

Korean Oyster Culture Studied

A team of four oyster specialists from Hiroshima Prefecture—one of Japan's major oyster culture sites—recently concluded a study of oyster culture in the Republic of Korea (ROK). They made the following observations:

(1) Longline culture accounts for 75 percent of all oyster cultured in the ROK and raft culture 25 percent.

(2) At the present time only 2,760 hectares are used for oyster culture, but plans are being made to expand this area to 26,151 hectares in the near future.

(3) Oyster culture technology in the ROK is just as advanced as in Hiroshima Prefecture.

(4) Spawning occurs one month earlier in the ROK than in Hiroshima Prefecture, thus giving ROK oyster producers a marketing advantage.

(5) The price for oysters, for canning, is US \$0.18 to \$0.21/lb, slightly below the Japanese price of \$0.26/lb.

(6) Wages paid to Korean women workers range between \$0.07 to \$0.08 per hour, or one-tenth the price for Japanese workers.

(7) Korean oyster production in 1972 was 11,700 metric tons, or 43 percent of the 27,000 tons harvested in Hiroshima Prefecture during fiscal year 1971 (April 1971-March 1972).

(8) ROK production plans call for harvesting 15,000 tons in 1973, and 30,000 tons in the next two or three years, which will exceed Hiroshima's total production.

("Suisan Keizai," April 23, 1973)

Source: NMFS International Activities Staff.

CANADIANS MAY CLOSE EAST COAST PORTS

Ottawa.—A special study is to be made into the possible effects of closing Canadian East Coast ports to foreign fishing fleets.

Fisheries Minister Jack Davis has asked Dr. Ernest P. Weeks of Ottawa, Chairman of the Canadian Saltfish Cor-

poration, to carry out the study. His main task will be to assess the economic consequences of port closures upon Canadian merchants on the one hand and the Canadian fishing industry on the other.

"Our own fishermen have been asking us to close our ports to foreigners, especially those who fish indiscriminately near our shores", Mr. Davis said. "Two-thirds of all the fish caught in the North Atlantic are taken by foreign fishermen. Their big fleets are heavily subsidized. They'll be even

Publications

WORLD FISHERIES EXAMINED IN NEW BOOK

"World fisheries policy: multidisciplinary views," a book in which 16 distinguished scientists, economists, and government and United Nations officials evaluate the effectiveness of past fisheries policy and outline the concepts and attitudes that will shape the policy of the future, has been published by the University of Washington Press. The book was edited by Brian J. Rothschild, Director, NMFS Southwest Fishery Center, La Jolla, California, and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Several present and past members of the NMFS staff contributed to the volume, which is the sixth of a series of University of Washington books on Public Policy Issues in Resource Management. The NMFS contributors are:

Dayton L. Alverson, Director, NMFS Northwest Fisheries Center, Seattle, "Sciences and fisheries management;"

John C. Marr, Program Leader, United Nations Development Program/Food and Agriculture Organization's Indian Ocean Program, "Indian Ocean fishery development;" the drift from the goal of maximum sustained yield to more complex social-welfare goals; and the necessity of evolving new methods of fishery man-

more costly if they can't get into our ports to buy supplies and make repairs. Closing them, or even the threat of closing them, may cause them to back off our Shelf".

Vessels from fifteen countries fish regularly in the Northwest Atlantic. They frequently call in at St. John's, Newfoundland and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Occasionally they also call in at Sydney, N.S. as well.

Source: News Release, Environment Canada.

agement, which will utilize systems analysis and computer technology. The price of the book is \$9.50.

J. L. McHugh, Professor of Marine Resources, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, "Jeffersonian democracy and the fisheries;"

Donald L. McKernan, Coordinator of Ocean Affairs, Department of State and Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Fisheries and Wildlife, "World fisheries—world concern;"

Brian J. Rothschild, "Introduction," and "The need for analysis in the development of United States fisheries policy;"

William F. Royce, Associate Director for Research, NMFS, "The gap between theory and policy in fishery development;" and

The late William M. Terry, at the time of his death Director of International Affairs, NOAA, "Fisheries and the national interest."

Areas discussed in the book include territorial conflicts; the needs and desires of developing countries; the question of whether existing regional conventions can assure adequate conservation and equitable allocation of catches in today's fisheries.

RECENT NMFS SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

NOAA Technical Report NMFS CIRC-371. Sokoloski, Adam A. (editor) "Ocean fishery management: discussions and research." April 1973. 173 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Price: \$1.50.

(No abstract)

NOAA Technical Report NMFS CIRC-374. Cook, David G., and Ralph O. Brinkhurst. "Marine flora and fauna of the Northeastern United States. Annelida: Oligochaeta." May 1973. 23 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Price: 35 cents.

ABSTRACT

The manual includes an introduction on the general biology, an illustrated key, an annotated systematic list, a selected bibliography, an index to the marine Oligochaeta of the East Coast of North America. The Families Naididae, Tubificidae, Enchytraeidae, and Megascolecidae are treated.

NOAA Technical Report NMFS CIRC-379. Thorson, Lee C., and Mary Ellen Engett. "Fishery publications, calendar year 1969: lists and indexes." April 1973. 31 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Price: 45 cents.

ABSTRACT

The following series of fishery publications of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (until October 1970 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) in calendar year 1969 are listed numerically (with abstracts) and indexed by author, subject, and geographic area: Circular, Data Report, Fishery Industrial Research, Fishery Leaflet, and Special Scientific Report—Fisheries.

NOAA Technical Report NMFS CIRC-380. Engett, Mary Ellen, and Lee C. Thorson. "Fishery publications, calendar year 1968: lists and indexes." May 1973. 24 p. For Sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Price: 35 cents.

ABSTRACT

The following series of fishery publica-

tions of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (until October, 1970 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) in calendar year 1968 are listed numerically (with abstracts) and indexed by author, subject, and geographic area: Circular, Data Report, Fishery Industrial Research, Fishery Leaflet, and Special Scientific Report —Fisheries.

Monthly Fishery Market Review

Groundfish Supplies up in April

Total supplies of groundfish during April were considerably higher than a year ago, with substantial gains in imports and heavier beginning inventories. Particularly strong demand during the month contributed to higher wholesale and retail prices.

Supplies of blocks generally declined during the month as imports continued to be below a year earlier. With lower supplies and increasing demand from stick and portions producers, block prices increased across the board. Inventories of sticks and portions fell during the month and prices increased.

Supplies of shellfish were greater during April than in the same month in 1972. Demand appeared relatively strong as inventories generally fell. Prices for spiny lobster and shrimp rose while scallops and American lobster prices declined.

The cumulative picture for January through April for groundfish fillets shows total supplies up 13 percent, consumption up 1 percent and inventories on April 30 more than double what they were a year ago. Price changes were mixed according to species, with increases generally ranging between 10 percent and 40 percent.

Block imports for January-April were 28 percent below a year ago, consumption increased slightly and end-of-period inventories dropped 37 percent compared with a year earlier. From

January 1 to April 30, inventories of block were reduced by 43 million pounds. During the same period last year, the net drawdown was 9 million pounds.

January-April results for shellfish showed heavier total supplies for all major species, compared with a year ago, due chiefly to heavy carryover inventories. U.S. landings of shrimp, scallops, and American lobster were substantially higher than a year earlier. There were declines in shrimp and spiny lobster imports, but imports of scallops and American lobster were heavier. Consumption of all major shellfish increased significantly.

GROUNDFISH

Domestic groundfish landings in April were 45 percent below the previous year, and the total for the year through April was down 16 percent (Table 1). Heavy April imports more than offset the decline in landings. For January through April, haddock imports were 56 percent higher than a year ago, cod 12 percent higher. Flounder imports moved up 48 percent, but imports of ocean perch dropped about 20 percent. For April the combination of a 24 percent increase in imports and an 87 percent gain in beginning inventories resulted in a 41 percent rise in the quantity available for consumption. During