

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH AT GLOUCESTER, BOSTON,  
AND NEW BEDFORD

Data Bearing on the 1944 Glut

Cold storage holdings in Boston, Gloucester, and New Bedford at the end of June 1944 totalled 21 million pounds compared to 16 million pounds in June 1941 and 1942 and 11,800,000 pounds in 1943. Table 1. The theoretical capacity of storage facilities at these ports is over 33 million pounds, but the actual working capacity is nearer 29 million. The greatest holdings shown for any month during the last four years were in November 1941, when they reached 27,600,000 pounds.

The difference between June holdings and working capacity, amounting to about 8 million pounds, was confined principally to private freezers or was occupied in public freezers by other produce held for the Armed Forces. This remaining space will be filled in about another month. The principal public freezers already are filled and will be able to accept additional fish only to the extent that fish is removed from storage.

Some understanding of the factors which caused this abnormal build up can be obtained from the production, processing, and distribution figures for the three ports. The detailed monthly data on landings, amounts frozen, storage holdings, and movement of fish from 1941 to date, are shown in Tables 2, 3, and 4 for Gloucester, Boston, and New Bedford respectively. The combined data for the three ports are shown in Table 5. All poundages/are shown in Tables 2-6 given in weights as landed. Table 7 poundages are actual weights. Since much Gloucester and New Bedford fish is shipped to Boston for freezing and storage, the combined data in Table 5

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provide the only reasonably accurate picture of the proportion of the fish frozen and of the amounts going fresh to the consumer and frozen to the consumer or out of area storage.

In view of the quantities of data involved, the relationship between production, holdings, and distribution, can be most readily followed in the summary given in Table 6. This shows the data combined for the first six months of each year, for the three ports individually and combined. Boston is the only port showing a continuous drop in production since 1941. The final drop in 1944 was due to the strike in January of that year. Between 1941 and 1944, Gloucester landings increased 40 percent, and New Bedford landings 128 percent. As a result, the combined 1944 landings were greater than in 1942 and 1943 and only 11 percent below the high 1941 landings.

The amount of fish frozen in 1944 was the greatest on record, with Gloucester making up more than half the total. Furthermore, a considerable amount of Gloucester fish, together with smaller quantities from New Bedford, was shipped to Boston for freezing. The reasons for the varying proportions of production frozen for the three ports are that Gloucester's principal catch, rosefish, must nearly all be frozen for distribution; a large proportion of Boston's principal catch of haddock and cod can be marketed fresh; while the greater part of New Bedford's catch of flounders and groundfish, can be marketed fresh at New York and elsewhere.

The first six months' figures for 1944 show that about 32 million pounds more fish were produced in 1944 than during the same months of 1943,

yet the amount going to the consumer and out of area storage was about the same in the two years. This 32 million-pound difference went into the nearly 18 million pound build-up in holdings (converted to weight as landed) during this period in 1944 compared to the nearly 14 million pound draw-down in the holdings during the same months in 1943. Table 5. This is the basic cause of the present near glutted condition of storage facilities, with actual holdings this year amounting to nearly 10 million pounds more than in June 1943. Table 1.

As shown in Table 6, the total amount of fish going to the consumer or to storage in other parts of the country during the six months of 1944, was about equal to the quantity in 1943, about 52 million pounds less than in 1941 and 24 million pounds less than in 1942. What was the reason for this reduced consumption and storage?

An approximate figure for the quantity of Boston, Gloucester and New Bedford fish stored in the rest of the country can be obtained by subtracting the three-port holdings from the United States holdings of three-port species. Since the three-port holdings include a relatively small amount of species not included in the United States total, the difference does not exactly represent the amount of these species held in the remainder of the United States; it is too low by as much as one or two million pounds, or perhaps more in some cases. However, since the same type of error is present in all the years, this estimate provides a reasonably satisfactory figure for comparing "out of area" holdings in the various years. Since United States

holdings in 1941 and 1942 are given for the 15th of the month, the May and June holdings shown in Table 1 have been averaged to obtain the June 1 holdings for comparison with three port figures and June and July holdings averaged to obtain the July 1 holdings.

The "out of area holdings" of the three port species, as calculated above, at the end of May 1944 were much greater than for the comparable periods in 1943 and 1941, and considerably greater than in 1942. No figures yet are available for the 1944 end of June United States holdings, but the May holdings were greater than for any other June holdings except in 1942. Even a limited build-up during June 1944 would raise the holdings to a higher level than for any previous June shown. Thus, it appears that more space in outside storage has been found for three-port fish so far in 1944 than in any other year except possibly 1942. It also appears that although the amount of fresh and frozen fish shipped out of the three ports in 1944 was about equal to 1943, a considerably greater amount remained in storage in out of area warehouses. Consequently, the total amount consumed must have been less than in 1943 and much lower than in previous years.

The preceding data make it clear that although the production of fish at the three ports during the first six months of 1944, was the greatest for these months since 1941, and nearly equal to that year, the consumption of these species in 1944 was below that in <sup>three</sup> the preceding years. These points appear to be well established by factual data. The question as to why consumption was down cannot be answered so clearly. There appear to be several factors, one or all of which may be involved. The most probable ones are:

1. Price. To what extent have present relatively high prices reduced consumption?
2. Rationing of meat. To what extent has the removal of points on some cuts of meat and relaxation of rationing on other foodstuffs reduced consumption of fish?
3. Labor and distribution. To what extent has shortage of help in the retail stores and elsewhere reduced the volume of fish handled? Has transportation and storage been a bottleneck, particularly for the small inland distributor?

The above factors will be covered in the following discussion:

PRICE. Comprehensive data are not available on retail prices but some information can be obtained from ex-vessel prices. Since the build up in the freezers occurred between the first of April and the end of June, with about two thirds coming in May, it is the price in these months that should be most instructive.

These prices are shown in Table 7 for Boston, Gloucester, and Portland. The actual data for May and June 1944 are not yet available so ceiling prices have been shown. The actual prices will be slightly below the ceiling figures.

The ex-vessel figures show that the average prices in May and June 1944 were considerably below the prices for the same months in 1943 and little above those in 1942. However, they were about double those in 1941. Table 5 data show that during the three months, April-June, the amount of fish moved to consumers and out of area storage in 1944 was about 8½ million pounds less than in 1942 and 13 million pounds less than in 1941. Thus,

although the prices in 1944 compared favorably with those in 1942 (considering the increased cost of other food) the volume of fish moved was considerably less.

Mackerel is the only major New England species not under ceilings. The price has been controlled by the normal forces of supply and demand and these resulted in a May price lower in 1944 than in 1942. Yet this species provided the biggest single item in the cold storage holdings at the end of June, <sup>1944</sup> amounting to over five million pounds out of the total holdings of twenty-one million. Mackerel has furnished the worst glut in spite of the reduced prices.

In the light of these limited data it does not appear that ex-vessel prices are providing the chief bottleneck to the movement of fish in 1944, although they may have been an inhibiting factor.

RATIONING OF MEAT. Ration points were removed from all except choice cuts of meat on May 4, 1944. During May and June the movement of fish in 1944 was about 3 million pounds greater than in 1942 and only 2 million pounds less than in 1941.

These data suggest that the removal of meat points has not been a primary factor in reducing the consumption of fish, although it may have been a contributing factor.

LABOR AND DISTRIBUTION. The above data indicate that neither price nor removal of ration points, the two most obvious factors, has been primarily responsible for the movement of fish in 1944 lagging behind 1942. Distribution inertia appears to be a more logical explanation. Production,

and consequently distribution of fish from the three ports, dropped off drastically following August 1942. This decrease was due to the armed forces taking over many of the best boats in the fishery. With this decline in the amount of fish available there was a corresponding shrinkage in the distribution system, accelerated by war-created shortages of labor and material. Since reduced production was the first and most obvious bottleneck, this part of the production-consumption chain has received the most attention. The OCF by allocation of material and assisting the industry in obtaining priorities, deferments and new labor, has assisted in rapidly building up production facilities to the level where the three ports again can produce and process as much or more fish than was produced in 1941. This increase has closely followed the predictions we made at the February 1944 conference of the OCF in Washington. The recovery of the shrivelled distribution system has been less rapid, and has been hindered by transportation difficulties, shortage of help in the retail stores, lack of established channels through which the new production can flow, and perhaps lack of fish in scattered warehouses from which local distribution can be facilitated.

Some evidence supporting the above conclusions has been obtained from various sources. In general the large buyers and processors who had an established sales organization before the war, are able to move as much fish as they can handle. The new firms which began business since price ceilings are having the most trouble in moving their fish. Boston, which during the first 6 months of 1944 produced only about one-half as much fish as she pro-

duced in 1941, is not experiencing great difficulty in moving her fish since the well developed Boston distribution system still is receiving much less fish than in 1941 and the Boston buyers have available more adequate freezing and cold storage facilities than most of those at the other ports. However, in spite of this, Boston cannot or prefers not to pay a sufficient price for mackerel which has no ceiling price to divert a large proportion of this species to that port, and mackerel is the product which is causing the worst glut.

Several well-posted individuals have provided us with information indicating that shortage of help in the retail stores is one of the chief bottlenecks to an increased sale of fish, particularly cheap fish. The objective of every store manager is to maintain his dollar volume. With help scarce this makes him prefer to handle a limited amount of high priced produce rather than a large amount of low priced. In fact, with present labor, in some cases he might not be able to handle a sufficient amount of the cheap article to maintain his dollar volume. Many of the stores now employ mostly women clerks behind the fish and meat counters. In general this means that if a fish such as mackerel is sold, the manager must dress it since most of the women do not have the knowledge and ability to do this. It is possible also that in many cases they have no desire or intention to learn. (This information was passed on to me by Martin Meyers of the regional office of OPA, and he obtained it from the First National fish and meat manager for this region. Similar information has been received from other sources.)

I have received no definite information indicating that transportation facilities provide an important bottleneck in moving fish out of this area. However, it may be a more important limitation in the interior where small quantities of fish are to be handled. Furthermore since refrigeration cars are not available at times or in quantities when most convenient, and must be taken when available, manpower is required in greater quantities or at inconvenient times, in comparison with normal conditions, and this increases the manpower problem at the freezers. It also may be that reduction of storage space for small amounts of fish in freezers scattered through the interior, makes it more difficult for the small retailer to obtain his limited orders.

Our data indicate that the fish producing capacity of the three ports now is equal to or greater than it was in 1941. To utilize this capacity however it will be necessary for the country to consume more fish than it did during the last six months of 1941, for the freezers now are full or nearly full and there is no storage reserve to help the heavy fall production. Consequently, it will be necessary to work out and implement a program that will result in increasing the consumption of fish produced in these ports by at least 5 million pounds above 1941 or it will be necessary for the fishing fleet to curtail production.

#### Remedial measures.

Many suggestions have been made to solve the present situation but none of them appear to offer much possibility of immediate relief. Some of these suggestions will be discussed below:

1. Force all out production to continue. This suggestion can be viewed as purely academic. Already large quantities of fish have spoiled at Gloucester because of the inability of the freezer to handle it. The amount of rockfish and mackerel which can be marketed fresh in the summer is limited, so if the fillets cannot be handled by the freezers they will spoil. Diverting the landings to Boston would not help, for the Boston freezers already are receiving all of the Gloucester fish they will accept.

2. Salting of mackerel was suggested as a practical method for handling up to 100,000 pounds a day of this species providing 75 men were available. However, further inquiries have indicated that the possibilities were limited due to lack of adequate facilities <sup>and equipment</sup> such as butts. If more men were available at Gloucester some help might be obtained from this method but it would have relatively little effect on the overall problem.

3. Diverting boats from rockfish and mackerel to cod and haddock. Considering for the moment the practicability of this diversion, there remains some question concerning its effectiveness. End of June records show that next to mackerel the largest items in the port freezers were cod and haddock with rockfish ranking third. Our information is to the effect that the accumulation of cod is caused at least partly by their "skins on" condition but this does not explain the accumulation of haddock. Consequently there may be some question as to just how effective a shift to cod and haddock would be. Next considering practicability. Many of the Gloucester rockfish and mackerel boats, perhaps most of them, are unsuited for groundfish fishing because of their size, equipment, or crew. To single out some of these boats and attempt to force them into groundfishing, especially when the results are

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not too sure and it might be necessary for them to land at a port which they prefer to avoid, would be of questionable effectiveness. (I cannot even imagine the hue and cry which would be raised if the Government singled out a number of mackerel or rosefish boats and forced them into groundfishing and then the remaining boats then shared much larger earnings.) However some results might be obtained by persuading boats to shift voluntarily. This possibility is being followed up at present.

4. The evidence available at present indicates that the only real cure for the present situation is to obtain an adequate increase in consumption or storage capacity for fish. (Perhaps if some Government agency could find it possible to devote as much study and attention to the solution of bottlenecks in the distribution and marketing of fish as has been devoted to assisting in its production, remedies could be found for at least some of them.) Several lines of investigation and action have been suggested by our inquiries. Some of them are as follows:

(1) The amount of fish handled by retail stores on the coast and inland, now and in 1941. If present volume is less, what is the cause; manpower, supply, species, etc. When the cause is known action can be planned.

(2) Campaign to eat more fish.

(3) Obtain additional storage space inland.

(4) Encourage War Manpower Commission to find more help for Gloucester to allow more salting.

(5) Determine ownership of fish now in storage and reasons why it is not moving out. Twenty-five to fifty men are needed now; perhaps more later.

(6) Help the new buyers and processors of fish find an outlet for their production.

Until these and other measures sufficiently speed up the flow of fish from the three parts, the only action on the part of the producers which will prevent the large scale spillage of fish, is curtailment of production.

#### Remarks

The above lines of investigation which we have tentatively examined, might with profit be followed out much more extensively. However, since these are distribution rather than production problems, they are rather out of our field and might better be done by an agency charged with responsibility for this phase of the fish problem. It is quite possible that more complete knowledge of some of the discussed factors may result in conclusions somewhat different than those we have reached.

#### Summary

The evidence is clear cut that the increase in producing and processing capacity, which took place in 1944, has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in consumption. As a result the increased production has gone into the freezers and caused holdings to approach capacity for the first time since the fall of 1942.

Less information is available concerning the reasons why consumption has not increased to match production. However, the explanation most in line with the available facts is that the distribution system, which shrank with the reduced production in 1942 and 1943, has not been able to expand with sufficient rapidity to handle the increased production. This expansion has been hindered by various war created shortages including manpower, transportation, and possibly holding facilities for small quantities of fish at scattered inland freezers. Thus the reduced flow of fish in this economic system, resulting from decreased

production, caused a considerable shrinking of the distribution capillaries, although the main arteries remained open. Then when the supply increased, war shortages limited the rate at which the distribution system could be restored, with the result that there has been a backing up of fish in storage. If the doctors can find and administer the proper treatment, circulation may build up to handle the present potential production. In the meantime a little blood letting in the way of reduced fishing seems the only treatment that will prevent widespread spoilage of fish.

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Area Coordinator, Area 5

July 26, 1944.

The Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries.

TABLE 1

UNITED STATES HOLDINGS OF SELECTED SPECIES

AND

DOMESTIC GOLD STORAGE RECEIPTS & HOLDINGS - BOSTON, BANCROFT & HAY REPORT  
(In thousands of pounds)

Year & Month	U. S. Holdings Selected Species <sup>3/</sup>	3-Port Receipts <sup>3/</sup>	3-Port Holdings <sup>2/</sup>
<b>1941</b>			
January	31,203	3,188	17,944
February	23,479	4,794	13,717
March	14,097	4,850	8,122
April	9,386	6,824	8,611
May	11,729	10,976	11,698
June	17,347	12,794	14,397
July	24,514	17,919	18,897
August	34,999	15,443	21,860
September	39,096	12,796	22,994
October	40,228	12,810	22,897
November	42,509	11,016	27,689
December	41,444	6,302	21,402
<b>1942</b>			
January	31,919	3,340	14,867
February	21,517	3,849	9,934
March	15,023	5,733	6,953
April	12,616	8,212	9,951
May	15,648	9,718	11,897
June	19,893	14,613	14,138
July	30,970	16,465	22,747
August	42,227	14,641	25,444
September	45,290	9,438	25,444
October	46,692	9,730	25,444
November	45,314	6,958	25,444
December	40,011	3,079	22,444
<b>1943</b>			
January	26,766	1,888	11,444
February	17,204	1,611	6,444
March	7,920	2,141	1,444
April	4,000	2,754	1,444
May	6,119	4,977	1,444
June	15,899	11,215	11,444
July	23,918	11,444	14,444
August	30,015	14,444	14,444
September	30,391	11,444	14,444
October	28,934	1,444	14,444
November	30,182	4,444	14,444
December	30,007	4,444	14,444
<b>1944</b>			
January	19,821	3,444	14,444
February	14,787	3,444	14,444
March	10,645	2,444	4,444
April	12,803	4,444	14,444
May	23,504	14,444	14,444
June		13,444	14,444

1/ Receipts for New Bedford are for the 4 or 5 weeks which are most nearly included in the month. Receipts for Boston and Gloucester are for the actual month.

2/ Holdings for Boston and Gloucester are as of the Wednesday nearest the end of the month. Those for New Bedford are as of the Saturday nearest the end of the month.

NOTES: Receipts for New Bedford prior to January 1943 and holdings prior to December 1942 were not available and consequently are not included. The maximum monthly error resulting from their omission is less than 5 percent in the case of either receipts or holdings.

NOTE: Prepared by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, Area 5.

3/ Total United States and Alaska holdings of cod, haddock, hake, and pollock; fillets of cod, haddock, pollock, and rosefish; mackerel (except Spanish) and whiting. Holdings are given as of the 15th of the month during 1941 and 1942, and as of the 1st of the following month in 1943 and 1944. Consequently these figures for 1941 and 1942 represent holdings at a time about 2 weeks earlier than the time represented by the New England holdings.

1941	10' 501	1942	10' 501
1941	11' 012	1942	11' 012
1941	12' 023	1942	12' 023
1941	13' 034	1942	13' 034
1941	14' 045	1942	14' 045
1941	15' 056	1942	15' 056
1941	16' 067	1942	16' 067
1941	17' 078	1942	17' 078
1941	18' 089	1942	18' 089
1941	19' 090	1942	19' 090
1941	20' 001	1942	20' 001
1941	21' 012	1942	21' 012
1941	22' 023	1942	22' 023
1941	23' 034	1942	23' 034
1941	24' 045	1942	24' 045
1941	25' 056	1942	25' 056
1941	26' 067	1942	26' 067
1941	27' 078	1942	27' 078
1941	28' 089	1942	28' 089
1941	29' 090	1942	29' 090
1941	30' 001	1942	30' 001
1941	31' 012	1942	31' 012
1941	32' 023	1942	32' 023
1941	33' 034	1942	33' 034
1941	34' 045	1942	34' 045
1941	35' 056	1942	35' 056
1941	36' 067	1942	36' 067
1941	37' 078	1942	37' 078
1941	38' 089	1942	38' 089
1941	39' 090	1942	39' 090
1941	40' 001	1942	40' 001
1941	41' 012	1942	41' 012
1941	42' 023	1942	42' 023
1941	43' 034	1942	43' 034
1941	44' 045	1942	44' 045
1941	45' 056	1942	45' 056
1941	46' 067	1942	46' 067
1941	47' 078	1942	47' 078
1941	48' 089	1942	48' 089
1941	49' 090	1942	49' 090
1941	50' 001	1942	50' 001
1941	51' 012	1942	51' 012
1941	52' 023	1942	52' 023
1941	53' 034	1942	53' 034
1941	54' 045	1942	54' 045
1941	55' 056	1942	55' 056
1941	56' 067	1942	56' 067
1941	57' 078	1942	57' 078
1941	58' 089	1942	58' 089
1941	59' 090	1942	59' 090
1941	60' 001	1942	60' 001
1941	61' 012	1942	61' 012
1941	62' 023	1942	62' 023
1941	63' 034	1942	63' 034
1941	64' 045	1942	64' 045
1941	65' 056	1942	65' 056
1941	66' 067	1942	66' 067
1941	67' 078	1942	67' 078
1941	68' 089	1942	68' 089
1941	69' 090	1942	69' 090
1941	70' 001	1942	70' 001
1941	71' 012	1942	71' 012
1941	72' 023	1942	72' 023
1941	73' 034	1942	73' 034
1941	74' 045	1942	74' 045
1941	75' 056	1942	75' 056
1941	76' 067	1942	76' 067
1941	77' 078	1942	77' 078
1941	78' 089	1942	78' 089
1941	79' 090	1942	79' 090
1941	80' 001	1942	80' 001
1941	81' 012	1942	81' 012
1941	82' 023	1942	82' 023
1941	83' 034	1942	83' 034
1941	84' 045	1942	84' 045
1941	85' 056	1942	85' 056
1941	86' 067	1942	86' 067
1941	87' 078	1942	87' 078
1941	88' 089	1942	88' 089
1941	89' 090	1942	89' 090
1941	90' 001	1942	90' 001
1941	91' 012	1942	91' 012
1941	92' 023	1942	92' 023
1941	93' 034	1942	93' 034
1941	94' 045	1942	94' 045
1941	95' 056	1942	95' 056
1941	96' 067	1942	96' 067
1941	97' 078	1942	97' 078
1941	98' 089	1942	98' 089
1941	99' 090	1942	99' 090
1941	100' 001	1942	100' 001

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF FISHERIES

Table 2 - PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH  
ALABAMA  
(In thousands of pounds)

Year & Month	Landings <sup>1/</sup>	Frozen <sup>2/</sup>	Holdings <sup>3/</sup>	Movements		
				Frozen Out of freezer	Fresh, to consumers and out of town freezers <sup>4/</sup>	Total to consumers and out of town freezers <sup>4/</sup> storage <sup>5/</sup>
1940						
December	-	-	11,272	-	-	-
1941						
January	3,728	2,634	6,468	5,436	1,094	6,532
February	4,672	3,704	5,946	6,306	888	7,194
March	7,335	5,622	3,821	7,947	1,513	9,460
April	11,909	9,097	6,620	6,298	2,412	8,710
May	16,204	12,579	10,380	8,815	3,629	12,444
June	15,290	12,201	13,304	9,277	3,049	12,326
July	13,520	12,930	14,810	11,484	590	12,074
August	16,197	14,235	15,968	13,477	3,962	17,439
September	20,346	13,431	14,945	14,094	6,915	21,009
October	17,447	13,021	14,894	13,072	4,426	17,498
November	12,336	11,529	15,319	11,104	807	11,911
December	7,903	6,231	12,217	9,333	1,672	11,005
1942						
January	3,668	2,722	6,016	6,223	946	7,169
February	3,523	2,791	4,640	6,167	792	6,959
March	10,447	9,016	8,210	5,146	1,431	6,577
April	11,296	9,248	5,722	11,276	2,920	14,196
May	13,398	11,204	6,079	11,207	1,994	13,201
June	14,571	13,122	5,823	13,222	2,353	15,575
July	22,922	15,053	11,266	9,072	7,246	16,318
August	24,535	15,771	14,439	13,222	6,714	19,936
September	16,245	12,614	14,967	11,996	4,321	16,317
October	17,938	10,226	13,330	11,253	7,222	18,475
November	11,292	6,421	12,377	7,374	4,811	12,185
December	4,123	2,916	6,539	6,374	1,609	7,983
1943						
January	3,390	1,340	5,344	4,533	2,090	6,623
February	5,099	2,393	2,217	4,220	2,766	7,086
March	6,142	1,223	1,522	3,226	6,299	9,525
April	10,048	2,607	879	3,360	7,441	10,801
May	4,122	3,073	1,615	2,299	3,079	5,378
June	24,675	14,423	3,725	10,329	12,122	22,451
July	23,073	15,422	7,221	13,676	6,924	20,600
August	26,441	14,923	4,221	15,373	9,222	24,595
September	23,634	15,722	9,239	14,272	7,222	21,494
October	14,211	4,294	9,222	9,073	4,222	13,295
November	11,304	7,222	7,222	4,222	4,222	8,444
December	9,222	4,222	7,222	5,222	4,222	9,444



Table 3 - PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH  
BOSTON  
(in thousands of pounds)

Year & Month	Landings <sup>1/</sup>	Frozen <sup>2/</sup>	Holdings <sup>2/</sup>	Out of freezer	November <sup>3/</sup>	
					Fresh to consumer and out of town freezers & storage <sup>3/</sup>	Total to consumer and out of town freezers & storage <sup>3/</sup>
1940						
December			29,770			
1941						
January	16,161	3,814	22,299	11,285	12,347	23,632
February	21,914	5,675	16,811	11,163	16,239	27,402
March	26,401	5,578	10,293	12,096	20,823	32,919
April	28,054	9,423	11,519	8,197	18,631	26,828
May	29,231	13,039	16,035	8,523	16,192	24,715
June	29,948	14,741	19,424	11,352	15,207	26,559
July	27,315	14,938	19,814	14,548	12,377	26,925
August	25,129	16,664	21,781	14,697	8,465	23,162
September	27,308	13,327	25,221	9,887	13,981	23,868
October	25,458	13,243	23,064	15,400	12,215	27,615
November	23,067	13,286	30,007	6,343	9,781	16,124
December	19,346	8,477	26,020	12,464	10,869	23,333
1942						
January	10,832	3,552	16,350	13,222	7,880	20,502
February	7,318	3,311	9,474	10,187	4,007	14,194
March	24,353	6,097	8,294	7,277	18,454	25,733
April	26,373	11,403	13,012	6,687	14,970	21,697
May	25,348	12,459	18,042	9,429	13,081	28,510
June	19,387	13,272	21,650	9,664	6,115	15,779
July	16,978	14,559	26,392	9,817	2,419	12,236
August	17,079	13,188	28,019	11,961	3,891	15,452
September	14,236	9,399	28,736	8,662	4,897	13,499
October	13,196	9,161	27,980	9,937	4,033	13,972
November	11,664	9,847	23,461	12,366	3,817	16,183
December	7,493	4,194	19,726	9,909	3,321	13,230
1943						
January	9,939	2,367	10,499	9,594	7,972	17,166
February	9,079	864	4,986	6,597	8,233	14,592
March	13,186	1,553	1,929	4,612	11,631	16,243
April	13,211	2,072	1,071	2,930	13,199	16,069
May	14,098	3,144	2,548	1,667	11,946	15,413
June	17,472	9,148	6,747	4,949	8,324	13,273
July	12,146	7,628	8,333	6,042	4,512	10,960
August	14,468	9,853	12,323	5,893	4,583	10,478
September	12,989	6,717	13,719	5,321	6,272	11,593
October	11,493	5,103	14,031	4,771	6,390	11,161
November	11,946	5,503	14,102	5,432	6,443	11,893
December	4/ 149	2/ 3,198	11,366	5,694	-	-
1944						
January	4,498	2,280	7,886	5,960	2,212	8,172
February	9,792	2,242	5,899	4,229	7,590	11,779
March	14,326	3,643	3,833	4,489	10,621	15,110
April	16,094	8,893	8,229	4,899	8,041	12,940

- 1/ The relatively small landings in January and February 1942, July and December, 1943, and January 1944 were due to strikes.
- 2/ All quantities are in terms of weights as landed, i.e. fillets have been converted to landed weights. Species landed principally at ports other than Boston, Gloucester, and New Bedford and shipped into the Boston freezer have been excluded. Exclusions include alewives, smelt, sea herring, salmon, fresh-water fish, bait, Bluefish, butterfish, halibut, and shellfish other than scallops. Frozen includes freezer receipts for the calendar month; holdings are given as of the Wednesday nearest the end of the month.
- 3/ The quantities shown as moving fresh were obtained by subtracting the amount frozen from the landings. Since considerable quantities of these species landed at Gloucester and New Bedford and small quantities landed elsewhere are frozen at Boston, the derived figure for fresh is considerably in error when Boston alone is considered.
- 4/ Due to the low production in Boston, resulting from the Dec-Jan. strike, abnormal quantities of fish were shipped in from other ports to help meet the demand.

Note: Prepared by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, Area 8, July 1944.

Species	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Atlantic Salmon	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700
Atlantic Herring	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000
Atlantic Mackerel	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
Atlantic Cod	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
Atlantic Rockfish	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Atlantic Sea Herring	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000
Atlantic Smelt	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
Atlantic Alewife	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600
Atlantic Butterfish	400	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,400
Atlantic Bluefish	200	400	600	800	1,000	1,200
Atlantic Halibut	100	200	300	400	500	600
Atlantic Scallops	50	100	150	200	250	300
Atlantic Shellfish	20	40	60	80	100	120
Atlantic Bait	10	20	30	40	50	60
Atlantic Fresh-water fish	5	10	15	20	25	30
Atlantic Fillets	2	4	6	8	10	12
Atlantic Frozen	1	2	3	4	5	6
Atlantic Holdings	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
Atlantic Total	21,711	28,991	36,711	44,431	52,151	60,871

Table 4 - PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH  
NEW BEDFORD  
 (in thousands of pounds)

Year & Month	Landings <sup>1/</sup>	Frozen <sup>2/</sup>	Holdings <sup>2/</sup>	Frozen out of freezer	Movements	
					Fresh to consumers and out of town freezers <sup>3/</sup>	Total to consumers and out of town freezers & storage <sup>3/</sup>
<b>1941</b>						
January	2,500					
February	1,600					
March	3,100					
April	3,000					
May	4,800					
June	4,400					
July	4,300					
August	5,500					
September	4,800					
October	5,500					
November	3,700					
December	2,900					
<b>1942</b>						
January	3,250					
February	1,969					
March	3,866					
April	3,836					
May	6,028					
June	5,497					
July	5,402					
August	6,868					
September	6,066					
October	6,870					
November	4,698					
December	3,633		503			
<b>1943</b>						
January	3,989	45	258	290	3,944	4,234
February	3,228	53	119	192	3,175	3,367
March	5,039	98	95	122	4,941	5,063
April	5,269	264	840	119	5,005	5,184
May	7,428	384	429	195	7,034	7,229
June	7,259	967	781	615	6,292	6,907
July	4,435	237	659	379	4,178	4,597
August	7,068	926	835	790	6,142	6,892
September	6,776	1,098	1,167	764	5,678	6,444
October	5,455	455	985	637	5,000	5,637
November	6,208	637	1,149	473	5,971	6,044
December	21	424	1,130	-	-	-
<b>1944</b>						
January	4,287	796	1,384	942	3,491	4,033

	6,309	1,710	1,271	2,009	4,799	6,808
April	7,025	1,635	1,593	1,313	5,390	6,703
May	13,589	1,700	1,381	1,912	11,889	13,801
June	8,200	1,095	1,441	1,035	7,105	8,140

- 1/ 1941 landings are estimates based on the total year's landings of 46,180,000 pounds obtained from Market News reports and prorated in proportion to the 1942 monthly landings.
- 2/ Quantities frozen and cold storage holdings are given in terms of the weight of the fish as landed. Holdings are given as of the Saturday nearest the end of the month.
- 3/ Quantities moved fresh were obtained by subtracting quantities frozen from fresh landings. Therefore, this figure is subject to slight error because of <sup>minor</sup> quantities of fish shipped in from outside ports for freezing.
- 4/ Landings reduced due to strikes.

Note: Prepared by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, Area 8.

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
6,309	7,025	13,589	8,200	1,710	1,635	1,700	1,095	1,271	1,593
2,009	1,313	1,912	1,035	4,799	5,390	11,889	7,105	6,808	6,703
4,799	5,390	11,889	7,105	6,808	6,703				

cc - P.S.

**TABLE 5. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH, FRESHWATER, ALTON, ILLINOIS, 1940-1942**  
**(In thousands of pounds)**

Year & Month	Landings	Frozen <sup>1</sup>	Holdings <sup>2</sup>	Exports		Total to consumers and out of area storage
				Out of freezer	Fresh to consumers <sup>3</sup>	
<b>1940</b>						
December	•	•	12,000	•	•	•
<b>1941</b>						
January	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
February	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
March	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
April	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
May	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
June	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
July	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
August	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
September	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
October	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
November	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>435,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>		<b>390,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>435,000</b>
<b>1942</b>						
January	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
February	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
March	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
April	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
May	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
June	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
July	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
August	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
September	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
October	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
November	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>		<b>120,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>
<b>1943</b>						
January	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
February	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
March	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
April	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
May	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
June	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
July	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
August	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
September	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
October	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
November	1,000	500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>		<b>120,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>

October	21,739	24,780	24,336	24,483	27,367	21,890
November	29,428	13,396	23,289	24,301	26,068	20,963
December	2,389	8,268	19,728	11,729	1,112	12,921
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,830</b>	<b>157,040</b>		<b>164,090</b>	<b>214,390</b>	<b>382,760</b>
<b>1944</b>						
January	13,490	6,087	24,095	12,692	7,463	19,195
February	19,977	6,882	11,818	9,757	13,095	22,872
March	20,137	9,702	8,732	12,188	21,075	33,263
April	35,433	19,085	16,277	11,920	26,570	27,670
May	26,444	32,044	33,716	24,605	22,400	37,009
June	49,695	29,416	37,974	25,578	20,280	45,878
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,799</b>	<b>103,126</b>		<b>65,380</b>	<b>130,613</b>	<b>185,963</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,403,169</b>	<b>729,225</b>		<b>732,713</b>	<b>753,900</b>	<b>1,466,633</b>

2/ No data are available at present for quantities frozen or holdings at New Bedford in 1941 and 1942. These amounts are known to be very small, the maximum quantity amounting to less than 5 percent of the Boston and Gloucester total. The monthly landings at New Bedford in 1941 are not known but the quantity landed during the entire year, as shown by close estimates, has been prorated to the various months in the same proportion shown for 1942. All other landings, freezings and holdings are based on actual Fish and Wildlife Service records.

3/ Given in terms of weight of fish as landed, i.e., frozen fillets have been converted to the weight as landed for the various species. Holdings are given on the Wednesday or Saturday nearest the end of the respective month.

4/ Inward, fresh, is obtained by subtracting quantities frozen from landings. This figure therefore is subject to a slight error because of fish shipped in from ports other than Boston, Gloucester or New Bedford for freezing. All species not landed at these three ports have been omitted from freezings and holdings in order to keep this error at a minimum but there was no way available to correct for the small amounts of haddock, cod, etc. shipped in from Maine and Cape Cod ports. Furthermore the above error is somewhat compensated for by small quantities of fillets which were shipped from New Bedford to New York for freezing.

NOTE: Prepared by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, Area 5.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH, BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & NEW BEDFORD<sup>1/</sup>  
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR  
 (in thousands of pounds)

Port	Landings	Frozen <sup>2/</sup>	Movements		
			Frozen out of freezer <sup>2/</sup>	Fresh to consumer and out of town freezers <sup>3/</sup>	Total to consumer and out of town or area freezers & storage
<b>Boston</b>					
1941 Jan-June	151,709	52,270	62,616	99,439	162,055
1942 -do-	114,005	50,096	54,466	63,909	118,375
1943 -do-	79,777	19,130	30,109	60,647	90,756
1944 -do-	77,609	42,736	32,591	34,873	67,464
<b>Gloucester</b>					
1941 Jan-June	58,698	46,113	44,081	12,585	56,666
1942 -do-	60,925	48,369	54,701	12,556	67,257
1943 -do-	59,512	25,787	28,611	33,725	62,336
1944 -do-	81,901	52,149	44,809	29,752	74,561
<b>New Bedford</b>					
1941 Jan-June	19,400	Not available		19,400	19,400
1942 -do-	24,346	-do-		24,346	24,346
1943 -do-	32,202	1,811	1,533	30,391	31,924
1944 -do-	44,249	8,231	7,920	36,018	43,938
<b>Three Ports Combined</b>					
1941 Jan-June	229,807	98,383	106,697	131,424	238,121
1942 -do-	199,276	98,465	109,167	100,811	209,978
1943 -do-	171,491	46,728	60,253	124,763	185,016
1944 -do-	203,759	103,116	85,320	100,643	185,963

<sup>1/</sup> No data are available at present for quantities frozen or holdings at New Bedford in 1941 and 1942. These amounts are known to be very small, the maximum quantity amounting to less than 5% of the Boston and Gloucester total. The monthly landings at New Bedford in 1941 are not known but the quantity landed during the entire year, as shown by close estimates, has been prorated to the various months in the same proportion shown for 1942. All other landings, freezings and holdings are based on actual Fish and Wildlife Service records.

<sup>2/</sup> Given in terms of weight of fish as landed, i.e., frozen fillets have been converted to the weight as landed for the various species. Holdings are given on the Wednesday or Saturday nearest the end of the respective month.

<sup>3/</sup> Movement, fresh, is obtained by subtracting quantities frozen from landings. This figure therefore is subject to a slight error because of fish shipped in from ports other than Boston, Gloucester or New Bedford for freezing. All species not landed at these three ports have been omitted from freezings and holdings in order to keep this error at a minimum but there was no way available to correct for the small amounts of haddock, cod, etc. shipped in from Maine and Cape Cod ports. Furthermore the above error is somewhat compensated for by small quantities of fillets which were shipped from New Bedford to New York for freezing.

Prepared by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, Area 8, July 1944.

**TABLE 7.—Index—Grosses and Dollars annual index.**

Category	May				June			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
Large cod	2.7	5.4	8.5	6.5	3.7	7.5	10.2	6.5
Market cod	2.3	5.0	7.2	6.0	2.6	6.1	7.6	6.0
Large haddock	3.3	5.9	9.7	7.0	3.6	6.9	8.9	7.0
Small haddock	3.1	5.3	8.3	6.5	3.0	6.3	7.7	6.5
Mermaid	1.9	5.2	6.7	4.9	3.3	5.0	6.0	7
Rockfish	1.8	2.2	3.7	3.7	1.8	2.6	3.7	3.7
<b>Total all species</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7</b>

Prepared by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries  
July 1944.