Note in Enclosure (D) that the Halifax price (solid Line) has always been sensitive to United States prices and has generally fallen within the price range of haddock fillets at Boston. However, the Halifax price has not dropped in response to the price break at Boston that started last December. The net result is that now the Halifax price exceeds the maximum side of the price range at Boston.

The quantity and value of domestic production is in the enclosed publication *Packaged* Fishery Products—1966, C.F.S. 4343, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The reason for no records for 1967 is that the publication is only published at the end of each year.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES D. ACKERT, *President.*

ENCLOSURE A

Following from page 1 of "Fishery Products Report B–210," Friday, October 27, 1967, published by the Boston Market News Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Department of the Intérior, 10 Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN COMMENTS ON KENNEDY ROUND

The second of a Canadian series of Kennedy Round seminars for the business community was held in Halifax, September 22, 1967, at St. Mary's University, sponsored by the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce and the Provincial Departments of Trade and Industry, in association with business groups.

Canadian comments on the Kennedy Round generally were favorable. "The Kennedy Round will certainly benefit Canadian fisheries, exports of which are now 70 percent of production by value," said Ronald Smith, President of National Sea Products, Ltd. Smith stated that benefits will apply to both European and U.S. markets, F. A. J. Laws, Manager, Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters, stated that the Kennedy Round would benefit all Canada. Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce Robert Winters said Atlantic Province fish producers will be provided their first real opening into the American market for cooked fish sticks, as a result of the proposed 50-percent reduction in existing tariffs. C. A. Annls, Director of Tariffs, Federal Dept. of Finance, pointed out concerning fish: "We attempted to go the limit and generally succeeded. We wanted a great deal, especially from the U.S. and we were generally successful." He called attention to the provision for free entry on a wide range of fish imported into the U.S. (U.S. Consulate, Halifax, Sept. 26, 1967.)

JUNE 14, 1968.

FOREIGN FISHERIES BRIEFS NO. 68–175

Foreign fishing industries in difficulties: Proposed solutions have international repercussions. In Norway, United Kingdom, Iceland, Canada, and others, fishing is an industry of long-standing tradition and importance in nation's economy. In all of these countries expansion has been the keyword the last few year's, but that panacea for all ills—"subsidies"—are now being reinstituted. *Norway,* hit in 1967 by drastically falling prices, loss of stockfish market, loss of fresh fish market in U.K., loss of boat building boom, and losses caused by devaluation in currencies of her major trading partners, began 1968 with an abysmal failure of the winter herring fishery. Norwegian Government has had to provide US $850,000 to cover losses from devaluation, is extending a US $4 million interest-free loan to cover inventories of stockfish exporters, offered FAO 7,000 tons of stockfish for World Food Program, and likely will increase ex-vessel prices through increased subsidies. *United Kingdom* has announced a complete reversal of its fishery policy which, in line with OECD recommendations, had been geared to elimination of operating subsidies. U.K. now in process of increasing aid to various segments of fishing industry, and minimum price scheme is being discussed among government and industry leaders, and market sharing arrangements within EFTA are also being investigated. *Iceland's* fishing industry has severe structural problems (inefficiency and overcapacity), landings are not up to previous levels, and they too have lost a vital market for stockfish. Some US $5.1 million in new subsidy funds is being provided under several programs to aid Icelandic fishing industry. *Canada* is adopting floor price supports for certain