Fish and Fishery Products Law: This new law was enacted at the request of the fishing industry to provide a means for correcting difficulties arising from export surpluses--especially for pond trout and herring.

The new law provides that the Fisheries Minister may establish minimum fishery export prices after a request by a representative fisheries association and review by an appointed Export Committee. Exporters guilty of gross or frequent violations of the export regulations may have their permission to export fishery products withdrawn.

The first attempt to use the law was made by an association of pond trout producers. Their request was denied by the Fisheries Minister because it was not supported by a group of pond trout exporters, and no trout industry representative had been agreed upon for the Export Committee. The two trout associations have met to reconcile their differences.

The law became effective July 1, 1965, but does not apply in Greenland or the Faroe Islands.

Quality Control of Fish and Fish Products Law: This legislation replaces the May 11, 1954, law on the same subject. The new law had general industry and Government support as a means of maintaining or improving the reputation of Danish fish for high quality. Its enactment updates definitions, regulations, techniques, and methods described in the earlier legislation. In general, it maintains or expands provisions of general interest while omitting the detailed regulations which are subject to frequent change because of industry developments. The Fisheries Minister has been authorized to establish the latter type of regulations administratively. They include the detailed rules for handling fish on shipboard and ashore, transportation, processing plants, packaging, and labeling.

The law applies to domestic fish production and processing, and to exported and imported fish and fishery products. It covers both food and industrial fish and also includes foods prepared for feeding fish. (The latter products

are important in Denmark because of the large pond trout industry). Inspections relating to law enforcement are functions of the Fisheries Ministry's Control and Inspection Services. A Quality Committee, consisting of 6 industry representatives and one each from the National Health Service and the Fisheries Ministry, function as directed by the Fisheries Minister. The Minister may also require submission of information on the production and disposition of fish and fishery products.

The law became effective July 1, 1965, in Denmark and Greenland. The law is not effective in the Faroe Islands. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Europe, United States Embassy, Copenhagen, August 18 and 19, 1965.)  
Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1965 p. 59.



## France

FISH MEAL AND OIL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, 1964:

Production of fish meal in France during 1964 totaled an estimated 12,000 metric tons as against an estimated 8,000 tons in 1963. Production, which is concentrated along the northern coast, is based mainly upon offal and waste from the preparation of fish for human consumption. France is largely dependent on fish meal imports to satisfy its requirements. Imports of fish meal in 1964 totaled 104,835 tons as against 76,512 tons in 1963.

Production of cod oil in 1964 amounted to 3,321 tons compared with 1,188 tons in 1963. Production of other types of marine oil in France is reported to be insignificant. French needs for fish oil are met by imports, which totaled 29,289 tons in 1964 compared with 29,990 tons in 1963. (U. S. Department of Agriculture, August 2, 1965.)



## Iceland

EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, JANUARY-MARCH 1965:

During January-March 1965, there was an increase in exports of salted fish, salted fish fillets, stockfish, canned fish, frozen herring and herring oil, as compared with the same period in 1964, according to the Icelandic Statistical Bulletin, May 1965. Exports of fro-

Icead (Contd.):

Fish	Jan.-Mar. 1965			Jan.-Mar. 1964		
	Qty.	Value f.o.b.		Qty.	Value f.o.b.	
	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000	Metric Tons	1,000 Kr.	US\$ 1,000
Salmon, dried	1,494	30,371	705	535	13,714	318
Salmon, uncured	2,430	41,870	971	2,067	32,976	765
Salmon fillets	798	14,002	325	463	6,703	156
Whiting, salted	74	1,031	24	219	2,937	68
Stockfish	3,015	88,470	2,053	2,390	68,820	1,597
Herring, ice	-	-	-	19	140	3
Other fish, ice	11,061	62,957	1,461	10,303	58,710	1,362
Herring, frozen	8,323	53,525	1,242	7,721	45,987	1,067
Other fish, whole	1,562	18,897	438	792	8,773	204
Other fish, fillets	9,177	217,159	5,038	11,832	252,282	5,853
Shrimp, frozen	102	10,441	242	165	16,022	372
Crustaceans, frozen	284	4,993	116	316	6,831	158
Crustaceans	181	8,613	200	45	2,235	52
Crustaceans, salted	1,195	13,059	303	1,351	12,536	291
Crustaceans, salted	-	-	-	3	81	2
Crustaceans, salted	124	1,940	45	981	15,195	353
Herring, salted	7,874	81,722	1,896	13,905	138,314	3,209
Herring, salted	9,494	79,602	1,847	4,807	38,233	887
Crustaceans, oil	-	-	-	28	188	4
Whaling	774	6,698	155	2,101	18,675	433
Fishmeal	4,056	26,442	613	5,486	29,429	683
Herring meal	23,262	159,804	3,707	26,564	149,237	3,462
Crustaceans meal	-	-	-	109	621	14
Whaling fish, frozen	620	2,090	48	257	1,081	25
Liver oil	174	1,233	29	143	943	22
Lobster, shrimp meal	25	124	3	87	346	8
Whaling meal	311	1,889	44	630	3,514	82
Whaling, frozen	106	992	23	49	378	9

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

fish fillets, salted herring, whale oil, fish meal, herring meal, and whale meal showed a considerable decrease in the first 3 months of 1965.

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**MINIMUM EX-VESSEL SUMMER HERRING PRICES IN 1965:**

In the 1965 summer fishery, the Icelandic Fish Control Board established one series of minimum ex-vessel prices for the north and east coast, and another price series for the south and west coast.

**North and East Coast:** In this area, minimum ex-vessel herring prices from June 10 to September 30, 1965, were as follows:

Herring for freezing and salting Kr. 257 (US\$ 97) per barrel (120 liters which is about 22 gallons or 245 pounds). For a fully salted barrel of herring, the minimum price was Kr. 350 (\$8.13).

Herring for reduction Kr. 235 (\$5.46) per barrel (50 liters which is about 40 gallons or 38 pounds), less an assessment of Kr. 3 (7 cents) for the Herring Transport Fund. For transporting herring to the north coast from the east coast reduction factories are fishing vessels receive an additional Kr. 58 (58 cents) per barrel of which 60 percent is paid by the Transport Fund and the remainder by the receiving factory.

**South and West Coast (Hornafjordur west to Rit):** Minimum prices in this area from June 16 to September 10, 1965, were:

Herring for reduction Kr. 1.4 per kilo (1.47 cents per pound).

Herring for freezing, salting, or filleting Kr. 1.65 per kilo (1.74 cents per pound).

Herring for canning Kr. 1.5 per kilo (1.58 cents per pound).

The Government of Iceland has told vessel owners that 1966 herring prices in all areas will be based on weight rather than quantity. (United States Embassy, Reykjavik, July 21, 1965.)



**Italy**

**FISHERY MARKET TRENDS:**

About half the total amount of fish consumed in Italy each year is supplied by the domestic fishing industry. For the past few years, production in that country has remained stable at about 200,000 metric tons a year but consumption has increased from 369,000 tons in 1961 to 394,000 in 1963. Italy's per capita consumption of fishery products, at 16.7 pounds in 1963, was well below the world average of 24 pounds.

Anchovies, sardines, molluscs, crustacean, and mackerel account for about 70 percent of the total yearly Italian catch, almost all of which is sold fresh. Tuna, which previously accounted for a small percentage of the total catch is now being sought on a large scale to satisfy the ever-growing demand. This is reflected in the recent transformation of the Italian fishing fleet.

From 1961 to 1963, the Italian motorized fishing fleet increased from 10 units in the 200- to 500-ton category to 28, from 2 units in the 500- to 1,000-ton category to 15, and from 3 units to 5 for vessels over 1,000 tons. Toward the end of 1964, 18 vessels of the 500- to 1,000-ton type and 4 over 1,000 tons were being built and were due for completion.

Over the past few years, imports of fish-- fresh, frozen, and refrigerated (chilled)-- have increased steadily, mainly because of the growing popularity of tuna. Italy imports frozen tuna which is canned and preserved in olive oil.

## Italy (Contd.):

Italy traditionally imports canned salmon and salted cod from Canada. In 1963, Italy's imports of canned salmon from Canada increased rather sharply because Canadian prices were more competitive. For salmon, Italy is a price market and stronger competition from Japan, and especially the Soviet Union makes it more and more difficult for Canadian exporters to sell in the Italian market.

Italy's imports of salted cod from Canada have been rather limited because of the higher standard of living in Italy and better freezing facilities. Italy's imports of salted cod totaled about 1,000 metric tons in 1964. That market is always open to good quality low-priced salted cod. (Foreign Trade, Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, August 7, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1965 p. 59; March 1965 p. 63.



## Ivory Coast

## FISHERY TRENDS IN 1964:

Fishery landings in the African State of Ivory Coast in 1964 totaled 38,116 metric tons, a 26-percent increase over the 30,000 tons landed in 1963. These were by the Abidjan-based commercial fishing fleet made up of 31 trawlers, 35 seiners, and 4 tuna vessels. Principal species were sardines and herring which accounted for about half the total landings, some tuna, and other miscellaneous species.

In addition and not included in the landings as reported by the Ivory Coast Fisheries Service, an estimated 6,500 tons of tuna was transshipped from Abidjan in 1964 to canneries in Europe and Puerto Rico. This compares with tuna transshipments of 5,500 tons in 1963.

Heaviest landings during 1964 were in October-November when over 4,000 tons were caught in each of those months. The months of lightest landings were in June and February when the catch totaled 2,500 tons for each month.

The year 1964 saw the opening of the first phase of an ambitious program of fishery development planned for the future. This was the 1,300-foot dock and fuel facility at the new

"Port de Peche" (Fishing Port) which is now in full operation. The construction of a new 3,000-ton storage capacity freezer plant is planned, with construction to start in late 1965. Other plans include another 1,300-foot extension of the dock, a tuna cannery, a fish meal plant, a can-making plant, and a frozen fish-distribution system extending into the interior of the country. (Regional Fisheries Attache for Africa, United States Embassy, Abidjan, May 8, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 68; March 1965 p. 75; October 1964 p. 60.



## Jamaica

## FISHERIES SITUATION:

The fisheries of Jamaica are underdeveloped and fall far short of supplying domestic needs. Imports fill the gap. Those imports in 1964 included 16.8 million pounds of dried salted cod, mostly from Canada. The 1964 imports also included canned fishery products valued at US\$18.6 million over 75 percent of which came from Canada. Canned products displayed by Jamaican supermarkets include salmon, mackerel, sardines, a herring from Canada, sardines from the United States, and tuna from Peru.

Jamaican Retail Prices of Canned Fish		
Product	Can Size	U.S. Cents
<b>Salmon (all from Canada):</b>		
Pink	15½-oz. tall	67 to 70
	7¾-oz.	35 to 40
Cohoe	15½-oz. tall	107
	7¾-oz.	64
Red	7¾-oz.	70
	15-oz. tall	28
<b>Mackerel:</b>		
Canadian	7½-oz.	18
<b>Sardines:</b>		
California:	5-oz., tomato	12½
	5-oz., chile	14
Japanese	7½-oz., oval	18
	7-oz., oval	18
<b>Canadian (Atlantic) herring</b>		
<b>Tuna (Peru):</b>		
Solid pack	7-oz.	25
	6½-oz.	27

Jamaica probably has more than sufficient fishery resources to supply its domestic needs. Abundant supplies of bottomfish have been found on nearby banks by the exploratory vessels.



Jamaica (Contd.):

see The Fin operated by the Fisheries Division of the Jamaican Government. Since those banks are coral, the Fisheries Division has encouraged the development of pot or trap fishing. That method and beach seining are the most common types of fishing in the area.

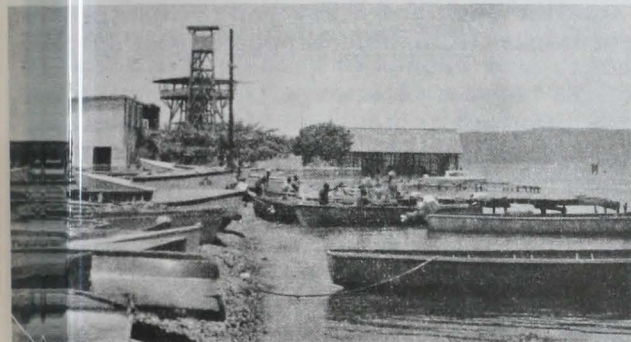


Fig. 2 - Port Royal, Jamaica, fishermen use these canoes to fish with traps and beach seines.

dependence on a fishing fleet of dugout canoes is one of the main factors limiting Jamaican fishermen. The Fisheries Division is administering a scheme to finance outboard motors for the canoe fishermen, but change comes slowly. The advantages of mechanization are illustrated by a progressive group of pot fishermen based at Whitehall. With mechanization, they are able to fish a large and reportedly productive area about 90 miles offshore.



Fig. 1 - There is a beach seine fishery out of Greenwich Fishing Beach, Kingston, Jamaica. Nets are used in Kingston Bay and on ocean beaches.

trawling has never proven successful. There seems to be no possibility of developing a sizable shrimp fishery. The canoe fishermen catch a few shrimp for which they are paid as much as 70 to 80 U.S. cents a pound, heads on. Frozen shrimp are actually

imported from the United States in small quantities. But there are prospects for developing and expanding a spiny lobster fishery. Jamaica is already exporting a small quantity of spiny lobsters. Domestic demand is satisfied by the local fishermen. They receive 40 to 60 U.S. cents a pound, depending on the seasonal abundance. If developed, the lobster fishery may be capable of expansion.



Fig. 3 - At Greenwich Fishing Beach, a beach-seine canoe has landed and is surrounded by buyers and fishermen.

Recent developments in Jamaican fisheries include a Government-sponsored pilot project in herring canning that was begun early in 1965. The project is located on the southeastern end of St. Thomas. The results are not yet available.

An experimental fishermen's cooperative has been established at Port Royal where a large canoe fleet is based. The organization seems to be doing a good job of getting fishing supplies for its members, but it has not yet developed market outlets as was hoped.

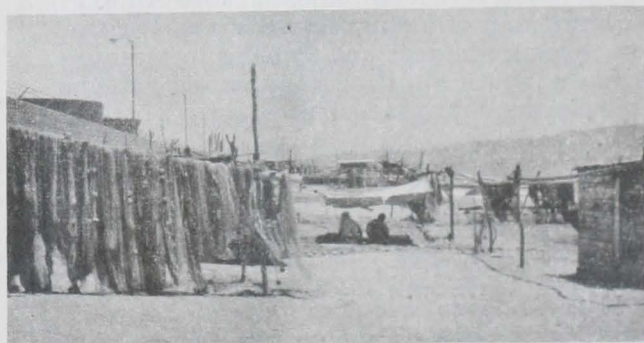


Fig. 4 - Beach seines drying at Greenwich Fishing Beach. Shacks are used for working on nets.

Looking to the future, Jamaica plans to participate in the development program for Caribbean fisheries sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (United States Embassy, Kingston, July 22, 1965.)



## Japan

### EXPORT VALIDATIONS OF FROZEN TUNA AND TUNA LOINS BY COUNTRY, APRIL-MAY 1965:

Japan's export validations of frozen tuna and cooked frozen tuna loins validated for export to all countries in April-May 1965 were up 29 percent from the same period in 1964.

Japan's Export Validations of Frozen Tuna and Tuna Loins by Country of Destination, April-May 1965

Item	To U.S. & Canada		To Other Countries		Total	
	May	Apr.-May	May	Apr.-May	May	Apr.-May
. . . . . (Short Tons) . . . . .						
Albacore, round	5,848	6,532	1,010	2,573	6,858	9,105
Yellowfin:						
Round	556	650	-	-	556	650
Gilled & gutted:						
20/100 lbs.	3,478	6,466	1,004	1,397	4,482	7,863
100 lbs. up	522	676	-	-	522	676
Drstd. with tail	1,025	1,887	5,333	9,102	6,358	10,989
Fillets	-	2	1	-	1	2
Total	5,581	9,681	6,338	10,499	11,919	20,180
Big-eyed:						
Dressed	53	135	1,062	2,612	1,115	2,747
Other	-	12	320	320	320	332
Total	53	147	1,382	2,932	1,435	3,079
Skipjack	1,450	2,106	-	-	1,450	2,106
Bluefin:						
Dressed	-	-	734	835	734	835
Fillets	-	-	181	181	181	181
Total	-	-	915	1,016	915	1,016
Loins:						
Albacore	50	225	-	-	50	225
Yellowfin	87	602	-	-	87	602
Total	137	827	-	-	137	827
Grand total 1965	13,069	19,293	9,645	17,020	22,714	36,313
Grand total 1964	7,736	17,091	6,048	11,053	13,784	28,144

Exports of 19,293 short tons validated for the United States and Canada in April-May 1965 included 334 tons shipped from American Samoa and other Japanese bases (Fiji Islands, New Hebrides, and Penang in Malaysia) in the South Pacific. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, July 27, 1965.)

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### SKIPJACK TUNA FISHING SLOW:

Japanese skipjack tuna fishing continued poor since the season's outset, with catches off the Ogasawara Islands (south of Tokyo Bay) running negligible early in August 1965 due to the effect of a cold water mass. As a result, the ex-vessel skipjack price rose to over 80 yen a kilogram (US\$202 a short ton). Cannermen in Shizuoka Prefecture claim they cannot make any profit at that price and many are switching to peach canning. A few cannermen in Yaizu (Shizuoka Prefecture) who primarily pack tuna in oil are reported buying skipjack at 83-86 yen a kilogram (\$209-217 a

short ton) in hopes that prices may rise by 50-100 yen (\$0.14-0.28) a case.

Japanese trading firms are reported offering 1,450 yen (\$4.03) a case for skipjack tuna in oil packed in 3.5-oz. cans and 2,450 yen (\$6.81) a case for the 7-oz. pack, but due to higher prices asked by cannermen to offset increased production costs, actual sales are being transacted at around 1,550 yen (\$4.31) for the smaller pack and 2,550 yen (\$7.09) for the larger pack. (Kanzume Nippo, August 9, 1965)

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### SKIPJACK TUNA LANDINGS DOWN FOR APRIL-JULY 1965:

Landings at the port of Yaizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, of pole-and-line caught skipjack tuna for April-July 1965 totaled 14,907 metric tons, or 9,754 tons below comparable 1964 landings. The Fisheries Agency's Tohoku Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory attributed the smaller landings to the scattering of fish as a result of low water temperatures and to greatly reduced effort. The reduced effort was attributed to the large numbers of skipjack vessels switching to and remaining in the albacore tuna fishery, which was excellent this year.

As a result of the smaller landings, packers reportedly were compelled to buy fish at the high ex-vessel price of 80 yen a kilogram (US\$202 a short ton). (Kanzume Nippo, August 20, 1965.)

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### ATLANTIC ALBACORE TUNA FISHING AND PRICE TRENDS:

The Japanese Atlantic albacore tuna fishery, which has been good this season, was reported rapidly falling off as of the latter part of July 1965. Catches off Angola, which earlier had averaged 4 tons per day per vessel, declined to around 2.5 tons, and indications were the fishery might draw to a close earlier than anticipated.

The export price in July of frozen round albacore shipped to the United States was still holding at US\$290-295 a short ton f.o.b. transshipment port, but towards the end of July 600-700 metric tons of frozen albacore were sold to Spain at \$380-390 a metric ton c.i.f., corresponding to the f.o.b. (transshipment port) price of \$295-300 a short ton. (Suisan Tsushin, July 22, 1965.)

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Japan (Contd.):

#### EFFORT TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC ALBACORE TUNA DEMAND:

The Japan Federation of Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NIKKATSUREN), at a directors' meeting held to develop measures to cope with the albacore price stabilization problem, voted to spend 100 million yen (¥178,000) to promote albacore demand in Japan. To obtain funds for this promotion, a campaign was launched September 1, 1965. NIKKATSUREN planned to assess tuna vessel owners 2 yen per kilogram (\$5 a short ton) of tuna landed directly in Japan or transshipped to Japan from the Atlantic Ocean. Assessment was expected to yield 170 million yen (¥311,000). (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, July 22, 1965.)

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#### FISHERY RESEARCH VESSEL TO STUDY ATLANTIC TUNA RESOURCES IN FALL 1965:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency plans to dispatch the research vessel Shoyo Maru (604 gross tons) on a 170-day cruise to the Atlantic Ocean in fall 1965 to study tuna resources. The vessel, scheduled to depart Tokyo September 25 and return to Japan March 15, 1966, will call at such ports as Colombo, Ceylon; Capetown, South Africa; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Port of Spain, Trinidad; Balboa, Canal Zone; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Research objectives are: (a) study distribution, abundance, catch by fishing ground and rate of important species; (b) collect samples of juvenile fish; (c) conduct oceanographic and meteorological studies; (d) tag and release fish; (e) study fishing conditions and methods of call; (f) transmit fishing condition reports daily to Misaki, Shimizu, and Yaizu radio stations during fishing operations. (Shin Keizai Shimbun, July 24, 1965.)

See Commercial Fisheries Review, Oct. 1964 p. 65.

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#### EXPORTERS HANDLED 80,000 CASES OF CANNED TUNA FOR EXPORT TO U. S. IN JULY 1965:

The Standing Committee, Tuna Department, of the Canned Foods Exporters Association, reported to handle for export to the United States in July 1965 a total of 70,000 cases of canned whitemeat tuna in brine (probably 7-oz. can size) with a promotional allowance of

US\$0.50 per case and 10,000 cases of the 4-lb. lightmeat in brine pack. Reportedly, the Canned Tuna Sales Company does not have any 7-oz. or 13-oz. lightmeat pack in stock. (Kanzume Nippo, July 28, 1965.)

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#### CANNED TUNA EXPORT MARKET TRENDS:

The Japan Canned Tuna Packers Association was scheduled to hold a directors' meeting on August 27, 1965, to decide whether to have the Canned Tuna Sales Company not accept any consignments of canned tuna in brine (for export to the United States) for the third consignment period (January 1-March 31, 1966). The consignment quota for the third period totals 460,000 cases.

The August 27 meeting was called due to large stocks of canned tuna held on consignment by the Sales Company. It was reported that the Company had on hand about 1.6 million cases of tuna as of early August. Toward year's end the stock on hand was expected to decrease to about 1.5 million cases but increase to nearly 2 million cases in January-March 1966 should the Sales Company not impose any restrictions on consignments for that period. Under existing depressed market conditions for Japanese tuna, that quantity was considered excessive.

For the August 1965 sale of canned tuna in brine for export to the United States, the Sales Company agreed to offer for sale 50,000 cases (20,000 cases of whitemeat tuna and 30,000 cases of lightmeat tuna) and to make available another 40,000 cases of whitemeat tuna carried over from the July sale. It was reported that the Company, after examining the buy offers from the exporting firms, planned to increase the quantity to about 80,000 cases (Note: It is assumed that this quantity did not include the carryover of 40,000 cases). The 80,000 cases would consist of 50,000 cases of whitemeat tuna and about 30,000 cases of lightmeat tuna. It was also reported that a promotional allowance of US\$0.50 a case was being allowed for the whitemeat pack as in the July sale. (Suisan Taushin, August 20 & 23, 1965.)

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#### VIEWS ON POOR SALES OF CANNED TUNA IN U.S.:

Japanese tuna packers and exporters are said to be greatly concerned over the slow sales of canned tuna in brine for export to the United States, which in the current business year (December 1964-November 1965)

## Japan (Contd.):

is said to total only 1.24 million cases as of July 1965. In commenting on this situation, the chief of the Canned Tuna Department, Japan Canned Foods Exporters Association, recently expressed the following opinion:

1. The current stagnant sales of canned tuna in brine have reached a critical point never before faced by the tuna packing industry. To tide over this critical period and to save the industry from falling into ruin, packers must set aside their selfish interests and unite themselves from a broad viewpoint.

2. Japanese canned tuna prices are higher than those of U. S. products, especially those packed in Puerto Rico, by the amount of duty (12.5 percent) imposed on imports. Therefore, Japan must strive to reduce costs to close the price gap caused by this duty. However, mergers and other means of cost reduction cannot be accomplished overnight, so for the time being consideration should be given to the development of measures aimed at drastically reducing storage expenses and interest on loans, which presently amount close to US\$1 a case per year.

3. To tide over the present crisis, packers must adopt a more firm attitude, but exporters must also strive to improve their position. As regards the kind of policy the exporters should develop to cope with the present situation, I am now making a personal study of this matter but have not yet reached the point of seeking the advice of the proper agency. However, it seems to me that strict adherence to the policy of allocating quotas on the basis of past performance will not resolve this crisis. Therefore, I think it advisable that delay aside the quota system during the next six months or one year and develop a realistic sales policy. Of course, this does not mean we should eliminate the Exporters Agreement (concluded between packers and exporters and approved by the Government) or the system of allocating quotas on the basis of past performance record. I hope to thoroughly explore the Government's views on this problem and to study this matter in detail. (Suisan Tsushin, July 27, 1965.)

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#### TUNA INDUSTRY SUBMITS VIEWS ON WAYS OF STRENGTHENING INDUSTRY:

The third series of Japanese Government-industry meetings to seek ways and means of

stabilizing and strengthening the Japanese tuna industry was held at Tokyo on July 29, 1965. At that meeting, the vice-president of the National Federation of Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NIKKATSUREN) submitted for consideration for the first time the industry's proposal to stabilize the fishing industry. The proposal covered seven problem areas and three items for immediate consideration.

The seven problem areas were defined as follows: (1) The need for the Fisheries Agency to quickly obtain funds to cover expenses necessary to conduct studies in reducing manpower requirements on tuna fishing vessels. (2) As a means of attracting and securing crew members, the need to reduce the personal income tax of fishing vessel persons. (3) Consideration of the problem involving employment of foreign labor. (4) Government regulations prescribing vessel crew complement be carefully studied in view of the need for substantial modifications. (5) The need to strengthen management base such as by permitting vessel owners to incorporate their enterprises. (6) The need to establish a unified export sales system to handle the packers' production as a means of strengthening the marketing structure. (7) The need to develop a basic policy governing exports of fishing vessels to South Korea in view of the impact such exports would have on the Japanese tuna industry.

The three items proposed for immediate consideration were: (1) Lowering interest rates on loans extended to medium and small fishery operators. (2) Relaxing fishing vessel loan requirements. (3) Creating an agency to handle financial adjustments for fishery operators terminating operations due to bankruptcy or business depression, and to facilitate fleet reduction through cancellation of vessel licenses issued to operators withdrawing from the fishery, thereby promoting consolidation of the tuna fishing industry. (San Keizai Shimbun, July 30, 1965.)

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#### TUNA FISHERMEN'S FEDERATION STUDIES MEASURES TO OVERCOME DEPRESSED ECONOMIC CONDITION:

The Japanese Government and tuna industry have been holding a series of meetings to develop measures to stabilize and strengthen the industry. At the joint meeting July 29, 1965, a proposal was made by the vice president of the National Federation of Tuna

apan (contd.):

Cooperative Associations (NIKKAT-SUREN) that in order to cope with the deteriorating economic condition and to strengthen the competitive international position of Japan's fishery, immediate consideration is given to the establishment of a corporation to handle financial adjustments for tuna vessel owners withdrawing from the fishery due to bankruptcy or business depression and fleet reduction through cancellation of the vessel licenses. Details as to type, form and function of the proposed organization were not disclosed, but on August 16 that organization was thoroughly studying problems involving implementation of the proposal.

At the August 5 meeting of NIKKAT-SUREN's policy committee it was proposed that this year (1965) some Atlantic-caught albacore tuna be diverted to the U. S. west coast to avoid oversupplying Puerto Rico, thereby depressing prices. This reportedly occurred in 1964 when over 30,000 tons of albacore were diverted to that Island. The policy committee feels that of the estimated annual total Atlantic Japanese albacore catch of 40,000 tons, 30,000 tons would be a reasonable quantity to ship to Puerto Rico and about 10,000 tons can be diverted to U. S. west coast packers. The additional freight cost of US\$10-20 a ton for shipping the tuna to the U.S. west coast should be borne by vessel owners, cold-storage operators, and exporters. Albacore tuna shipments in excess of 40,000 tons would be shipped to Japan and packed in oil for sale on the Japanese domestic market. (Suisancho Nippo, August 18; Suisan Tsushin, August 19, 1965)

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NEW ORGANIZATION TO REPRESENT COASTAL TUNA FISHERMEN:

These tuna fishermen engaged in the fishery off Japan, on July 27, 1965, organized a group called the "Near Seas (Off-shore) Tuna Fishermen's Council." In 1964 the Fisheries Agency had established the "Near Seas Tuna Fishery" as a licensed fishery within 10° N. latitude and west of 160° E. longitude, limiting the number of vessels that may engage in that fishery to 1,850 vessels ranging in size between 20-50 gross tons. The Council, under the sponsorship of the International Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Associations, was organized to

represent fishermen engaged in that fishery. (Suisancho Nippo, July 28, 1965.)

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TUNA WAGE AGREEMENT SIGNED BY BOAT OWNERS AND CREW MEMBERS:

The Tunaboat Owners Association of Northern Miyagi, on August 11, 1965, met with representatives of crew members sailing on the Association's vessels and signed a wage agreement calling for the payment to crew members of fixed monthly wages. Formerly, crew members were paid on a share basis. Under the new wage contract, their income will now consist primarily of salary, plus other benefits, such as trip allowance and bonus to encourage production.

The wage agreement provides for the payment of the following monthly fixed wages: fishing captain 31,250 yen (US\$87); vessel captain 22,500 yen (\$63); chief engineer 26,250 yen (\$73); chief radio operator 22,500 yen (\$63); deck chief 19,500 yen (\$54); engine-room crew member 16,250 yen (\$45); and deckhand 15,000 yen (\$42). Including allowances and bonuses, a fishing captain is expected to receive per month a total sum of about 50,000 yen (\$139) and a deckhand about 23,000 yen (\$64). (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 20, 1965.)

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CANNING FIRM GRANTED PATENT FOR NEW TUNA PACK:

A Japanese canning firm in Urahara-machi, Shizuoka Prefecture, was granted a patent (No. 3812714) July 8, 1965, by the Japanese Government for a special canned tuna pack described as "tuna dressing pack." The firm originally filed a patent application October 14, 1960, but the issuance of patent rights was delayed due to objections filed by other firms that the process was already known to the industry. (Kanzume Nippo, August 7, 1965.)

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MARKET VALUE OF TUNA FISHING LICENSES:

Tuna fishing licenses in Japan, which are freely sold on the open market at a premium, are reported to have declined in value to 130,000-140,000 yen (US\$361-389) a vessel (gross) ton, compared with close to 400,000 yen (\$1,111) offered per ton 3 or 4 years ago. The decline in market value is attributed to

## Japan (Contd.):

depressed conditions in the tuna fishery caused by a decline in catch, longer trips, and growing labor costs. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 21, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Nov, 1964 p. 90, and Sept. 1964 p. 73.

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SALMON MOTHERSHIP FISHING IN NORTH PACIFIC AND BERING SEA ENDS:

The first (Kyokusan Maru, 10,757 gross tons) of the 11 Japanese salmon motherships operating in the North Pacific and Bering Sea reached its catch target on July 22, 1965. The remaining 10 motherships were expected to reach their targets by July 26 and to return to Hakodate, Japan, in early August. (Suisan Tsushin, July 24, 1965.)

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KING CRAB PRODUCTION IN BRISTOL BAY AS OF JULY 20, 1965:

The Japanese Canned Crab Sales Company reported that the Japanese pack of canned king crab in the Bristol Bay area through July 20, 1965, totaled 140,387 cases (48  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cans). Of that total, 70,995 cases were packed by the factoryship Tainichi Maru and 69,392 cases by the Tokei Maru. The combined 1965 pack target of those vessels in Bristol Bay was previously reported as 185,000 cases of king crab. (United States Embassy, Tokyo, July 29, 1965, and other sources.)

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KING CRAB FACTORYSHIPS IN EASTERN BERING SEA TO REACH TARGET IN MID-AUGUST:

The two Japanese king crab factoryships (Tainichi Maru, 5,859 gross tons, and Tokei Maru, 5,385 gross tons) operating in the eastern Bering Sea, were expected to reach their combined production target of 185,000 cases (48  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cans) in mid-August. As of July 21, their production totaled 141,741 cases, equal to 77 percent of the target. (Suisan Tsushin, July 24, 1965.)

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LIMITATIONS ON GULF OF ALASKA TRAWLING:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency licensed 11 trawl fleets to conduct commercial opera-

tions in the Gulf of Alaska in 1965 subject to the following limitations.

(1) Trawling for halibut, salmon, and king crab is prohibited. These species, if incidentally caught with other species of fish, shall be immediately returned to the sea.

(2) The catch of herring measuring less than 2.2 centimeters (8.7 inches) in body length (fork length) shall not exceed 10 percent of the total catch of herring. If that limit is exceeded, fishing operations shall be immediately suspended and shifted to other fishing grounds.

(3) No fishery, including the taking of sea animals and seaweed, shall be conducted in the sea area within 3 miles from the lowest tide mark of a foreign territory.

(4) Carrying long lines and gill nets aboard any trawler is prohibited.

(5) The daily catch of each trawling fleet shall be reported to the Japanese Government fishery inspectors.

(6) In the following prescribed areas, between July and October 31, fishing operations shall be avoided in the vicinity of United States crab pots or other fixed gear.

(a) The sea area bounded by a line starting from point at 57°15' N. lat., 154°51' W. long., thence to a point at 56°57' N. lat., 154°34' W. long., thence to a point at 56°21' N. lat., 155°40' W. long., thence to a point at 56°26' N. lat., 155°55' W. long., and thence to the point of origin.

(b) The sea area bounded by a line starting from point at 56°27' N. lat., 154°06' W. long., thence to a point at 55°46' N. lat., 155°27' W. long., thence to a point at 55°40' N. lat., 155°17' W. long., thence to a point at 55°48' N. lat., 155°00' W. long., thence to a point at 55°54' N. lat., 154°55' W. long., thence to a point at 56°03' N. lat., 154°36' W. long., thence to a point at 56°03' N. lat., 153°45' W. long., thence to a point at 56°30' N. lat., 153°45' W. long., thence to a point at 56°30' N. lat., 153°49' W. long., and thence to the point of origin.

(c) The sea area bounded by a line starting from point at 56°30' N. lat., 153°49' W. long., thence to a point at 56°30' N. lat., 153°00' W. long., thence to a point at 56°44' N. lat., 153°00' W. long., thence to a point at 56°57' N. lat., 153°15' W. long., thence to a point at 56°45' N. lat., 153°45' W. long., and thence to the point of origin.

(d) The sea area bounded by a line starting from point at 57°05' N. lat., 152°52' W. long., thence to a point at 56°54' N. lat., 152°52' W. long., thence to a point at 56°46' N. lat., 152°37' W. long., thence to a point at 56°46' N. lat., 152°20' W. long., thence to a point at 57°19' N. lat., 152°20' W. long., and thence to the point of origin.

(e) The sea area bounded by a line starting from point at 57°35' N. lat., 152°03' W. long., thence to a point at 57°11' N. lat., 151°14' W. long., thence to a point at 57°19' N. lat., 150°57' W. long., thence to a point at 57°48' N. lat., 152°00' W. long., and thence to the point of origin.

(f) The sea area bounded by a line starting from point at 58°00' N. lat., 152°00' W. long., thence to a

Japan (contd.):

point : 40°00' N. lat., 150°00' W. long., thence to a  
point : 40°12' N. lat., 150°00' W. long., thence to a  
point : 40°19' N. lat., 151°29' W. long., and thence to the  
point of origin. (Fisheries Attache, United States  
Embassy, Tokyo, July 21, 1965.)

Note: Commercial Fisheries Review, Aug. 1965 p. 79, Feb. 1965 p. 51,  
Jan. 1966 p. 6.

\* \* \* \* \*

FIRM TO BUY ALASKA  
POLLOCK FROM U.S.S.R.:

Several major Japanese fishing companies are developing plans (strongly opposed by the coastal fishermen and processors of Hokkaido) to send their factoryships to the Okhotsk Sea in winter 1965/66 to buy Alaska pollock from Soviet trawlers, primarily for processing in fish meal. They are reported to have submitted to the Fisheries Agency applications to purchase from the Soviet Union a total of 180,000 metric tons of fresh Alaska pollock.

In January-March 1965, a Japanese firm engaged in the first venture of this type with the U.S.S.R. In that operation, that firm's 14,000-ton factoryship Hoyo Maru processed into fish meal 36,300 metric tons of fish delivered by Soviet trawlers. (Suisan Tsushin, July 1965, Suisancho Nippo, July 26, 1965.)

Note: Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 82, May 1965 p. 83, March 1965 p. 83.

\* \* \* \* \*

CANADIAN SHRIMP SUPPLIES FOR  
EXPORT AT RECORD LOW:

There were no Japanese exports of canned shrimp in May-June 1965 due to the extremely light supplies available from the 1965 pack, and because the 1964 pack has been completely sold out. In April 1965, canned shrimp exports totaled only 621 cases (24 1/2-lb. cans), having dropped from 11,032 cases in March.

In May-June 1964, Japan exported 141,616 cases of canned shrimp. Of that total, 30,053 cases went to the United States, 98,024 cases to the United Kingdom, 11,020 cases to Canada, and the remainder to other countries. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 4, 1965.)

\* \* \* \* \*

SWEDISH FISH EXPORT APPROVALS TO THE  
U.S. AND CANADA, APRIL-MAY 1965:

These export approvals of frozen broadbill codfish to the United States and Canada

in April-May 1965 totaled 563.6 short tons valued at US\$372,149, as compared to 365.0 tons valued at \$192,950 in April-May 1964.

The frozen swordfish export validations in April-May 1965 included 385.3 tons of fillets valued at \$244,993; 60.3 tons of chunks valued at \$48,629; and 118.0 tons of other swordfish valued at \$78,527. In April-May 1964, frozen swordfish export validations included 280.7 tons of fillets valued at \$139,161; 71.3 tons of chunks valued at \$47,079; and 13.0 tons of other swordfish valued at \$6,710. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 12, 1965.)

\* \* \* \* \*

CANNED SAURY EXPORTS FOR 1965:

Data from the Japan Saury Sales Company reveal that canned saury consigned for export during the business year 1965 (beginning August 1964) totaled 506,000 cases and stocks were completely sold by June 30, 1965. Compared to the previous business year, exports were down by about 450,000 cases. The sharp decline in exports was due to greatly reduced stocks resulting from the extremely poor saury season, which begins in the fall. The 1964 catch of saury totaled about 200,000 metric tons, down 46 percent from the 380,000 tons in 1963.

Principal countries that bought canned saury in business year 1965 were: New Guinea 206,020 cases; Ceylon 158,000 cases; Burma 42,300 cases; Malaysia 34,165 cases; and the Philippine Republic 13,813 cases. In business year 1964, the Philippine Republic (416,985 cases) and New Guinea (221,665 cases) were the largest importers of canned saury. (Kanzume Nippo, July 21, 1965, and other sources.)

\* \* \* \* \*

NORTH PACIFIC AND BERING SEA  
WHALING TRENDS, 1965:

Japan's catch of whales through July 3, 1965, by three whaling fleets operating in the North Pacific and Bering Sea totaled 484.99 blue-whale units of baleen whales and 959 sperm whales. That catch yielded 6,430 metric tons of baleen oil and 7,131 tons of sperm oil. During the same period in 1964, the three fleets caught 540.66 blue-whale units of baleen whales and 605 sperm whales for a production of 7,526 tons of baleen oil and 4,678 tons of sperm oil.

## Japan (Contd.):



Fig. 1 - Stem view of Japanese whale factoryship with stern ramp for retrieving dead whales for processing.



Fig. 2 - Flensing sperm whale aboard a Japanese factoryship in the North Pacific.

In 1964 all three fleets concentrated on catching both baleen and sperm whales. But in 1965 only one fleet concentrated on both species of whales. Efforts of the other two fleets were divided between baleen and sperm whales, one for baleen whales only and the other fleet hunted sperm whales. The pattern of fishing effort in 1965 as compared with 1964 may account for the difference in catch by species between the two years. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 3, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Aug. 1965 p. 86; July 1965 p. 78; May 1965 p. 80.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### WHALE CATCH FROM COASTAL AREAS, 1965:

Japanese coastal whalers during the season through July 7 landed 343 sei whales, 3 humpback, and 129 sperm whales as compared with a catch of 4 blue whales, 10 finback, 500 sei and 177 sperm whales during about the

same period in 1964. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 3, 1965.)

\* \* \* \* \*

#### WHALING IN NORTH PACIFIC-BERING SEA:

The three Japanese whaling fleets operating in the North Pacific and Bering Sea harvested, as of July 25, 1965, a total of 3,000 whales, consisting of 1,517 sperm whales, 1,143 sei whales, 917 fin whales, 41 blue whales, and 39 humpback whales. (Suisan Tsushin, July 27, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 78, Aug. 1965 p. 86.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BERING SEA FISHING TRENDS AND WHALING:

As of August 18, 1965, the fish meal factoryship Hoyo Maru (14,094 gross tons) operating in the eastern Bering Sea caught 72,000 metric tons of fish and produced 11,200 tons of fish meal, 2,450 tons of fish solubles, 1,000 tons of fish oil, and 3,900 tons of frozen products.



Fig. 1 - Fish on afterdeck of Japanese factoryship Gyokuei Maru.

The fish meal factoryship Gyokuei Maru (10,357 gross tons), also in the eastern Bering Sea, as of August 17 caught 83,500 metric tons of fish and produced 13,000 tons of fish meal, 2,750 tons of fish solubles, 1,050 tons of fish oil, and 3,250 tons of frozen products.

The Hoyo Maru and Gyokuei Maru were scheduled to terminate operations around September 20 and were expected to exceed their targets, (Suisan Tsushin, August 2, 1965.)



Japan (Contd.):



Fig. 2 - Japanese factoryship Tenyo Maru with fishing trawler alongside.

A large Japanese fishing company has been studying plans to dispatch the 11,500-ton factoryship Tenyo Maru to the Bering Sea for the 1965-1966 winter season, but the firm encountered some difficulty in signing up trawlers of the 200- to 300-ton class to fish for the factoryship. (Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho, August 20, 1965.)

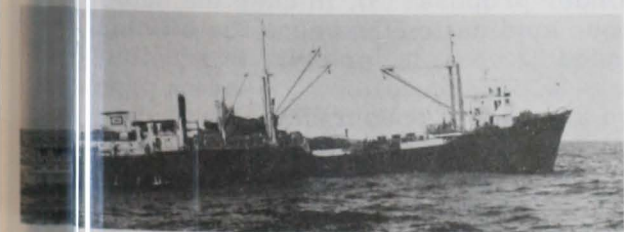


Fig. 3 - Japanese factoryship Chichibu Maru.

The Japanese factoryship Chichibu Maru (71,000 gross tons) was scheduled to depart Hakodate, Japan, for the Bering Sea around August 30. Accompanied by 8 trawlers in the 200-ton class, she was scheduled to remain in the fishing grounds for about 44 days. (Saigai Tsushin, August 19, 1965.)

The 7,000-ton refrigerated carrier vessel Kashima Maru departed Kobe, Japan, for the whaling base at South Georgia Island on August 18, 1965. Ten whale catcher vessels and the 13,000-ton tanker Matsushima Maru

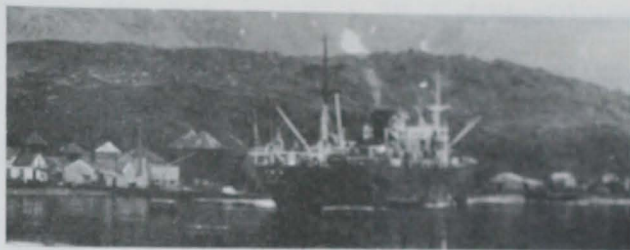


Fig. 4 - Japanese freezer-factoryship at a harbor in South Georgia Island.

were to join the Kashima Maru at the South Georgia base in the Antarctic. Production target of the fleet is 170 blue-whale units, plus 40 sperm whales. (Minato Shimbun, August 19, 1965.)

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**JOINT JAPANESE-NORWEGIAN WHALING VENTURE:**

The Japanese Fishery Agency has accepted and is expected to approve a contract between a large Japanese fishing company and a Norwegian whaling firm, according to the periodical Nihon Keizai Shimbun, August 17, 1965. The contract provides that five catcher vessels owned by the Japanese firm are to be sold to the Norwegians and that Japanese crews will operate the vessels. The Japanese firm will purchase 7,000 metric tons of whale meat from the Norwegians.

The periodical pointed out that the contract did not appear to be a lucrative one for the Japanese, but it would allow the Japanese firm to satisfy its whale meat requirements while eliminating surplus vessels and providing continuous employment for catcher vessel crews (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy Tokyo, August 19, 1965.)

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**FISH OIL PRODUCTION, 1960-1964:**

Japanese production of fish-body oil in 1964 totaled 18,300 metric tons according to data from the Japan Aquatic Oil Association. (Editor's Note: That total is larger than previous reports indicated because the earlier data did not include oil from North Pacific and Bering Sea operations.) The 1964 production of fish-body oil was down 12 percent from 1963 due mainly to a sharp drop in production of saury oil.

Japanese production of fish-liver oil in 1964 totaled 8,700 tons. That was a gain of

## Japan (Contd.):

Japan's Production of Fish-Body Oil, Liver Oil, and Squid Oil, 1960-1964					
Type of Oil	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
. . . . (1,000 Metric Tons) . . . .					
<b>Fish-Body Oil:</b>					
Saury . . . . .	2.8	7.7	18.9	11.0	7.0
Mackerel . . . . .	0.8	2.0	3.2	0.4	0.6
Atka mackerel . . . . .	1.8	0.9	0.7	2.4	0.6
Sand lance . . . . .	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0
Sardine . . . . .	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6
Flatfish <sup>1/</sup> . . . . .	7.4	5.9	8.8	8.0	5.3
Other fish-body oils . . . . .	5.1	3.4	4.2	6.1	5.0
Total fish-body oil . . . . .	18.3	20.9	37.3	29.9	20.1
<b>Fish-Liver-Oil:</b>					
Alaska Pollock . . . . .	7.5	6.0	7.8	6.7	6.2
Shark . . . . .	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	3.8
Other fish-liver oils . . . . .	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.1
Total fish-liver oils . . . . .	8.7	7.5	10.7	10.6	11.1
Squid Oil . . . . .	1.0	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.7
Grand Total . . . . .	28.0	31.1	51.2	43.5	33.9

<sup>1/</sup>Includes oil from North Pacific and Bering Sea operations.

15 percent over the previous year due to greater production from Alaska pollock. Japanese output of shark-liver oil continued to decline in 1964. Squid oil production was also down. (Fisheries Attache, United States Embassy, Tokyo, August 24, 1965.)

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#### MORE LARGE TRAWLERS TO BE LICENSED TO FISH IN ATLANTIC AND SOUTH PACIFIC:

In July 1963 the Japanese Government approved the licensing of a total of 48 standard (50- to 300-ton class) vessels (in addition to the 30-odd large stern trawlers already in operation) to engage in the Atlantic Ocean and South Pacific distant-water trawl fishery. It was decided at that time that after a sufficient interval had elapsed the licensing of additional trawlers would be considered. On July 26 the Central Fisheries Coordination Council (highest Government-industry advisory group) for the second time in two months reviewed and adopted the Fisheries Agency's recommendations to license additional vessels for the distant-water trawl fishery. The Agency's recommendation was based on the conclusion that the exploitation of unutilized bottomfish resources is essential in assisting the depressed offshore trawl, purse-seine, and tuna long-line fisheries, particularly in view of the spectacular advances being made in the trawl fisheries of other foreign nations.

The Agency recommended that: (1) 22 additional vessels over 500 gross tons in capacity be licensed to engage in the distant-water trawl fishery; (2) operational areas be extended be-

yond the existing areas designated for the distant-water trawl fishery; and (3) licenses to engage in distant-water trawling also be granted to operators of purse-seine vessels and tuna long-liners, including portable-boat-carrying motherships that wish to switch to trawling. Previously, licenses were issued only to owners of vessels engaged in other trawl fisheries.

Concerning proposal (1), the Agency recommended that in licensing the 22 vessels consideration should be given to the condition of fishery resources in the area of operation as well as conditions of the fishery from which the vessel owner desires to withdraw and adjustments that will be required to make the change. Sizes of vessels to be newly licensed will be grouped into three tonnage categories, i.e., over 500 but under 550 tons, over 550 but under 1,000 tons, and over 1,000 tons.

Proposal (2) called for expanding the operational area of the distant-water trawl fishery to include all ocean areas except the waters north of 10° N. latitude in the Pacific Ocean, the waters north of 40° N. latitude in the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea east of 5°30' E. longitude, the Gulf of Aden west of 50° E. longitude, and the Red Sea. Thus, under this change, the trawl fisheries in the Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean south of 40° N. latitude, and Pacific Ocean south of 10° N. latitude will henceforth be regulated as one fishery.

Under proposal (3), in case the number of license applications exceeds the officially announced 22 vessels, priority in granting licenses will be as follows, based on provisions to be separately prescribed: (1) preference to be given on basis of vessel tonnage withdrawn from the offshore trawl fishery, Isei (East China Sea) trawl fishery, large- and medium-size purse-seine fishery, and distant-water tuna fishery, including portable-boat-carrying mothership-type fishery; and (2) in the case of newly built vessels, priority will be given only to vessels with crew quarters built in conformity to the standard prescribed for distant-water trawlers. Licensing of existing vessels will be based on the conditions in case of their replacement by new vessels; the replacement vessels will contain crew quarters built to prescribed specifications. Applicants who already own several distant-water trawlers (over 10 percent of total licensed vessel tonnage) will be placed below others on the priority list. Also, operators of large and medium purse seiners in the western Japan Sea area who withdraw ves-

Japan (Contd.):

over 100 gross tons in capacity will be given preferential treatment.

In connection with the new licensing policy on constant-water trawling, the Fisheries Agency has clarified its views on the condition of the bottomfish resources off the African coast in the Atlantic Ocean, as follows:

At the present time, the operation of Japanese trawlers in the Atlantic Ocean off Africa is confined to certain areas somewhat different from those fished by trawlers of other foreign countries, and there still remain considerable areas that can be exploited. In the future as the fishing grounds are expanded, the composition of the catch will change and this will require planning for the development of new markets.

The grounds off northwest Africa are the main fishing grounds for sea bream, squid, and cuttlefish, which are now being transhipped to Japan. The fishery is profitable but prospects do not appear bright for developing a fishery for those species in other areas. On the other hand, the catch of other species, such as mackerel, is increasing. They were formerly discarded but they have come to have commercial value through improvements in processing techniques and through the development of new markets, and hope is held for the future development of a fishery for these species.

The southern fishing grounds are highly productive and the topography of the sea bottom is such that the resources are well protected from fishing pressure. Thus, it is believed that fishing effort can be substantially increased without endangering the resources. It is not possible to speculate on the present or future condition of the resources due to the short history of the fishery and to the inadequacy of data but it is believed that on the whole there is further room for exploitation.

In some cases, catch per unit of effort for certain species has decreased slightly and the size of the fish in the catch has become smaller. These are considered characteristic features of a virgin resource under exploitation. Although the catch will tend to stabilize at a lower level. However, it is necessary to continue to observe these developments by carefully studying them in the future. (Suisan

Keizai Shimbun, July 27 & 29; Suisancho Nippo, July 27, 1965, and other sources.)

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#### NEW STERN TRAWLER DELIVERED:

A Japanese fishing company on July 22, 1965, took delivery of the new stern trawler Tokachi Maru (2,530 gross tons). The trawler was scheduled to depart Japan August 2 for the Gulf of Alaska under charter to another Japanese fishing company. (Suisan Tsushin, July 23, 1965.)

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#### RESTRICTIONS LIFTED ON FISHING VESSEL EXPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA:

The Japanese Government was scheduled on July 30, 1965, to formally eliminate the restrictions placed on Japanese fishing vessel exports to the Republic of South Korea. The restrictions, which were imposed in 1953 as a retaliatory measure against South Korea following the establishment of the Rhee Line, prohibited the exportation to that country of Japanese fishing vessels other than wooden vessels over 5 years old. One exception to this decree was made in early 1965 when the export of 11 new 145-ton tuna fishing vessels (exported as "refrigerated vessels") was permitted to expedite the negotiations between Japan and South Korea to normalize relations. During the negotiations the Japanese Government had agreed to favorably reconsider its 1953 decision should the talks (agreement concluded June 1965) be satisfactorily concluded. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 30, 1965.)

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#### GOVERNMENT ADOPTS EXPORT TARGET AND PROMOTION MEASURES:

The Supreme Export Council of Japan met on August 16, 1965, to discuss export targets for fiscal year 1965 (April 1965-March 1966) and measures to promote their attainment. The Council officially adopted the 1965 export target of US\$8,530 million (actual FY 1964 exports were \$7,187 million), based on export valuations. The export target for agricultural and fishery products was set at \$514.7 million, or about 6 percent of the national export target. Included is \$168.9 million for canned food products (including canned fish), \$172.8 million for fishery products (other than canned), and \$22.8 million for oils and fats. Actual exports in 1964 for canned food products

## Japan (Contd.):

totaled \$167.3 million, fishery products \$153.5 million, and oils and fats \$28.7 million.

To promote exports of marine products, the Council adopted resolutions to: (1) give special consideration to financial transactions entered into by the Sales Companies (e.g., better terms for letters of credit issued by the Companies); (2) relax terms of payment for the construction of fishing vessels for the domestic fishery (e.g., extending same loan terms as those granted for the construction of fishing vessels for export to foreign countries); (3) broaden the special tax measures implemented in fiscal year 1964 to promote exports but which have been found not fully effective, strengthen the base of enterprises engaged in export, and study and implement a tax system aimed at encouraging export trade; and (4) give special consideration to the treatment of incomes derived from export transactions involving frozen fishery products and fresh tuna, which can be considered as falling within the classification of primary products, and that such incomes be treated under the special tax measures. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 17, 1965.)

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#### COMMITTEE OF SPECIALISTS' VIEWS ON PROMOTING FISHERIES:

The Japan Fisheries Society, as its primary activity for business year 1965, established a committee of specialists to study ways and means of promoting Japan's international fisheries. The committee holds the view that: (1) measures to stabilize management and to increase productivity should be developed based on the concept of international cooperation so as to improve Japan's competitive position in international fisheries, and (2) the Government should extend favorable treatment to fishery operators with regard to loans and taxes. The committee, which plans to review and seek modification, if necessary, of the existing licensing system so as to permit depressed fishery operators to combine their enterprises into corporations of appropriate sizes as a means of stabilizing management, is expected to have its study completed shortly and to request the Government to establish a government-industry study group to develop plans to implement its proposals. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 14, 1965.)

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#### RESEARCH VESSEL TO EXPLORE WATERS SOUTH OF AUSTRALIA:

The Japanese Fisheries Agency planned to dispatch September 1, 1965, the research vessel Suruga Maru No. 1 (339 gross tons) to the Continental Shelf waters south of Australia. The vessel is scheduled to operate about 73 days principally along the Shelf about 600 miles from shore to develop new fishing grounds. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, August 2, 1965.)

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#### FUNDS FOR FISHERY DATA CENTER WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE BEFORE 1967:

In hopes of establishing a centralized fisheries data center for the collection, dissemination, and analysis of data to promote the rational development and use of fishery resources, the Fisheries Agency of Japan organized a committee composed of scientists from the Agency's 8 regional laboratories to formulate concrete plans on staffing, facility, and budget requirements.

The Agency had hoped to have funds allotted for the center in fiscal year 1966 (April 1966-March 1967), but in view of the Government policy of holding manpower ceilings at the existing level the Agency felt that the program submitted by the scientific committee, which provided for a total of 31 new positions, would not be acceptable to the Government. The Agency then had its Research Division draft a modified scaled-down program, which was submitted to the scientific committee for study. The committee is said to have found the substitute plan inadequate and to have rejected it. It now appears that it will not be possible to secure funds for the center until fiscal year 1967. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 26, 1966.)

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#### FISHING COMPANY RANKS 102 IN SALES IN THE WORLD:

According to the August 1965 issue of ETUNE magazine, the Taiyo Fishing Company ranks 102 in sales among the world's largest business enterprises (not including United States firms) and within Japan ranks number 15 in this category. In 1964 Taiyo sales totaled 99.9 billion yen (US\$277 million) and the sales of the 37 subsidiary companies in which that firm owns over 50 percent of stock totaled 85.9 billion yen (\$239 million). (Suisan Tsushin, July 30, 1965.)



**Republic of Korea**

**TUNA EXPORT TARGET FOR 1965:**

The South Korean Government has revised downward its tuna export target for 1965. The original target of US\$3.7 million was lowered to \$2.5 million inasmuch as exports up to May only totaled \$560,000. (Suisan Keizai Shimbun, July 29, 1965.)

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**NEW TUNA VESSEL FOR TRAINING CENTER:**

In August 1965, a new 142-foot fisheries training vessel named the Chin Dal Le was delivered by its Japanese builders at Shimizu to the Deep Sea Fishing Training Center at Pusan, Korea. The Training Center, which was organized in early 1965, is a joint project of the Korean Government and the United Nations Special Fund. Its purpose is to produce qualified fishermen and technicians for South Korea's expanding offshore fisheries. The project is to run 5 years with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as the executing agency.

The 300-ton Chin Dal Le will be used to train Korean fishermen in tuna long-line fishing methods. The vessel has an 800-horsepower main engine and is designed to carry 40 tonnes plus a 16-man crew. It has a hold capacity for 90 to 100 metric tons of tuna, which can freeze at a rate of 3 tons a day.

The skipper of the Chin Dal Le will be a Korean national and the chief instructor will be a FAO master fisherman from Japan. The vessel will operate around the Samoan Islands during training cruises of 3 to 4 months.

A second training vessel, a 150-ton stern trawler for the Pusan Training Center is being built in Niigata, Japan, and is scheduled for delivery in December 1965. (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, August 10, 1965.)

Note: Commercial Fisheries Review, Feb. 1965 p. 73.



**Netherlands**

**NEW TYPE NET DESIGNED FOR SHRIMP TRAWLING:**

A Dutch fisherman in the Province of North Holland, Netherlands, has designed a new type net for shrimp trawling. During extensive testing, this type wing trawl showed much better results than a conventional net trawled from the same vessel.

The designer refused to have the net patented by commercial net manufacturers because he wants "all fishermen to benefit." He has asked the Netherlands Fisheries Research Institute to patent the net and to make the design available to all net manufacturers.

The principle of the new net is based on the shrimp's habit of rising or jumping from the seabed when disturbed. It has two bags, the upper one (garnalenaatje) with a mesh size suitable for shrimp and the lower one (visaatje) with wider mesh. Undisturbed entry is allowed into the lower bag while the upper one has a flapper (garnalentrechter) across its mouth.

During trawling the leads disturb the shrimp; they rise from the seabed through the mesh across the mouth of the upper bag and thus into the bag. Nearly all flatfish, sea plants, and other unwanted matter are swept along the underside of the flapper and out through the end of the lower bag. The tests have shown that practically no shrimp escape through the lower bag.

Undersized shrimp that enter the upper bag pass through the mesh of the bag undisturbed. In a conventional net without the flapper, the mesh of the bag is often clogged by fish, plants, and other matter, causing a considerable loss of undersized shrimp and fish. The mesh of the flapper is so small that few undersized flatfish can enter the upper bag. If large quantities of flatfish are available, the mouth of the lower bag can be closed. By doing this, two practically completely separated catches of shrimp and fish can be made in the same trawl at the same time.

A considerable amount of undersized flatfish can be saved yearly if this type trawl is in general use. According to conservative estimates of the Institute Scientist, Dutch shrimp fishermen seriously injured about 1,000 million undersized plaice caught in

## Netherlands (Contd.):

their nets in 1964. About 155 million sole hatched in 1963 were destroyed by shrimp fishermen in the North Sea from August 1 to December 1 of that year. At the same time great numbers of undersized shrimp that could not get through the clogged mesh of the older nets will be saved. This improves the chances of better catches at later dates.

A considerable amount of labor will also be saved by the new net. Most of the Dutch shrimp vessels carry a crew of only two. With the trawls now in use they spend hours sorting the shrimp from the huge quantities of unwanted matter scooped into the nets.

With the new shrimp trawl, fishing could also become more economical. Because of mesh clogging, the vessels have been unable to trawl against the current. More than 28 percent less undersized shrimp used as chicken feed was caught in the new net than in the older one during the tests. At the same time up to 25 percent more shrimp for human consumption were caught in the new net during simultaneous trawls from the same vessel. (The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review, March 1965.)



## New Zealand

## TUNA EXPLORATIONS ON EAST COAST SHOW PROMISE:

In early April 1965, about a ton of tuna (albacore and skipjack) was caught in one gill-net haul by the exploratory vessel Akina, which was under charter to the New Zealand Marine Department. A Marine Department scientist aboard the Akina while it was investigating the tuna potential in the Gisborne area said there was plenty of tuna off the New Zealand east coast. He said that tuna fishing with gill nets and trolling lines off Gisborne should be successful, but that a great deal of time and effort could be saved if initial studies on salinity and temperature were made before commercial fishing began.

Schools of tuna were also located in the Cape Runaway area by the exploratory vessel Sea Star before the vessel was accidentally beached. (New Zealand Commercial Fishing, May 1965.)

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

## Norway

## COD FISHERY AS OF JUNE 19, 1965:

At the close of the Finmark cod season of June 19, Norwegian young and spawning cod landings in 1965 totaled 83,411 metric tons, of which 30,947 tons were sold for filleting, 29,557 tons for drying, 13,265 tons for salting, and 9,642 tons for marketing as iced fish.

The cod catch in the same period of 1964 totaled about 66,647 tons, of which 14,920 tons were sold for filleting, 26,957 tons for drying, 18,019 tons for salting, and 6,751 tons for marketing as iced fish.

In early June 1965, the Finmark fishery for young cod off northern Norway was still yielding good results. Norway's Lofoten fishery for spawning cod ended earlier with a disappointing catch of only about 19,500 tons or a decline of 4,100 tons from the 23,600 tons taken off Lofoten during the 1964 season. (Fiskets Gang, No. 24, June 17, and No. 25, June 24, 1965.)

\* \* \* \* \*

## NORTH SEA HERRING FISHERY TRENDS AS OF JULY 1965:

Norway produced 200,000 metric tons of herring meal and almost 100,000 tons of herring oil from its North Sea herring fishery the first 6 months of 1965. Herring fishing was still very good at mid-year. In June 1965 Norwegian fishermen caught more than 93,000 tons of herring in the North Sea and in July the catch totaled 149,000 tons. In addition the herring catch off the coast of North Norway amounted to about 56,000 tons.

All Norwegian reduction plants were working at top capacity into August and fish meal and oil demand on the world market was reported difficult to meet. Contracts are being signed for deliveries far into 1966.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1965 p. 73.

\* \* \* \* \*

## HERRING OIL PRODUCTION MAY REACH 100,000 TONS IN 1965:

Record catches of herring in the North Sea have resulted in a production of about 75,000 metric tons of herring oil in Norway during January-July 1965, or about 30,000 tons more than during the same period of 1964. Production during the remainder of the year may bring total 1965 production close to the 100,000 ton record of 1933. Virtually all of the

NOI (Contd.):

Norwegian herring oil is used in the domestic fattening industry. (United States Embassy, Oslo, August 16, 1965.)

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WHALING RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Conference of active whaling nations (Japan, Norway, and the U.S.S.R.) was scheduled to convene in Tokyo, September 1, 1965. During preparations for the meeting, a Norwegian delegate said that Norway would support division of the 1965/66 Antarctic quota of 4,500 blue-whale units on the same basis as last season. That would give Japan 52 percent, Norway 28 percent, and the Soviet Union 20 percent of the quota. Newspapers in Oslo reported that the Norwegian delegation to Tokyo would again argue for implementation of the International Observers Scheme.

Preparations for the Tokyo meeting come at a time when international organizations were being urged to bring about a drastic reduction in the whale catch in order to avoid annihilation of whale stocks. On August 20, 1965, at a meeting in Oslo of the Norwegian Oceanographic Research Society, one of Norway's leading marine biologists argued that no blue whales should be killed until the present stock has replenished itself. He said that only 4,000 fin whales and 3,000 seiwhales should be taken annually. If the whaling nations are not able to agree to such a reduction, he said the Food and Agriculture Organization should intervene. (United States Embassy, Oslo, August 26, 1965.)

Two Norwegian pelagic whaling expeditions are to participate in the 1965/66 Antarctic season, as compared with 4 expeditions in the 1964/65 season, according to an earlier Oslo press report. The Norwegian factoryships are the *Thorshavet* and the *Kosmos IV*. The reduction in the number of whaling expeditions affects about 800 persons who will have to find other employment.

Norway's *Journal of Commerce and Shipping* reported on July 19, 1965, that not more than two Japanese expeditions will participate in the 1965/66 Antarctic whaling season as compared with 7 the previous season. Also, it was believed that the Soviets would probably send out all 4 of their factoryships. (United States Embassy, Oslo, August 1, 1965.)



Pakistan

SHRIMP INDUSTRY POTENTIAL:

Pakistan needs approximately 48 additional trawlers to increase its shrimp production from 3,400 metric tons to 4,590 tons, the target called for in Pakistan's Third Five-Year Plan. The Third Plan, which began July 1, 1965, calls for a 30-percent increase in fish and shrimp production. Demand for shrimp and fish in West Pakistan is primarily for export.

The investment Advisory Center of Pakistan has prepared a study showing several business opportunities based on the West Pakistan shrimp industry. The study covers in detail the cost and operation of shrimp trawlers and indicates a wide variety of supporting opportunities including radio communications, use of spotter planes, and mother ships. (International Commerce, August 23, 1965, U. S. Department of Commerce.)

Note: Additional information and a copy of the report titled "Facts and Possible Opportunities in the West Pakistan Shrimp Industry" can be obtained from: Investment Advisory Center of Pakistan, Farid Chambers, Victory Rd., Karachi, Pakistan.



Panama

FISHERY TRENDS, 1964 AND EARLY 1965:

Fish Reduction Industry: The only significant new development in Panama's fisheries during 1964 and early 1965 has been in the fish-reduction (fish meal) industry. Although only one fish meal plant was in operation in Panama as of early summer 1965, a second plant was under construction and there is interest by the Government and private industry to further develop this industry. Most informed sources agree, however, that the expansion of a fish meal industry in Panama will be severely limited by the availability of suitable fish (anchoveta and thread herring), and that the licensing of new plants must be carefully regulated to prevent overfishing. In



Fig. 1 - Fish meal plant at Puerto Caimito near La Chorrera.

## Panama (Contd.):

any case, it is expected that Panama's fish meal industry will grow at a much slower pace than it has on the rest of the west coast of South America and that additional investment will depend on the success of its two plants.



Fig. 2 - Repairing purse seine at Puerto Caimito fish meal plant.

The plant already in operation is located at Puerto Caimito, 18 miles west of Panama City. It was established in late 1963 to take over the assets and liabilities of the then operating plant. Ownership is equally divided between local and United States interests and the plant is operated by a local management consulting firm. The present facility is able to process 10 to 12 tons of fish an hour. However, equipment is on hand to install a new line to double present processing capacity, bringing ultimate capacity to about 20 tons an hour. While some of the equipment is antiquated, the plant is being refurbished and new equipment is being installed, including a stick-water plant. The total investment is estimated at US\$600,000, including \$100,000 invested during the past year (1964). The plant's operation is handicapped by a lack of deep-water docking facilities, but a pier permitting the landing of approximately 6 tons of raw fish



Fig. 3 - Prior to shipment, bagged fish meal is stored in this ventilated building of Puerto Caimito fish meal plant.

an hour does permit landing during most of the day. A new suction pump and line will considerably increase present capacity.

No official statistics are available on Panama's fish meal exports in 1964, but the company presently exporting advises they have contracts in West Germany for 250 tons a month and in the United States for 200 tons a month. In addition, some sales are made to other Central American countries. The company is storing fish oil at the plant site and intends to make its first bulk shipment by barge to loading facilities in the Canal Zone in the near future.

Local Panamanian interests with past experience in the fish meal industry in Peru are building a modern new fish meal plant on Taboguilla Island several miles off the coast near Panama City. The total investment will be about \$2 million. The plant is being constructed, as a package deal, by a firm in Essen, West Germany. Their total plant investment will be about \$800,000. Financing has been obtained (5 years at 6 percent) through another firm in West Germany. The only major United States components are a stick-water plant and a burner for the cooker, which is being made in Peru. The remainder of the equipment is being supplied from European and Peruvian sources and includes a German boiler and a Norwegian centrifuge. The plant will have an initial capacity of 50 tons an hour, using 2 suction pumps and 2 processing systems. Most of the equipment, which is of advanced modern design, arrived in Panama early this summer.



Fig. 4 - Panamanian shrimp trawler Tole off Chiriqui coast en route to fishing banks.

The company has arranged for the purchase of 10 standard anchoveta fishing vessels from a Peruvian shipyard at a total cost of \$750,000. Reportedly, the vessels will have steel hulls and be outfitted with the best fish-finding equipment. Delivery of 2 vessels every 3 months was scheduled to begin in the near future. Financing of the vessels has been arranged with a Peruvian bank.



Panama (Contd.):

over a five-year period. If operations war-  
rent the new company plans to buy fish from  
local vessels as well.

meal will be produced from anchoveta and  
thread herring which appear off the Panama-  
nian coasts at different periods of the year.  
The local industry feels it will experience no  
difficulty selling its product because of the  
unusually high protein content (65 percent)  
normally associated with Panamanian fish  
meal.

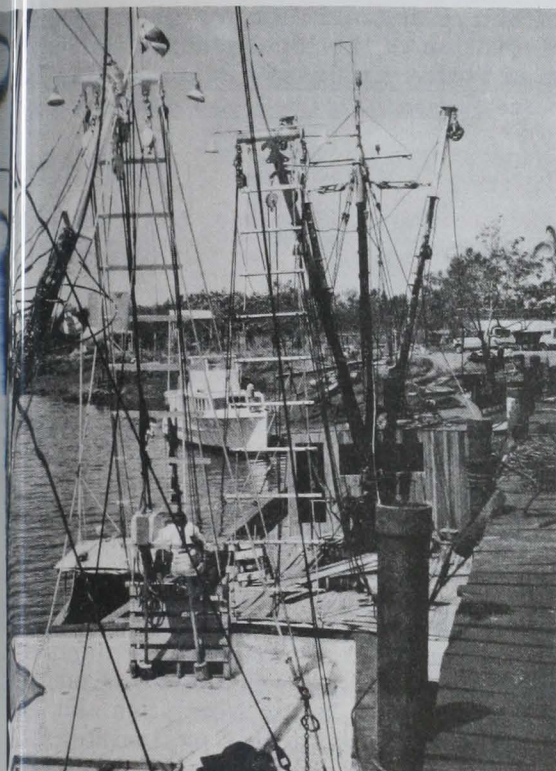


Fig. 5 - Shrimp vessels land at the village of Pedregal near  
Panama in Chiriqui Province.



Fig. 6 - Closeup of a Panamanian trawler docked at Panama City.

Other Fisheries: Panama's major fishery  
in 1964 centered on the processing and pack-  
aging of shrimp principally for export, with  
sales estimated at over \$7 million. No sig-  
nificant developments occurred during the  
year in other fisheries. Efforts to stimulate  
the use of Panama's abundant fish resources  
by the Government were continued, but with  
only moderate success. Government officials  
are particularly hopeful that local industries  
can be established for the canning of sardines  
for export and fresh fish for domestic con-  
sumption. A local supplier of fishing supplies  
joined with other local interests to try to en-  
courage the sale of frozen fish in interior re-  
gions of Panama, using a refrigeration unit

of early summer, buildings and related  
facilities were being installed at the plant  
site. A local construction firm was building  
a pier-water pier at an estimated cost of  
\$100,000. The facility is designed to permit  
loading of ships up to 10,000 deadweight tons.  
Concrete basins, designed to hold 2,000 tons  
water, each were being built to store water  
for the dry season. The company hoped to  
begin the plant in operation by August 1965  
as an auxiliary fish oil plant completed by  
December. It was believed, however, that  
actual operations probably would not start  
until early 1966. Local costs were to be met  
by Panamanian investors.

It was considered doubtful by some ob-  
servers that the waters adjacent to Panama  
can support more than two fish meal  
plants. But other informed observers be-  
lieve fishing conditions would permit addi-  
tional plants on the Pacific Coast south and  
east of Panama City. Prospects are not con-  
sidered good on the Atlantic Coast. Fish

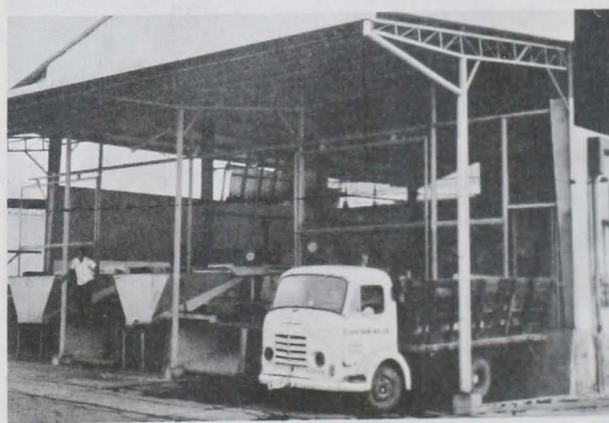


Fig. 7 - Shrimp plant in Panama City. Shrimp are transported  
from dock by truck in special containers. Shrimp are unloaded  
from truck, emptied into hoppers, and carried on conveyer belts  
to washers and sorters.

## Panama (Contd.):

and trucks with enclosed iced beds. Meanwhile, consumer demands are met by independent fishermen, several cooperatives, and from fish caught incidental to shrimp fishing operations.

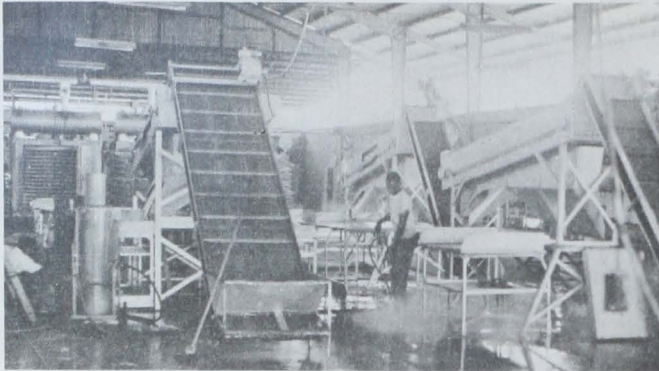


Fig. 8 - Type of shrimp sorters used by plant in Panama City.

Lobster fishing was considered poor during 1964, with catches landed mostly by small independent operators and with no large-scale production in sight. Panama's largest shrimp producer received an order for 10,000 pounds of scallops this past summer for delivery to New York City. Although the company hopes to increase its scallop business, it recognizes that Panamanian scallops generally are bought in the United States only when domestic catches are low.

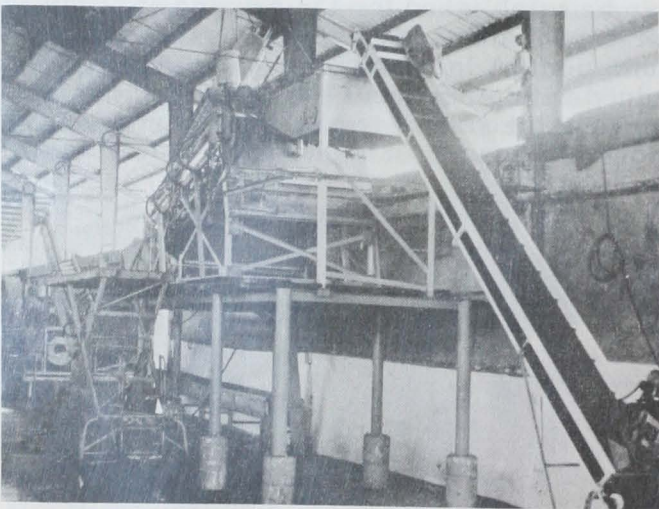


Fig. 9 - Shrimp peeling machine in Panama City plant.

Fishing Industry Organizations: In 1964, Panamanian fishermen established an organization called the "Asociacion Nacional de la Industria Pesquera Panameña." That Association has been active politically, principal-

ly pushing for new legislation to benefit the local shrimp industry. The Association also is concerned regarding the increased building of vessels for shrimp fishing within the Republic of Panama. It has urged legislation to limit such construction, as well as to create an effective organization for the control and conservation of the local shrimp fishery. (United States Embassy, Panama, May 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1964 pp. 88-89.



## Poland

RESEARCH VESSEL SURVEYS  
NORTH ATLANTIC WATERS:

Poland's largest fishery research vessel, the 800-ton Wieczno, called at the Port of Halifax in May 1965 after completing a 35-day survey of fish populations off the coast of Labrador. The vessel, which is under the direction of the Polish Sea Fisheries Institute at Gdynia, was also scheduled to conduct a similar survey on Georges Bank.

In an interview, the vessel's skipper states that in addition to the Wieczno, Poland operates 4 smaller fishery research vessels which had been working in the North Sea and North east Atlantic. During this past winter the Wieczno conducted research off West Africa. The data collected will be used in planning future Polish fishing efforts.

As of mid-summer 1965, Poland's 11 eastern factory trawlers were operating in the sea of Labrador. During winter 1964/65 they fished off the coast of West Africa, together with a Soviet fishing fleet. Only one Polish BMRT type vessel, the Uran, was reported on Georges Banks in 1965, but exploratory and research work by the Wieczno may indicate an increased Polish fishing effort in waters off United States coasts.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1965 p. 85.

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FISHING VESSELS FOR FRENCH AND  
BRITISH FIRMS TO BE BUILT AT GDYNIA

A French firm has concluded a contract with Poland's Gdynia Shipyards for the delivery of 7 side trawlers to be used in French fisheries for herring and groundfish. The 482-gross-ton vessels are about 150 feet long, with an operating endurance of 24 days and a crew of 23. (Budownictwo Okretow Vol. 10, No. 6, 1965.)

Polo (Contd.):

fish Shipyards built about 15 trawlers for French owners during 1960-1962. The performance of those vessels led a British fish firm in April 1965 to order a trawler from the Gdynia Shipyards.



### Ryukyu Islands

#### WHITE PAPER ON 1964 FISHERIES:

Economic Bureau, Ryukyuan Government on July 19, 1965, released a white paper on the Ryukyuan fisheries for 1964. According to the white paper, 1964 saw a rapid expansion in the catch of the distant-water fishery but the catch of the coastal fishery remained static. The 1964 production totaled 22,916 metric tons, an increase of 4,623 tons (26 percent) over 1963. The distant-water tuna fishery catch totaled 5,240 tons. This was a 95-percent increase since 1961. The coastal fishery production, which has been steadily declining on the average of about 14 percent every year, increased one percent in 1964, totaling 5,323 tons. The most notable change in 1964 was the expansion in the area of operations of the distant-water tuna fishing vessels. A fleet of 25 large tuna vessels engaged in that fishery, with some vessels operating in the South Pacific and others in the Atlantic Ocean.

Production of processed fishery products showed a slight increase, totaling 3,968 metric tons. Of that quantity, 51 percent consisted of kamaboko (fish cake), 24 percent fish balls and sausages, and 23 percent katsubushi (dried skipjack loin). Production of kamaboko and fish sausages increased and production of katsubushi decreased (skipjack catch declined by 135 tons in 1964).

Number of people engaged in fishing totaled 10,011, an increase of 38. This is the first increase in the past nine years but it was attributed to an increase in demand for fish protein and to stabilized fish prices, as well as to the decline in farming income. Full-time fishermen totaled 5,973, a decrease of 111. By age groups, 28.3 percent were between 20-39 (largest group) and 17.6 percent between 21-29.

Exports totaled US\$2,730,000, an increase of 111,000. Of that amount, exports of tuna

landed by Ryukyuan vessels operating from overseas bases comprised 60 percent and exports of coral 18 percent.

Imports totaled \$4,988,000, an increase of \$981,000. Of that amount, canned fish products totaled \$2,283,000, fresh fish \$794,000, and katsubushi \$694,000. (Shin Suisan Shim-bun Sokuho, July 29, 1965.)



### South Africa Republic

#### NEW SPINY LOBSTER GROUNDS IN INDIAN OCEAN FISHED BY SOVIETS AND SOUTH AFRICANS:

Recently discovered spiny lobster grounds in the Indian Ocean were described by one South African trawler captain as "absolutely fantastic, and you could never fish them out." The new fishing grounds are located some 90 miles east of the Mozambique coast and are reported to extend for about 95 miles. In early August 1965, at least nine South African trawlers were fishing for spiny lobster in that area, and many more were expected since spiny lobsters have been scarce in Cape waters.

Reports indicated that there were also at least three Soviet trawlers, accompanied by a supply ship and a small survey vessel, exploiting the new lobster grounds. The three Soviet trawlers were described as a stern trawler of at least 1,200 tons and 2 side trawlers, estimated at 700 tons each. The Soviet equipment was said to be efficient. One South African captain stated that the Soviet stern trawler captured as many rock lobsters in one haul as his vessel could "in about a week."

The South Africans were concerned over the Soviet practice of simply dumping lobster waste overboard. Scientists of the South African Division of Sea Fisheries have confirmed the harmfulness of the practice, stating that a large amount of discarded lobster waste decomposing under water would produce toxic substances harmful to living spiny lobsters which would either move away or die. An infected area is apparently avoided by the lobsters for years. South African fishermen normally grind up the lobster waste before discarding it. That procedure is said to have no harmful effects. (United States Embassy, Pretoria, August 4, 1965.)



**Spain**

**FISHERY TRENDS AT VIGO, APRIL-JUNE 1965:**

Landings and Prices: Fishery landings at the Port of Vigo, Spain, in April-June 1965 totaled 19,021 metric tons valued at 234.7 million pesetas (US\$3.9 million), up 40 percent in quantity and 23 percent in value from landings in the first quarter of 1965. As compared with April-June 1964, the second quarter 1965 landings were up 1 percent in quantity and nearly 10 percent in value. Prices dropped during the second quarter of 1965 because the demand from canning plants was light and catches of low-priced horse mackerel were up.

valued at 208 million pesetas (\$3.5 million). This compared with 8,550 tons valued at 157 million pesetas (\$2.6 million) during the previous quarter, and 2,738 tons (value not given) in the second quarter of 1964. Of the total frozen fish landings in April-June 1965, 10,468 tons (about 90 percent) was small hake. Frozen fish sell for about half the price of fresh fish.

Canned Fish Industry: Mainly as a result of the very low sardine catches, activity in the fish-canning industry in April-June 1965 was very limited. Some canneries bought imported frozen tuna (mostly from Japanese vessels) and were thus able to keep busy. Other canneries bought what sardines they

Table 1 - Landings and Average Ex-Vessel Prices of Selected Species at Vigo, April-June 1965 with Comparisons

Species	1965						1964		
	April-June			January-March			April-June		
	Quantity	Average Price		Quantity	Average Price		Quantity	Average Price	
	Metric Tons	Pesetas/Kilo	US¢/Lb.	Metric Tons	Pesetas/Kilo	US¢/Lb.	Metric Tons	Pesetas/Kilo	US¢/Lb.
Octopus . . . . .	3,581	6.84	5.2	3,834	5.07	3.8	3,495	5.03	3.8
Horse mackerel . . . . .	3,315	3.54	2.7	1,617	4.67	3.5	3,431	2.58	2.0
Pomfret . . . . .	2,368	17.23	13.0	131	28.01	21.2	87	14.56	11.0
Small hake . . . . .	1,370	36.31	27.5	1,615	38.02	28.8	2,694	29.93	22.6
Sardines . . . . .	549	7.24	5.5	-	-	-	585	5.86	4.4

The beginning of the 1965 sardine season was very discouraging for the second year in a row. The 1964 total sardine catch, however, was not too bad due to the very large and unexpected catches in the third and fourth quarters of that year. Fishermen are hoping for a repetition of those catches this year. The first days of the yellowfin tuna season, which started late in June, yielded a catch of 227 metric tons which sold at the Vigo Exchange at an average

could get and also canned some pomfret and shellfish.

A recent collective agreement has increased salaries for workers in fish canning plants by about 30 percent. This further increases the already high working costs of canneries in the area.

Canned fish exports during April-June 1965 were considerably higher than for previous periods; the increase over the same period a year earlier is estimated to be about double. The increase in the rate of the tax rebate on exports was undoubtedly the main factor for recovery. (United States Consulate, Vigo, July 16, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 91.

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**FISH MEAL AND OIL PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE, 1964:**

Production of fish meal in Spain during 1964 increased to 37,109 metric tons from 33,176 in 1963. It is estimated that only about 9 percent of total fishery landings in 1964 were consumed directly by the fish-reduction industry. The bulk of the raw material for fish-reduction plants is from waste and offal from filleting, canning, and other fish-process

Table 2 - Distribution of Fishery Landings at Vigo, April-June 1965 with Comparisons

Period	Shipped Fresh to Domestic Markets	Canned	Other Distribution (Smoking, drying, fish meal, etc.) and Local Consumption
	. . . . . (Metric Tons) . . . . .		
2nd Quarter 1965	9,643	1,288	8,090
1st Quarter 1965	7,113	1,109	5,330
2nd Quarter 1964	11,013	1,545	6,197

price of 35.31 pesetas a kilo (26.7 cents a pound). During the same period in 1964, 230 tons sold at 32.01 pesetas a kilo (24.2 cents a pound).

Landings of frozen fish by the Vigo trawler fleet (not included with fresh fish landings) during April-June 1965 totaled 11,618 tons

Spain (Contd.):

industries. Spain's imports of fish meal dropped to 4,457 tons in 1964 from 76,291 in 1963.

Production of fish oil increased to 2,070 tons in 1,811 in 1963. Fish oil imports dropped to 3,525 tons in 1964 from 5,368 in 1963. (Foreign Agriculture, August 9, 1965.)

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FISHING FLEET EXPANDS WITH THE ADDITION OF NEW TRAWLERS IN 1964:

During 1964, the Spanish fishing industry continued to develop under the impulse received from the Law for the Renovation of the Fishing Fleet promulgated in 1962. Since then there have been major changes in the long-range Spanish fleet. A large number of new modern vessels have been built with official assistance or through private initiative. These vessels have been used throughout the Atlantic, reaching as far as South Africa and South America. Other units are being built and shipbuilders have sufficient orders to keep them busy for at least 2 years.

Editor's Note: The Law for the Renovation of the Spanish Fishing Fleet granted a contribution of 4 billion pesetas or US\$66.7 million for the modernization of the fishing fleet between 1962 and 1971. Under the law, low interest loans are authorized for 80 per cent of the cost of building new fishing vessels. Preferential treatment is authorized for vessel construction plans which include modern equipment.)

A total of 92 new fishing vessels was added to the Spanish fleet in 1964. Sixteen shipyards in northern and northwestern Spain built these vessels, as well as 2 additional vessels for Chile, 1 for Cuba, and another for France. The new vessels included 58 conventional trawlers without freezing facilities (air catch is packed in ice), 29 freezer trawlers, and 9 trawlers which combine the two systems. Two of the trawlers are easily adaptable and can be used as tuna purse seiners; they have live-bait tanks and the following characteristics: length 36.80 meters (120.7 feet), gross tonnage 290, and a freezing capacity of 20 metric tons a day.

Shipyards are also building several freezer stern-trawlers to fish for shellfish (mainly shrimp). The main characteristics of these new vessels are: length 20.28 meters (66.5 feet), gross tonnage 154, hold capacity 50

cubic meters (65.4 cubic yards), and freezing capacity 1.8 metric tons in 24 hours. They are reportedly the first of their type ever built. (United States Consulate, Vigo, July 13, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Mar. 1964 p. 68, and June 1962 p. 62.



**U.S.S.R.**

ANTARCTIC FISHING GROUNDS FOUND BY RESEARCH VESSEL:

The Soviet research vessel Gnevnii has completed a 9-months exploratory trip to Antarctica. During the cruise, Soviet scientists discovered several rich fishing grounds. Between the Ross Sea and the Sandwich Islands maximum catches of fish per hour amounted to 20 metric tons. Crustaceans were also extremely abundant in that area.

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NEW SERIES OF LARGE STERN TRAWLERS TO BE BUILT BY EAST GERMANY:

The Soviet Union concluded a contract in mid-1965 with the People's Shipyards in Stralsund, East Germany, for the delivery of 103 large stern trawlers. Named Atlantik, this new class of fishing vessels will be of 3,200 gross tons, 250 feet long, 40 feet wide, and will have engines generating about 2,600 hp. The trawlers will be able to remain at sea for 2 months. Original plans called for delivery of the first Atlantik vessel by January 1966 but recent reports indicate that due to a speed-up in production at the Stralsund shipyards, the first delivery may be made before the end of 1965.

The new highly-automated vessels will replace the present Tropik series of large stern trawlers which were also built at Stralsund. The new series will be somewhat larger than the 2,600-gross-ton Tropiks and will have more refrigeration space, greater loading capacity and catch capability, and will also be faster. Because of automation, however, their crews will be smaller than those of Tropik-class trawlers.

The beginning of a new vessel series indicates that East Germany is about to deliver the last of the 65 Tropik stern trawlers which the Soviets ordered in 1961. Despite initial delays and difficulties, East Germany was able to produce about 2 Tropiks a month in

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

1964 and in 1965. It is estimated that the Atlantiks will be launched at about the same rate.

Like the Tropiks, the new vessels will fish in the North and Northwest Atlantic, off the North and South African coasts, and will probably be used in expanding Soviet fishing off South American coasts. (United States Mission, Berlin, May 28, 1965, and other sources.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1965 p. 80.

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UNDERWATER LABORATORY PLANNED:

In the Soviet Union, plans for an underwater laboratory for the study of fish behavior are being prepared by the Leningrad Design Institute of the Fishing Fleet (Giprorybflot). The laboratory will allow 5 hydronauts to stay submerged in depths of up to 300 meters (984 feet) for a maximum of 15 days.



**United Kingdom**

FROZEN PROCESSED WHITE FISH SUPPLY SITUATION, JANUARY-MARCH 1965:

British domestic production of frozen white fish products in January-March 1965 totaled 18,599 long tons, a gain of 7 percent over the first quarter of 1964. Imports of frozen white fish were also up in the first quarter of 1965 due mainly to larger shipments from Norway and Iceland. Domestic sales still take the major share of the British frozen white fish pack, but rising exports accounted for 17 percent of total sales in January-March 1965.

In preparing the British domestic pack of frozen white fish in January-March 1965, a total of 36,248 tons of whole fish was used, of which 24,352 tons were cod and codling, and 11,896 tons were other species.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1964 p. 79.

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SCOTLAND EXPORTS FROZEN SCALLOPS TO EUROPEAN CONTINENT

Scallops fished off the northwest coast of Scotland are being processed at Mallaig, Scotland, and exported by air to the European continent. In July 1965, three vessels operated by a fishing firm on the Isle of Man were landing good quantities at that Scottish port, most of which were frozen for export.

The freezing plant used at Mallaig was rented by the fishing firm specifically for freezing scallops for export. (Fish Trade Gazette, July 24, 1965.)

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FISHERY LOAN INTEREST RATES REVISED:

The British White Fish Authority announced that their rates of interest on loans made from July 17, 1965, would be as follows:

For fishing vessels of not more than 100 feet, new engines, nets and gear: on loans for not more than 5 years; 7½ percent (increase ¼ percent); on loans for more than 5 years but not more than 10 years, 7½ percent (increase ¼ percent); on loans for more than 10 years but not more than 15 years, 7¾ percent (increase ⅛ percent); on loans for more than 15 years but not more than 20 years, 7¾ percent (increase ¼ percent).

British Supply and Disposition of Frozen Processed White Fish, January-March 1964-1965

Item	January-March 1965			January-March 1964		
	Institutional Pack	Consumer Pack	Total Pack	Institutional Pack	Consumer Pack	Total Pack
..... (Long Tons) .....						
<b>Supply:</b>						
Opening stocks, January 1 . . .	10,841	6,136	16,977	8,914	7,570	16,484
Production . . . . .	7,786	10,813	18,599	7,643	9,681	17,324
Imports . . . . .	4,450	1,383	5,833	3,068	1,835	4,903
<b>Total Supply . . . . .</b>	<b>23,077</b>	<b>18,332</b>	<b>41,409</b>	<b>19,625</b>	<b>19,086</b>	<b>38,711</b>
<b>Disposition:</b>						
Home market sales . . . . .	10,268	9,879	20,147	9,678	9,868	19,546
Exports <sup>1/</sup> . . . . .	2,203	2,015	4,218	1,573	899	2,472
<b>Closing stocks, March 31 . . .</b>	<b>10,606</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>17,044</b>	<b>8,374</b>	<b>8,319</b>	<b>16,693</b>

<sup>1/</sup>Includes small quantity of ships' stores and shipments to British Government installations abroad.  
Source: British White Fish Authority.

United Kingdom (Contd.):

Rate to processing plants for loans of not more than 20 years is unchanged at 7 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> percent.

Rates on advances made before July 17, 1965 are unchanged. (Fish Trades Gazette, July 24, 1965.)

Note: Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1965 p. 79.

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REDUCED SUBSIDY RATES PROPOSED:

Of 10 percent in operating subsidies for the offshore trawler fleet, the inshore fleet and herring fishermen were recommended to the British Parliament on July 30, 1965 by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. The Minister said the rates could be reduced because of the continued improvement in the overall British catch.

White Fish Subsidy: Subsidy payments to offshore vessels are based on time spent at sea. The payments to inshore vessels are based on landings.

Following are the proposed new offshore rates for distant-water, middle-water, and near-water vessels:

Type of Vessel	Payment	Per Day at Sea
	£	US\$
<b>Basic Rates For Vessels 80 Feet or More in Length:</b>		
Vessel between 80 and 110 feet . . . .	6.75	18.90
Vessel between 110 and 140 feet . . . .	9.75	27.30
Vessel 140 feet and over . . . . .	11.25	31.50
<b>Special Rates for Vessels 80 Feet or More in Length:</b>		
M.M.F. Vessels:		
1 80 and 100 feet fishing fleetwood . . . . .	3.00	8.40
1 100 and 110 feet fishing from: Shields or Hartlepool . . . . .	2.00	5.60
1 110 and 120 feet fishing from: Shields or Hartlepool . . . . .	7.00	19.60
1 110 and 120 feet fishing from: Fleetwood . . . . .	6.00	16.80
1 120 and 130 feet fishing from: Fleetwood or Milford Haven . . . . .	6.00	16.80
1 160 and 170 feet fishing from: Fleetwood . . . . .	6.00	16.80
1 170 and 180 feet fishing from: Fleetwood . . . . .	6.00	16.80
1 170 and 180 feet fishing from: Fleetwood (built after Dec. 31, 1955) fishing . . . . .	6.00	16.80
<b>Rate for Vessels Between 60 and 80 Feet:</b>		
Vessel between 60 and 65 feet . . . .	1/5.40	15.12
Vessel between 65 and 80 feet . . . .	6.75	18.90
Note: This rate applies to seiners under 60 feet which normally make voyages of 8 days or more.		

subsidy rates for other white fish vessels inshore vessels under 60 feet in length)

are based on landings. The proposed rates depend on the type of fish landed and vary from 4d. per stone (33.3 U.S. cents per 100 pounds) to 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per stone (\$1.12 per 100 pounds).

Herring Subsidy: The proposed subsidy rates per day at sea for herring vessels over 40 feet are: vessels of 40 to 60 feet, £5 17s. (\$16.38); vessels of 60 to 80 feet, £6 6s. (\$17.64); and vessels of 80 feet or more, £11 14s. (\$32.76).

Special subsidy rates would be provided for herring landed for reduction. (Fishing News, July 16, 1965, and United States Embassy, London, August 13, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Sept. 1962 p. 109.



Venezuela

SHRIMP TRANSPORT METHODS:

United States airborne imports of shrimp from Venezuela in 1964 totaled about 7.1 million pounds. Until early 1965, shrimp shipments from Venezuela to the United States moved almost entirely by air, with two Venezuelan national airlines as the primary carriers. Then in February 1965 small transport vessels entered the field and began handling an increasing share of the exports. By mid-July 1965, the vessels had hauled almost 1,000 metric tons of frozen shrimp from Venezuela to the United States Southern Coast. Shipments aboard the vessels have ranged from 30 to 100 tons.

The cost of shipping frozen shrimp from Maracaibo, Venezuela, to Miami, Fla., by air aboard Venezuelan planes is reported to be about 4 cents a pound, as against a freight cost by sea of 3 cents a pound.

Sea shipment of shrimp from Venezuela may increase during the year. Most of the shrimp plants along the Venezuelan coast are expanding their processing capacity and have expressed an interest in refrigerated vessel transport. (United States Embassy, Caracas, August 21, 1965.)

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SHRIMP INDUSTRY EXPANDING:

Venezuela's shrimp industry in the Maracaibo area experienced a sharp recession in

## Venezuela (Contd.):

the early 1960's, but again is expanding. Maracaibo is located at the mouth of Lago de Maracaibo in the western part of the country. Seven shrimp-processing plants are in operation there. They are supported by shrimp catches of a fleet of 45 trawlers and some 4,000 lake net fishermen. Several of the plants are being equipped with freezing facilities which will increase plant capacity threefold. Processing of individually quick-frozen shrimp will be started before the end of this year. Also, a substantial increase in the trawler fleet is programmed. Approximately the entire production will be exported to the United States.

Observers have noted that if the principal plants succeed in operating at near their projected capacity of 50,000 to 70,000 pounds of processed shrimp daily, Venezuela could expand its export market.

United States shrimp imports from Venezuela totaled 7.9 million pounds in 1964. Of the Latin American countries exporting shrimp to the United States, only Mexico with 72 million pounds and Panama with 12 million pounds outranked Venezuela in 1964 as suppliers of the United States market. (United States Embassy, Caracas, July 24, 1965.)

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 12, and April 1965 p. 90.

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#### TUNA AND SHRIMP FISHERIES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY:

Venezuelan interests are seeking a joint tuna and shrimp fishing venture with United States investors experienced in processing methods. The Venezuelan sponsors have completed a 3-year planning study and taken preliminary steps to organize a new fishery enterprise known as Golfo Internacional de Venezuela C. A. Pesquera.

Authorized capital for the new enterprise is placed at Bs. 4 million (US\$888,888), to be divided equally between Venezuelan and U.S. investors. Additional financing of Bs. 8 million (\$1,777,777) is to be obtained through loans. The development agency of the Venezuelan Government is expected to take Bs. 1 million (\$222,222) of the authorized capital

(Venezuelan share) and to provide Bs. 4 million (\$888,888) of the additional investment requirements.

Plans for the new enterprise include a processing plant at Guiria on the Gulf of Paria. The proposed plant would produce frozen shrimp, frozen tuna fillets, and fish and fish meal. The plant is to have a support fleet of a mothership with a cargo capacity of 450 metric tons, 9 shrimp vessels, and 2 purse seiners of 110 and 130 tons capacity. One sardine purse seiner of about 100 tons capacity would be needed to supply the fish meal unit. With custom-built vessels, the sponsors feel relatively sure of being able to adequately supply the plant's shrimp requirements. The plant's shrimp production will be exported.

The company expects to be able to purchase from independent vessels a large part of its tuna requirements. (The privilege of importing tuna duty-free has been granted to the company by the Venezuelan Government.) A number of foreign tuna vessels, particularly Japanese, fish in the area and are presently transshipping their catch through Port of Spain, Trinidad. On that assumption, capital requirements necessary to put the plant in operation have been placed at Bs. 6 million (\$1,333,333). That only includes the cost of the shrimp fleet. Initial operation is expected to be primarily the processing of frozen shrimp.

The proposed fishing enterprise is in the formative stage and its sponsors are receptive to some modification within the basic proposal which has the Venezuelan Government's approval. Certain concessions have been granted to the company because it proposes to open up a new fishing area believed to be productive, but as yet unproved.

Interested U. S. investors may write directly to Sr. Carlos Chacon, Golfo Internacional de Venezuela C.A. Pesquera, Cuarema, Avenida de los Palos Grandes, Edificio Residencia Imperio, Piso 9<sup>o</sup>, Apartamentos 10, Caracas, Venezuela. Correspondence must be in English. (United States Embassy, Caracas, July 20, 1965.)

Note: Venezuelan bolivares 4.5 equal US\$1.00.

