

# INTERNATIONAL

## International Whaling Commission Sets Quota Below Sustainable Yield

At its 19th meeting in London, June 26 to 30, the International Whaling Commission set the Antarctic Whaling quota below the sustainable yield by the 1967/68 season in recommending 3,200 blue whale units. This is the first time that the quota has been consistent with the recommendations of scientists.

The Commission also agreed to ban completely the killing of blue whales in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Commissioners made progress in dealing with regulation of North Pacific whaling; they had been deadlocked in February 1967's special meeting. Dr. D. G. Chapman of the U. S. was chairman of the Scientific Committee; Dr. J. L. McHugh, Deputy Director of BCF, was chairman of the Technical Committee and chairman of the Special Committee of North Pacific Commissioners.



## Intergovernmental Asian Tuna Conference Proposed

At the Asian tuna industry conference in Tokyo, May 30-31, Formosa proposed an intergovernmental conference with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan (Formosa). Her delegation said that industry members alone would be unable to achieve effective international cooperation in the tuna fishery.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency reportedly views the proposal favorably but feels that industry meetings should continue for 2 or 3 more years before talks at government level are held. ("Minato Shimibun," June 13, 1967.)



## World Fish Meal Production Is Steady

World fish meal production in January-April 1967 was about the same as the 1966 period. Higher production in Norway and South Africa offset lower output in Chile.

Most principal countries producing fish meal submit data monthly to the International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers.

Country	April		Jan.-Apr.	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
.....(Metric Tons).....				
Canada.....	4,951	2,669	22,805	21,587
Denmark.....	8,691	4,491	22,608	24,347
France.....	1,100	1,100	4,400	4,400
German Fed. Repub. .	6,708	5,586	24,429	25,586
Netherlands.....	1/	459	1/	1,510
Spain.....	1/	1/	1/	1/
Sweden.....	600	336	1,946	1,104
United Kingdom.....	7,099	7,858	27,667	34,295
United States.....	7,266	10,000	20,230	19,782
Angola.....	1/	2,304	2/7,606	15,788
Iceland.....	5,380	13,526	27,893	37,732
Norway.....	59,101	33,209	155,623	123,384
Peru.....	226,047	173,313	786,689	789,333
So. Afr. (including S.-W. Afr.).....	43,850	35,557	130,646	89,833
Belgium.....	375	375	1,500	1,500
Chile.....	1,925	14,003	47,045	88,065
Morocco.....	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total.....	373,093	304,786	1,281,087	1,278,245

1/Data not available.  
 2/Data available only for January-February 1967.  
 Note: At present, Japan does not report production monthly. In 1965, Japanese production was 356,000 metric tons, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization "Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1965," vol. 21.



## UNDP/FAO Caribbean Fishery Project Report, June 1967

During March-May 1967, vessels of the UN Development Project/FAO in the Caribbean carried out 5 cruises using the live-bait fishing method to capture pelagic (open sea) school fish. The "Calamar" conducted 2 in the Lesser Antilles south of Martinique, and the "Alcyon" 3 in the Greater Antilles and Gulf of Honduras.

The primary aim was to develop technique for locating and capturing live bait for use in pelagic school fishing. Secondary emphasis



Fig. 1 - The Calamar.

...on geographic coverage and sampling of  
...schools.

The crews were successful in capturing  
small fish for live bait. The best method  
was a lift net fished at night with a light to  
attract fish. A lampara net also used was  
more successful than the lift net.

#### Where Bait Was Caught

The Alcyon fished for bait at 6 locali-  
ties with the lampara net and 11 with the lift  
net. The lampara net's best catches were in  
Kingston Harbour. The most productive  
lift net catches were in Port Royal and Lime  
Grove, Jamaica; off Puerto Quijano, Guaniquil-  
lo, and in Mayaguez Bay, Puerto Rico. The  
Calamar fished 14 localities with a lift net.  
The largest catches were made in Chaguara-  
n Bay, Trinidad--mostly anchovy (En-  
graulis and Anchoa sp.). Good catches  
consisting of scad (Decapterus punctatus),  
thread herring (Opisthonema oglinum), and  
silverside (Harengula sp.) were made in Ad-  
miralty Bay, Bequia Island.

There was limited success in sampling  
schools sighted. Schools of skipjack, yellow-  
fin and blackfin tuna were observed and  
fished west of St. Vincent, the Grenadines,  
and Grenada. Good signs of fish also were  
observed and sampled in Mona Passage area  
between Puerto Rico and Hispaniola. In the  
vicinity of Honduras, during May, detailed cov-  
erage was made cooperatively by the BCF's  
"daunted." But fresh winds reduced visi-  
bility, and little fishing was done.



Fig. 2 - Yellowfin tuna being gaffed aboard M/V Calamar.

#### Skipjack Taken

Both vessels caught skipjack tuna: The  
Alcyon caught 64 in the Mona Passage area  
during March and April. She took a few skip-  
jack tuna and 18 dolphin during May between  
Jamaica and the Honduran coast. Near Wind-  
ward Islands, the Calamar took 81 skipjack  
during March and April south and southwest  
of Grenada.

Dolphin schools associated with floating  
debris also were fished during March. Thirty  
dolphin were caught southwest of Grenada and  
46 south of Barbados. Troll fishing was con-  
ducted during all 5 cruises.

During May, the Calamar conducted tuna  
long-line explorations in the Atlantic south-  
east of Barbados and off the Guianas. Thir-  
teen longline sets were made and the number  
of 6-hook baskets set each day ranged from  
75 to 100. During this cruise, 1,144 baskets  
and 6,864 hooks were set. Catches totaled 75  
tuna and 19 spearfish--a catch rate of 1.3 fish  
per 100 hooks. Saury (Cololabis saira) and  
thread herring (Opisthonema oglinum) were  
bait.



Fig. 3 - Trainees on M/V Calamar weigh a bigeye tuna after longlining operation.



Fig. 4 - Hauling tuna longline gear aboard M/V Calamar. A crewman (2nd from right) watches coiling of mainline through mechanical hauler. Other trainees arrange a "basket" of longline gear.

In cooperation with other agencies, oceanographic data were collected and some fish tagged. Drift bottles were released from the Calamar during Cruise 67-5 to provide information on current movements. (Project Headquarters, Barbados, W. I., June 19, 1967.)



## Japan and Indonesia to Start Pearl and Shrimp Ventures

Japan and Indonesia will launch two joint ventures, one for pearl raising and the other for shrimp fishing.

Preliminary contracts have been signed between Japanese firms and Indonesian counterparts. The work will be started pending approval by Indonesian authorities.

These will be the first joint ventures for private Japanese enterprises under Indonesian legislation to introduce foreign capital. The latter's production share system has been changed to a system of foreign capital initiation and joint ventures for the economic development of Indonesia.

### Raising Pearls

The pearl-raising venture will be launched by the Arafura Pearl Co. of Wakayama Prefecture and its Indonesian counterpart, Corcora.

The Japanese and Indonesian firms will haul white-lip oysters from the islands of Aru, Kei, and Kepulauan north of Arafura Sea and cultivate them at Aru and other islands. The first cultivation site will be Dobo near Aru.

The Japanese firm will send US\$1 million worth of vessels and machinery necessary for the cultivation and 20 engineers. The cultivated pearls will be sold by the Japanese. Profits will be shared equally with the Indonesian firm.

The trial operation period will be two years and the contract will be effective for the next 20 years.

### Rich Shrimp Resources Reported

The shrimp fishery will be undertaken by the Toyo Menka Kaisha, which has asked the Indonesian authorities for full-scale investigation. Concrete measures will wait on the investigation results.

The project calls for shrimp fishing in waters west of Kalimantan and the catches to be sent directly to Japan. The shrimp resources are said to be very rich in those waters.

The contract is for 11 years, to be extended for another 5 upon conclusion, with approval of both parties. ("Japan Times," June 26, 1967.)



## Japan Wants Indonesia's Agreement to Protect Former's Vessels

The Japanese Agriculture-Forestry Minister urged the Government at the June 9 cabinet meeting to negotiate an agreement with Indonesia to protect the former's fishing vessels from seizure. Since 1960, when Indonesia began enforcing her 12-mile sea law adopted in 1957, 17 Japanese fishing vessels (including one freighter) were reported seized and fined on charges of territorial sea violations or unauthorized navigation in Indonesia's waters.

Japanese vessels fishing off Indonesia annually take about 6,000 metric tons of tuna worth close to US\$3.3 million. ("Minato Shimbun," June 10, 1967.)



## Japan to Discuss 12-Mile Zones with Spain and Mauritania

The Japanese Overseas Trawlers Association plans to send a 7-man fact-finding mission to Spain and Mauritania to discuss their extension of fishery zones. Spain adopted the 12-mile exclusive fishery zone in May, and Mauritania recently revised its 12-mile limit. These actions are said to have handicapped considerably Japan's Atlantic trawl fishery: reducing Japanese bottomfish catches off west Africa by 30 percent and octopus by over 80 percent.

### Government-Level Talks May Follow

The Japanese group is scheduled to meet with Spanish and Mauritanian industry repre-

sentatives to find out whether those countries would change their views about Japanese fishing inside the reserved zones. Another purpose is to pave the way for government-level negotiations contemplated by Japan.

The group consists of key members of the Japanese distant-water trawl fishery and one Fisheries Agency official. It was scheduled to depart Japan July 7 on a 20-day trip to Madrid and Vigo, Spain, and Nouakchott, Mauritania. ("Minato Shimbun," June 21 and 23, 1967.)



## Japan to Study Pacific Fisheries Convention

The feasibility of forming a "Pacific Fisheries Convention" between the coastal nations of the Pacific region is to be studied by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The purpose is to try to cope with the international trend toward unilateral extension of territorial and fishery limits.

The Convention, proposed by Foreign Minister Takeo Miki, provides for an agreement similar to the European Fisheries Convention. There, the contracting nations agree to adopt an exclusive 12-mile fishery zone and to settle fishery problems through multination negotiations.

The Foreign Ministry reportedly intends to conduct the study on the basis of the 12-mile sea limit proposed at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, convened in Geneva in 1960. ("Minato Shimbun," June 20, 1967.)



# FOREIGN

## LATIN AMERICA

### Peru

#### FISH MEAL INDUSTRY IN CRISIS

Peru's fish meal industry continues in crisis. Stocks rose to record levels, while exports from January 1 to May 15, 1967, were below those for the same months of the past 3 years. World prices declined from the 1965/66 season but appear to have recovered somewhat and become firmer.

The Peruvian Government, after studying the industry's problems, apparently has decided not to give the industry immediate tax and customs duties relief. Instead, it is considering using such collections to establish a fund to help finance modernization and improvement of plants and fleets. On June 6, 1967, widespread increases were made in import duties. Newspapers report industry concern that these increases will aggravate the situation. The current fishing season ended on June 15. The size of the 1966/67 anchovy catch likely reached about 8.5 million metric tons. This catch is estimated to have produced about 1.5 million tons of fish meal. Stocks at the end of the fishing season are expected to be over 750,000 tons. The industry says a high percentage already has been sold.



### Panama

#### REPORT ON FISHING INDUSTRY

Panama's shrimping operations are the major part of its commercial fishing. Preliminary figures on 1966 shrimp exports indicate about 10 million pounds, all to the U.S. and slightly lower than 1965. But International Monetary Fund data show that 1966 shipments were about \$1 million above 1965. The higher percentage of premium grade shrimp and price rises were responsible for the overall increase.

The fishmeal and fishoil industry continues to grow but at a slower pace than expected. Two reduction plants are now operating; firms desiring to establish plants have to submit their plans to the Ministry of Agri-

culture, Commerce and Industries for approval. Official sources say this requirement was made to protect the developing industry and the marine sources used by it. The quality of the fishmeal and fishoil produced is considered very good, but declining world prices have affected investment returns.

Panama hopes that the UN fisheries study will be inaugurated in the area this year. Both Government and industry sources are optimistic that major advances will be made possible by the study's recommendations. Part of the study's cost is to be paid by Panama. To help meet this expense, the Government has introduced a "sailing permit" requirement for fishing vessels of 10 tons or over which leave from Panamanian ports; a tax stamp of \$20 or \$40, depending on type of vessel, must be attached to sailing permit applications.

In its 1966-67 session, the Panamanian National Assembly passed legislation extending territorial waters to 200 miles. It has not ratified the 1958 "Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas."

#### Shrimp Production

The Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, reports that 1966 shrimp catch totaled 12,440,440 pounds, about 3.6% less than 1965 and 20% less than 1964, the record year. Government and industry describe the 1966 figure as "satisfactory." Both expect the average of 12-14 million pounds of the past few years to continue and even improve. Unofficial figures on shrimp exports from the largest local shipping lines indicate shrimp exports amounted to about 10 million pounds, including an estimated 75,000 pounds of lobster tails.

Premium grade "whites" taken in 1966 were nearly five percent above 1965; the catch of valuable "pinks" decreased about 10 percent. This latter figure was partially offset by the higher catch of "Titi," the only other important category. Because prices were good in U. S. markets, the value of 1966 shrimp exports exceeded 1965 by almost \$1 million or 14 percent (\$7.66 million and

8.6 million, respectively). Marketing within the country is handled by individual fishermen; sales promotion does not exist.

The bulk of Panama's shrimp catch is transported by sea, mostly to New York; shipments to the U. S. West Coast have increased in recent months. Further increases are predicted, also that shipments to the U. S. East Coast will continue steady. Some production in the Chiriqui region is shipped by air to Miami.

General Conditions

The possibility that shrimp conservation measures may have to be taken is discussed occasionally, but industry representatives appear to believe they are not necessary. Many contend that the indirect control Government exercises by limiting number of shrimp boats--232--is adequate control. Of the 232, some are in such poor condition as to be inoperative. Others are used occasionally due to age and/or need for extensive overhauling. But, as the older, less efficient boats go out of operation, they are being replaced by larger and better-equipped vessels. This means that the average catch per boat will increase noticeably before long, and the question of conservation measures will need careful consideration.

Fishing conditions throughout 1966 were generally good, although January-February and October-December reflected traditional "black" periods. Early 1967 was somewhat lower than usual, but industry representatives expected improvement to continue until late 1967.



Chile

WHALE CATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

In 1965, Chile killed 385 blue and 6 humpback whales; in 1966, 128 blue and 7 humpback whales. The 1965 kill shows that regulation and conservation are not completely effective. Although 2 Chilean fishing concerns are Government authorized to whale, the bulk of the catch (particularly blue and humpback) has been made by one firm. During the past 2 seasons, this firm agreed to let a Japanese company operate 5 whale catching boats and sell the catch for processing at

its plant in Quintay and subsequent export of whale products to Japan.

Agreement Will Lapse

Officials of the Chilean firm say this agreement will not be renewed and that their firm has decided to cease whaling activities for the next few years. They cited two reasons: scarcity of whales and the low profit. The officials were aware that this time would be required to build up the whale population.

The catch of blue and humpback whales off Chile's coast will be minimal during the next few years. No important company seems interested in large-scale operations. Chilean initiatives with the Secretary General of the South Pacific Commission to tighten regulations on killing whales is a step in the right direction. (U. S. Embassy, Santiago, May 31, 1967.)

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ANCHOVY LANDINGS IN FIRST-THIRD 1967 WERE HALF 1966 PERIOD

Landings of anchovy in northern Chile from January through April 1967 were 258,719 tons; in the 1966 period--510,785 tons; 1965--231,158 tons.

Fish meal produced from anchovy in northern Chile for January-April was: 1967--45,681 tons; 1966--88,220 tons; 1965--38,072 tons.

Fish oil production in northern Chile was:

Year	January-April
	Metric Tons
1967 . . . . .	3,898
1966 . . . . .	7,232
1965 . . . . .	5,036

Fish Meal Exports to U. S.

Exports of fish meal (produced from fish and shellfish, excluding whales) in 1966 were 184,697 tons worth US\$25,433,829. Exports of fish oil (excluding whale oil) were 16,401 tons worth US\$2,605,449. Fish meal was exported mainly to the U. S., Netherlands, West Germany, and Belgium. ("Instituto de Fomento Pesquero," May 29, 1967.)



## Cuba

### INCREASES HER FISHING FLEET

Cuba was scheduled to receive two medium trawlers from the Soviet Union by the end of July 1967. The vessels most likely will be of the "Maiak" class (SRTM), equipped with freezing capacity for fishing in the tropics as well as northern latitudes.

In June 1967, the first steel-hull fishing vessel, the "Cocal," was launched in Cardena's Shipyard for Cuba's state-owned fishing fleet. Displacing 112 tons, the vessel has a range of about 13,000 miles and will have a crew of 16. The Cocal is probably the prototype of a new series of vessels that will be built by the Cardenas Shipyard, which until now only constructed wooden vessels.

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### BANS PRIVATE FRESH-WATER COMMERCIAL FISHING

On May 24, the Director of the Cuban National Fishing Institute banned all private commercial fishing in Cuban lakes and rivers. The Institute will control these areas.



## Guatemala

### REPORT ON FISHING INDUSTRY

In 1966, Guatemala's fisheries contributed less than 1 percent of the gross national product of US\$1.4 billion. Marine research is not being conducted.

There are two ports of some importance on the Atlantic Coast--Puerto Barrios and Matias de Galvez; the latter, run by the Government, is being enlarged to double its freight-handling capacity (by 1970).

The two Pacific ports are now merely open roadstands, although they do have small shrimp-freezing plants. The Government has approached international lending agencies to finance a US\$15 million Pacific port to stimulate the fishing industry.

#### Shrimp Fishery

Commercial exploitation of the Pacific coast shrimp fisheries began in 1960. The fleet has totaled around 30 vessels in recent

years and flies the Guatemalan flag. Almost all the vessels were built in Florida and are less than four years old. The construction of these wooden vessels is standardized to facilitate repairs and replacement of parts. The vessels range from 62 to 72 feet.

The Directorate General of Natural Resources reports that finfish landed in 1965 totaled more than 242,000 metric tons; in 1963, landings were 130,000 metric tons.

Shrimp catches in 1965 of 897 metric tons declined from recent years. Although no data are available, catches of shrimp apparently improved in 1966. The two major shrimp enterprises are comprised of 49 percent Japanese capital, and 51 percent Guatemalan; a third smaller company is Guatemalan owned. These companies operate off the Pacific coast (U. S. Embassy, Guatemala, May 13, 1967.)



## Brazil

### PROTESTS PRESENCE OF SOVIET FISHING FLEET

Brazilian Admiral S. da Gama, President of the Brazilian Navy Club and of the Marine Studies Foundation, told the press recently that the Government cannot tolerate Soviet fishing in "Brazilian territorial waters." Apparently, he was referring to the statement of a Brazilian fishing boat captain who reported 30 Soviet fishing fleets near the shores of Rio Grande do Sul Province.

In Porto Alegre, there has been sharp local reaction to Soviet fishing off Rio Grande do Sul. Editorials in the local press call for more fish in Brazilian nets and less Russian in Brazilian waters." They also chastise the national Government for its failure to "keep the Russians out of Brazilian waters" and to build the domestic fishing industry. Secretary of Agriculture Machado, of Rio Grande do Sul Province, even issued a call for extending Brazilian waters from 12 to 20 miles. (U. S. Consulate, Porto Alegre, July 6, 1967.)



## EUROPE

### USSR

#### FIRST-QUARTER 1967 CATCH 15% ABOVE 1966

During the first 3 months of 1967, Soviet fishery landings were 2,345,000 metric tons, about 5 percent higher than landings in the same period and about 5 percent above the quarterly plan. The 1967 catch plan is 2,000,000 tons. Catch increase apparently is due to the use of more vessels and fishermen.

However, labor productivity in the fishing industry increased by only 2 percent over 1966.

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#### IMPROVES FRESH-WATER SUPPLIES FOR FISHING FLEET

In 1966, according to Vladivostok newspapers, the Soviets had great difficulty supplying their fishing fleets off Alaska and the Pacific Northwest with fresh water. Many fishermen complained that even when water was supplied it was unclean. Four tanker vessels (called fuel and water carriers by the Soviets) were assigned in 1966 to supply the fleets off the U. S. and Canada.

In 1967, the Soviets expect a change for the better since the Canadians consented to allow a Soviet water carrier to come into Vancouver regularly for fresh water. About 10,000 metric tons of water will be bought in Canada this year. The Main Administration of Far Eastern Fisheries has permanently assigned the water carrier "Evensk" to this duty; she will not carry any fuel.

In late 1966, the Soviets already had begun to ferry water from Vancouver. The "Evensk" averages 2 trips a month. It takes 12 days to deliver the fresh water to fishing vessels and 2-3 days to resupply in port. The vessel has a capacity of 3,000 metric tons.

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#### PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH CATCH DROPS IN GULF OF ALASKA

Average Soviet catches of Pacific ocean perch in the Gulf of Alaska have decreased

tremendously during the past year. In 1966, the average haul was 6 to 10 metric tons. In April and May 1967, average catches did not exceed 2 tons per haul; they were often as low as 1 ton per haul. In early May 1967, 5 exploratory research vessels led by the "Kanopus" began to study reasons for the catch decline.

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#### HOLDS SEMINAR ON RADIATION PRESERVATION

Radiation preservation of fishery products was the principal subject of the Kaliningrad Seminar of the Soviet Isotope Association. Scientists of the USSR Ministries of Fisheries and Atomic Energy and specialists from other Soviet Ministries also participated. The main purpose of the seminar was to survey recent advances in research on radioactivity and propose steps for introducing these advances into the fish-processing industries.

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#### FORMS COMMITTEE ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Under the sponsorship of the Soviet Academy of Sciences (Section for General Biology), a Committee on Zoological Nomenclature was formed within the National Committee of Soviet Biologists. Both the chairman and the vice-chairman of the new committee are ichthyologists: A. N. Svetovidov, who is responsible for the nomenclature of living fish; and D. V. Obruchev, for the nomenclature of fossil fish. Among other members, I. M. Gromov will supervise the nomenclature of marine mammals, and Ia. I. Starobogatov molluscs and crustaceans. Correspondence with the committee reportedly is welcome. ("Voprosy Ikhtiologii," Vol. 43, No. 2.)



### Denmark

#### 1966 EXPORTS WERE BELOW 1965'S RECORD

Danish exports of fishery products during 1966--364,840 metric tons worth 886 million kroner were slightly below 1965's record level. Landings by Danish vessels in other



## Denmark (Contd.):

countries totaled 10,416 metric tons, nearly three times 1965's direct landings. Principal markets were West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. Sales to the U.S. rose 25 percent, to nearly 75 million kroner.

The quantity of cod fillets and blocks exported increased to 30,855 metric tons worth 119.6 million kroner, up 11 percent in quantity and 14 percent in value. Exports of salted, dried, and smoked fish declined. Exports of pond trout decreased slightly in quantity but value increased by 11 percent. Fish meal exports showed little change, but fish oil exports declined sharply.

Direct landings in foreign ports increased greatly. The United Kingdom took by far the major share of Danish direct landings. Those in Norwegian ports nearly ceased in 1966.

Exports to EEC, EFTA, East Bloc

The Common Market (EEC) was the leading market for Danish fishery products. It took 348 million kroner, a slight decline from 1965. Denmark's EFTS (European Free Trade Association) partners bought products worth 323 million, almost unchanged from 1965.

Exports to East Bloc countries increased by about 50 percent, but they were still small relative to exports to EEC and EFTA. West Germany remained the principal market, buying products worth 238 million kroner. These included large quantities of herring, cod, plaice, pond trout, and many others. The United Kingdom and Sweden were other major markets. Although East Germany is not a leading buyer, sales to her increased by 68 percent over 1965. This was due partly to a substantial contract signed by 2 large Danish fish exporters.

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#### 1967 EXPORTS OF GROUND FISH FILLETS AND TROUT DECLINE

Danish exports of fresh and frozen fillets and blocks of cod and haddock in the first 4 months of 1967 were down sharply from the 1966 period. In January-April 1967, total exports of these items were about 10 million pounds, of which 2.3 million pounds went to the U. S. That was a drop of 49 percent in total shipments and 54 percent in exports to the U. S.

In January-April 1967, exports of rainbow trout of 6.9 million pounds were down slightly from the 7 million pounds in the 1966 period. However, rainbow trout exports to the U. S. rose 61 percent to 348,559 pounds



### Norway

#### LIMITS PRODUCTION OF FROZEN FILLETS

Norwegian frozen fillet production totaled about 19,000 metric tons in January-April 1967, down 15 percent from the 1966 period. But stocks were building up and storage facilities were overloaded because of slow sales. So Norwegian freezing plants decided to cut output of frozen groundfish fillets in May-September 1967 to 30 percent of the quantity frozen in the 1966 period. ("News of Norway," May 22, 1967.)



### France

#### FISHING LIMITS EXTENDED TO 12 MILES

France announced fishing limits of 12 miles in a decree published June 9. The extension accorded with the principles of the Western European Fisheries Convention approved March 9, 1964, by France and 12 other countries. The convention proposed a "6-plus-6" plan: an inner 6-mile zone reserved to the coastal state for fishing after a phasing-out period for foreign fishing, and an outer 6-mile area where traditional fishing rights of foreign fishermen might be recognized. (U. S. Embassy, Paris, June 12, 1967, and other sources.)



### Spain

#### EXTENDS FISHING LIMITS TO 12 MILES

Spain extended its fisheries jurisdiction 12 miles, measured generally from the low water mark along the coastline, by law number 20/1967, April 8, 1967. However, provision also was made to draw straight base lines between certain nautical points less than 2 miles apart.

Spain (Contd.):

The extension was in accord with the principles of the Western European Fisheries Convention approved March 9, 1964, by representatives of Spain and 12 other countries (see France on p. 46).

Under the law, traditional foreign fishing in the 6-12 mile zone may be continued at a level not exceeding the habitual catch, provided reciprocal rights are granted Spanish fishermen by the foreign countries involved. (U. S. Consul, Bilbao, June 14, 1967, and other sources.)

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#### ADDED 32 VESSELS IN 1966

Expansion of the Spanish distant-water fishing fleet continued in 1966 with the addition of 32 vessels over 250 gross tons. The long-range freezer fleet operated mainly off West Africa and increased its landings by 46 percent to 195,000 metric tons. This gain was offset, however, by lower landings in the coastal fishery. Total landings in 1966 of 1.1 million tons were about the same as in 1965.

In recent years, fleet development has been stimulated by a Government loan program. Its aim is to create a modern fleet by 1970 capable of catching 1.5 million metric tons a year. (U. S. Consul, Bilbao, June 14, 1967.)



Greece

#### REPORT ON FISHING INDUSTRY

The processed fishery products of Greece include canned fish, salted fish, sea sponges, and fishmeals. Only one small factory, in Thessaloniki, cans fish. The decrease in production of canned fish seems attributable to increased foreign competition in the Greek market.

Fish salting is done in many small, unmechanized establishments in coastal localities, chiefly in Cavala, Thessaloniki, Volos, and on the islands of Euboea and Mitylene. The Directorate of Fishing, Ministry of Industry, estimated 1966 production at 4,000 tons, compared with 4,500-5,000 tons in 1965.

The decrease may have resulted from a dietary trend toward more nutritional foods.

**Sea Sponges:** These are Greece's principal processed fishery export product. In 1966, sponge production, conducted in Greek and Libyan waters, amounted to 54 tons (compared with 69 tons in 1965). Decreased production was due chiefly to difficulty in enrolling crews and in obtaining permits from North African countries.

**Fishmeals:** Initiated in late 1965, production rose in 1966 to 714 tons. This was produced on board 3 fish-factory vessels (one operated only the last two months of 1966). There are no shore-based fishmeal factories. Production is expected to increase as more fish-factory vessels now on order are commissioned this year and in 1968.

#### Construction of Fish Markets

The buildings of the fish markets have been completed in Piraeus, Thessaloniki, Patras, Chalkis, and Cavala. Work on the fish market at Volos was delayed. A public tender was held in 1966 among East European bilateral trading countries to supply equipment for the markets against the export of Greek agricultural products. A Soviet organization was high bidder but no award has been made. The management of the fish markets reportedly will be undertaken by the Agricultural Bank of Greece. The bank has been financing small and medium-size owners of fishing and sponge-fishing vessels.

#### Governmental Activities

A corporation has been established by the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETVA) to organize production and marketing of the deep-sea fleet's catch. The catch increased from 1,360 tons in 1956 to 29,500 tons in 1966; it is expected to reach 86,000 tons by 1970. Eventually, this corporation will set up facilities to process fish and fish byproducts. Its capital is 20,000,000 drachmas (\$667,000); 49% of the share capital is open to subscription by owners of deepsea vessels.

#### Foreign Trade

Exports of fishery products, except sponges, totaled 1,954 tons (\$1,326,200) in 1966, compared with 3,483 tons (\$1,602,400) in 1965. The difference was due chiefly to decreased exports of fresh, frozen, salted, and canned

## Greece (Contd.):

fish. Exports to Bulgaria recorded the largest decrease (36 tons, \$8,300 in 1966; 1,447 tons, \$305,900 in 1965). Sponge exports amounted to 102 tons (\$2,591,100) in 1966 (of which 98 tons were bleached or otherwise processed), compared with 106 tons (\$2,496,900) in 1965. In 1966, the U. S. was the principal buyer (30 tons, \$876,000).

### Imports

Greece imported 40,620 tons of fishery products worth \$13.2 million in 1966; in 1965, 55,084 tons valued at \$16.9 million. Imports in 1966 included: fresh, frozen, and salted fish, 15,374 tons (\$6.3 million); canned fish 7,175 tons (\$3.3 million); sea sponge 17 tons (\$219,000); and fish and meat meals 18,054 tons (\$3.3 million). Import of frozen fish into Greece was prohibited in March 1966.

Imports from the U. S. included: canned fish 3,129 tons (\$826,200), of which 3,072 tons (\$784,700) were canned squid; and fish and meat meals 247 tons (\$40,733).



## Romania

### FISHES FOR HERRING OFF GEORGES BANK

In 1965 and 1966, Romanian vessels fished Georges Bank mainly for herring. It takes 24 days to reach the Bank from Romanian ports and to return; actual fishing extends for about 50 days. Average catches per vessel per day in 1966 were 40-50 metric tons, but up to 70 tons were caught on some days. Total production costs of one metric ton of Georges Bank herring to the fishing industry is about 7,000 lei (US\$589.20); selling price is 10,000 lei (\$842.70 a ton). Thus, the industry makes a "profit," but its significance is academic because it, as all other industries, is State owned. The "profit," however, does make it possible to expand and obtain new investments.

Romania plans to buy by 1970 15 large stern factory trawlers to expand her fishing on Georges Bank and off Southwest Africa. In 1966, she had only 2 alternating large stern factory trawlers (both purchased in

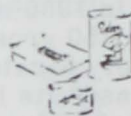
Japan) fishing in the northwestern and South-eastern Atlantic. Each had on board a fishery scientist who collected data on the biology of the species and oceanographic conditions.



## Yugoslavia

### AIDS ARABS WITH FISHERY PRODUCTS

The Federal Executive Council (the Cabinet) of Yugoslavia disclosed on June 17 its long-range program of economic aid to Arab countries. This includes an increase in trade, better credit arrangements, new capital investments, and immediate aid in food products. Under the latter, 1,000 metric tons of canned fishery products will be shipped.



## Poland

### TRAWLERS STOP LANDING FISH IN EASTERN NIGERIA

Polish trawlers that were delivering fresh and frozen fish to cities in Nigeria have been ordered by the Polish Government to discontinue deliveries to Eastern Nigeria, which has proclaimed itself the independent State of Biafra. The order probably reflects a desire to respect the naval blockade of Biafra instituted recently by the Central Government in Lagos.

\* \* \*

### TWO FISHING VESSELS ENTER NEW ENGLAND PORTS

At 8:30 p.m., Sunday, June 11, 2 Polish fishing trawlers entered Gloucester harbor in Massachusetts. U. S. Coast Guard officers boarded them and advised that they were violating both the U. S. 3-mile territorial sea and 12-mile fishery limit and ordered them to leave. The Polish captain said they were out of fuel and water, and had been advised by their authorities to contact a Gloucester stevedoring company in case of need. They complied with U.S.C.G. orders but remained just outside the 12-mile zone. There, they contacted the stevedoring company in Boston. On June 13, U. S. authorities

land (Contd.):

inally allowed both trawlers to refuel and provision at Boston. On June 15, both vessels left for the Georges bank herring fishery.

All available evidence indicates that the 150-gross-ton vessels were forced to seek U.S. assistance by "force majeure." Both trawlers ("Sleza" and "Radwa") belong to the Gryf fishery cooperative. Its vessels for years have fished the Northern ICNAF area (especially the Labrador Sea) but never as far south as the Georges Bank. The Gryf cooperative, however, had an extremely bad 1966/67 winter cod fishing season off Labrador--the expedition was an economic failure. Because of rough weather, medium Polish fishing vessels were unable to catch much cod or deliver the catches to processing vessels.

Vessels Needed Food and Water

Before leaving Poland, the Gryf administrators contacted the Dalmor cooperative, whose vessels fished on Georges Bank during the last few years. They were told that Polish fishing vessels normally obtain their supplies in the Canadian port of Halifax, but that in emergencies they may go to U. S. ports. The regulations governing entry of Polish vessels into U. S. ports apparently were not explained or transmitted to the captains of individual vessels.

U. S. Coast Guard boarding of the 2 vessels in Boston revealed that on the Radwa only 2 percent of normal drinking water ca-

capacity remained, and the Sleza's food supplies were "rotten and moldy." Both trawlers were low on fuel.



## Bulgaria

### EXPANDS FISHING FLEET AND GROUNDS

A few years ago Bulgaria contracted with the Soviet Union to buy 20 large stern trawlers by 1970. In mid-1967, at least 7 trawlers (each about 3,200 gross tons) were delivered. Initially, the Bulgarians fished in the southeastern Atlantic off southwest Africa. Soviet experts were aboard the newly delivered trawlers to train the Bulgarians in navigational and fishing techniques.

In March and April 1967, high-seas fishing operations expanded into the southwest Atlantic. Two large stern trawlers (the "Pelikan" and the "Feniks") left the Bulgarian fishing fleet, which was catching pilchards off Africa, and crossed the Atlantic towards the Patagonian Continental Shelf off Argentina.

The Soviet Union began a fishery for southwestern Atlantic hake off Argentina in late 1966. It is believed the Bulgarian vessels may fish with the Soviet fleets, which could provide them with fishing data and supplies (water, fuel, repairs, etc.).



### ANTIBIOTIC IMPROVES PEARL HARVEST

A significant increase in the number of good cultured pearls produced in Japan results from dipping seeds into an antibiotic solution before inserting them into the oyster. Aureomycin chlortetracycline has been found the most effective antibiotic against the infections that misshape or discolor pearls.

It takes 3 to 5 years to produce a reasonably sized pearl. The huge Japanese industry produces 400 million cultured pearls annually. Use of the antibiotic has resulted in a 30 percent increase in output of top quality pearls and a significant increase in ordinary pearls. (From Sea Frontiers, copyright 1966 by The International Oceanographic Foundation, Miami, Florida.)

## ASIA

### Japan

#### FISHERY EXPORT TARGETS ARE LOWER FOR FY 1967

Japan's Supreme Export Trade Council met on June 6 to determine fiscal year 1967 (April 1967-March 1968) export targets and develop measures to attain them. The Council set the FY 1967 export target at US\$10,569.3 million, 10.6 percent above FY 1966 actual exports of \$9,558.9 million.

The goal for fishery products was set at \$319.2 million--3.02 percent of the total export target and 88.1 percent of FY 1966's actual exports. The cut in fishery products below 1966 exports was based on the outlook that exports likely will not increase much because of growing international restrictions on fisheries and increasing consumer demand in Japan for higher-priced fishery products.

The FY 1967 export target for fishery products is:

Fishery Product	Export Target, FY 1967	Comparison with Actual Exports FY 1966
	US\$1,000	Percent
Canned fish . . . . .	133,160	- 0.8
Frozen fish . . . . .	101,100	-10.0
Pearls . . . . .	64,400	+ 0.5
Agar-agar . . . . .	2,800	+ 0.4
Salted & dried fish . . . . .	8,200	+ 0.9
Whale oil . . . . .	9,573	+52.3

Source: "Suisan Keizai Shimbun," June 8, 1967.

\* \* \*

#### STUDY OF 12-MILE ZONE SLATED

The Japanese Fisheries Society's International Fisheries Committee agreed at the June 14 meeting to form a subcommittee to study Japan's fishing zone problem. The subcommittee will conduct a thorough independent study to assess the merits of establishing a 12-mile exclusive fishery zone off the coast. This is being strongly urged by Hokkaido coastal fishermen but opposed by some circles because it would have adverse effect on Japan's high-seas fisheries.

#### Government's Position

The Government's attitude appears to be that setting up a 12-mile fishery zone is

premature. This is based on the view that extension of fishery jurisdiction would: (1) contribute nothing toward solving the controversial problems of South Korean salmon fishing and Soviet saury fishing off Japan; (2) compel Japan to recognize, to her great disadvantage, fishery jurisdictions claimed by other countries; and (3) conflict with Japan's basic position that unilaterally established fishery zones have no effect internationally. This conflict with her basic position would occur when Japan, entering bilateral agreements, would seek to maintain administrative and legal jurisdiction over her fishing vessels within foreign-claimed waters (beyond the 3-mile limit). Even if the Government should decide to establish an extended fishing zone, it will wait until the 12-mile limit becomes more accepted internationally. ("Suisan Shimbun" and "Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho," June 16, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### FISHERMEN URGING 12-MILE FISHING ZONE FOR HOKKAIDO

Japanese coastal fishermen in Hokkaido want to see a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone established off their island. They claim that exploratory fishing by South Koreans in recent years within or about 10 miles off Hokkaido's southern coast--and Soviet saury and squid fleet operations off the coast--threaten to disrupt orderly operations. They say their operations will lead inevitably to conflict unless Japan's fishery jurisdiction is extended beyond the present 3-mile limit.

A delegation of Hokkaido fishermen went to Tokyo to urge their Diet representative press for passage of 12-mile exclusive fishing zone legislation in the current session. ("Hokkai Suisan," June 5, 1967; "Minato Shimbun," June 1, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### CARIBBEAN SHRIMP OPERATIONS INCREASE

On May 23, the Fisheries Agency informally approved applications of 7 firms to operate experimentally a total of 35 shrimp vessels in the Caribbean Sea and off the Guianas. The 7 firms are: Nichiro Gyogyo, Toy Shrimp, South Pacific Fishery Cooperative

Japan (Contd.):

Association, Hakodote Kakai, Hokoku Suisan, Yataka Gyogyo, and Shinyo Gyogyo.

At present, 15 shrimp vessels are operating in that area. Shrimping prospects are reported good off the Guianas, where presently 260-270 U. S. and Mexican vessels are said to be operating profitably. ("Suisan Hozai Shimbun," May 26, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### SHRIMP TRAWLERS ASSOCIATION FORMED FOR SOUTH AMERICA

A Japanese trawlers organization, named South America Trawlers Association, was formed in Japan on June 7. Its purposes are to ensure efficient management of shrimp operations off the coast of the Guianas in northern South America--and to help resolve international problems its vessels might encounter because many U. S. and Mexican shrimp vessels operate there. ("Minato Shimbun," June 8, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### PEARL PRODUCTION CUT 30 PERCENT

Thirty-three cooperatives of fishermen in the Japanese National Federation of Pearl Culture Cooperative Associations will reduce their combined annual production by 30 percent in an attempt to cope with a recent sharp decrease in exports of cultured pearls during the second half of 1966.

The federation said that the decline is attributed partly to business developments in the U. S. and West European countries, the principal customers, but also to the growing circulation of poorer quality pearls.

It decided therefore to ask its members to stop undesirable practices of planting pearl nuclei in pearl oysters during the summer.

The federation anticipates at least a 30 percent cut in national output by halting these practices. It also scheduled a new overseas publicity drive to promote cultured pearl exports. ("Japan Economic Journal," June 6, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### SUMMER ALBACORE LANDINGS AND PRICES RISE

Early in June, albacore vessels were scattered over a wide area east of the Izu Islands (south and east of Tokyo) and fishing continued good. Some vessels were landing over 30 tons per day. Despite the increasing catch, exvessel prices in Japan held firm in early June at around 155-160 yen per kilogram (US\$391-403 per short ton); local packers were buying most of the landings.

The Japan Federation of Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NIKKATSUREN), which plans to buy and store around 3,000 tons of albacore to help stabilize prices, made no move in early June because of the firm prices.

On June 22, Japanese pole-caught summer albacore landings at the tuna ports of Yaizu and Shimizu totaled 22,580 metric tons--7,280 tons more than the 15,300 tons landed there during the 1966 period. The fishery, however, was nearing the end of the season; many pole-and-line vessels already were shifting to skipjack fishing.

Summer albacore prices in Japan continued to advance. In late June 1967, they averaged exvessel 167-168 yen a kilogram (US\$421-423 a short ton). This compared with around 155-160 yen a kilogram (\$391-403 per short ton) of a week earlier. Japanese fishing and packing industries are unable to readily explain the cause of rising prices. They attribute it partly to rising fresh food prices.

So far, NIKKATSUREN had purchased, under its stabilization program, about 150 tons. They were being held in cold storage until they could be packed in oil for marketing in Japan. ("Suisancho Nippo," June 23, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### ALBACORE EXPORT PRICES RISE

Japanese frozen albacore prices for exports to the U. S., stimulated by the recent U. S. purchase of 2,000 tons at c.i.f. \$470 per short ton, are reported advancing rapidly. Exporters are said to be asking around c.i.f. \$480-485 per short ton for ship-frozen fish. This is about \$50 more than the mid-May export price of c.i.f. \$435 per ton. Even

## Japan (Contd.):

summer albacore are reportedly being offered to U. S. buyers at prices up to c.i.f. \$470 per ton.

Japanese circles attribute the uptrend in albacore prices to: (1) resumption of buying by U. S. packers, who believed prices in Japan would not drop any further despite predicted good summer albacore season; (2) improved U. S. canned tuna sales; (3) decline in albacore catches off American Samoa since April; and (4) uncertain outlook for California albacore fishery. ("Suisan Tsushin," June 12, 1967.)

\* \* \*

## MOST OF 1966 FROZEN TUNA EXPORTS SHIPPED TO U. S.

According to the Japan Export Frozen Tuna Producers Association, frozen tuna exports in business year 1966 (April 1966-March 1967) totaled 192,136 metric tons. By country of destination, 145,841 metric tons were exported to the U. S., 35,323 tons to Italy, 9,391 tons to other European countries, and 1,581 tons to Africa.

Shipments to the U. S. consisted of 76,709 metric tons delivered direct from Japan, 38,464 tons transshipped from the Atlantic, and 30,668 tons delivered to overseas bases.

Exports to Italy included 2,997 tons of direct shipments and 32,326 tons of Atlantic transshipments. To other European countries, 435 tons of direct shipments and 8,956 tons of transshipments. ("Suisan Keizai Shimbun," May 26, 1967.)

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## JAPANESE-ITALIAN TUNA FISHING VENTURE BEGINS

A joint Japanese-Italian tuna-fishing venture, involving Hoko Suisan Fishing Company, was scheduled to begin in July. The venture was agreed to originally in 1964, but its operation was postponed by the delay of the Italian partners to get the vessel built in Italy.

A 1,150-gross-ton tuna mothership is now under construction. Scheduled for completions in July, the vessel will begin fishing

soon afterward. Production target is 2,000 metric tons of tuna annually. All catches will be sold to Italian packers. ("Suisan Keizai Shimbun," June 20, 1967.)

\* \* \*

## SALMON FISHING IN CHUKCHI SEA BEGINS

The Japanese firm Hoko Suisan's fishing vessel "Dairin Maru No. 10" (299 gross tons) which ended gill-net herring fishing in the Bering Sea, was proceeding to the Chukchi Sea to begin fishing for salmon July 1. The Bering Sea gill-netting operation was conducted experimentally to capture egg-bearing herring. It failed to attain the 144-ton catch target. ("Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho," June 27, 1967.)

\* \* \*

## TAIYO POT FISHES TANNER CRAB IN WESTERN BERING SEA

Taiyo Fishing Company sent its freezer carrier "Banshu Maru No. 5" (3,567 gross tons) and 2 catcher vessels to the western Bering Sea off Cape Ozernoy, Kamchatka Peninsula, for exploratory tanner crab pot fishing. The catcher vessels, each carrying 500 crab pots, began fishing in early June, but results as of mid-month had not been good.

Taiyo plans to continue the operation to determine the potential for developing a commercial fishery. Catches will be frozen and brought back to Japan to be packed in cans primarily, but some also will be marketed frozen. ("Shin Suisan Shimbun Sokuho," June 16, 1967.)

\* \* \*

## TRAWLER ENDS OPERATION OFF U. S. EAST COAST

The Japanese trawler "Kaimon Maru" (2,500 gross tons) ended operations off the U. S. east coast on June 20 and returned to the fishing base at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. She had been sent on an exploratory cruise to the western Atlantic in early May 1967 by the Japan Overseas Trawlers Association.

The vessel surveyed the waters from Florida northward to 42°28' N. latitude (off Ne

ork). In 45 days of operation, to June 15, landed 530.92 metric tons of fish, mostly butterflyfish. In some areas, red snapper, highly esteemed in Japan, were abundant; catches up to 23 tons were landed on some days. Off New York, heavy concentrations of herring were located, but fishing fell off rapidly from June 15.

On the whole, fishing was very spotty. The association believes that problems still remain to be solved before operations can be conducted commercially. ("Shin Suisan Shimbu Sokuho," June 22, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### PERMITS ONE-BOAT PURSE SEINING FOR COASTAL MACKEREL

The Japanese Fisheries Agency announced that, beginning November 1967, it will license one-boat purse seiners in the mackerel fishery off Japan's Pacific coast. Now only two-boat seining is permitted. The new policy will enable mackerel fishermen to fish in more distant offshore waters where, presently, single purse-seine vessels are permitted only for tuna fishing.

Two 100-gross-ton purse seiners, scheduled for completion in July and September, have been licensed to conduct trial mackerel fishing off the Pacific coast until October 1967. If successful, it may create a major trend toward one-boat purse seining in this mackerel fishery. ("Shin Suisan Shimbu," June 5, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### FIRM WILL LONG LINE RED SNAPPER IN WESTERN ATLANTIC

The Japanese fishing company Seiju Gyogyo has been authorized by the Government's Overseas Investment Liaison Council to form a local corporation in Saint Martin Island, Netherlands Antilles (east of Puerto Rico), to long line red snapper off that coast.

The Curacao Seiju Corporation, as it will be named, will be organized with a capital investment of US\$150,000 in Seiju Gyogyo's fishing vessels, "Seisho Maru" Nos. 2 & 5 (each 112 gross tons) and two 2-ton skiffs. This year's plans call for production of 508 metric tons of red snappers and 222 tons of groupers to be frozen and exported to nearby islands and to the U. S. ("Suisancho Nippo," June 13, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### LAB STUDIES ELECTRIC SHOCKER FOR TUNA TROLLING GEAR

The Shizuoka Fisheries Research Laboratory's gear development base at Ito launched a 3-year research program on April 1 to develop an electric shocking device for trolling gear to prevent the escape of tuna and yellow-tail hooked on the line. The device will be designed to paralyze the fish at the instant of hooking--preventing their escape and facilitating retrieval.

The research is being conducted in cooperation with the Fishing Vessel and Gear Research Divisions of the Fisheries Agency. ("Suisan Keizai Shimbu," May 23, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### LARGE PURSE SEINER IS BEING BUILT

A 500-gross-ton U. S.-type purse seiner, largest of its kind in Japan, is now under construction at the Usuki Shipyards for the firm Kawajiri Gyogyo of northern Japan. The "Hakuryu Maru No. 55" is being built at a total cost of 320 million yen (US\$888,889).

She will be equipped with various kinds of mechanical equipment, including a power block, wire reel, windlass, and power rollers. Upon completion, scheduled for mid-September, she will join the Nichiro Fishing Company's purse-seine fleet now off west Africa. ("Suisancho Nippo," June 22, 1967.)

\* \* \*

#### REFRIGERATED CARRIER IS BEING CONSTRUCTED

A 3,800-gross-ton refrigerated fish carrier is being built at the Shimonoseki Shipyards in southern Japan for the Taiyo Fishing Company. The vessel, to cost 830 million yen (US\$2.3 million), will have an overall length of 338.7 feet, a beam of 53.1 feet, and a depth of 27.8 feet. Main engines of 4,370-hp. will drive her at 15 knots. The refrigerated holds will carry 2,400 metric tons of fish and the freezing equipment will have a daily output of 55 tons. Upon completion in late September, the carrier will be placed in service on the West African run to haul trawl-caught fish back to Japan. The vessel is one of 4 similar-sized refrigerated carriers Taiyo plans to build to enlarge its fish carrier fleet. ("Minato Shimbu," June 8, 1967.)





## Communist China

### HER EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS TO JAPAN INCREASE

Communist China's fishery exports to Japan have quadrupled in value during the last 4 years--from US\$7.1 million in 1963 to \$30.5 million in 1966. The total value of Japanese imports of all products from Communist China, however, also increased at about the same rate--from \$74.6 million in 1963 to \$306.2 million in 1966. So fishery imports still represent about 10 percent of total import value.

Japanese fishery imports from the USSR, though still small and worth only US\$3.7 million in 1966, also increased significantly from 1963's \$0.6 million. (U. S. Embassy, Tokyo, June 12, 1966.)



## South Korea

### PLANS NEW FISHERY

The South Korean factoryship recently purchased from Norway may be used in the North Pacific ocean perch fishery or in Malaysian territorial waters in a joint venture with Malaysia. No definite decision has been made. However, a later report indicates that she will be used in the North Pacific shrimp fishery by its owner, the Shin Hung Refrigeration Company. Negotiations are underway to make the venture, scheduled to begin in November 1967, a joint enterprise with Bumble Bee Seafood of Astoria, Wash. (U.S. Embassy, Seoul, May 31, and June 19, 1967.)

In 1966, the research vessel "Paekkyong-Ho" of the Pusan Fisheries College studied extensively Pacific ocean perch and shrimp in the North Pacific off Alaska and in the Bering Sea.



## South Vietnam

### U. S. AIDS SOUTH VIETNAM'S FISHERIES

The United States has agreed to contribute US\$2,012,000 to the Food and Agriculture Organization, under the Freedom from

Hunger Campaign, to aid a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) fisheries project in South Vietnam. Under the agreement, the U. S. contribution will help to expand the project's scope. FAO is conducting it for the UNDP at Vietnam's request.

Recent research in the South China Sea has indicated that a great increase in fish catch would be possible if traditional coastal operations could be modernized and expanded to include deep-water operations. Since fish provide a large portion of the protein in the average Vietnamese diet, this project could produce much-needed improvement in the food supply.

### Original UNDP Project Was Limited

The original UNDP project called for \$1 million from the Special Fund and \$336,000 as Vietnam's counterpart contribution. It consisted of coastal surveys and feasibility studies. The U. S. contribution will enlarge the project to include investigations and feasibility studies for offshore and high-seas operations. It will enable FAO to charter a deep-water exploratory trawler, necessary equipment and personnel, including a UN expert.

The Netherlands also is planning to contribute to this enlarged project. (Press release, U. S. Department of State, May 26, 1967.)



## India

### PLANS INCREASE IN FISH PRODUCTION

India expects to make much progress during her "fourth plan" to augment the available food supply with fish. She plans to use 8,000 small mechanized boats; only 3,000 were supplied during the third plan. The diesel-engine boats will be constructed at home.

The Government reportedly has completed plans to obtain 58 trawlers for deep sea fishing. Fifty of them will be designed for local conditions; the other 8 will be modified. Total cost of the trawlers will be Rs. 60 million. The 8,000 mechanized boats will cost Rs. 480 million.

### UN and Norway Help

India has entered into agreement with Norway and the United Nations to undertake

India (Contd.):

offshore and exploratory fishing. Practical training and demonstrations in modern technology will be given ashore and at sea.

The agreement provides for completion of some construction works--fish meal plant, shipway, and other harbor works. Norway will provide Rs. 42 million in grants and credits, and India will supply land, buildings, and installations. ("Fishing News International," June 1967.)



## Malaysia

### SABAH FISHERIES MAKE PROGRESS

The East Malaysian State of Sabah announced on June 30 that its shrimp fisheries are progressing well and that "more than RM\$10 million (US\$3.3 million) was netted last year from prawn catches." By the end of 1968, the Sabah State Department of Agriculture and Fisheries hopes to have more than 200 shrimp trawlers; at present, there are only about 170.

A spokesman pointed out: "It is not true that licenses given to shrimp trawlers do not allow the catching of fish. It was because the fish caught was of poor quality that the fishermen had to throw them back into the sea."

He said that about 150 trawling licenses have been issued so far--most to local fishermen. Of these, only about 30 were issued to joint enterprises of Malaysian and foreign firms. The Government also has provided its own trawlers to demonstrate methods and train local fishermen. It also sends several fishermen to West Malaysia for training from time to time.

#### New Methods Supported

The spokesman stressed that it was Government policy to introduce new methods of fishing. This has been its policy even before Sabah joined Malaysia. Good progress is being made.

The State Government has approved establishment of a large fish meal plant in

Sandakan, the spokesman said. One of the biggest sea food companies in West Malaysia, now operating at Ipoh in Perak State, will set up the plant as soon as market and feasibility studies are finished. The plant would produce animal feed and components for fertilizers--for domestic consumption and for development into an important export item. The plant would use low-quality "trash" fish, abundant in Sabah waters. At present, the bulk of such fish is wasted; in many cases it is thrown back into the sea.

There are two shrimp freezing plants at Sandakan, Sabah: one owned by a Philippine-U. S. group, the other by a joint Malaysian (Chinese)-Japanese firm. Reportedly, there is also a freezing plant in Labuan. (U. S. Consulate, Kuching, July 7, 1967.)



## Philippines

### SETS UP FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT SYSTEM FOR FOOD IMPORTS

To reduce the outflow of foreign currency, the Philippine Government has established a foreign currency deposit system for food importers applying for loans. Food items on the import list have been grouped into 4 classes according to their importance as essential food. Foreign currency deposit rates have been set for each class, with higher rates imposed on less important items.

Deposit rates for each class are: Class I--25 percent; Class II--50 percent; Class III--75 percent; and Class IV--150 percent. Fishery products such as canned saury, sardine, salmon, and mackerel are in Class I. However, it is reported that importers normally have to deposit more when establishing credit for letter-of-credit transactions, so it appears that Philippine imports of those products will decline sharply.

Canned squid, which come under Class IV, have become virtually impossible to import. ("Kanzume Nippo," July 7, 1967.)



## SOUTH PACIFIC

### Australia

#### SHRIMP PRODUCTION RISES

Big catches in Western Australia and higher overseas prices could make 1966/67 a record year for Australian shrimp exports.

Exports totaled 1.8 million lbs. for 9 months of the current financial year (July 1-June 30). This was 20 percent more in quantity and 42 percent more in value than for the same period in 1965/66.

The 1964/65 financial year was a record one for shrimp exports--2.4 million lbs. The 1965/66 exports totaled 2.2 million lbs. In the 9 months to March 31, 1967, Western Australia exported 1.2 million lbs., Queensland 500,000 lbs., and New South Wales (N.S.W.) 100,000 lbs. Compared with the same period in the previous year, this was a 70 percent increase for Western Australia and a 29 percent increase for N.S.W. Queensland exports fell 17 percent.

Japan, the U. S., and France (Australia's main customers) are paying more this year than they did in 1964/65. ("Australian Fisheries Newsletter," June 1967.)

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#### SHRIMP TRAWLER LAUNCHED

A 64-ft., all-steel welded, double-rigged trawler for shrimp fishing in Western Australia was launched recently in Fremantle. Named "N.W. Carnarvon," she was sent down the ways by the wife of the West Australian Fisheries Minister. The owning company hopes the vessel will be a prototype for an enlarged type of trawler it considers needed for operations off northern Australia. At first, the vessel will be working with shrimp in ice, but various methods of preserving the catch will be tried.

#### Designed Along U. S. Lines

The wide beam (20 ft.) provides a good working platform. Extra tanks for fuel and fresh water allow her to stay at sea for 3 or more days.

The roomy wheelhouse contains a separate cabin for the skipper, a galley, and shower

room. There are accommodations for 4 crewmen forward.

N.W. Carnarvon is designed along American lines. It incorporates the refinements of shrimp trawlers that operate in the Gulf of Mexico. The company's general manager spent some time at sea last year with the Gulf of Mexico fleet. ("Australian Fisheries Newsletter," June 1967.)

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#### TUNA CATCH IS POOR

The South Australian tuna catch for 1967 is likely to be only a little more than half of 1966's. With the season practically over, the catch in late May totaled 3,510 short tons--3,099 tons less than in 1966.

The New South Wales catch for 1966/67 was 2,363, 188 tons more than in 1965/66.

There may be 2 reasons for the poor season in South Australia: overfishing of stocks--the adults by the Japanese, and the juveniles by Australian fishermen--or a change in the normal migratory pattern of tuna schools. ("Australian Fisheries Newsletter," June 1967.)

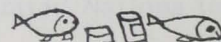


### American Samoa

#### ASIAN GROUP WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN U.S. SAMOAN TUNA PRICE TALKS

The American Samoa tuna price group formed at the recent Asian tuna conference in Tokyo will not participate in the tuna price negotiations between Japanese trading firms and U. S. packers in American Samoa. This was reported by the Japan Federation of Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations (NIKKATSUREN), sponsors of the conference.

NIKKATSUREN was informed by the Japanese firms that various financial and legal problems prevented participation of South Korean, Formosan, and Okinawan tuna producers in the price talks at the present time. ("Katsuumaguro Tsushin," June 23 and 18, 1967.)



## AFRICA

### South Africa

#### CANNED PILCHARD SALES IN UNITED KINGDOM ARE UP

The increase in sales of South African canned pilchards on the United Kingdom market has been so dramatic it has mystified even those marketing executives concerned with their distribution. "It was a great achievement," declared one sales manager, "but it was surely the marketing mystery of the year."

Marine Products Limited increased exports to the United Kingdom from 776,866 cases in 1965 to 1,034,800 last year. One journalist covering the British food market remarked that even the agents selling South African pilchards did not know the reason for the 25 percent increase although he remembered one advertising man connected with pilchard publicity commenting:

"We would like to think that the sales growth is partly due to our efforts but we are afraid that a lot of pilchards are bought for cats."

This year, reports the London journalist, around £50,000 (US\$140,000) will be spent on advertising two canned pilchard brands. Some of the money allocated to advertising other brands, while not normally involving pilchards, will help their sales along.

"Marketing of South African pilchards has been consistently sound, rather than spectacular. It is a value-for-money product which may have benefited from the wage freeze and the growth in unemployment.

"And while prices have gone up, they have not risen by anything like the extent of many other canned foods. So whether they are eaten by mother, the kids, or the cats, who cares? It's nice business." ("South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review," May 1967.)



### Tanzania

#### SOVIETS AID FISHERY

In April 1967, a three-man team of Soviet fishery aid technicians recommended to the Tanzanian Government the construction of a \$140,000 fish-drying plant at Kigoma, at the northeastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. The team spent one week determining the catchability rates of Tanganyika Lake whitebait (*Stolothrissa tanganyicae*), and studied the suitability of the plant's future location. If the Tanzanian Government approves the project, the USSR will finance it from the almost \$20 million credits Tanzania obtained in May 1966. ("The Standard," April 17, 1967.)



### Senegal

#### SOVIETS AID SENEGAL'S FISHERIES

Senegal's Minister of Agriculture, Magatte Lo, and Department of Oceanography and Marine Fisheries Director Arnoux flew to Moscow June 28 for a 10-day meeting with Soviet officials. They discussed implementation of the March 1965 Senegal-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Marine Fisheries.

The 1967 Protocol of Cooperation, signed in Moscow, provides for (1) exchange of fishery experts and of scientific and technical fisheries and oceanographic information; and (2) joint biological research in tropical eastern Atlantic. ("Tass," June 28, 1967.)

The Tass release does not mention the building of a tuna cannery in Senegal, although Article 1 of the March 1965 Agreement specifies that the Soviet Government "agrees to supply technical cooperation. . . in constructing a fish canning factory of a capacity of 6 metric tons of raw material per one hour or 15,000-20,000 tons per year, working in two shifts."

