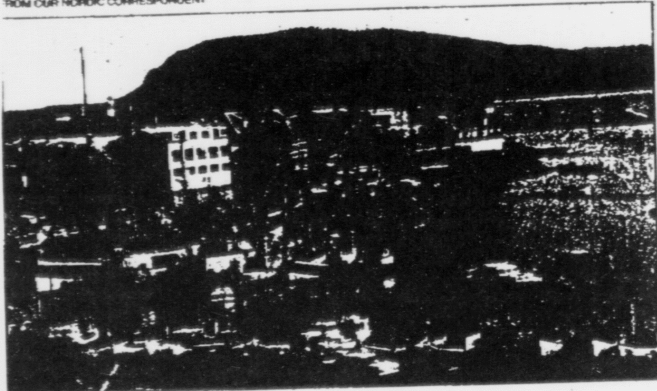


Red blue whiting

FROM OUR NORDIC CORRESPONDENT



Cold comfort

IN THE part of the north-east Atlantic which lies around the Faroe Islands, the waters are rich in blue whiting. Worried people in NATO fear that the 140,000 tonnes of fish which Soviet trawlers will catch this year in those waters, under a renewed deal, may really be red herrings.

In exchange, Faroese fishermen will be allowed to take 21,000 tonnes of cod in Soviet waters. Most of this, however, will come from the zone in the Barents Sea that is still disputed between Russia and Norway; so, as Norwegians see it, the Russians are being rather generous with some-

body else's fish.

The Faroese regard their agreement with Russia as just a fishery deal. Mr Atli Dam, the Social Democratic prime minister, says they would be happy to accept any equally attractive offer from another country. But the worried men of NATO think there is more to it.

The Russians also have agreements by which Soviet ships are repaired at two of the three Faroese shipyards. The NATO analysts fear that the fishing fleet and the Russians supervising the repair work might form a Soviet task force which, in a

crisis, could take control of the Faroes long before NATO could react. The islands, with only 46,000 people, lie about 300 miles north of Scotland and 400 miles west of Norway, in the middle of an area where a naval battle for the control of the North Atlantic might well take place.

The islands are Danish, but except for foreign and defence policy, the judiciary and the monetary system, they are self-governing. Thanks to a generous subsidy from Denmark, the islanders' average income is higher even than that of the Danes. The population has increased steadily over the past 30 years: visitors to Thorshavn, the islands' capital, are asked whether any other small-island society can make the same boast. The industrious Faroese have been investing heavily, not least in modern trawler capacity; and they have no unemployment.

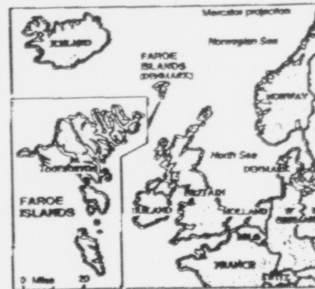
The constitutional link with Denmark has its oddities. The Faroese are in NATO as part of Denmark (they have a small

NATO radar station), but they chose not to join the EEC when Denmark joined it in 1973. The islanders feared that the Community's fish policy would threaten the industry that accounts for about 90% of their export earnings.

But their fisheries suffered in the 1970s when the introduction of 200-mile coastal sea zones shut out the Faroese from their traditional fishing grounds for high-value fish such as cod and haddock. The blue whiting of which their own waters contain large stocks are not sold for human consumption in western markets, although they are used for that purpose in Russia.

The islanders have an ambitious plan to change western tastes. Blue whiting is an excellent fish, but small. The Faroese trawler owners, encouraged by government subsidies, have already built a sizeable fleet of trawlers specially designed to catch blue whiting. Unfortunately, they have not yet perfected the technique for producing blue whiting fillets free of bone and skin, and until they do they cannot hope to sell the product. For the time being, therefore, the agreement with Russia is important to help keep the fishing industry solvent.

Mr Dam is not worried about the deal with Russia. But an indication that it worries other Faroese was given in September's Danish parliamentary election (the islands have a little parliament of their own, but they also send two members to the Folketing in Copenhagen). Mr Ole Breckmann, an ardent supporter of NATO who edits one of the islands' eight newspapers, was returned to the Folketing with an increased majority.



The Economist:

Upplýsa ikki hvør skrivar

— Vit upplýsa ikki, hvør skrivar greinarnar her í blaðnum, men vit útiðsa heldur ikki møguleikanum at ein føroyingur kann hava skrivað tær.

Hetta fáa vit upplýst á blaðnum *The Economist* í London aftaná, at blaðið í seinasta nummarinum hevur skrivað grein um fiskiveiðisáttmálan millum Føroyar og Sovjet.

Í hesi greinini verður vist til NATO-keldur, sum bera ótta fyrri, at fiskiveiðisáttmáli føroyinga við Sovjet kann vera skaðiligur fyrri NATO og áhugamál tess.

Tað verður ikki upplýst í greinini, hvørjar hesar NATO-keldur eru og heldur ikki fáa vit at vita, hvør hevur skrivað greinina.

Uppá fyrispurning um teir hava ein ella fleiri korrespondantar í Nordurlondum, sigur ein kvinna á redaktionini á blaðnum, at tað eru fleiri fólk, sum skriva greinar úr Nordurlondum. Men hon vil ikki upplýsa, hvør hevur skrivað hesa.

Atli Dam, lögmaður, visti í útvarpinum í gjár aftur greinina, sum hann

segði einki hald hevði í veruleikanum. Tað eydnadist okkum ikki at fáa eina viðmerking frá lögmanni, áðrenn blaðið fór til prentingar. Vit hava tó fingið fatur á einum endurprenti av greinini í *The Economist*.

jan

VÁÐAUPPPERÐ fyri árið 1987

Um nýggjárstið sendi tryggingin út oyðubløð til váðauppgerð, ið øll, ið hava havt medhjálp ella ið sjógvi ella landi verða biðin um at fylla út og senda aftur til Vanlukkutryggingina

í seinasta lkagi 31. januar 1988

Væl kann henda, at onkur er gloppin ímillum og ikki hevur fingið oyðubløð til váðauppgerð, og verða tey biðin um at snúgva sær til skrivstovuna fyrri at fáa oyðubløð.

Váðauppgerð er líka umráðandi fyrri Vanlukkutryggingina og tryggingartakaran, sum sjálvuppgávan er fyrri líkningarvaldið og skattgjaldaran.



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(1/2 dags)

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Landsdžóralæknans

Hjá Landsdžóralækninum er eitt 1/2-dags skrivstovustarv leyst at søkja. Starvið er nýstovnað. Arbeiðstíðin kann leggjast millum kl. 8 og 17.

Starvið fevnir um alt vanligt skrivstovuarbeiði.

Umsøkjarar, sum hava lærubræv í skrivstovuvyrkinum ella aðra javnbjóðis útbúgving, hava fyrirun.

Lønin verður ásett eftir útbúgving og starvsaldri sambært sáttmála millum Føroya Landsstýri og Starvsmannafelagið.

Starvsplássioð er í lötuni á Royndarstöðini í Kollafirði. Møguleikar eru fyrri koyring við øðrum av starvsfólki okkara úr Havnini og aftur til Havnar at kalla hvønn dag.

Umsóknarfreistin er 1. februar 1988.

Nærri fæst at vita um starvið við at ringja 21 311 ella 159 64.