

food must be utilized to its fullest extent to supply the Nation's requirements. Thus began the expansion of the fishery, which has continued to the present.

Before the war practically all trips made by drag boats were oneday affairs. The vessel would set out for the fishing grounds in the morning and would return to port with its fare in the afternoon. The catches were trucked to central points for distribution to the public. Almost all the fish taken by drag boats were sold fresh, and the industry operated on a fresh fish market basis.

With the gradual resumption of production as the war progressed, innovations in techniques of processing and handling were introduced. The operation of the industry was modified to such an extent that its character was drastically changed. In addition to technological revolution, certain changes were effected in actual fishing activities. Before the war the trawling was conducted by two boats dragging a net of Italian derivation, known as the paranzella. The net was kept open on the bottom by the distance maintained between the two fishing boats. During the early years of the war the otter trawl was tried in this fishery, and it proved so successful, particularly with the development of the balloon trawl, that the true paranzella fishery, or the double drag, went out of the picture about 1943. At present (1947) the fishery is carried on entirely by otter trawlers. (Fig. 57.)

In 1938 the center of production of the trawl fishery shifted from San Francisco to Eureka. Here new grounds were explored and expanded, and new processes were developed in an industry that was over 70 years old. The fishery before 1940 consisted of roughly 10 sets of double drag boats. Subsequent to this time the fleet increased to as many as 80 boats. The increased production that followed 1943 is not indicated by Figure 28, as this figure deals only with flatfish. Although flatfish, up to 1943, represented a sizable proportion of the trawler catch, a shift to other species changed the complexion of the fishery.

The unsatiated demand by the government and civilian market during the war was unprecedented. The market men and fishermen were eager, however, and adapted gear to meet the changing conditions. The

TABLE 9
FLATFISH COMBINED
Exclusive of Pacific Halibut

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1916.....	13,144,617	1932.....	11,073,115
1917.....	16,892,806	1933.....	10,371,351
1918.....	14,226,093	1934.....	11,381,348
1919.....	11,374,392	1935.....	12,144,123
1920.....	9,305,582	1936.....	11,267,051
1921.....	9,602,617	1937.....	11,076,412
1922.....	12,009,574	1938.....	10,083,912
1923.....	11,189,299	1939.....	12,401,513
1924.....	13,493,703	1940.....	9,981,753
1925.....	13,766,279	1941.....	6,403,506
1926.....	11,811,912	1942.....	4,636,532
1927.....	13,270,056	1943.....	6,943,161
1928.....	12,987,248	1944.....	7,176,451
1929.....	14,443,277	1945.....	10,591,140
1930.....	13,036,635	1946.....	14,261,310
1931.....	11,043,550	1947.....	15,451,737

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Exclusive of Pacific Halibut