

Executive Director's Report

New Council Members

I want to extend my welcome to the three new Council members, Rick Lauber, Clem Tillion, and Dave Fluharty. We are all pretty familiar with Messrs. Lauber and Tillion, but Professor Fluharty is new to the Council family. I've placed his resume under item B-1(a) to give you an idea of his lengthy background in fisheries policy and economics research, particularly in the international arena. Welcome aboard!

UW College of Fisheries 75th Anniversary

On October 26-29 the University of Washington School of Fisheries will celebrate their 75th anniversary. A conference will be held on the 27th and 28th in the Hogness Auditorium on Campus that will feature UW President Gerberding and many familiar faces such as John Peterson, John Roos, Rich White, Don Bevan and many others that you know. The conference will cover such topics as the history of the School of Fisheries and its linkage to industry, empirical and modelling research, aquaculture, genetics and food science, and future visions of fisheries management. A banquet is scheduled for the evening of October 27 with Peter Larkin as the speaker. An alumni dinner and dance will be held on Friday night, October 28. Please contact John Roos if you wish to attend. Brochures should be available at the back of the room. Highlights of the agenda are under item B-1(b).

Plan Team Personnel

Bill Aron has nominated Jim Ianelli and Jonathan Heifetz to the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Plan Team. Both bring a wealth of experience in population dynamics of rockfish and sablefish. The SSC has been asked to review their resumes and provide a recommendation.

Bycatch Reduction and Environmental Impact Workshop

This workshop is scheduled for September 25-27, 1995 at the Sheraton in Downtown Seattle. It will be sponsored by the U.S. and Canadian commercial fishing industry, academia, governmental agencies, and nonprofit organizations. A steering committee has been established and funding will be coordinated through the Fisheries Management Foundation. Speakers will be brought in from all over the world, particularly other northern nations that have high seas fleets and problems similar to ours. They will provide vital technical information on fishing techniques based on results of recent research on old and new designs of commercial fishing gear and electronics, fish behavior and physiology, habitat and water temperature, which can be applied to the fishing grounds for bycatch reduction. Please contact Workshop Co-Chair Bob Alverson for further information. An excerpt describing the proposed workshop is under item B-1(c).

Magnuson Act Reauthorization

I've heard that Magnuson reauthorization is dead for this session, but I've also heard that the Senate was going ahead with mark-up. If anybody can tell me what's really going on with reauthorization, I would appreciate it.

Confidentiality Of Information

Item B-1(d) is a draft policy on confidentiality that revises our old policy. The purpose of the revisions is to clear up whether contractors that work for the Council will have as much access to data as those that work for NMFS. Now there is a disparity, mainly due to verbiage in our old policy, which was based on a prototype offered by NMFS in the early 1980s. We need to be able to hire contractors to do portions of our work and they need to

have access to data. The new policy lays out very stringent standards for release of data and spells out the consequences. I would like the Council to approve this policy so we can get on with business and have the same flexibility as NMFS. I have NOAA GC to review the revisions and comment.

Meetings in 1995, 1996, and 1997

Item B-1(e) is a rough schedule for the three years and we need your concurrence to go ahead and make commitments. We particularly need to firm up the meeting dates for Dutch Harbor in 1995. The normal meeting week would be June 19, but there had been some discussion of the week of the 5th. At this time, both weeks are available at the hotel.

Under the crab agenda item (D-2) we will discuss the need for meeting with the Board of Fisheries in accordance with agreements made earlier this year involving crab coordination. The Board will be meeting on January 17-28, 1995. We meet the week of January 9 in Anchorage. Shall I try to set up a meeting?

Industry Reception

The industry has put together a shindig for Friday evening, September 30, at the Burke Memorial Museum at the University of Washington. We'll see art work by Ray Troll and prose/poetry by Brad Matsen. We will also be paying special homage to Bob Alverson for his many years of service to the Council. Bob worked his way up through the AP to be its chair for several years, and then came on the Council in 1988. He served as Vice Chair of the Council from September 1989 until his term ended last month. A bulletin on the reception is under item B-1(f).

Council Member Orientation

NMFS will sponsor an orientation in Silver Spring November 1-3. It is open to new members and those that have not attended before. A letter is under item B-1(g).

PICES

The North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) will meet in Nemuro, Japan, October 15-24, 1994. Dr. Fluharty has details if you are interested.

Arctic Alaska/Tyson Seafoods Responds to Greenpeace Bulletin

I distributed a Greenpeace flyer in one of the Council mailings. It was entitled "North Pacific Fisheries: On the Rocks." Dave Benson has responded with the letter and materials under item B-1(h) and wanted them distributed to the Council family.

DAVID LINCOLN FLUHARTY
Short Biography

Profession: Research Associate Professor **Age:** 48

Contact Information:

School of Marine Affairs, HF-05
College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences
University of Washington
3707 Brooklyn Ave. N.E., Rm. 227
Seattle, Washington 98105

Telephone (206/685-2518) Fax (206/543-1417)
e-mail *fluharty@u.washington.edu*

Narrative

Professor Fluharty has been involved in the study and evaluation of fisheries and aquaculture development in the North Pacific and Northeast Asia since 1976. He has an interdisciplinary background in marine fisheries resource management, project review and evaluation and policy strategy and planning. In addition, he has investigated international cooperation in marine fisheries management among countries in Northeast Asia. Professor Fluharty presented results of his research on national and international management of fisheries in the marginal seas of Asia (Yellow Sea, East China Sea, Sea of Japan) at professional conferences in China, Republic of Korea, Russia and Japan. He recently served as Working Group Chairman for a Committee planning for Korean fisheries management and development for the 21st Century. Professor Fluharty recently organized and implemented a three-day training program for project personnel from the Marine Fisheries Development Project in Fujian Province.

Professor Fluharty is currently a Research Associate Professor at the School of Marine Affairs, University of Washington, Seattle engaged in economic assessment of critical habitat designation and recovery planning for salmon in the Columbia River basin and coastal California, Oregon and Washington. Professor Fluharty has published widely in the field of marine affairs (list of publications available on request). Besides his marine fisheries and aquaculture expertise, Professor Fluharty served as Vice-Chair of the Puget Sound Water Quality Authority in developing a comprehensive plan for managing water quality in a major marine estuary.

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS

B.A., Political Science and Swedish Language, University of Washington, Seattle, USA, 1968
M.A., Geography, University of Washington, Seattle, USA, 1972
Ph.D. Natural Resource Conservation and Planning, University of Michigan, USA 1977

EXPERIENCE IN FISHERIES

1976 - Present **Research Associate Professor, School of Marine Affairs, College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington.**

Engaged in research, teaching and training on marine fisheries and aquaculture management and development in the North Pacific, Northeast Asia, Northwest Africa and the Baltic Sea. Specializations include the management of multiple use conflicts (e.g., offshore oil and gas development, marine pollution) relative to fisheries and aquaculture.

Funded Projects

1994 - 1995 **Principal Investigator, Economics of Coastal Coho Critical Habitat Designation.**

Project starts Oct. 1994 to investigate the economic costs associated with potential critical habitat designation for coho salmon stocks proposed for listing as threatened or endangered.

1991- 1994 **Co-Principal Investigator, Economics of Salmon Recovery Plan for Columbia River Salmon.**

Coordinated a team of 30 economists from governmental, private and academic entities in assessing the economic costs of plans for improving salmon survival in a complex river system affected by multiple competing objectives - irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, grazing, barging, etc. Concentrated on analysis of measures affecting habitat.

1990 - 1991 **Principal Investigator, Marine Component of the Olympic Natural Resource Center.**

Developed marine (fisheries, aquaculture, coastal management and tourism) component of an integrated plan for a center devoted to sustainable natural resource management on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State.

1989-1990 **Co-Principal Investigator, Models of Water Quality Governance in Puget Sound**

Evaluated the experience of government agencies and private parties in developing an integrated plan for management of water quality -- especially with respect to aquatic resources.

1988-1989 **Co-Principal Investigator, Management of Offshore Oil and Gas Development in Washington State.**

Evaluated the effectiveness of lease conditions to accomplish protection of the marine and coastal environment. Specialized in offshore oil and gas fishing/industry interactions.

1986-1988 **Training Coordinator, Guinea-Bissau Fishery Management Training Program.**

Planned, organized and implemented an 18-month training program for fisheries managers from Guinea-Bissau. Prime emphasis was on development of an integrated management program for management of foreign fleets operating under license in the EEZ of Guinea-Bissau

1983-1986 Project Coordinator, World Fisheries Project.

Implemented a major collaborative research effort to assess the global impacts of extended fisheries jurisdiction. Coordinated research inputs and interactions of approximately 20 world experts in fisheries management.

1976-1982 Researcher, North Pacific Project.

Specialized in the development of national fisheries management, international fisheries agreements and multiple use conflicts in the North Pacific. Developed comprehensive profile of historic and present management of fisheries by China, Japan, Korea, as well as then - USSR, Canada and the United States with respect to fisheries in the North Pacific. Coordinated the design, research and production for an atlas of marine use in the North Pacific (including the marginal seas in the Northwest Pacific and Northeast Asia).

SCHOOL OF FISHERIES - 75 YEARS: AN EMINENT PAST & A CHALLENGING FUTURE

LECTURES & DISCUSSIONS, HOGNESS AUDITORIUM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1994

MORNING SESSION 9:00 - 11:30 A.M.

- WELCOME
 - Marsha L. Landolt, Director, School of Fisheries
 - G. Ross Heath, Dean, College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences
- PERSPECTIVES FROM THE PRESIDENT
 - William P. Gerberding, President, University of Washington
- HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF FISHERIES & ITS LINKAGE TO INDUSTRY
 - INTRODUCTION
 - Loveday Conquest, Associate Dean
 - College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences
 - HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF FISHERIES & ITS PERSONNEL
 - Donald E. Bevan, Past Director, School of Fisheries
 - THE FOOD SCIENCE LINKAGE TO INDUSTRY
 - Richard C. White, President, Dutch Harbor Seafoods
 - THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE LINKAGE TO INDUSTRY
 - John F. Roos, Vice President
 - Pacific Seafood Processors Association
 - FOOD FROM THE SEA & CAREERS
 - John G. Peterson, Former President and CEO
 - Ocean Beauty Seafoods
 - QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

LUNCH - ON YOUR OWN 11:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION 1:00 - 4:30 P.M.

FRI & CQS: THE MERGING OF EMPIRICAL & MODELING RESEARCH

- INTRODUCTION
 - Stephen B. Mathews, School of Fisheries
- HIGH SEAS SALMON PROJECT
 - Katherine W. Myers, School of Fisheries
- ALASKA SALMON PROGRAM
 - Donald E. Rogers, School of Fisheries
- MARINE FISH TROPHIC INTERACTIONS
 - Patricia A. Livingston, Alaska Fisheries Science Center
- COLUMBIA RIVER MODELS
 - James G. Norris, School of Fisheries
- SALMON MANAGEMENT MODELS
 - Gary S. Morishima, Consultant in Natural Resources
- PROTECTED SPECIES
 - William W. Fox, Jr., National Marine Fisheries Service,
 - Office of Protected Species

QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

BANQUET 6:30 - 11:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1994

MORNING SESSION 9:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

- AQUACULTURE, GENETICS & FOOD SCIENCE: THEIR EXPANDING ROLE
 - INTRODUCTION
 - Robert Stickney, William Hershberger, & George Pigott,
 - School of Fisheries
 - SALMONID FISH CULTURE
 - Ron Gowan, Paradise Bay Seafarms
 - SHELLFISH/SHRIMP CULTURE
 - Neil Bourne, Pacific Biological Laboratory
 - GENETICS OF AQUACULTURE/WILD SPECIES
 - Eric Hallerman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
 - SEAFOOD SAFETY
 - Marleen Wekell, Food & Drug Administration
 - IMPLICATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR FOOD PRODUCTION
 - Rita Colwell, University of Maryland
 - QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

LUNCH - ON YOUR OWN 12:00 - 1:00 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION 1:00 - 4:30 P.M.

- VISION OF THE FUTURE
 - INTRODUCTION
 - Kenneth K. Chew, School of Fisheries
 - NATIONAL GOALS
 - Rolland A. Schmitt, National Marine Fisheries Service
 - MARINE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
 - Dayton L. Alverson, Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.
 - ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT
 - Peter A. Larkin, North Pacific Universities Marine Mammal
 - Research Consortium
 - ENVIRONMENTAL & RECREATIONAL
 - John R. Donaldson, Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife
 - Authority
 - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
 - Edward L. Miles, School of Marine Affairs
 - INDUSTRY VIEWS
 - Robert Brophy, Icicle Seafoods, Inc.
 - ROLE OF THE SCHOOL OF FISHERIES
 - Marsha Landolt, School of Fisheries
 - QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

ALUMNI DINNER & DANCE 6:30 - MIDNIGHT

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

RESERVE EARLY

HOTEL	PHONE #
Best Western Loyal Inn 2301 8th Avenue, 98121	800-528-1234
College Inn 4000 University Way, 98105	206-633-4441
Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza Hotel' 1113 Sixth Ave., 98101	800-558-0511 (in WA) 800-521-2762 (out of WA)
Days Inn Towncenter 2205 7th Avenue, 98121	800-225-7169
Executive Inn (Best Western) 200 Taylor North, 98121	800-528-1234
Marriott Residence Inn* 800 Fairview Avenue, 98109	800-331-3131
Meany Tower** 4507 Brooklyn N.E., 98115	800-648-6440
Quality Inn 2224 8th Avenue, 98121	800-221-2222
Ramada Inn' 2140 N. Northgate Way, 98133	800-435-0754 (WA, OR, ID, AL) 206-365-7000 (a)
Travelodge (Downtown) 2213 8th Avenue, 98121	800-578-7878
Travelodge (Seattle Ctr.) 200 6th Avenue N., 98109	800-585-7878
Travelodge (University)** 4725 25th N.E., 98105	800-578-7878*
University Inn** 4140 Roosevelt Way NE, 98105	800-733-3855
University Motel** 4721 12th NE, 98105	206-522-4724

\$ = \$40-60/night
 \$\$ = \$61-75/night
 \$\$\$ = \$76-99/night
 \$\$\$\$ = \$100 and up/night

*A block of rooms has been held at the Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza Seattle at an excellent rate of \$68 per night (single occupancy) for those attending the School's 75th Anniversary festivities at a special rate.

*The Ramada Inn also is offering a discount, with rates of \$68 per night. Mention you will be attending the School's 75th Anniversary to receive the discounted rate.

*Complimentary Shuttle to UW.

**Close to campus.

Bycatch Reduction and Environmental Impact Workshop

Sheraton Downtown, Seattle, Washington
September 25 - 27, 1995

Director: Steering Committee
Project Sponsor: Fisheries Management Foundation
Coordinator: Universal Plans, Inc.

Pres.: Mary Sue Lonnevik
2839 - 14th Street West #401
Seattle, Wash. 98119
Phone: (206) 281-8643
Fax: (206) 282-9824

Proposal date: September 8, 1994

Bycatch, which is the capture of unmarketable or restricted commercial fishing species, is a world economic, environmental and political concern. The discard of bycatch has led to intense political pressure for governmental regulations; limited fishing areas, quotas and seasons; contamination of the fishing grounds, species, and fishing gear; and a decline in the revenues procured by the coastal communities and commercial fishermen. Research has been conducted in the international and domestic sectors to develop bycatch reduction methods and gear devices which will be presented at a Bycatch Reduction and Environmental Impact Workshop held in Seattle, Washington in the fall of 1995. The speakers will provide vital technical information and fishing techniques, in layman's terms, based on the results of recent research on old and new designs of commercial fishing gear and electronics, fish behavior and physiology, habitat and water temperature, which can be applied to the fishing grounds for bycatch reduction.

The objective of this proposal is to provide funds to supplement costs of the Bycatch Reduction Workshop. The economic results will be increased knowledge of the latest international and domestic research and development of bycatch reduction devices and methods which can be applied to the coastal and offshore fisheries. This application will limit the waste of unmarketable species, enhance stock growth, limit habitat contamination, and increase the profitability and marketability of target species.

The majority of individuals from the commercial fishing industry, academia, nonprofit groups and government agencies who attend the Bycatch Reduction Workshop will be from North America. They will be from a variety of fisheries and gear types that have bycatch reduction concerns. The information obtained from the workshop can be applied to many different fisheries on the West, East, Gulf and Alaskan Coasts.

The Bycatch Reduction Workshop will be sponsored by the United States and Canadian commercial fishing industry, academia, governmental agencies, and nonprofit organizations. A Steering Committee will be the director and funds will be managed by the Fisheries Management Foundation.

The Fisheries Management Foundation is a nonprofit foundation organized with the goal of improving economic efficiency and social effectiveness of fisheries management, to evaluate and improve methods of producing and harvesting marine resources and to make fish and other aquatic food available throughout the world.

The Workshop will be coordinated by Universal Plans, Inc. Duties include but are not limited to: fund raising, marketing, advertising, accounting, organizing speakers, program manager, and workshop manager. Universal Plans, Inc. is managed by President, Mary Sue Lonnevik who has been a leader in United States commercial fishing gear design and development since 1979. Mary Sue has coordinated three commercial fishing gear workshops, two in Denmark and one in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. As one of the 500 speakers at the 1988 World Symposium of Fishing Gear in St. John's, Newfoundland, Mary Sue has become familiar with many of the world's leading gear researchers and developers. Along with the knowledge of what is necessary to conduct a productive workshop, she has also provided advertising, marketing and distribution services to her clients. Resume is available upon request.

Funding will be raised from the proceeds of ticket sales, program magazine advertising, and workshop video. Other funding and services will be raised from the following government agencies and industry sources:

National Marine Fisheries Service
Sea Grant: Washington, Oregon, Calif. and Alaska
Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
30-40 International and Domestic Speakers
University of Washington, Oregon, Calif. and Alaska
Commercial Fishing Industry
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The funds provided will be used to supplement the workshop costs. This project does not provide funds for evaluating the final economic, environmental, and political results. A final report will provide a program of the workshop and a list of the attendants along with a financial report of the workshop.

The budget will be divided into fund raising, advertising and promotion, video, ticket distribution, workshop program magazine, workshop speeches, Sheraton expenses, book and speaker accommodations.

The proceeds from the video tapes book and program magazine advertising are budgeted to cover these projects. The proceeds from the tickets will be combined with other grants and granted services to cover the remaining costs of the workshop.

The Bycatch Reduction Workshop will be held at the Downtown Sheraton Hotel in Seattle, Washington on Monday, September 25, 26 & 27 1995. Fish Expo will be held September 27-30 at the Washington State Convention and Trade Center next door to the Sheraton. This will enable attendants to schedule their hotel rooms to include the time of the Fish Expo and the Bycatch Reduction Workshop.

Registration will begin at 2:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M. on Sunday, Sept. 24, and the morning of Monday, Sept. 25 from 7:30 A.M. - 8:30 A.M.

There will be a 1 hour lunch break to allow attendants to get their own lunch at the Sheraton or the Seattle area. There will also be two coffee breaks.

BYCATCH REDUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT WORKSHOP

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson

Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.
4055-21st Ave. West, Suite 200
Seattle, Wash. 98199

Phone: (206) 285-3480

Fax: (206) 283-8263

Mr. Robert Alverson (Manager)

Fishing Vessel Owners' Association
Room 232, West Wall Building
Fisherman's Terminal
Seattle, WA 98199

Phone: (206) 284-4720

Fax: (206) 283-3341

Mr. James Cook

Pacific Ocean Producers
965-B North Nimitz Highway
Honolulu, HI 96817

Phone: (808) 537-2905

Fax: (808) 536-3225

Mr. Steve Davis

L.G.L. Alaska Research
4175 Tudor Center Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Phone: (907) 562-3339

Fax: (907) 562-7223

Dr. Paul Dayton

Scripps Institution of Oceanography
Mail Code 0233
La Jolla, CA 92093

Phone: (619) 534-6740

Fax: (619) 755-0135

Capt. R. Barry Fisher
Yankee Fisheries
1626 North Coast Highway
Newport, Oregon 97365

Phone: (503) 265-9317, (503) 265-9809
Fax: (503) 265-4557

Dr. Martin A. Hall (Head, Tuna- Dolphin Program)
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
c/o Scripps Institution of Oceanography
8604 La Jolla shores Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037-1508

Phone: (619) 546-7044, (619) 546-0828
Fax: (619) 546-7133

Mr. David Harrington
University of GA - Sea Grant
715 Bay St.
Brunswick, GA 31520

Phone: (912) 264-7268
Fax: (912) 264-7312

Ms. Mary Sue Lonnevik, Pres.
Universal Plans, Inc.
2839-14th Street West, Suite 401
Seattle, Wa 98119

Phone: (206) 281-8643
Fax: (206) 282-9824

Dr. Steven A. Murawski
Northeast Fisheries Service Center
National Marine Fisheries Service
Woods Hole, MA 02543

Phone: (508) 548-5123
Fax: (508) 548-5124

Mr. Kris Poulsen
Kris Poulsen and Associates
1143-45th Street N.W.
Seattle, WA 98107

Phone: (206) 783-6708
Fax: (206) 784-2502

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Richard B. Lauber, Chairman
Clarence G. Pautzke, Executive Director

605 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Telephone: (907) 271-2809
FAX: (907) 271-2817

**COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION**

August 4, 1994

Steve Pennoyer, Director
NMFS, Alaska Region
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, AK 99802

Lisa Lindeman
NOAA General Counsel, Alaska
P.O. Box 21109
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Steve and Lisa:

I enclose for your review modifications to the Council's Policy on Confidentiality of Statistics, originally adopted in 1986. The old policy reflected the data environment and policy setting of the early 1980s and was based on a prototype policy drafted over ten years ago by NMFS, in late 1983. Since then, Council members have been added to the Magnuson Act as potential authorized users of confidential data, the use of personal computers is much more widespread, and Council contractors are used frequently to carry out important studies that further the conservation and management programs of the Council and NMFS. And, finally, NOAA's old Administrative Directive 88-30 of 1982, has been replaced recently by Administrative Order 216-100, which reflects changes in policy and procedures for treatment of confidential data.

I have incorporated these changes in our policy and the result is a strengthening of disclosure rules to enhance protection of confidential data, while at the same time, allowing more flexibility in providing confidential data to Council contractors under the same strict rules that govern actions of NMFS contractors. We now operate in a comprehensive data base environment that has a mixture of state and federal data which needs to be accessed quickly and regularly for analysis and program implementation. The modifications to our policy will go a long way toward enhancing access to data by authorized users, while maintaining the confidential integrity of the data.

I would appreciate your comments by the end of August. I plan on submitting the modified policy for Council review and approval at our upcoming September meeting.

Sincerely,

Clarence Pautzke
Executive Director

enclosure

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Policy on the Confidentiality of Statistics*

PURPOSE

In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Magnuson Act, this policy establishes procedures to ensure that statistics submitted to the Council by federal or state authorities or voluntarily by private persons remain confidential. It also includes measures to restrict Council employee access and prevent conflicts of interest. Policies and procedures for treatment of state and federal statistics must be consistent with relevant federal or state law.

DEFINITIONS

(For purposes of these procedures)

Aggregate or Summary Form: Restructuring confidential data so that the submitter cannot be identified, either from the present release of the restructured data or in combination with preceding or other releases.

Authorized Use: That specific use which is allowable within the constraints imposed on a Council by federal or state statutes, regulations, and directives; or by Council policies and procedures, or commitments made by the Council or Council staff to submitters under data collections sponsored by the Council.

Authorized User: A Council staff member or contractor specified by the Council Executive Director as having a need to use confidential data, who has met other requirements specified in these procedures, is cognizant of these procedures, has agreed to comply with the requirements herein, and has signed a "Statement of Non-disclosure" affirming the user's understanding of Council policies and procedures with respect to confidentiality of statistics, including obligations to comply with federal and state confidentiality laws, regulations, and procedures. *The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (or designee), may grant "authorized user" status to Council members for conservation and management purposes.* ~~Contractors specified to have need to access state or federal confidential data must obtain those data directly from the federal or state entity and comply with the applicable federal, state, and Council laws, regulations, and procedures.~~

Confidential data: Information, the disclosure of which may be prejudicial or harmful, including data received from state or federal agencies labeled confidential and Council-sponsored data collections where confidentiality was pledged to the submitter.

Conflict of Interest: Access to confidential data that may provide personal gain, reward, or competitive advantage.

Contract/Agreement: All binding forms of mutual commitment under a stated set of conditions to achieve a specific objective.

Data, Information, and Statistics: Used interchangeably; all three may be confidential.

*Originally adopted by the Council in January 1986.

~~Data Base Administrator: For federally sponsored data gathering, an employee in each NMFS data management center responsible for the direction and development of data management systems. The North Pacific Council's Data Base Administrators for federal data are the NMFS, AFSC and Alaska Region Data Base Administrators. For Council sponsored data gathering, the Executive Director will serve as data base administrator. For state sponsored data gathering, the designated state official will be the data base administrator.~~

~~Need to Know: The request for access is consistent with the use for which the data are obtained.~~

(Refer to NOAA Directives *Administrative Order 216-100* on Confidential Fisheries Statistics for additional definitions.)

POLICY

Disclosure: Confidential data will not be disclosed except to authorized users in accordance with NMFS, Council, and/or State applicable procedures and policies.

Access: All *authorized* users having access to confidential data shall be informed that the data are confidential and will be required to *read, date, and sign* a statement of non-disclosure *that affirms the user's understanding with respect to confidential data and penalties for unauthorized use and disclosure.* When there is a potential for, or possible appearance of, conflict of interest, access will not be permitted. Council *members and* staff specified by the Executive Director as authorized users shall sign a statement to ensure no conflict of interest.

Operational Responsibilities: ~~The Council Executive Director will serve as the Council's "Data Base Administrator" for purposes of Council-sponsored data collections. The Executive Director will coordinate with NMFS Data Base Administrators for federal confidential data and with designated state officials for state confidential data. The Council Executive Director is responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of all confidential data collected by the Council or provided to the Council from other agencies.~~

PROCEDURES

Obtaining Confidential Data

1. From State or Federal Agencies: The Council Executive Director or Council staff member designated as an authorized user, may request confidential data from state or federal agencies to carry out Council responsibilities where direct access to confidential data has not been granted.
2. Council-sponsored Data Collection: Data submitted are voluntary. If a pledge of confidentiality is made to the submitter, these data are to be treated as confidential. The Executive Director is responsible for making the determination as to when a pledge of confidentiality may be made. Submitters will be advised, in all cases, orally or in writing, of the purpose of collecting data and uses that may be made of the data, and that submission of the data is voluntary. If a pledge of confidentiality is made, the submitter shall be advised in writing.

If the Council contracts to have data gathered on its behalf, contractors and their employees are subject to the same civil and criminal penalties as any *other* authorized user. Contractor

personnel will be required to sign a statement of non-disclosure. Confidential data collected under contract are to be transferred on a timely basis to authorized Council staff. No copies of these data can be retained by the contractor *beyond the termination date of the agreement*. Aggregated data may be retained *if approved by the Council Executive Director*. A data return clause shall be included in the contract.

Conflict of Interest

Authorized users are prohibited from using confidential data for personal gain, reward, or competitive advantage. If a potential conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest exists, the Executive Director will refer the matter to the NOAA Office of General Counsel, Alaska Region, for determination.

Security

An inventory will be maintained by the Council Executive Director of all confidential data received from state or federal agencies or collected by the Council. The inventory will include a record of distribution and final disposition of each data set. Data will be maintained in a secure fashion, whether in hard copy or electronic form.

Access

1. Access Control: ~~Access to confidential data received from state or federal agencies shall may be approved by the Council Executive Director a designated agency official. Access to confidential data collected under Council sponsorship shall be approved by the Council Executive Director in accordance with Council policies and procedures. In determining whether to grant access, the Executive Director shall consider the specific types of data required, relevance of the data to intended uses, whether the access will be continuous, infrequent, or one-time, and whether aggregate data, in lieu of confidential data, will satisfy the data needs.~~
2. Users: Access will be limited to authorized users. Council-authorized users are the Council staff members *and contractors* specified by the Executive Director *as having need to access confidential data to further the mission of the Council*. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (or designee), may grant Council members "authorized user" status for conservation and management purposes as prescribed in the Magnuson Act.
 - (a) Identified NPFMC technical staff will have routine access (through office micro-computers or other means) to confidential data.
 - (b) All confidential data will be adequately protected in any electronic files (on or off line storage) in standard files.
 - (c) ~~NPFMC staff with access to confidential data will not release confidential data, data derived from confidential data (e.g., aggregated data), or the results of any analysis of confidential data to anyone until: (i) Confidential data, data derived from confidential data or results of any analysis of confidential data, have been classified as being not confidential by the NMFS, AFSC and Alaska Region data base administrators or designated State official. The timely review and classification of material can be done by long distance computer hook-ups, or (ii) Confidential data have been approved for release by the data base administrators because of established "need to know" presented by the Council's Executive Director to the~~

~~data base administrators. The Council will submit annually to NMFS Alaska Region a copy of their procedures for ensuring the confidentiality of data. The procedures will be evaluated for their effectiveness and changed if necessary. As part of this procedure, an updated statement of nondisclosure will be included for each Council employee, member, and contractor who require access to confidential data.~~

3. Reproduction: Reproduction of any confidential data must be approved by the Executive Director and entered into the data inventory.
4. Contractors: Pursuant to an agreement with the Council, Council contractors may be granted "authorized user" status by the Executive Director, in consultation with NMFS Alaska Region and NOAA GC, consistent with this policy, if the use furthers the mission of the Council. ~~authorized access to confidential data collected under Council sponsorship with the approval of the Executive Director. Requests for access by a contractor to confidential data that were provided to the Council by a state or federal agency shall be submitted to the designated agency official for approval.~~ Documentation of that approval must be entered into the data inventory. If access is granted, language in the agreement specifically dealing with confidentiality of data shall be required. It will be modeled after Appendix D to NOAA Administrative Order 216-100 and the language will include all the relevant portions of this policy and shall prohibit further disclosure of the data. No data may be retained beyond the termination of the agreement; and any disclosure of data derived from the accessed confidential data must be approved by the Council Executive Director.
5. Statement of Non-disclosure: Each user or clerical who handles the data is required to sign a statement (see attachment) which states they understand the confidential nature of the data and the penalties for unauthorized use and disclosure. The statements shall be kept on file by the Executive Director.

Release of Confidential Data

1. Requests for Confidential Data: All requests by other than authorized users must be in writing and reviewed by the NOAA Office of General Counsel, Alaska Region. ~~Public~~ These requests will be treated as Freedom of Information Act requests. Release of data will be in accordance with procedures set out in "Access" above.
2. Subpoenas for Data: Subpoenas should be submitted immediately to NOAA Office of General Counsel, Alaska Region.
3. Requests for Release of Aggregate Data: Requests for aggregate data compiled from confidential data shall may be approved by the ~~Data Base Administrators for the submitting agency or the Executive Director for Council sponsored data collections.~~

**STATEMENT OF NON-DISCLOSURE, CONFLICT OF INTEREST,
AND CONFIDENTIALITY PROCEDURES**

I have read and understand the Council's policy on Confidentiality of Statistics and other pertinent polices and procedures as identified by the Council Executive Director. I will not disclose any statistics identified as confidential by a state, the National Marine Fisheries Service, or a fishery management council to any person(s) or persons except authorized users in accordance with NMFS, Council and/or state applicable procedures and policies.

I will use any NMFS, Council or state confidential data for authorized purposes only and not for personal gain or competitive advantage. I understand that any potential conflict of interest or the appearance of conflict of interest will be referred to the NOAA Office of General Counsel for determination.

~~I will follow the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Policy on the Confidentiality of Statistics, a copy of which has been given to me.~~

~~I am fully aware of the civil and criminal penalties for unauthorized disclosure, misuse, or other violation of the confidentiality of such statistics as provided for in the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act and other applicable law.~~

I understand that I may be subject to criminal and civil penalties under provisions of Titles 5 U.S.C. 552 and 18 U.S.C. 1905, which are the primary Federal statutes prohibiting unauthorized disclosure of confidential data. I also may be subject to civil penalties for improper disclosure of data collected under the Magnuson Act or the MMPA.

Printed Name

Signature

Date

Affiliation

Approved: _____
Executive Director

Date

Meeting Dates - 1994, 1995, and Tentative 1996-97

	January (week of)	April (week of)	June (week of)	September (week of)	December (week of)
1994	10th/Anch	18th/Anch	6th*/Anch (changed from Sitka)	26th/* Seattle	5th/Anch
1995	9th/Anch	17th/Anch	5th or 19th Dutch Harbor	18th/Seattle	4th/Anch
1996**	8th/Anch	22nd/Portland	17th/Anch or in-state	16th/Sitka	9th/Anch
1997	20th/Seattle	21st/Anch	16th/Kodiak	22nd/Anch	8th/Anch

*These were changed from the normal third week of the month.

1997

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

*You are cordially invited to a reception
Hosted by the Washington State fishing industry and
The School of Marine Affairs*

honoring the

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Friday, September 30, 1994

6:30 to 9:00 p.m.

***The Burke Memorial Washington State Museum
University of Washington
17th N.E. & N.E. 45th*
Seattle, Washington***

featuring

Planet Ocean

Art by Ray Troll

Words by Brad Matsen

* * *

Host Committee

***Alaska Crab Coalition
American Factory Trawler Association
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union
Fishing Company of Alaska
Fishing Vessel Owners' Association
Halibut Association of North America
Icicle Seafoods
North Pacific Longline Association
Pacific Seafood Processors' Association
School of Marine Affairs
Tyson Seafoods Division
Wards Cove Packing
United Catcher Boats***

* * *

***For information, please call
Patty Church, NPLA
206/282-4639
FAX 282-4684***

****Go north on I-5, take University of Washington/45th St. N.E. Exit, drive to campus, take first right, museum on right.***



Tyson Seafood Group 1900 West Nickerson Street, Suite 200 • Seattle, WA 98119 • Phone (206) 282-3445

SEP 21 1994

Mr. Clarence G. Pautzke
Executive Director
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
605 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 19, 1994

Dear Clarence,

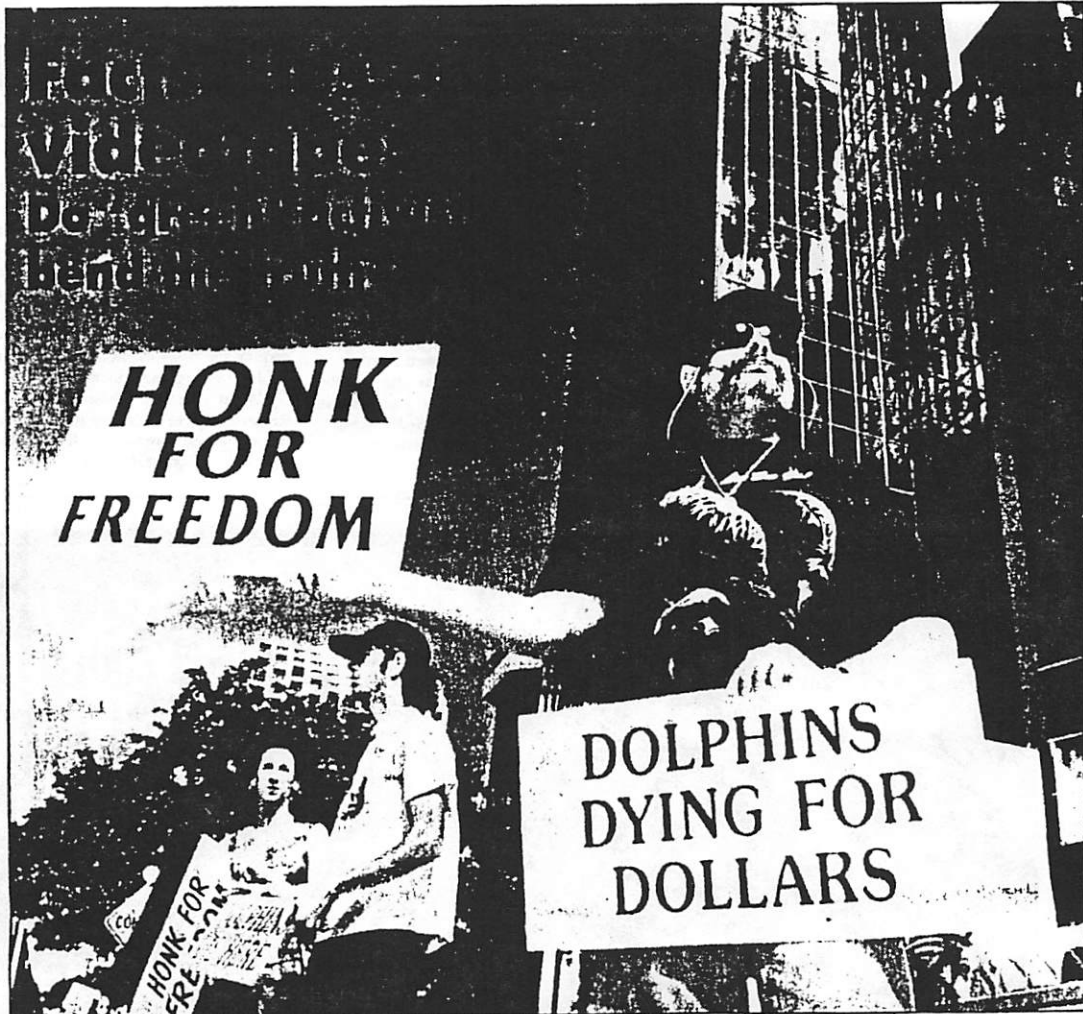
I am writing to request distribution of the enclosed news article in the next Council mailing. If time doesn't permit receipt by the start of the September Council meeting then please include it in the materials provided at the meeting.

I feel it is only fair to honor this request given the fact you distributed the Greenpeace newsletter in a recent Council mailing which had a front page article entitled "North Pacific Fisheries: On the Rocks" in which our company, Arctic Alaska/Tyson Seafood Division is mentioned. There is some false information presented in the article but that is an issue we will direct at Greenpeace. We ask only that if you choose to distribute Greenpeace propaganda through Council mailings then you at least distribute the other side of the story so Council family can decide for themselves the true motives of this international organization.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave Benson".

Dave Benson
Director of Government Affairs
Tyson Seafood Division



Russ Rector, director of the Dolphin Freedom Foundation, holds protest signs in front of the Venezuelan Consulate in Miami, Fla. The April 5, 1994, demonstration was called to denounce the killing of dolphins off the Venezuelan coast.

killed so man can live.

"For all his flaws, man is part of the kingdom of nature, too," Gudmundsson implores. "And to use global propagand campaigns against nations like Iceland and Greenland — whose relationship with the sea is time-tested, balanced and respectful — is economic terrorism."

In *Survival in the High North*, several scientists support his position. Though hand-picked, their claims (including this sample) are startling:

- Greenpeace has not been invited to participate in scientific organizations because its members bend the truth;

- Sealing bans in the North Atlantic have caused an overpopulation of marine mammals, threatening vital fish stocks; and

- Most whales are no more intelligent than cows or horses.

Furthermore, claims the film's narrator, eco-activists play fast and loose with the facts, embellishing here, fabricating there and faking it when necessary, all in the name of winning friends and making money.

For example, says Leif Blaedel, award-winning editor of a Danish environmental magazine, Greenpeace "deliberately used forgeries, including their film of Canadian harp-seal kills. It was good business, since Greenpeace gathered enough donations to spend \$4.5 million on seal campaigns in 1982-83."

Adds Bjorn Oekern, former president of Greenpeace, Norway: "People who believe their donations are used for environmental work are dead wrong. I believed I was working for an ideologically correct group but found that huge amounts of money were squirreled away in bank accounts that were used simply to finance jet-set lifestyles."

The night it aired in Iceland, *Survival in the High North* commanded the highest viewership in that nation's history. "The streets, bars and cinemas were empty," Gudmundsson recalls, "because 95% of the country was glued to their televisions."

Eventually, waves from both films rippled across Northern Europe and beyond, contributing in part, says Gudmundsson, to the resumption of whaling in Norway and similar pending moves in Iceland and Japan. In addition, a new Scandinavian fishermen's union — the High North Alliance — was formed, and *Reclaiming Paradise* was nominated as Scandinavia's best documentary film of 1992.

Environmentalists Respond

Eventually, says Gudmundsson, his films caused 40,000 Euro-Greenpeace members to quit, a claim disputed by Greenpeace officials. "It's simply not true," says Cynthia Rust, Greenpeace's West Coast bureau chief, noting no visible decline in the group's 3 million members. "Mr. Gudmundsson seems to have an inflated view of his importance."

"This is textbook stuff," Rust says of both films. "Instead of addressing conservation issues, the 'wise use' types [a reference to a pro-utilization group representing miners, loggers, trappers and fishermen] attack our scruples, our motives and our budgets."



In his documentary, *Survival in the High North*, filmmaker Magnus Gudmundsson blames animal-rights groups for destroying subsistence cultures with lies about whale and seal harvests. The above frame was taken from that film.

'We need broad support — loads of media coverage. So we offer up scary scenarios, make simplified, dramatic statements and make little mention of any doubt we have. We must decide the right balance between being honest and being effective.'

— Stephen Schneider, National Center for Atmospheric Research

By Mick Kronman Field Editor

The images sear our memory, like wounds that won't heal. Dolphins squeezed through the power blocks of nameless tuna seiners. Harp seal pups, their white coats stained blood-red, dragged lifeless across Arctic ice floes. California sea lions strangling on chunks of monofilament gillnet. And, most recently, dolphins again — being harpooned and fensed for longline bait by Venezuelan fishermen.

Each of these dramas has been captured on film and hammered repeatedly into the public psyche. Consequently, the films have helped build political muscle, swelling the ranks and coffers of animal-welfare groups whose annual, six- to nine-figure budgets depend on donations.

The videos have also affected world fisheries. The 1988 "La Budde" tuna/dolphin film, for example, ushered in the dolphin-safe era, forcing most U.S. seiners from the yellowfin-rich eastern Pacific. Greenpeace's harp seal film helped end seal hunts on both sides of the Atlantic. The California sea lion footage fueled a successful anti-gillnet initiative. And film of dolphins harpooned off the Venezuelan coast has led to

calls for a boycott of Venezuelan fish products and oil.

"No doubt about it, videotape is the most powerful weapon we have to fight enemies of the earth," affirms Craig Van Note, executive vice president of Monitor, a Washington D.C.-based consortium of 30-plus animal-rights groups.

But now fishermen and others are fighting back. They say activists have faked films, doctored information and lied to the world to keep the engines of their corporate-style non-profit machines churning.

Leading the charge is Icelandic filmmaker Magnus Gudmundsson, whose first two efforts — *Survival in the High North* and *Reclaiming Paradise* — blame animal-rights groups for ruining subsistence cultures with lies about methods and levels of seal and whale harvests.

Groups like Greenpeace, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and the Dolphin Freedom Foundation are the guilty parties, Gudmundsson claims. He calls them wealthy, urban missionaries of a new-age religion, whose pulpits are the media and political forums — venues where fishermen are either unskilled or have little time to dabble.

Fact or Fiction?

Gudmundsson released *Survival in the High North* in 1989, four years after visiting

Greenland and witnessing how animal rights campaigns had crippled the Inuit economy.

"As an editor for the Scandinavian News Agency, I used to get press releases from these groups," he recalls. "We printed them without checking facts, until I received releases about Icelandic fisheries that I knew were lies. Then I started checking other press statements, and they were full of lies, too. After visiting Greenland, I felt compelled to show the damage caused by this deceit."

Though long (52 min.), one-sided and repetitive, *Survival in the High North* offers a dramatic look at native societies in Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. It reports — via interviews with fishermen, scientists and locals — how activists have duped world leaders into eliminating whale and seal harvests, reducing a proud people to a welfare state.

At times, however, Gudmundsson appears less concerned with bashing the alleged criminals than re-educating their devotees.

"No method of slaughter will ever make slaughterhouses attractive," he says, noting that animal-rights groups prey on folks who don't question the origin of hamburger steaks, shoe leather or fish fillets. "In all these cases, animals have been

Greenpeace and Gudmundsson have even tangled in court over statements made in *Survival in the High North*. Though both sides claim victory, the result looks like a 50/50 split. The film wasn't banned, as Greenpeace had requested, but four sentences in it were changed. The harp-seal footage was unmasked as a fake, and publicity surrounding the trial helped alter Greenpeace policy.

"We admit that in the early days we weren't as sensitive to indigenous people as we should be," says Rust. "But in recent years we've changed. Last year, in fact, we produced a statement on Indigenous Peoples' Right to Survival and Self-Determination."

Fishermen have done some soul-searching, too. "We believe in using the earth's resources wisely, but there's no excuse for brutality," says Teresa Platt, speaking for the San Diego-based Fishermen's Coalition. "Animals should be harvested in the most humane manner possible." As proof of fishermen's commitment, Platt cites the reduction in dolphin kills among 13 nations fishing tuna in the eastern Pacific, from 200,000 animals per year in the 1960s to fewer than 4,000 in 1993.

Meanwhile, firefights between animal-rights groups and hunters/harvesters are erupting worldwide. Battle lines range from Kenya — where debates over elephant conservation policies rage — to Australia, where greens are under fire for doctoring films of kangaroo hunts.

Controversy in Venezuela

Nowhere are the volleys more fierce than in Venezuela, where authorities claim the leader of Bioma, a powerful South American environmental group, duped fishermen into harpooning and butchering dolphins on film. Here's the story: Bioma's Aldemaro Romero, a respected biologist and veteran animal-rights crusader, visited Venezuela last year to chronicle a widely acknowledged fact — that crews aboard thirty 60' coastal longliners harpoon dolphins for shark bait.

The practice began in the early 1970s, a possible carry-over from Japanese longliners who plied the region until Venezuela began enforcing its 200-mile economic

Authorities say drunken fishermen were conned into harpooning mammals for what they thought was scientific research.

zone. Hard-number mortality counts are few. High-end estimates from the International Whaling Commission hit 7,000 dolphins per year, although the Venezuelan government claims the numbers are much lower. In either case, United Nations statistics suggest the overall health of the region's dolphin stocks isn't threatened.

Still, in Venezuela, it's illegal to kill a single dolphin.

Romero shot his film, and it aired worldwide. It's bloody and difficult to watch. And, according to Venezuelan authorities, it's a fake — the result of drunken fishermen being conned into harpooning and butchering mammals for what they thought was scientific research.

There are several versions of the film — short ones, long ones, ones with no audio, ones with subtitles. Each is edited to match a particular political spin.

In one version, Romero explains to fishermen that the harpooned dolphin, squirming beneath a metal lance, will be used for research. Later, directing the cameraman, Romero says, "That's it, get the blood. Make sure you get all the blood." At one point, Romero even helps the fisherman by



Aldemaro Romero, a South American biologist and animal-rights campaigner, waded into a swamp of controversy when he videotaped Venezuelan fishermen butchering dolphins. The government indicted Romero for fraud, treason and killing a dolphin — which is illegal. To avoid jail and death threats, he fled the country and is now reportedly living near Miami.

handing him a knife to flense the dolphin.

Infuriated Venezuelan officials indicted Romero, accusing him of fraud, treason and killing a dolphin. After receiving death threats to his family, and aware that Venezuelan jails are infamously uncomfortable (prisoners are held for months, legally, without being charged), Romero fled the country. He reportedly holed up somewhere near Miami.

From a pay phone, Romero offers his side of the story: "The idea was to provide economic opportunity for fishermen. We wanted to convince them that instead of killing dolphins, they could carry visitors to view the animals at sea, in a designated marine sanctuary. And, yes, we intended to display the dolphin skull in a museum, for public viewing and education.

"What you don't hear in the video," Romero continues, "is what the fishermen told us on the beach before we left — that they

(Continued on page 84)

ITT Brings Commercial Fishing Out of The Dark.

Imagine the additional profits you could net if you had the ability to see at night. Now you can...with the new Night Mariner™ night vision viewer from ITT.

As you can clearly see, the Night Mariner makes seeing at night a reality. That's because the Night Mariner collects and amplifies light up to 20,000 times... more than any other marine night vision product available.



Excellent For Commercial Fishing.

Designed specifically for marine use, the Night Mariner lets commercial fishermen reach the fishing grounds earlier, set nets more quickly and accurately, and keep an eye on the competition.

Made in the U.S.A., the Night Mariner is lightweight, battery-operated, water resistant and even floats. It comes with its own carrying case, too.

And because the Night Mariner provides two-eye viewing and has a non-slip gripping surface, it's easy to use in rough seas.

From Desert Storm To The High Seas.

The Night Mariner was born out of technology employed by the U.S. military forces during nighttime operations of Desert Storm.

Now you can have this same night vision capability to read channel markers, observe nearby boats, see landmarks and visually identify objects detected on radar.

Get The Power To See™

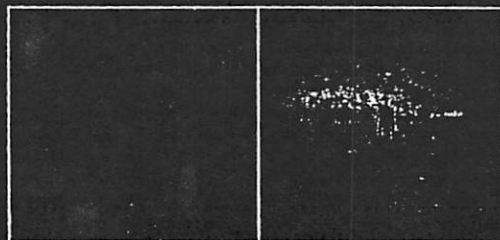
No matter what kind of fishing you do, if you're running at night, you need The Power To See™. Let the Night Mariner help boost your fish catch.

Call toll-free or write for more information and the dealer nearest you. ITT Night Vision, 7635 Plantation Road, Dept. NF 08, Roanoke, VA 24019. Phone (800) 448-8678.

ITT

NIGHT MARINER

THE POWER TO SEE™



Without Night Mariner

With Night Mariner

Telling the truth

(Continued from page 19)

do kill dolphins for bait, on a regular basis." The fishermen in question, however, sing a different tune: "Romero gave us three bottles of rum and some gasoline as payment for the trip," explains Marcelino Lugo, in an interview with a Caracas newspaper. "He said he would take all the responsibility for killing a dolphin."

Adds an intermediary who introduced Lugo to Romero: "They came here and preyed upon four stupid fishermen, thinking that exposing dolphin kills in Venezuela would bring them funding from the U.S. and France."

What it did bring was the unbridled ire of Venezuelan authorities, many of whom are convinced Romero's film was payback for that country's policy of harvesting dolphin-associated tuna in the eastern Pacific.

"It's curious this film was released one week before we were going to ask the U.S.

State Department to lift its embargo on Venezuelan tuna," says Dr. Francisco Herrera-Teran, former director-general of fisheries. (Herrera-Teran was replaced in March, when a new regime took office.)

"That embargo has cost our country \$200 million, and it should be lifted, because dolphin kill-rates among our seiners in the eastern Pacific are low — on a par with U.S. seiners. So, call the timing of the film-release a coincidence, if you must. But I don't believe in coincidence. I believe in synchronicity."

Herrera-Teran says the Venezuelan government isn't looking for Romero, but if they find him, he could spend the next 20 years in jail.

"Not surprising," notes David Phillips, head of Earth Island Institute, architects of the dolphin-safe movement. "Venezuela's human rights record is deplorable — almost as bad as its environmental record." Phillips labels as "judicious" claims that the dolphin video was a setup.

"Herrera-Teran is a liar," Phillips says.

"He'll do anything to allow Venezuelan fleets to keep killing dolphins. And I'm sure he'd do whatever is necessary to silence his opponents. Overall, this is a very tense situation."

The "situation" was expected to grow even tenser on April 5, when the Florida-based Dolphin Freedom Foundation hosted a demonstration outside the Venezuelan consulate in Miami. The demonstrators were reportedly loud and visible, but only 15 showed up to vilify Venezuela for its complicity in the dolphin-for-shark-bait scandal.

Overall, it may be too early to tell if the green movement is browning, or if public opinion has turned against enviro-activists. There are signs, however, that average Americans want solutions, not theater.

Consider a 1988 Lou Harris poll that reported 97% of Americans believe more should be done to protect the environment. That number dropped to 82% last year. And according to a report in *The Economist*, membership in green groups peaked in the

late 1980s but is now falling.

Even politicians — once loathe to appear anything but verdant — are changing colors. When the governor of Wyoming recently held a meeting to discuss grazing on public land, for example, he didn't invite the once-noble Sierra Club, because, in the words of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, "there is no need to invite those who engage in extravagant rhetoric."

There's also evidence that some mainstream environmental groups want to break ranks with their unruly cousins — partly over politics, partly because there's not enough money to go around.

"There's definitely tension in the green movement," says Earth Island's Phillips. "Dozens of organizations are spread over a wide spectrum, and lately a rift has developed between mainstream groups like the National Wildlife Federation [whose operating budget in 1989 was \$156 million, second highest of the greens] and the more progressive groups. And the rift is getting larger." □

Carolina coast, north to Delaware Bay, south to Florida and westward along the Gulf coast to Mobile Bay. In conditions ranging from fresh water to salt water.

Burkholder experienced what she describes as an Alzheimer's-like confusion and loss of memory after inhaling fishkiller toxin while working at an aquarium.

dying. He could find no cause. The unusual way they were dying prompted Noga to study tissue samples from the dead fish.

Drawn into the mystery, botanist

Fishkiller

GREENPEACE



NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES: ON THE ROCKS

The Northeastern Pacific ecosystem includes the waters of the Eastern Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska. Together, these waters support the largest single-species fishery in the world for Walleye pollock. In 1992, over 2.9 billion pounds of pollock were caught, valued at more than \$320 million. Overall, almost 60 percent of all the fish caught in the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the United States are caught in the North Pacific.

While the Northeastern Pacific still produces the most economically viable fisheries in the Northern Hemisphere, the region is vulnerable. It could easily degenerate into a situation like that in the North Atlantic, where strict management measures to limit fishing have been put in place because the once abundant fish stocks are all but gone.

Currently, several stocks in the waters off Alaska are in danger of being overfished.

Currently, several stocks in the waters off Alaska are in danger of being overfished. Pollock, numerous rockfishes, and Pacific cod are showing signs of declining abundance. Yet, fishing efforts continue apace.

It is not only the fish that are in danger. The expansion of the pollock fishery in past decades has coincided with significant population declines in marine mammals and seabirds.

Steller sea lions, Northern fur seals and harbor seals, and seabirds such as murre and kittiwakes, are all heavily reliant on pollock as a dietary staple. Steller sea lions have suffered the most severe downturn. In Alaska, the Steller sea lion population has declined by over 80 percent since the mid-1950s, and is presently listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act.

SEAFOOD FOR THOUGHT

Leading the factory trawler fleet invasion of the North Pacific is Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corporation, the nation's largest fishing and sea processing company. Arctic Alaska owns and operates some 38 catcher and freezer/processor vessels, of which at least a dozen are factory trawlers. Arctic Alaska and its subsidiaries have been the subject of a number of highly publicized lawsuits concerning violations of the Clean Water Act, the illegal use of fishing gear, and the sinking of one of its factory trawlers, the Aleutian Enterprise, killing nine persons. Arctic Alaska is also active beyond U.S. waters, with fishing operations in Russia and Indonesia, and fish processing plants in Canada, Russia and China. The firm was recently acquired by Tyson Foods Inc., the poultry giant.

*1 vessel in Russia
\$ in Indonesia
\$ proc. plants in Russia*

Wrong!

10 919072712617

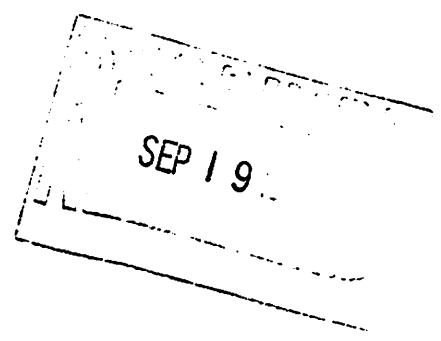
2002-002

AGENDA B-
SEPTEMBER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

SEP 19 1994



Mr. Richard B. Lauber
Chairman, North Pacific Fishery
Management Council
605 W. 4th Avenue, Room 306
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Rich
Dear Mr. Lauber:

For several years we have been conducting annual orientation sessions at Headquarters for new appointees to the Councils covering many basic but important topics in fisheries management essential for new members to know. A copy of the Agenda from last year's meeting is enclosed. We propose another orientation session in Silver Spring on November 1, 2 and 3, 1994.

Please confirm at your earliest convenience who specifically will be attending. While the orientation is intended to brief new appointees, it is open to attendance by appointees who have been unable to attend previous orientation sessions, as well as designated state officials and other voting Council members who have not attended before. We will work with the Regional staffs to provide details on accommodations and travel arrangements as soon as we have a firm headcount. As in previous years, we will assume the cost of travel and per diem.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard H. Schaefer
Director, Office of Fisheries
Conservation and Management

Enclosure

