

[MONTHLY SERVICE BULLETIN
(WESTERN AUSTRALIA FISHERIES

MENT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

12(1) Jan 1963

SERVICE BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

Vol. XII, No. 1

January, 1963

STAFF CONFERENCE

The Staff Conference which was to have been held last year will now take place on February 26, 27 and 28. It will be held at Head Office and will be opened by the Honorable the Minister for Fisheries, Mr R. Hutchinson, D.F.C., M.L.A. All staff will attend the conference and public transport to Perth will be used where available. Officers are instructed to report at this office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, February 26. They should forward before then their district reports for the 12 months ended December 31, 1962. Reports need only be brief; they should not include detailed production figures of all species, as these are normally included in the Department's statistics. The reports should record, however, anything of importance which occurred in the district since the previous conference and an outline of the trends of its fisheries. Officers who were transferred from one station to another during 1962 should complete reports for both districts up to and from the time they were transferred, respectively.

STAFF NOTES

The Director, Mr A.J. Fraser, will accompany a party on an inspection of the fauna sanctuary south of the Ajana-Kalbarri Road, near the Murchison River on January 8 and 9.

Later this month, on January 21, Mr Fraser will commence annual leave but will interrupt it to attend a meeting of the Rottnest Biological Station Committee to be held at Rottnest on January 24.

We welcome to the staff Alan Henry Ullrich, who, on December 17, commenced duty as an Assistant Inspector. Mr Ullrich at present is serving aboard the p.v. "Vlaming".

Mr C.R.C. Haynes, mate of the research vessel "Lancelin" will be hospitalised for one week commencing January 14 for further eye treatment.

The Pearling Inspector, Broome, Mr R.J. Baird, will commence biennial leave this month. He will come south by ship and is expected to arrive in Fremantle about January 8.

Mr D. Wright, mate of the r.v. "Peron", will resume duty on January 2 after long service leave.

Officers to resume duty this month after annual leave will include Mr C.J. Seabrook, master of the r.v. "Lancelin", on January 21, and three Head Office personnel - Miss H.M. Gilfellon, on January 3; Miss M.A. Bartlett, on January 7; and Mr H.B. Shugg, on January 15.

Research Officer R.J. Slack-Smith will spend a fortnight in Shark Bay to initiate a plankton survey and to delimit the nursery areas of the Shark Bay prawn fishery. He is expected to return to Perth about January 17.

Inspector B.A. Carmichael, of Albany, will leave about the middle of the month on an extended visit to the Esperance area to investigate specific complaints of breaches of the Fisheries and Fauna Protection Acts. He will also carry out normal patrol duties en route.

The Chief Clerk, Mr B.R. Saville, and the Supervising Inspector, Mr J.E. Bramley, were entertained last month at a cocktail party aboard the Japanese fisheries training vessel "Oshoro Maru". Unfortunately for them, and for Mr B.K. Bowen, who was also invited but was a little late arriving, the "Oshoro Maru" had to weigh anchor and clear the wharf an hour earlier than had been contemplated. She sailed for Singapore at noon that day, December 28.

SERVICE RE-CLASSIFICATION

Advice has been received from the Public Service Commissioner that a general re-classification of the Service will be undertaken with effect from January 1, 1963. Every officer will receive three copies of the duty statement form on which he must state his academic

qualifications (if any) and list his duties in order of their importance. Officers may set down their interpretation of their duties and need not necessarily adhere to the official list, a copy of which will be sent with the duty statement. In his circular instruction, however, the Public Service Commissioner emphasised that officers must confine themselves to factual statements without adding general observations. It should be noted that the duties performed and the qualifications possessed relate to the position as it obtained at January 1, 1963.

All three copies of the forms are to be returned to Head Office on or before February 1, 1963. The third copy, after being completed at Head Office will be returned to the officer for his retention.

DEPARTMENT ACQUIRES BUILDING AT FREMANTLE

A large, general purpose building in Queen Victoria Street, Fremantle, has been acquired by the Department as a workshop and to house research equipment and specimens. The one-time site of the firm, Plant Production Ltd., the main building comprises a workshop with two offices, a storeroom and toilet at one end, while adjoined are lunch and shower rooms. With the occupation of this extensive building, problems in the storage of our now considerable research gear, equipment and specimens, will be mitigated.

MURCHISON RIVER RESERVE AGAIN ATTACKED

In 1954 we were pleased to report that an area of 358,000 acres near the Murchison River had been set aside as a reserve for the conservation of flora and fauna. The area concerned included some of the best wild-flower country in the State and seemed to promise to preserve in perpetuity some of our most interesting sand plain fauna. Since its inception, however, the reserve has been the target for attempts to alienate the whole or parts of it.

Defending the reserve in 1955, the then Minister for Fisheries, Mr L.F. Kelly, pointed out to the local authority the benefits to the State which the reserve was likely to provide in the years to come. His statement was acclaimed here and overseas as an exposition of sound conservation principles which gave cogent reasons for the establishment and maintenance of wild-

life reserves. The opponents of the reserve were unremitting in their fight to reduce or abolish this fauna sanctuary, however, and in 1957 the Government decided to divide the reserve into two areas, one to remain as a flora reserve and the other as a flora and fauna reserve. This decision appeared to placate, at least temporarily, the forces requesting its abolition although several applications for alienation of parts of it were made from time to time. The most recent serious attempt to reduce the reserve was made in May, last year, when the Northampton Shire Council submitted to the Premier a request that a substantial portion of the sanctuary be thrown open for agricultural development. This time, however, the defence of the reserve was not limited to professional conservationists, for an appreciation of the need for reserves has grown in recent years and local residents pointed out its value to the preservation of wildflowers. On the recommendation of the Lands Department, the Premier has agreed to the setting up of a committee which will inspect the reserve and make a recommendation in regard to its future. The Director, as Chief Warden of Fauna, is a member of the committee which will be led by the Lands Department's Divisional Surveyor (Central), Mr J.F. Morgan. Other members are Mr R.D. Royce, Botanist, and Mr C.F.H. Jenkins, Government Entomologist, of the Department of Agriculture; Dr D.L. Serventy, Principal Research Officer, Division of Wildlife Survey, C.S.I.R.O.; and Dr W.D.L. Ride, Director of the Western Australian Museum.

REPORTS ON OPENING DUCK SHOOT

Taking an overall view, the opening of the 1962-63 season for wild ducks could be regarded as generally satisfactory from the shooters' point of view. Reports from departmental officers who visited different localities, and from honorary wardens and shooters all indicate that varying successes were met in different districts. Fauna Warden S.W. Bowler and Inspector E.H. Barker, of Bunbury, attended the shoot on the Stirling estate near Capel. It proved to be rather disappointing. They found the lakes were at a low level, but approximately sixty guns took part in the shoot which commenced only two minutes before the official opening time. Before then ducks appeared to be reasonably plentiful, about 1,500 grey teal being observed with smaller numbers of mountain ducks and black ducks. At the commencement of shooting, however, the bulk of the birds appeared to make their way to the close areas. Shooters averaged slightly less than 3 ducks per gun, the bag consisting

of 80% grey teal, the remainder being mountain ducks and black ducks in about equal proportions.

Fauna Protection Officer H.B. Shugg, and Cadet Research Officer J. Jacoby, went to a spot known as the Casuarinas, which is a billabong of the Coblinine River, east of Katanning. They found that the private land surrounding the foreshore had recently been cleared, but a lot of water was held in the lake. This latter phenomenon was a result, they were told, of a bar across the river having been constructed downstream by the local authority which was carrying out improvements in Lake Ewlyamartup. At the Casuarinas, too, the opening got away almost on time, shooting starting one or two minutes before 5 a.m. As shooters took up their positions the ducks rose and some thousands of birds were in the air when shooting commenced. Despite the strong and persistent easterly wind, most of the forty-odd shooters did reasonably well and quite a few had obtained their bag limit by 8 a.m. By this time 312 grey teal, 14 black duck, 43 pink-eared ducks, 11 blue-winged shovellers, 3 maned geese and 1 freckled duck had been taken - a total of 384 birds, of which just over 80% were grey teal.

At the extensive Yenyening Lake system east of Beverley, where Fauna Warden N.E. McLaughlan went, some sporadic shooting broke out as early as 4.20 a.m. He reported that the shoot began in earnest at 4.45 and by 7 a.m. some shooters had taken their bag limit of fifteen. Quite a few more were found to have their bag limit when shooting stopped about 11 a.m. The extensive nature of the Lake system made it impossible to obtain an accurate count of the number of shooters or of the total bag. However, of the birds inspected, Mr McLaughlan found that about 70% were grey teal with mountain ducks comprising the remaining 30%. No other species, he said, were shot or seen during the shoot. One unsatisfactory feature was his finding the 25 dead white-headed and banded stilts around the lakes after the shoot. They had apparently been shot in mistake for ducks in the early morning light. One local warden described the conditions in the adjacent County Peak Lakes as being solidly overcrowded with shooters and added that generally poor bags were obtained.

At Benger Swamp, honorary wardens led by Mr R. Taylor organised what some described as a most successful shoot. The first guns were checked in at 2 p.m. and the total guns passed the 200 mark before opening time. Eighty guns were checked out and those shooters were found to have averaged just less than 3 per gun. Perhaps

that was why they were leaving and it must have been those who stayed later who did better. Mr Taylor said that shooters interviewed next morning, considered it to have been a huge success. They included many who were attending a really controlled opening for the first time and they seemed to appreciate the organisation even though the birds flew high after the opening signal.

Other reports from shooters and honorary wardens indicated that some very successful shoots were held at the lakes on the coastal plain out of Coorow, particularly at Lake Eganu which is reserved as waterfowl habitat under the Department's programme of wetland conservation.

WHALING

At pages 263 and 264 are tables setting out whaling production during 1961 and 1962.

Reporting on the Cheynes Beach Whaling Company's 1962 season, Inspector B.A. Carmichael points out that whaling in Albany is carried out in three phases. The first is on sperm whales during the autumn months, the second during the winter months on humpbacks, and the third in spring and early summer again on sperm whales. He said that, last year, after a good first phase, it soon became obvious that humpbacks were not as plentiful as in previous years. There was a general lack of sightings right through the season and only 40 were taken. Later, a few more could have been captured, but it was more profitable for the company to resume taking sperm whales.

The company operated a Cessna float plane during the whole of the whaling period and considered that it contributed materially to the successful year. It assisted not only in the finding of schools of sperms, but also in selecting the largest ones and later in picking up the buoyed kills.

Inspector Carmichael reminds us that this company purchased two chasers from Tangalooma in Queensland. They arrived in Albany in December. Previously known as Looma II and Looma III, they were re-named Cheynes II and Cheynes III. Built in 1947, the 134 ft. vessels were not commissioned until 1950. They are radar-equipped and it is anticipated that they will be the only chasers worked by the company in the coming season although Kos VII will be used to chase and tow if and when the situation

WHALING PRODUCTION IN W.A. - 1961

	Whales Taken			Average Length			Production			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Oil (barrels)	Meal (tons)	Sol- ubles (tons)	Other (tons)
<u>Nor'-West Whaling Co.</u>										
Humpbacks	254	219	475*	37'	38'3"	37'6"	21850	1189	925	-
Sperm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	1	2	34'6"	31'3"	32'9"	(Included in Humpback prod.)			
Sub Total	255	220	477*				21850	1189	925	
<u>Cheyne's Beach Whaling Co.</u>										
Humpbacks	53	52	105	37'5"	38'6"	37'11"	5043	171.6	-	-
Sperm	450	4	454	43'7"	35'6"	43'5"	18929	752.5	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	503	56	559				23972	924.1	-	-
TOTALS	758	276	1036*				45822	2113.1	925	-
* Includes 2 whales of unknown sex.										

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WHALING PRODUCTION IN W.A. - 1962

	Whales Taken			Average Length			Production			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Oil (barrels)	Meal (tons)	Sol- ubles (tons)	Other (tons)
<u>Nor'-West Whaling Co.</u>										
Humpbacks	277	226	503	37'10"	38'10"	38'3"	21427	1166.8	1245.2	-
Sperm	23	3	26	41'2"	35'	30'5"	970	69.4	-	-
Other	4	2	6	66'3"	40'	57'6"	390	13.3	-	-
Sub Total	304	231	535				22787	1249.5	1245.2	-
<u>Cheynes Beach Whaling Co.</u>										
Humpbacks	25	15	40	38'3"	41'1"	39'8"	1859	76.3	-	-
Sperm	556	9	565	43'10"	36'1"	43'9"	22169	904.3	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	581	24	605				24028	980.6	-	-
TOTALS	885	255	1,140				46815	2230.1	1245.2	-

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warrants it. Information is lacking on the fate of the company's old chasers.

Improvements and additions to plant included the supply of two additional decanters and an additional oil polisher. The old glue water separator was replaced and the company expects to be able to handle up to 15 whales a day as a result of the increased capacity in all departments. Last year a new office was erected and a complex system of loud speakers relayed information around the factory. Additional wireless facilities allowed the manager to direct all facets of the company's activities from his own office and this was said to have led to much greater efficiency.

CONVICTIONS
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1962

Date	Defendant	Court	Charge	Result
<u>FISHERIES ACT</u>				Finced -
21.11.62	KRISTENSEN, Albert	Bunbury	Netting closed waters	£5
8.10.62	CASTROVINCI, Salvatore	Fremantle	U/s crayfish	£55.7.6.
19.11.62	LIZA FISHERIES	"	U/s cray-tails	£41.10.0.
17.12.62	HOLDEN, Leslie James	"	Netting closed waters	£5
16.10.62	SWADDLING, Douglas	Geraldton	U/S crayfish	£13.1.0.
11.10.62	CHITTY, Neil Murray	Perth	" " "	£10.17.0.
11.10.62	NYGH, Rein	"	" " "	£21.
11.10.62	MOOREHOUSE, Peter A.	"	" " "	£11.14.0.
11.10.62	HOLLAND, Eric	"	" " "	} £11.10.0.
11.10.62	FRASER, Francis John	"	" " "	
30.11.62	REYNOLDS, William E.	Esperance	Unlicensed fishing	£5.
30.11.62	ABBOTT, Ernest Gerald	"	" "	£5.
<u>FAUNA PROTECTION ACT</u>				
25.10.62	WHITE, Alfred Thomas	Midland	Taking	£5.
25.10.62	WHITE, Frederick C.	Perth	Protected	£5.
14.12.62	TURNBULL, Kevin Henry	Perth	Fauna	£5.

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NAMING OF THE P.V. "VLAMING"

At the Department's boat-shed at Victoria Park, on December 20, the new patrol vessel "Vlaming" was named by Mrs R. Hutchinson, wife of the Minister for Fisheries.

Prior to the conventional, champagne christening of the vessel by his wife, the Minister referred briefly to the need for the patrol vessel and the links its name gave with the past. He reminded the assembled staff and guests that Willem van Vlaming, or de Vlaming, sailed from Holland in 1696 with three ships to seek a missing vessel. On Christmas Day of that year he sighted what is now known as Rottnest Island and after anchoring close by for a few days landed there on December 30. Early in January 1697, Vlaming and a party journeyed up the river which they named Black Swan River after the remarkable birds they found on it. It was worthy of note, the Minister said, that the farthest upstream that the party penetrated was to a spot very close to where the patrol vessel was being launched.

A photograph of the new vessel will be published in a subsequent issue of this bulletin. The 40 ft, craft which is powered by twin G.M. diesels, each of 90 horsepower, is under command of her first skipper, Inspector F.J. Campbell, with Assistant Inspector A.H. Ullrich as crew member.

FREE FILMS

For some time now regular screenings of films have been taking place in the Government Tourist Bureau's new modern air-conditioned theatrette at 772 Hay Street, Perth. The films are shown daily from Monday to Friday from 1.15 to 1.50 p.m. Any member of the staff off duty during that period is welcome to attend. There is no charge and tickets may be obtained from the main counter at the office of the Government Tourist Bureau.

STAMP DUTY

As from January 1, 1963, the rate of deductions from salaries and wages for stamp duty will be brought into line with that applicable to ordinary receipts. The scale is as follows:-

1. less than £5 - nil;
2. from £5 to £100 - 3d.;
3. over £100 - 3d for each £100 and part thereof.

CLEARING HOUSE

Whaler Harpoons Giant Shark

A shark so large that one of Durban's shore-based whale catchers was able to harpoon it and bring it back to port was killed by the whale catcher Kos 32.

The specimen, believed to have been a monster grey shark, was harpooned after the catcher had found it had been tearing enormous chunks out of a whale, harpooned earlier, which was being picked up by the whaler.

When it was seen that damage to the whale was being caused by the monster it was decided to kill it.

Illuminated by the ship's lights and further aided by the light from the Aldis lamp, it was easily picked up and Captain Arvid Nordengen had no difficulty in harpooning it.

When the grenade in the harpoon head exploded, it took between 15 and 20 minutes before the creature died. It was then hauled aboard where it was found to measure more than 16 ft. in length and the estimated weight put down in the region of two tons. It was of exceptional girth according to the catcher's mate, Mr Anders Hansen.

He said that he had frequently seen sharks as long at sea but never one with so great a girth.

Captain Nordengen cut out the massive jaws which will now become a souvenir of what is believed to have been the first shark to be harpooned by a Durban-based catcher.

(Shipping News South Africa August, 1962)

Flotsam & Jetam

by Barbarossa

Replacing an Engine

I was chunnering a little while ago with the owner of a 55 ft. MFV who was faced with replacing an engine that was on its last legs. We ran through a list of engines, a little more powerful than the one installed in his boat, and discussed their respective merits for his particular purposes - he spends most of the summer months trawling and goes drifting for herring and sprats in the autumn and winter.

He would not consider some engines because their manufacturers had no maintenance by replacement scheme in operation, and he was particularly keen to find out all about Perkins' "Perpetuity" engine reconditioning plan.

I have now got full details of this scheme and they may be of interest to owners of other MFVs contemplating installing new engines in their boats.

Perkins' Perpetuity scheme began to get a go on just after the war. Production of three, four and six cylinder reconditioned engines amounted to 269 units in 1945, and since then has increased to 5,000 in 1954 and to about 10,000 in the last 12 months.

Boat owners all over the world can now trade in worn engines for factory reconditioned units carrying a similar guarantee to a new engine. As far as it is practicable, reconditioned engines include all the latest modifications on current production models, and there is no limit to the number of times an engine can be replaced.

Another advantage of the scheme is that an owner can take delivery of a reconditioned unit before trading in his old engine. Reconditioning procedure followed at Peterborough is the ultimate in thoroughness.

Worn engine

Every worn engine sent to the Queen Street factory is cleaned externally by a steam jenny before being completely stripped. All sludge and grease is removed from the components in a trichloroethylene tank, after which the parts spend 15 minutes in a conveyor wash.

Inspection for worn parts is carried out by skilled operators. Crankshaft, connecting rods, bolts and other important components are magnetically tested for cracks. All other parts are measured for wear, and any part not meeting required standards is discarded.

Worn liners are removed from cylinder blocks by a Mills hydraulic press. The same machine inserts new liners. The blocks' cylinder water jackets are then tested for cracks at 25 lbs. psi. water pressure. If the slightest crack is revealed by this process, the cylinder block is discarded - the blocks are never welded.

New bearings

New bearings are bored to size by Bormatic automatic borers. Crankshafts are reground to dimensions of minus 0.010 in. for the first regrind, 0.020 in. for the second, or a limit of minus 0.030 in. if the crankshaft is being reground for the third time. Crankshafts which have been reground three times are invariably replaced when an engine makes its fourth journey to the works.

Lubricating oil pumps are inspected and regulated to deliver two pints of oil in 17 seconds at an oil temperature of 150 deg. F. Oil relief valves are set to break at 65-70 lbs. psi.

Water pumps are tested for rate of delivery and leaks. Oil sumps are tested for leaks with paraffin. Connection rods which pass inspection are fitted with new bearings, bored and matched for weight before being assembled into balanced sets for individual engines.

All other parts, with the exception of bearings, pistons, liners, valve guides and the like, which are scrapped, are remachined to original factory limits or working tolerances.

All fuel injection equipment fitted to reconditioned engines is completely overhauled and is tested to ensure that the fuel pump is at the best setting, that fuel consumption is correct and that the unit is performing adequately throughout a wide range of engine speeds.

Guarantee

Perkins guarantee that all reconditioned engines measure up to new engines, not only in specification but in performance. To ensure this they are rigorously tested on dynamometers incorporating instruments which record every facet of performance.

Tests include trials carried out at idling speed, when the lubricating oil pump pressure is checked at a given oil temperature. Provided all tests are satisfactorily completed, engines pass off test and are drained, masked, painted and stored for dispatch. Replacement engines are maintained in stock at Peterborough and at distributors' premises both in the U.K. and abroad.

Fresh Frozen Shrimps and Prawns

From March to October, Penaeus semisulcatus and Penaeopsis monoceros, from May to September, Boleocera melantha and Penaeopsis stridulans, and from November to February, Penaeus indicus, all flashing with iridescent colour, are harvested by Hong Kong's fishermen.

Shrimps and prawns have always been among the most favoured of Hong Kong's seafood, but it was not until 1953 that fresh shrimps and prawns frozen in Hong Kong began to feature in the Colony's exports. The incentive to develop this processing was promising orders from North America which has remained the main market for these goods.

The fleet engaged in shrimp and prawn trawling is an impressive one. There are rather more than 1,100 ships, both mechanised and sail vessels. They do their fishing mainly at night and use what is known as the "beam-trawling" method. The net they use is small, measuring 13 to 14 ft. in length and 9 to 13 ft. wide with a mesh of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A small sailing trawler can tow two or three nets whilst a mechanised may tow up to nine nets. They seek their harvest not more than 40 miles from the Colony where the grounds lie in depths of from 10 to 25 fathoms. The range in size of their catch can be extremely wide - 200 small shrimps may weigh one pound, yet there are large prawns weighing as much as one pound each.

After landing, the shrimps and prawns are inspected, separated and graded; those landed in the government organised co-operative markets at Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan, Kowloon, Tai Po and Sha Tau Kok are auctioned.

Immediately after sale the shrimps and prawns are transported in wooden tubs packed with crushed ice to private or public plants where processing, regrading, freezing and packing takes place. Processing involves the removal of the head and, according to the requirements of the market, or order, of the tail, shell, or veins.

The meat is then placed in freezing trays which are of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. capacity, and according to the size of the shrimps and prawns, the trays are graded into "counts". The count reveals the number of shrimps and prawns per pound; commencing with "under

ten" and thereafter allowing for a tolerance of five, the count proceeds to "over 200".

This obviates misunderstandings which might occur through the various interpretations of the terms "shrimp" and "prawn", for a "shrimp" in Hong Kong may be a "prawn" in Australia!

For easy recognition, processors often use coloured nylon threads which are placed over the shrimps and prawns and frozen into the block of meat and ice, the sequence of colours revealing the count and quality. Freezing is done at a rate of 1 in. per hour at 26 deg. F.; thus a 5 lb. block will require four hours freezing.

The blocks of shrimps and prawns are then enclosed in polythene bags and packed in cardboard containers of 50 lb. net capacity, and the labelled containers are placed in cold storage pending shipment.

Where certification of origin is required by importing territories the trawler and processor must comply with the regulations of the Government's Commerce and Industry Department. Processing plants, freezers and cold stores are subject to health regulations and inspections by trained health inspectors are regular.

Although stocks of frozen shrimps and prawns are built up during the main fishing seasons to meet standing orders, processors usually invite the placing of orders before each season commences.

The development of the export trade in fresh marine products prior to 1958 was extremely rapid. From a total of 399 cwt. in 1954 exports rose each year to reach 58,500 in 1958.

The growth of exports to the United States was particularly rapid, in 1955 only 67,000 lb. were exported, but this figure had increased to over 4,400,000 lb. in 1958, with a value of over HK\$ 17 million, (£A. 1,275,000).

Unhappily, difficulties in meeting the requirements of the U.S. Foreign Assets Control Regulations led to the collapse of the trade to that country in 1959.

Negotiations with the United States authorities have been taking place since then to solve these difficulties, and with the completion of a special processing and freezing plant at the small fishing port of Aberdeen in Hong Kong, it is confidently expected that

shipments to the United States will be resumed in the near future.

In the meantime, trade has continued with other countries, notably Canada and Japan, and in 1960 exports of frozen shrimps and prawns totalled just under 400,000 lb., and were worth more than a million H.K. dollars.

Shrimps and prawns are used the world over in a variety of dishes. Prawn curry is universally popular as are shrimp and prawn cocktails. Hors d'oeuvres often feature them too as they are easy to prepare and appealing to the eye when tastefully arranged.

They feature in numerous Chinese dishes; the famous "chow fun" or fried rice uses small shrimps whilst medium and large prawns are often fried and served, still in their shells, in a special sauce.

It perhaps makes little difference whether you ask for shrimps or prawns, but if you ask for the Hong Kong product, you are asking for the finest, packed in ice on being caught, landed in Hong Kong a few hours later and frozen within two hours of landing.

(The Fishing News

London

October 26, 1962)

New Lifeboats

Expected to be launched in the early spring of 1963 is a lifeboat of a type that breaks all Danish traditions. The design is quite new, and this will be the first lifeboat launched outside of the Orlogs yards in Copenhagen, the new boat being built at the Thisted Shipyards.

Though the new type of life-saving boat is looked upon as new, it is built in line with the same care, precision and concern for its lines that are traditional in boat building.

According to the newspaper, "Aalborg Stiftstidende", the model for the lifeboat is the type of fishing cutter used by the west Jutland fishermen. These fishermen have always been active in lifesaving, and it is they who have gone to the front in promoting the new boat. The lifeboat will be stationed at the lifesaving station at Klitmøller.

The chief difference between the earlier types of lifeboats and the new one lies in the after section.

The present motor lifeboats in use are wholly flat aft, but the new one has a stern like a torpedo. When the lifeboats now in use have to land along the coast in heavy seas they have to be slowed by a drogue which is dragged behind the boat, otherwise they can not hold their course.

The pressure the drogue is subjected to in heavy weather is considerable and in spite of the fact that all the equipment at the lifesaving stations is kept in the best possible order, broken drogue lines have cost many lives.

The new type of boat can hold its course when it is to be landed. The bow is broad and strong, but the stern is quite narrow and pointed. This construction makes the bow resist plunging deep into the seas while the stern sinks down and acts as a rudder.

(The Fishing News London October 26, 1962)

Companies Given Fishing Quotas for Kariba Lake

The Southern Rhodesia Minister of Irrigation and Lands, has concluded agreements with the Msango Fishing Company (Pvt.) Ltd. and Rhodesia Lake Fisheries (Pvt.) Ltd., permitting them to take or capture a maximum of 1,300 and 700 short tons wet weight of fish respectively from Lake Kariba in each period of twelve months over the contract period of ten years.

The Government retains the right to review these quotas from time to time but they will not be reduced below the figures quoted.

The Concessionaires are introducing to Southern Rhodesia its first large fishing industry. They will bring their own boats to the fishing grounds of Kariba Lake and are expected to establish cold storage facilities and ice manufacture enterprises for the marketing of Kariba fish.

In addition to their own fishing quotas, they can purchase catches from independent fishermen. These fishermen, who will mainly be Africans living near the shore of the lake, will be permitted to catch up to 2,000 ton of fish a year for commercial purposes.

Instruction

Africans living on or near the Southern

Rhodesian shoreline will be provided with an extension service covering the use of boats, engines, nets and other equipment necessary in developing an efficient home fishing industry. In addition, instruction will be available to them on the preparation of fish for marketing.

These arrangements honour a promise made by the Southern Rhodesia Government eight years ago to the Africans who moved from the Zambesi valley preparatory to the construction of Kariba Dam wall. They were told they would be permitted to return to Lake Kariba's shores to participate in the fishing industry.

A Fisheries Research Institute will be established soon at Kariba by the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development in collaboration with the three Governments concerned.

Kariba Lake is expected to be full during the 1963-64 rainy season when the level of the water should reach 1,590 ft. above mean sea level at Beira. The total surface area of the Lake when full will be approximately 2,000 square miles.

Large underwater areas of the Lake have been cleared of vegetation and trees to facilitate fishing. The two main harbours on the Southern Rhodesian shore are Binga, approximately 90 miles from Dett, and Msango, near Kariba, which links with the Kariba-Salisbury road.

Wide Variety

A wide variety of good edible fish has been confirmed in the Lake. They include Tilapia (fresh water bream - Large mouth, Sabi, Green-headed and Codrington varieties), Cornish Jack, Bottlenose, Churchill Fish, Spot-tail, Tiger Fish, Chessa, Nkupi, Hunyani Salmon, Purple Mudsucker, Yellow Fish, Squeaker, Butterfish.

There will be no restriction on fishing with rod and line on Kariba Lake for subsistence purposes.

The Government has approved sites for factories, ice plants, and other installations allied to the fishing industry.