

11/2/78  
Public Hearing

COMMENTS PRESENTED BY THE JAPAN DEEP SEA TRAWLERS ASSOCIATION  
ON THE FMP/EIS  
FOR THE GROUND FISH FISHERY  
IN THE  
BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLAND AREA  
ANCHORAGE - OCTOBER 31, 1978


Mr. Chairman and the members of the Council:

I am HIROMI KAWAMOTO, representative of the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association. Our fishery mission represents all the fishing enterprises affiliated with the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association that have been operating in the Bering, Aleutian and the Gulf of Alaskan waters.

Today we are presenting our comments and recommendations for the proposed Bering Sea and Aleutian Fishery Management Plan. We ask your full attention and consideration to the changes we are recommending.

I would like to thank the Council on behalf of our mission.

  
HIROMI KAWAMOTO, Chief of Delegation


  
TORU FUKUI

  
TOSHIAKI NAGAMI

  
HIDEO TEZUKA

  
SHOSUKE IZUMIYA

  
KENJI NISHIHARA

  
KUNIO ADACHI

REASSESSMENT OF OY FOR POLLOCK IN THE BERING SEA COMMERCIAL FISHERY

The Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association recommends that the ABC for pollock in the eastern Bering Sea can be increased to 1,200,000 metric tons without any adverse effect upon the biological condition of the resource. The decline in abundance of pollock during the late 1960's and 1970's has been arrested and there is a strong indication that recruitment into the 1979 fishery will be above average.

According to recent Japanese data on the size composition of pollock from the 1976 and 1977 fisheries, two size groups (22cm - 34cm and 42cm - 50cm) dominated the fishery. This demonstrates stronger than normal year classes for 1972 and 1975. (Figure 1) These strong year classes of 1972 and 1975 can also be demonstrated from CPUE data calculated by Japanese scientists in June of 1977 from the fishing effort of "surimi" mothership and factory trawl vessels and standardized pair trawlers. (Table 1)

As can be seen from Table 1, the 1972 year class supported high CPUE's in the 1974 fishery as 2 year old fish, the 1975 fishery as 3 years old fish, the 1976 fishery as 4 year old fish, and the 1977 fishery as 5 year old fish. Table 1 further indicates that the 1975 year class contributed to a high CPUE as 2 year old fish in the 1977 fishery. From this data the Japanese scientists can project CPUE calculations by age groups over the next few years demonstrating that the abundance of pollock will continue to increase through 1980 due to the above average strength of the 1975 year class.

Using 1976 as the base year for an exploitable abundance of 100 and taking into consideration a drop to 84 in 1977, it can be estimated that the exploitable abundance will increase to 118 for 1978, 137 by 1979, and 133 by 1980. This increase in abundance for fish over 2 years old during 1978-80 due to the strong 1975 year class is approximately 1.4 times the abundance in 1977 which supports a much larger ABC for 1979. Assuming that the 1975 year class is almost equal to the strength of the 1972 year class which contributed to average catches of 1,300,000 metric tons between 1975 and 1976, a conservative figure of 1,200,000 metric tons could safely be established as the EY and ABC for the 1979 fishery.

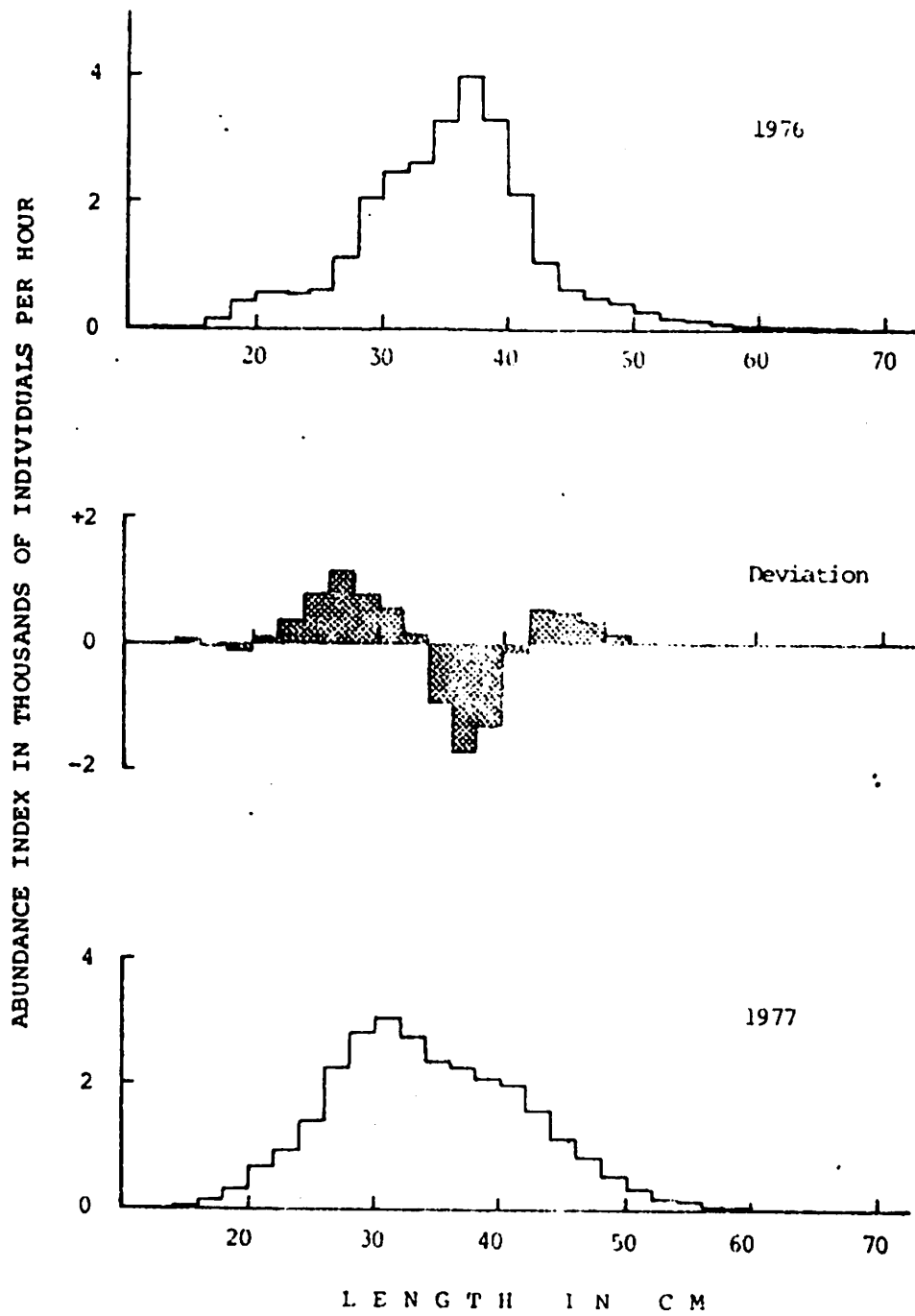


Fig. 1. Size composition and its deviation of pollock in the eastern Bering Sea in 1976 and 1977. Frequency is indicated by relative abundance of fish size.

Table 1 CPUE\*, apparent survival rate and projected CPUE of pollock in the eastern Bering Sea.

CPUE at age and survival rate (in italic)									
Year	CPUE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
	Weight	Number							
1973	140	53.38	0.14	3.23	9.72	24.94	11.42	3.65	0.29
				<i>3.288</i>	<i>0.561</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.273</i>	<i>0.137</i>	
1974	104	36.13	0.17	8.98	10.62	5.45	7.30	3.12	0.50
				<i>2.243</i>	<i>0.415</i>	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.208</i>	<i>0.131</i>	
1975	97	30.25	0.03	2.15	20.14	4.41	1.59	1.52	0.41
				<i>5.642</i>	<i>0.646</i>	<i>0.374</i>	<i>0.723</i>	<i>0.303</i>	
1976	100	34.44	0.16	5.88	12.13	13.01	1.65	1.15	0.46
				<i>1.485</i>	<i>0.627</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.467</i>	<i>0.270</i>	
1977	86	28.46	0.16	8.47	8.73	7.61	2.48	0.77	0.31
Average of survival rate				<i>3.165</i>	<i>0.562</i>	<i>0.288</i>	<i>0.418</i>	<i>0.210</i>	

Projected CPUE									
Year	CPUE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
	Weight	Number							
1978	118	40.46		(5.72)	26.42	4.83	2.19	1.14	0.16
1979	137	41.16		(5.72)	(18.08)	14.80	1.41	0.91	0.24
1980	133	39.02		(5.72)	(18.08)	(10.12)	4.32	0.59	0.19

\* Calculated by W.G. in June, 1977, Anon(1977) (INPFC Doc.1954) and same method, in relative values, excluding the data of spawning season and spawning grounds.



REQUEST TO INCREASE OY FOR ALL ROCKFISHES TO 37,245 MT

In the PMP for 1977 and 1978, 21,500 mt was established as the OY for Pacific ocean perch, and other rockfishes were included separately in the category of other species. As we commented during the last Council meeting, we estimated the other rockfish catch by all nations in 1977 to be 19,000 mt, which was estimated from the 1977 Japanese incidental catch of 11,700 mt. However, the incidental catch of other rockfishes by countries other than Japan may not have been as much as ours.

In the FMP for 1979, POP and other rockfishes are combined in one category and the total OY for both is established at 21,500 mt. This figure is too low as the combined OY for POP and other rockfishes. We do not disagree with the idea of combining POP and other rockfishes in one category, but in order to set a more appropriate OY for this category, we would like to use a method which considers POP and other rockfishes separately.

(a) The EY for Pacific ocean perch is estimated at 6,500 mt in the Bering Sea and 15,000 mt in the Aleutian Area. In order to provide for rebuilding the POP stocks, the FMP combined POP with the other rockfishes and set the ABC and OY for each area equivalent to only the EY for Pacific ocean perch in that area. However, we would like to ask the Council to take into consideration the following two factors regarding the POP stock condition. First, the Japanese scientists have a different opinion from the U.S. scientists regarding the condition of the POP stocks and, second, the reduction in CPUE during 1977 was probably more influenced by the drastic reduction in the POP allocation under the FCMA rather than a decrease in abundance.

For the above reasons, we request that the allowable catch for Pacific ocean perch be established at 6,500 mt in the Bering Sea and 15,000 mt in the Aleutian Area for a total of 21,500 mt.

(b) Other rockfishes and Pacific ocean perch usually inhabit the same waters with the exception of some species of rockfishes. This makes it almost impossible to catch either Pacific ocean perch or other rockfishes separately without any incidental catch of the other.

According to the Japanese catch data of 1977, the catch of other rockfishes in 1977 was estimated to be 19,000 mt, most of which was caught together with Pacific ocean perch. The catch composition of Pacific ocean perch and other rockfishes based upon data from the U.S. Observer Program is noted on page I-44 of the draft FMP. However, based upon more recent information, we understand the following catch composition may be more accurate:

	<u>Bering Sea</u>	<u>Aleutian</u>
Pacific ocean perch	98%	49%
Other rockfishes	2%	51%

Based upon this ratio with an allowable catch for Pacific ocean perch of 6,500 mt in the Bering Sea and 15,000 mt in the Aleutian Area, the incidental catch of other rockfishes is estimated as follows:

Bering Sea . . . . .	6,500 x 2/98 =	133 mt
Aleutian Area . . . . .	15,000 x 51/49 =	<u>15,612 mt</u>
Total . . . . .		15,745 mt

Accordingly, an allowable catch for other rockfishes can be established at 15,745 mt which is less than our estimated all-nation catch of 19,000 mt during 1977. Therefore, we would request and recommend that the ABC and OY for Pacific ocean perch and other rockfishes be established at 6,633 mt in the Bering Sea and 30,612 mt in the Aleutian Area for a total of 37,245 mt.

REQUEST TO MAINTAIN THE AREA BETWEEN 172° W AND 179° E

OPEN TO TRAWLING YEAR-ROUND

During the September meeting of the Council, the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association requested that the area in the Aleutians between 172°W and 179°E remain open to trawling under the FMP. We emphasized that this area is extremely important for Japanese trawlers representing more than 3.9% of the total catch effort in the Bering Sea and Aleutian areas as illustrated in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1

Units: hours per year

Areas of Operation Type of Fishery	BERING SEA	ALEUTIAN			TOTAL
		172°W-179°E	OTHER	SUBTOTAL	
SURIMI MOTHERSHIP	82656	0	0	0	82656
FROZEN FISH MOTHERSHIP	19867	1135	6263	7398	27265
SURIMI FACTORY TRAWLER	48718	0	0	0	48718
FROZEN FISH FACTORY TRAWLER & LAND BASED	124990 (84%)	10936 (44%) (7%)	13822 (56%) (9%)	24758 (100%)	149748 (100%)
TOTAL	(90%) 276231	(4%) 12071	(6%) 20085	32156	(100%) 308387

Table 2 illustrates the total catch data by the mothership and independent trawler frozen fish operations in the Bering Sea and Aleutians for the 3 year period from 1975 to 1977 and compares this with the effort expended in the proposed sanctuary. For the independent trawlers for frozen fish (including land-based trawlers), it can be seen that this area has become quite important. The average annual catch for the 3 year period in this area comprises 4.9% of the total catch in the Bering Sea and Aleutian areas and 29.4% of the catch in the Aleutian waters.

Table 2 1975-1977 Catch Data (mt) of Mothership and Independent Trawler for Frozen Fish

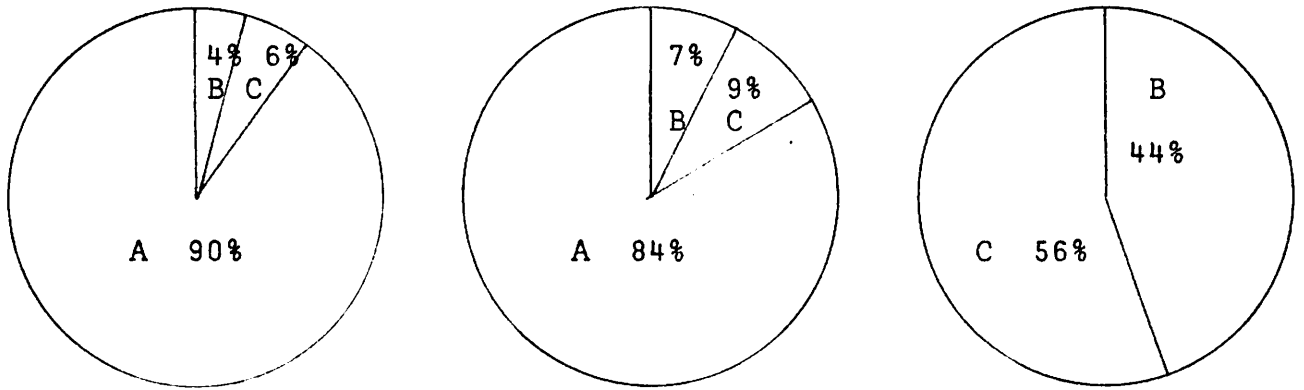
	Bering(A)	Aleutian(B)	Total(C)	Aleutian 172W-179E(D)	(D)/ /(C)	(D)/ /(B)
1975	135,886	24,653	160,539	3,962	2.5%	16.1%
1976	145,439	22,958	168,397	9,650	5.7%	42.0%
1977	151,723	39,246	190,969	11,953	6.3%	30.5%
Average	144,349	28,952	173,301	8,522	4.9%	29.4%

Using vessel days as an index of fishing effort, Figure 2 illustrates that the area between 172°W and 179°E became more important for the land-based trawlers and small stern trawlers in the three year period from 1975 to 1977.

By the end of August, 1978, 62 land-based trawlers had operated a total of 8734 vessel days within the proposed area for closure. This figure is equivalent to the number of days 12.75 vessels would operate within the area between 172°W and 179°E exclusively for the entire year or 20.56% of the total number of vessels which operate within the Bering Sea and Aleutian areas.

In addition to the 62 land-based trawlers operating in the area, there are 16 small stern trawlers which will also suffer dislocation if excluded. Although these 78 vessels also fish in other areas during the year, the dislocation these vessels will suffer results from their inability to shift their displaced effort and adjust to other areas in such a way that fishing will be profitable. Keeping these points in mind, it is important for the Council to understand the dislocation that will occur if this area is completely closed to trawling.

Fig. 1 The Average Annual Fishing Effort for Three Years from 1975 to 1977 in the Bering/Aleutian Areas



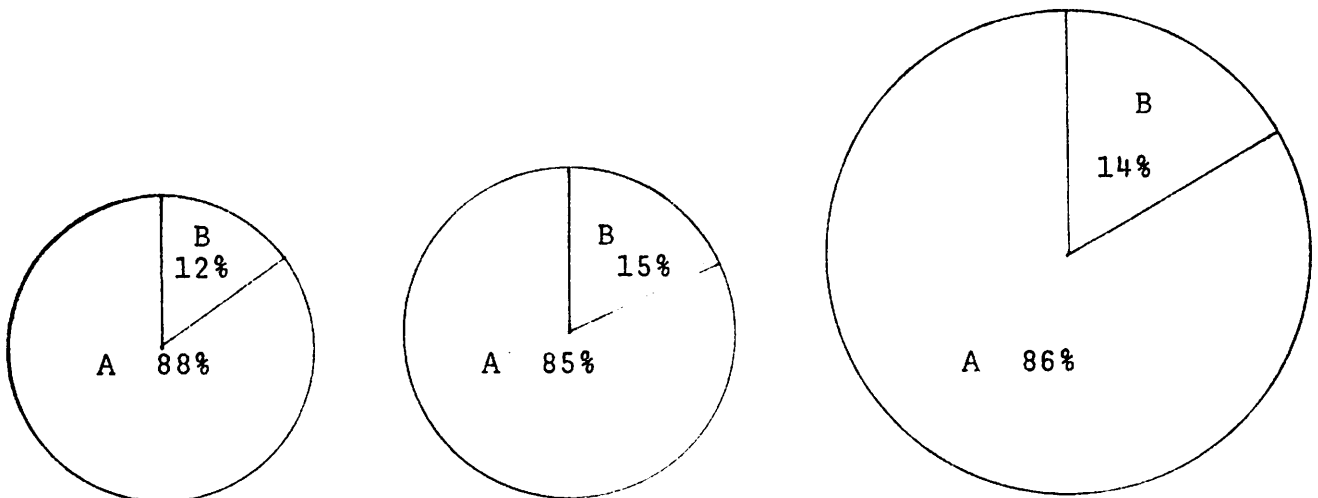
Total fishing effort of all Japanese trawlers in the Bering/Aleutian areas

Total fishing effort of land base trawlers and small trawlers

Fishing effort of land base trawlers and small trawlers for frozenfish in the Aleutian areas

A = the Bering Sea      B = the Aleutian Areas between 172°W - 179°E  
 C = the Aleutian Area exclusive of the area B

Fig. 2 1975-1977 Vessel Day Data of Land Base Trawlers in the Bering/Aleutian Areas



1975 : 5702(vessel days)    1976 : 6824(v.d.)    1977 : 14216(v.d.)

A = the Bering Sea and Aleutian Area Exclusive of B  
 B = the Aleutian Areas between 172°W - 179°E

RELEASE OF RESERVES

United States participation in the Bering Sea groundfish fishery is expected to be moderate in the near future. For this reason, the Trawl Association would like to recommend a 30% release of the reserves every two months. In addition, once it has been determined that U.S. fishermen will not harvest the entire DAH, we would recommend a system whereby the remainder would be released as soon as possible.

DATA CONCERNING THE PROPOSED CLOSURE  
OF THE ALEUTIAN AREA (179°E long. to  
172°W long.) TO TRAWLING IN 1979.

SUBMITTED BY: National Federation of  
Medium Trawlers

October 31, 1978

Description 1. According to the Fishery Management Plan, the fishery effort by Hokuten trawlers in the proposed closure area with relation to the entire Bering and Aleutian areas is less than 1%. Recent research shows an effort of more than 14%. (Graph No. 1)

Graph No. 1

	Fishery Effort (Days)		b Relative a
	a*	b*	
1975	5,702	678	11.9%
1976	6,824	1,003	14.7
1977	14,216	1,994	14.0
1978 (as of 9/23)	10,280	1,879	18.3

(a) Entire area of the Aleutians and Bering

(b) FMP Proposed closure area

Description 2. The area of proposed closure yields more than 13% of total catch. (Graph No. 2)

Graph No. 2

	Catch (Tons)		b Relative a
	a*	b*	
1975	39,997	5,351	13.4%
1976	40,744	4,938	12.1
1977	95,290	12,360	13.0
1978 (as of 9/23)	77,376	12,482	16.1

Description 3. The proposed FMP area yields more than 50% of the catch and fishery effort for the entire Aleutians.  
(Graph No. 3)

Graph No. 3

Year	A		B		B/A	
	Days	Tons	Days	Tons	Days	Tons
1975	1,072	8,350	678	5,351	63.2%	64.1%
1976	1,494	8,515	1,003	4,938	67.1	58.0
1977	4,180	26,967	1,994	12,360	47.7	45.8
1978 (as of 9/23)	3,480	24,003	1,879	12,482	54.0	52.0

(A) Entire Aleutian area

(B) FMP proposed closure area

Description 4. The forecast catch value of the proposed closure area is 22.3% of the total catch value forecast for all Aleutian & Bering areas. In the Aleutian area alone 60% of the catch value forecast comes from within the proposed closure area and if closure was effected a great economic blow would be suffered.

Description 5. If the FMP is enacted, owners, seaman and their families (approx. 10,000) will be greatly effected and economic difficulty will be the result.

NOTE: This data was prepared with the understanding that the FMP proposal encompassed an area within Fishery Area No. 4, more specifically between the longitudes of 172°W and 179°E.

Shinji Endo, Chairman

*Shinji Endo*



THE REQUESTS OF THE HOKUTEN ASSOCIATION  
WITH RELATION TO THE 1979 FISHERY MANAGEMENT  
PLAN FOR THE BERING AND ALEUTIAN AREAS.

My name is Endo, chairman of the Hokuten (Medium Trawlers) Association. Mr. Chairman, and everyone, I would like to thank you for this opportunity which was given to me to speak. We have been working with the Japan Trawler Association and being of the same viewpoint, we hope you will understand our position.

As of 1979, the 200 mile limit has been in effect for two years. Within this time, the establishment of new usage areas and fishing regulations we believe will allow balanced and economical fishing operations for the future. We have a great interest in the discussion of the 1979 FMP which is going on at this meeting.

We were very surprised and have a great deal of concern regarding the proposal to close the Aleutian area (179°E long. to 172°W long.) yearround to trawler fishery. Our association feels the aforementioned area is very important and has a much higher yield of 14% of total volume than is apparent in the FMP calculation of 1% of our total volume.

We are concerned even now regarding the closure of the area between 172°W long. to 176°W long. within the 12 mile limit which is in effect for 1978, 1979. We would hope that reconsideration of this regulation will be made and the area be opened at least for the period March 1st through October 31st.

We feel that preservation of the bottomfish resource in the Bering and Aleutian areas is very important. If research by both Japanese and American fishery biologists show us the definite need for increased preservation measures, the bottom fishery associations of Japan would participate in cooperation with these measures.

Before the establishment of the 200 mile limit our Hokuten association had a total of 154 ships. With the implementation of the preservation measures enacted along with the 200 mile our 350 ton class trawlers have decreased to presently a total of 70 ships. These ships are operating yearround limited to the area west of 170°W long. due to Japanese government regulation which disallows operation within the Gulf of Alaska.

We would like you to understand that if the Aleutian area is closed as in the FMP proposal, the Hokuten ship owners have determined that continued fishing operations would not be economically feasible. Most of the Hokuten ship operators have but one ship with a crew of 26 men each. Families included, this is about 10,000 people who derive their living from the bottom fisheries of the Bering and the Aleutian areas.

With regard to the volume yield percentage of the Aleutian area in question, descriptions with data will be presented at the regular meeting of RC on November 2nd. After this presentation and discussion we hope that the FMP proposal will be reconsidered.

Thank you very much for your attention.

NOTE: We would greatly appreciate approval of the articles concerning Hokuten Trawlers (National Federation of Medium Trawlers) which were within the formal request previously filed by a large mission to the United States of America.

Shinji Endo *Shinji Endo*  
Chairman

HOKUTEN TRAWLERS ASSOCIATION

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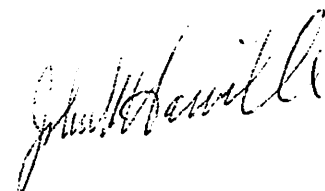
## PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

528 S.W. MILL STREET  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

PHONE (503) 229-5840

October 30, 1978

TO: North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
FROM: John P. Harville, Executive Director, PMFC  
RE: PMFC 1978 Resolutions relevant to your interests



Attached are eight Resolutions unanimously approved by the five Pacific States at PMFC's Annual Meeting October 17-19 which I believe are particularly relevant to NPFMC interests.

Resolutions 13 and 14 stem directly from earlier actions of the North Pacific Council and provide what I believe will be useful coastwide endorsement of those positions. Council members Chuck Meacham, Harold Lokken, and Hank Wendler (representing Director Gordon Sandison) led the drive for PMFC support of these actions.

Particularly with respect to 14 concerning transfer of IPHC, I shall work closely with Jim Branson in seeking implementation through NMFS and the 95th Congress. That Resolution urges emergency action by the Congress to assure retention of the highly qualified staff and other research and management resources of the International Pacific Halibut Commission in the event that (as now appears probably) the U.S.-Canada treaty providing for that Commission is terminated this coming April.

Resolution 13 supports the position of NPFMC that "allocation of groundfish resources from the FCZ to other nations should be restricted or stopped if those nations restrict the import of those same resources caught or produced by the U.S. fishing industry. . . ." Clearly we believe that the United States should use the leverage of its right to allocate fishing privileges to foreign nations as a means to reduce or eliminate the trade barriers which currently restrict U.S. access to foreign markets. This could provide a very substantial impetus to the development of new U.S. fisheries, since in many cases, the bottleneck impeding that development is lack of a volume market.

Because of Alaska's broad commitment to development of fisheries presently underutilized by U.S. interests, Resolutions 1, 2, and 5 also are relevant. Resolutions 1 and 2 focus on the need to develop U.S. fisheries on presently underutilized species, particularly those going by default to foreign harvesters. Resolution 1 urges Congress "to develop legislation based upon recommendations of the U.S. fishing industry as found by the Eastland Fisheries Survey. . ." Hopefully this Resolution will help stimulate a major bill in the next session in Congress. Resolution 2 addresses the need for NMFS/NOAA reassessment of its own organization, and realignment of its "services to the fishing industry along lines recommended by fishing industry participants in the Eastland Fisheries Survey. . ." Note also that this Resolution calls upon the President and OMB to release necessary funds "for the express purpose of providing aggressive federal support for programs to enhance the processing and marketing sectors of the fishing industry."

Resolution 5 also is concerned with meeting the needs of developing fisheries, but in this instance through augmentation of port facilities for effective on-shore support of fishing operations. It urges cooperation between the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Office of Coastal Zone Management to support, coordinate, and fund planning and development of these port facilities.

Through Resolution 10, PMFC continues its four-year campaign to bring about rationalization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which presently precludes control of these top-level predators, even when their population levels are high and their negative impact on fisheries is intensive. We urge that the Act be amended to change this regressive situation, and that management of marine mammals within State waters be returned to the States.

I believe you also will be interested in Resolution 9 which addresses the need to assure adequate water quantity and quality for the support of upriver anadromous fish stocks, and Resolution 6 which seeks the assistance of fish pathologists to curb the inadvertent transfer of fish diseases via transportation of live fish and fish products into our States.

Due to personal obligations I am not able to attend this very important November meeting. However, to maintain PMFC's continued participation in Council affairs, I am asking Clarence Pautzke, who is my designated alternate, to participate in my place.

JPH:as

Attachment: Resolutions 13, 14 1, 2, 5, 10, 9, 6

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 13

RESTRICT FISHING PRIVILEGES TO NATIONS RESTRICTING U.S. IMPORTS

WHEREAS, one of the purposes of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA) is to encourage "the development of fisheries which are currently underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen," specifically under-developed groundfish resources; and

WHEREAS, very large allocations of such resources from the U.S. Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ) have been made to foreign nations which prohibit or restrict the importation of those same species of fish where such products are taken by U.S. fishermen; and

WHEREAS, said nations, in several cases, use such fisheries resources not only in their domestic markets, but also in foreign markets, including those within the United States; and

WHEREAS, this practice permits these foreign nations to dominate international fisheries markets, making it difficult or impossible for the U.S. fishing industry to gain entry into these markets with U.S. products in the same waters of the FCZ; and

WHEREAS, this allocation policy appears to be contrary to the purpose and policy of the FCMA and impedes the development of fisheries currently underutilized or unutilized by U.S. fishermen; and

WHEREAS, this practice is contrary to an expression of the national interest by the United States Congress;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission strongly recommends that allocations of groundfish resources from the FCZ to other nations should be restricted or stopped if those nations restrict the import of those same resources caught or produced by the U.S. fishing industry, either by quota, unreasonably high tariffs, or other impediments; and

BE IT LASTLY RESOLVED, that the United States Department of State establish a policy supporting the intent and purpose of the FCMA by restricting or stopping allocations of groundfish resources to any nation which denies access to its domestic markets for similar resources produced by the U.S. fishing industry.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States,  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 14

CONTINUE RESEARCH AND MONITORING OF U.S. PACIFIC  
HALIBUT RESOURCE AND FISHERY

WHEREAS, the Pacific halibut fishery in waters of the United States produces an average annual harvest of about 22 million pounds per year having a landed value in excess of \$44 million per year; and

WHEREAS, conservation, wise management, and rehabilitation of halibut stocks require a continuous program of research, in-season harvest monitoring, and regulation; and

WHEREAS, the International Pacific Halibut Commission has assembled a highly competent professional staff to perform these research and management tasks, and has for the past 54 years carried forward these functions; and

WHEREAS, under provisions of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA), the United States has been forced to serve notice of termination effective April 1, 1979 of the treaty providing for joint U.S.-Canada support for the International Pacific Halibut Commission, unless suitable U.S.-Canada agreement can be reached for its continuance in compliance with the new management requirements of FCMA; and

WHEREAS, prospects for U.S.-Canada agreement on this and other fisheries matters appear dim as a result of recent Canadian rejection of U.S. positions on a number of fisheries issues; and

WHEREAS, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council has undertaken development of a Pacific Halibut Management Plan to provide for U.S. management of Pacific halibut in U.S. waters, if and when the authority of the International Pacific Halibut Commission is terminated; and that management plan will depend upon continuance of the research and management programs which have been developed and carried forward over the past decades by the staff of the International Pacific Halibut Commission;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission requests the Congressional Delegations of its member States of Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington to co-sponsor urgent legislation which will permit the transfer of appropriate staff and other research and management resources from the International Pacific Halibut Commission in the event of its termination to the National Marine Fisheries Service; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this legislation carry authorization for expenditures sufficient to carry on the work of the International Pacific Halibut Commission as an activity of the United States solely, such authorization to include the part previously funded by Canada as well as that funded by the United States.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States:  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 1

NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION TO DEVELOP HARVESTING,  
PROCESSING, AND MARKETING OF MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES

WHEREAS, the Congress affirmed through S. Con. Res. 11 (The Eastland Resolution) that it is Congressional policy "...that our fishing industry be afforded all support necessary to have it strengthened...;" and

WHEREAS, U.S. fishermen were given priority rights to harvest fishery resources within the 200-mile Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) established by enactment of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; and

WHEREAS, the Act was amended in 1978 by HR 13340 to provide U.S. processors similar rights to fishery resources in the FCZ; and

WHEREAS, maximum benefits will accrue to the U.S. economy only when the U.S. fishing industry is able to effectively catch, process, and market those resources; and

WHEREAS, improved U.S. capability to harvest, process, and market presently underutilized fishery resources will result in (1) increased flow of high quality seafoods to U.S. consumers, (2) reduction in foreign trade deficits now resulting from imports, and (3) provide financial benefits to all sectors of the domestic fishing industry;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission urges Congress to develop legislation based upon recommendations of the U.S. fishing industry as found by the Eastland Fisheries Survey conducted by the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions and presented to the Congress in 1977; and

BE IT LASTLY RESOLVED, that such legislation address the development of harvesting, processing, and marketing of marine fishery resources not now fully utilized by the U.S. fishing industry.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States:  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington



PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2  
REQUEST NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE TO IMPROVE ITS  
SERVICES TO FISHING INDUSTRY

WHEREAS, S. Con. Res. 11 (The Eastland Resolution) was unanimously passed by the Congress in 1973; and

WHEREAS, the "grass roots" recommendations for improving and strengthening the U.S. fishing industry asked for by the Eastland Resolution were obtained through a survey conducted by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, among others; and

WHEREAS, the survey effort was based upon systematic organization of the fishing industry into its component parts, i.e., harvesting, processing, marketing, and consuming; and

WHEREAS, many industry members who participated in the survey believe that processing and marketing of fishery resources in the U.S., particularly those that are underutilized, can be materially improved through reappraisal of existing institutional and policy arrangements in the federal government; and

WHEREAS, these participants emphasized that enhancement of operational capabilities of the Office of Fishery Development and Utilization within the National Marine Fisheries Service will provide such improvement;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission urges the Department of Commerce and National Marine Fisheries Service to act immediately to reappraise and to adjust its services to the fishing industry along lines recommended by fishing industry participants to the Eastland Fisheries Survey; and as recommended by PMFC resolution number 1 of 1977,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of the United States be requested in the national interest to direct his Office of Management and Budget to release Saltonstall-Kennedy and other funds for the express purpose of providing aggressive federal support for programs to enhance the processing and marketing sectors of the fishing industry.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States:  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 5

COORDINATED PLANNING OF FISHING HARBOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE COASTAL ZONE

WHEREAS, Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to facilitate the protection of coastal resources and the orderly development of coastal areas; and

WHEREAS, many coastal States also passed legislation to protect coastal resources and provide for the orderly development of coastal areas including the States of California, Oregon and Washington, which have federally approved coastal programs; and

WHEREAS, the federal agency responsible for coastal zone management is the Office of Coastal Zone Management in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Department of Commerce; and

WHEREAS, the federal agency responsible for fisheries development is the National Marine Fisheries Service in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Department of Commerce; and

WHEREAS, there exists a critical shortage of modern berthing, unloading, support and processing facilities in Pacific coastal fishing ports; and

WHEREAS, the need for larger berthing facilities, high volume unloading machinery, increased on-shore support facilities and additional processing capabilities will increase as the U.S. fishing fleet begins to harvest many currently underutilized species; and

WHEREAS, the lack of modern fishing port facilities will hinder the growth and size of the U.S. fishing fleet, and hinder U.S. processors' abilities to modernize and expand to compete in the world market; and

WHEREAS, present development of facilities is seldom planned on a regional basis and is often hindered by local planning and permit processes; and

WHEREAS, the construction of modern fishing port facilities within the coastal zone is necessary, and must be coordinated to consider present and future regional berthing needs, present and future fish unloading needs, present and future regional on-shore support needs, and present and future regional fish processing needs in order that the United States be able to fully utilize its fishery resources;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission memorializes the Office of Coastal Zone Management and the National Marine Fisheries Service to support, coordinate and fund the planning by state coastal zone agencies and state fisheries agencies for fishing port development and improvement within the coastal zone.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States:  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 10  
STATE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE MAMMALS WITHIN STATE WATERS

WHEREAS, marine mammals and marine fishes are both integral parts of the marine ecosystem; and

WHEREAS, effective management of marine fisheries entails consideration of individual species within the total ecosystem including the food chain and predator-prey relationships; and

WHEREAS, Congress passed the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, designating the Commerce and Interior Departments as the responsible management agencies over marine mammals; and

WHEREAS, separate management authorities over marine mammals and marine fishes precludes effective management; and

WHEREAS, state agencies have expertise regarding local fish and marine mammal populations and can best prescribe those management measures necessary for marine mammals in state waters; and

WHEREAS, most marine mammals are neither threatened nor endangered; and

WHEREAS, fisheries for such animals as abalone and clams have been reduced or eliminated by populations of marine mammals while other fisheries such as salmon are suffering from marine mammal predation and the situation will worsen unless coordinated management and control of marine mammals are forthcoming;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission urges the Congress of the United States to amend, at the earliest opportunity, the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, returning to the States management authority over marine mammals within state waters.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States:  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 9

RECOGNITION OF WATER REQUIREMENTS FOR ANADROMOUS SALMONIDS BY  
WATER USE AND WATER MANAGEMENT ENTITIES

WHEREAS, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 requires a national program for the conservation and management of the fishery resources of the United States in order to realize the full socio-economic potential of the Nation's fishery resources; and

WHEREAS, as required under the FCMA, the Pacific Fishery Management Council is actively drafting for 1980 a comprehensive management plan for Pacific salmon under its jurisdiction, such plan to direct salmon management activities throughout their ocean and freshwater range; and

WHEREAS, this planning has full coordination with, and support by, the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Interior, the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, and the States of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California; and

WHEREAS, the successful management of Pacific salmon will require prescriptions for not only the obvious harvest management and fish production activities, but also for essential fish life support activities, such as stream flow regulation, watershed management, and fish passage and survival at dams, that are not directly the responsibility of fishery management agencies;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission urges Congress and all water use and water management entities; (1) to affirmatively respond to the directive of the President of the United States to establish and provide for the stream flow necessary for the maintenance of instream fishery needs below existing and future water development projects; and (2) that they actively plan and conduct functions to be consistent with the FCMA and the Pacific Council's comprehensive salmon management plan; and

BE IT LASTLY RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be provided to the above listed entities and to the Congressional delegations, Governors, Legislative units, and water regulatory agencies of the member States, and to the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States:  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 6

CONTROL THE TRANSFER OF SERIOUS FISH PATHOGENS

WHEREAS, the transportation of live fish and live-fish products has historically resulted in the inadvertent transfer of serious fish pathogens; and

WHEREAS, historic and current records have documented the transfer of serious fish pathogens inter- and intra-state to the detriment of local native species; and

WHEREAS, the introductions of such disease organisms have necessitated the destruction of millions of fish worth hundreds of thousands of dollars which has seriously impacted the fishery programs of many States and agencies; and

WHEREAS, the member States of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, federal agencies and others have received requests for live fish and live-fish products from out-of-state politicians, biologists or other well-meaning individuals who are sometimes not totally cognizant of the dangers involved;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission calls upon its member States and the federal agencies to convene a group of fish pathologists as soon as possible to consider and propose minimum standards concerning the transfer of live fish and live-fish products between or into the member States.

Adopted at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
October 19, 1978 by unanimous  
approval of the five Compact States:  
Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon,  
and Washington

AMERICAN FISHERIES CORPORATION  
2414 Susitna Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
(907)272-4140

November 2, 1978

Mr. Clem Tillion, Chairman  
North Pacific Fisheries Management  
Council  
Post Office Mall, 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Tillion and Council Members:

In a letter dated August 5, Mr. Branson asked me to give you an updated status report on our joint venture project with KMIDC including specific information as to associated U.S. vessels and experience of their skippers. We are pleased to be able to respond to this letter and expect that, at least for the first few months of our operation, written reports to you will be supplied on a monthly basis with an oral presentation when appropriate at your monthly meetings.

Catcher Boats

It gives me considerable personal pleasure to report to you that the Soo Gong 51 met the first of our associated catcher boats, the Josephine Carolyn, 12 miles south of Unalaska yesterday and that delivery is expected to commence as soon as the processor and catcher boat arrive on what they mutually agree to be promising fishing grounds in the Shumagin Islands area east of Unalaska.

The Josephine Carolyn is skippered by Benjamin A. Paz of Unalaska. The vessel is 92' long and has 500 h.p. It is outfitted specifically as a trawler and has conducted several experimental drags for pollock in the last few weeks while it was preparing to begin operation on a continuous basis with KMIDC. Paz reported to us that his drags which were of an hour in duration, average 10 tons of groundfish, almost all pollock. Based on these experiments, Paz is convinced that he can average more than 50 tons a day.

Paz has had some experience in dragging. His vessel is outfitted for dragging and, as I understand from talking to him at length, he is particularly proud of the experienced dragger crew which he has on board. Between the Japanese trawl fishing technician on Josephine Carolyn,

AMERICAN FISHING CORPORATION  
1414 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102  
(215) 381-1111

November 19, 1978

Mr. James William  
General Manager  
1414 South Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Dear Mr. William:

In a letter dated August 1, 1978, you advised me that you had received a letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dated August 1, 1978, regarding the proposed construction of a new pier at the Philadelphia waterfront. The letter stated that the proposed pier would be located at the intersection of the Delaware River and the Philadelphia waterfront. The letter also stated that the proposed pier would be approximately 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The letter requested that you advise me of the status of the proposed pier and whether you had any objections to the proposed pier. I have reviewed the letter and have no objections to the proposed pier. I am enclosing a copy of this letter for your information.

The proposed pier is located at the intersection of the Delaware River and the Philadelphia waterfront. The pier is approximately 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The pier is proposed to be constructed of steel and concrete. The pier is proposed to be used for the storage and distribution of fish and fish products. The pier is proposed to be owned and operated by the American Fishing Corporation. The pier is proposed to be located at the intersection of the Delaware River and the Philadelphia waterfront. The pier is proposed to be approximately 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The pier is proposed to be constructed of steel and concrete. The pier is proposed to be used for the storage and distribution of fish and fish products. The pier is proposed to be owned and operated by the American Fishing Corporation.

The proposed pier is located at the intersection of the Delaware River and the Philadelphia waterfront. The pier is approximately 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The pier is proposed to be constructed of steel and concrete. The pier is proposed to be used for the storage and distribution of fish and fish products. The pier is proposed to be owned and operated by the American Fishing Corporation. The pier is proposed to be located at the intersection of the Delaware River and the Philadelphia waterfront. The pier is proposed to be approximately 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The pier is proposed to be constructed of steel and concrete. The pier is proposed to be used for the storage and distribution of fish and fish products. The pier is proposed to be owned and operated by the American Fishing Corporation.

The proposed pier is located at the intersection of the Delaware River and the Philadelphia waterfront. The pier is approximately 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The pier is proposed to be constructed of steel and concrete. The pier is proposed to be used for the storage and distribution of fish and fish products. The pier is proposed to be owned and operated by the American Fishing Corporation. The pier is proposed to be located at the intersection of the Delaware River and the Philadelphia waterfront. The pier is proposed to be approximately 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The pier is proposed to be constructed of steel and concrete. The pier is proposed to be used for the storage and distribution of fish and fish products. The pier is proposed to be owned and operated by the American Fishing Corporation.

Mr. Clem Tillion  
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his experienced crew and his experimental drags, Paz feels confident that he will very soon gain whatever experience he lacks.

### Trawls

Assigned to the project by KMIDC is a man of long experience in the trawl fishery, Mr. Hideo Matsunaga, a long-time employee of Nichimo Net Company of Japan. Mr. Matsunaga two weeks ago met with Bert Larkins in Seattle to show Mr. Larkins pictures of a variety of different nets designed by him and tested in Nichimo's test tank in Japan earlier this fall. Specifically, the purpose of the meeting with Mr. Larkins was to learn the thinking behind and the meaning of the phrase "off-bottom trawls" in §8.3.1.1(E)(2) of the Gulf Trawl PMP. Matsunaga explained his experiments and discussed his alternative designs. Based on this very helpful meeting with Mr. Larkins, we are, through Seattle Marine Supply, supplying all of our fishermen with Mr. Matsunaga's net design. Financing of the nets is available through American Fisheries Corporation. Other vessel financing is not presently available. As a result, in building our fishing fleet, we are concentrating our efforts on vessels that already are outfitted for dragging and which require little or no financial assistance in order to commence fishing for us.

### Employees

American Fisheries Corporation's first employee is Mr. Jeff Johnson of Kodiak. Mr. Johnson's previous experience includes fishing and processing in Oregon prior to more recent experience with one of Kodiak's major processors where he was particularly responsible for relationships between the plant and the fishing fleet. Mr. Johnson is well-known to Alaska fishermen and we expect that he will be very helpful to us in informing fishermen of the details of our project and encouraging those who are reluctant or suspicious to take the gamble of getting into the bottomfishery.

### Future Fleet Plans

With respect to the number of U.S. fishing vessels that will be fishing for us between now and January 1, we plan by that date to have 12 vessels operating or waiting to operate as soon as their nets can be fabricated in Seattle. In the next week or two there will be two more vessels joining the project. The names, skippers, vessel horsepower,



his proposed work and his experience in the field. It is felt that he will bring with him a wealth of experience in the field.

History

As a result of the meeting held on October 2, 1973, it was decided to proceed with the proposed work. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. John Wilson, and the following was discussed: The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed work and to determine the scope of the project. It was decided that the project should be carried out in the field, and that the results should be reported to the committee. The meeting was held in a very informal atmosphere, and the participants were very relaxed. The meeting was held on October 2, 1973, at the home of Mr. John Wilson, and the following was discussed: The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed work and to determine the scope of the project. It was decided that the project should be carried out in the field, and that the results should be reported to the committee. The meeting was held in a very informal atmosphere, and the participants were very relaxed.

Participants

The participants in the meeting were Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Robert Johnson, and Mr. Robert Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a former member of the committee, and he was present at the meeting to discuss the proposed work. Mr. Johnson is a former member of the committee, and he was present at the meeting to discuss the proposed work. Mr. Johnson is a former member of the committee, and he was present at the meeting to discuss the proposed work.

Future Plans

It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of the year. The results of the project will be reported to the committee. It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of the year. The results of the project will be reported to the committee. It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of the year. The results of the project will be reported to the committee.

Mr. Clem Tillion  
November 2, 1978  
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and length and the experience of the skippers will be reported to Mr. Branson as the vessels come on line.

As the weather improves in February and March, as the days grow longer, as the word begins to spread that pollock can be caught in volume on a consistent basis, as it is proved that the 75 to 95 foot Alaska and Pacific Northwest dragger fleet is capable of delivering at sea on a consistent basis using cod end transfers and as the many advantages of cod end transfer identified in Sig Jaeger's very able study of a year or more ago are verified, we expect to recruit five to seven additional vessels and to request that KMIDC dispatch a third processing vessel and refrigerated freighter to Alaska waters. Applications for these additional KMIDC vessels would be presented to the Secretary and the Council at that time. With the addition of a third processing vessel and a compliment of U.S. catcher boats by late winter or early spring, we should be in a position to harvest the entire joint venture reserve authorized by the management plan for 1978-1979.

#### Amendments to FMP

We have reviewed and will shortly be submitting our comments to the amendments to the management plan set out in the October 6 Federal Register, specifically the provisions for allocating back to the TALFF from the Reserve 25% of the Reserve (presumably this means the 133,800 MT reserve rather than 25% of the balance of the reserve remaining in each of the bi-monthly periods). Our comments will be to the effect that:

a. January 2 is not an unreasonable time to generally review the progress of our project. However, an absolute lapsing back of 33,450 MT on that date is unfair to American fishermen and contrary to the intent of the FCMA in that it resolves all doubt against the American fishermen and in favor of foreign fishermen. Surely the reverse was the intent of Congress and is the manifest intent of the statute.

b. For the regional director to do this without any input from the North Pacific Council is contrary to the principal of regional fisheries management established by the FCMA.

and further the experiments of the kind will be repeated  
to all members of the Association on a regular basis.

As the weather improves in February and March, as  
the days grow longer, we will be glad to spread this

collaboration in various other countries as well as  
in the United States.

It is hoped that the results of the experiments will be  
of value to the members of the Association.

Very truly yours,  
The Secretary

Enclosed for the members of the Association are  
the following reports on the experiments.

These reports are for the members of the Association  
and are not to be distributed to the public.

Very truly yours,  
The Secretary

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November 2, 1978  
Page Four

c. The pattern of foreign ground fishing in Gulf of Alaska documents the fact that the ground-fishery does not begin in earnest by foreign vessels until early summer. See attached graph. Obviously those nations involved in the fishery would love to have six months or a year's notice of what the TALFF will be for each fishery. Within reason this desire should be accommodated. However, American fishermen generally live with much less certainty over stocks, quotas, open and closed periods and final termination dates. An equivalent amount of uncertainty for foreign fishermen is not unfair if the result is to give American fishermen a fair chance to develop a new fishery.

d. The FCMA established a special status for "fisheries which are underutilized or not utilized by the United States fishing industry, including bottomfish off Alaska". With respect to these fisheries, the Act at §2(a)(7) states that "A national program for [their] development . . . is necessary to assure that our citizens benefit from employment, food supply and revenue which could be generated thereby." To treat the first significant development by American fishermen of an unutilized specie in such a heavy handed way as that proposed in the October 6 Federal Register and to rush headlong into giving back to the foreign quota fishery on January 2 a reserve which only went into effect a month before (we understand that rather than November 1st the FMP will not go into effect until December 1st) reeks of unfairness to American fishermen.

e. We will propose that the crucial re-evaluation by the Regional Director of U.S. capacity and the expectation for catching the entire reserve by October 31, 1979 occur no earlier than April of 1979; and that the decision be made by the regional director only after the Council has evaluated the same factors at its April meeting and made a recommendation to the Regional Director. Further reevaluations monthly thereafter would not be objectionable thereby giving certainty to the TALFF by the end of July.

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the progress of the project in the field of... The project is currently in the planning stage and... It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of the year...

The project is currently in the planning stage and... It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of the year... The project is currently in the planning stage and... It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of the year...

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Mr. Clem Tillion  
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### Start Up Problems

As I am sure you appreciate, the Gulf pollock fishery utilizing American fishermen delivering to KMIDC vessels is starting at the worst possible time of the year. The seas are roughest and the days are shortest. Our fishermen are learning techniques which by and large are new to them or which they have not utilized in many years. At the same time, much scientific study has gone into designing the optimum net for the boats generally found in the Alaska fishery. Experienced trawl technicians are being provided by KMIDC to each catcher boat to pass on as quickly as possible the techniques developed by foreign fleets in Alaska's pollock fishery, notably the Japanese. Most importantly, our associated fishermen are eager. They believe that the economics are satisfactory. They trust that the size of the resource documented in the Gulf PMP is accurate and that it is found in sufficient concentration to make trawl fishing feasible.

All these fishermen need is time - and not a great deal either. However, a month or two is probably not going to be sufficient if the January 2 date remains in effect. They will of course do their best to develop statistics that will be persuasive on Harry Reitz come January 2 if that critical date persists. Every associated fisherman understands the importance of producing statistics that will dissuade the Regional Director from lapsing back 25% of the joint venture reserve on the 2nd of January only a month into the new Plan year. In the end they will have to trust that Harry Reitz does what is best for the U.S. fishermen in making the determination required of him. However, it is only fair that the Council and particularly Mr. Reitz understand how profoundly disappointed these fishermen are going to be if, despite their best efforts to develop a credible showing in ugly weather and with short days, he gives back to foreign fishermen, after only a month, the very market which U.S. fishermen for so many years have been trying to develop for the vast bottomfish resources of the Gulf of Alaska.

### Weight Verification

You may be interested in knowing how the weight count is going to be dealt with. Each cod end will be weighed by the processing vessel and its weight noted by

Grant to Professor

It is here you appreciate, the Gulf pollock  
fishery. The word "pollock" is not a fish  
species in itself, but a word which has  
been used for many different species of  
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All these fisheries are in the  
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Public Information

For more information on the Gulf pollock  
fishery, contact the Bureau of Fisheries,  
Washington, D. C. 20540. The Bureau  
of Fisheries is the lead agency for  
the management and conservation of  
the Nation's fish and wildlife resources.  
The Bureau of Fisheries is the lead  
agency for the management and conservation  
of the Nation's fish and wildlife  
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Fisheries is the lead agency for the  
management and conservation of the  
Nation's fish and wildlife resources.

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both vessel personnel and the NMFS observer on board. A copy of the NMFS observer's report will be made available to the skipper of the processor. It will be the NMFS observer's weight which will be communicated by cable to the American Fisheries Corporation office in Anchorage where payment to the fishermen will be processed through direct payment to the fishermen's designated bank account by the Alaska Bank of the North from the KMIDC letter of credit. We have had excellent cooperation from the NMFS observer program administrators in Seattle. We believe that U.S. fishermen and the Korean processor will both accept the observer's determinations of weight. Should this system not work, the U.S. fishermen are free to hire a representative of their own to live on board the processing ship and to verify the delivery weights as well as to represent them in any disputes with the processing vessel personnel concerning the quantities delivered.

#### Reporting Procedures

You should also be aware that the reporting requirements for this project come close to being mind boggling in their multiplicity and cumbersomeness. The KMIDC permit provides the Korean Embassy Fisheries attache shall report to the Alaska Regional Director each week the fish received. In addition he must provide a monthly report to the regional director concerning anticipated tonnage to be received for the balance of the year. This report must be received not later than the 10th of each month. In addition the reports provided for in §8.5.2 of the PMP must be made by Korea on a monthly and annual basis.

Finally there are the reports which draft regulations of April 9, 1978 (not yet published in final form) require the individual U.S. vessel owners to make "within 72 hours after ... fish are ... delivered". Assuming a fisherman operating his vessel on a continuous basis 12 to 20 miles offshore, one must wonder how he is going to make this report "within 72 hours"? In addition the regulations propose that the report be submitted on "an accurately completed State of Alaska fish ticket". Calls to the ADF&G office in Juneau elicit the information that there are no gulf trawl fisheries ADF&G fish tickets. At the present time all ADF&G has is a salmon ticket with a block down at the bottom for "groundfish". Information on "each sale or delivery of any species of fish covered by these regulations"





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is required to be squeezed into this space as well as an accurate statement of "total time fished", total number of hauls, and quantity and type of gear used". The regulations further provide for the use of an "alternative document" in a form not set out. Even so, whether alternative document or fish ticket, it still must be "mailed" within 72 hours after the date of each sale or delivery. Where does he find a mailbox? We have commented on this to Mr. Leitzell to the effect that this burden of reporting should perhaps be on the foreign buyer or, in the case of our joint venture or Mr. Pereyra's, on the U.S. corporation joint venturing with the foreign buyer.

#### Threat of Foreign Pressure

Despite our initial operating problems, and unworkable or cumbersome reporting requirements, we expect that the operation will work out its kinks and point the way to full utilization by American fishermen of the bottomfish resources of the Gulf of Alaska. We urge you not to yield to what no doubt will be enormous pressure from foreign nations and their fleets who have come to regard the Alaska bottomfishery as their private preserve. You must assist in imparting to them the message of Congress in passing the FCMA: that the resources of the FCZ should be harvested by American fishermen and, where possible, processed by American processors. No foreign nation can argue with this assumption. They must be made to understand that their presence in the FCZ is one of limited duration and that your principal duty is not to bend your efforts to insure a continuous supply of fish to foreign fleets but rather to encourage the replacement of foreign fleets by American catcher boats and, where possible, by American processing capacity.

The attached statement of the JFA delegation when it was in the United States last August amply sets out the attitude of these foreign nations. They see their role as insuring that there is no diminution in their annual quotas in the FCZ. If anything, they are intent upon increasing those quotas. Rather than encouraging these misguided notions of the role of foreign fishing in the FCMA scheme, the Department of Commerce and this Council should be encouraging foreign fishing interests to increase opportunities for American fishermen to supply the vast markets of Asia, Soviet Union, Korea, China, Mexico and Poland. It is interesting to note that Mr. Kamanaga was quoted in August as suggesting that, if pressed, the Japanese fishing industry would provide



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joint venture markets to U.S. fishermen. By supporting the efforts of KMIDC and the USSR to provide quantity bottomfish markets this Council and the Pacific Council are leading the way in showing other nations how to survive extended jurisdiction. Rather than fighting the inevitable future they should be creating new market opportunities for American fishermen. It obviously lies within their power to do this. The 130,000 MT market offered by KMIDC and the 30,000 MT market proposed by Marine Resources for some time next year in the Gulf of Alaska, indeed, the entire bottomfish OY of the Gulf of Alaska are insignificant when compared with the vast resources of the Bering Sea. Only when access to these resources by the large foreign fleets presently fishing them is cut off by your express encouragement of joint ventures will the vast Asian bottomfish markets open at last to American trawlers, their owners and fishermen.

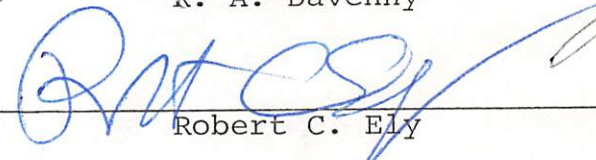
Of course you should listen to the representatives of foreign fishing fleets. But in such private conversations as you may have with them, encourage them to promote the purposes of the FCMA rather than to fight against them. Do not encourage them to hold on to the hope that "in a few more months your foolish and now much regretted decision of last August will be reversed and the opportunity which was opened to American fishermen by your courageous action at that time will be closed off through mandatory 25% reversions to the TALFF."

Courage, gentlemen. Give those U.S. fishermen associated with us and those who may become associated with Marine Resources Company in 1979 your support. Encourage them to demonstrate their abilities as draggers. Fight for quotas for their joint venture markets and defend these quotas until a lot closer to the end of the planned year than January 1 and March 1. Give American fishermen a chance. Without the mass market provided for them by your action of last August, the opportunity which they now have will be denied them.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN FISHERIES CORPORATION

  
R. A. Davenny

  
Robert C. Ely





fishery development programs. The cruise was a joint effort of the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, the Guam Div. of Fish & Wildlife, the Univ. of Guam Marine Laboratory, and the Northern Marianas Fishing Authority.

DESPITE PROGRESS IN OTHER AREAS, THE ISSUE OF ALLOCATION OF TUNA resources stands as a major barrier to agreement on a new treaty for conservation and management of Pacific tuna. Discussions on a conservation regime to replace the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), which continued earlier this month in Mexico City, were carried out in a "positive and amiable" atmosphere with none of the abrasive treatment which has characterized earlier meetings, a U.S. participant noted. However, the most troublesome questions -- most notably that of guaranteed coastal state allocations -- were deferred until a subsequent meeting, probably in late September or early October.

Meeting with the U.S. delegation in Mexico City were representatives of Mexico and Costa Rica -- the two nations which upset the IATTC arrangement through demands for major increases in tuna allocations. This session was followed by a 17-18 Aug. meeting in New York City to brief other eastern Pacific coastal states, specifically Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Panama and Nicaragua, on the progress to date. In general, Ecuador and Chile appeared to oppose the development of any international treaty prior to completion of a law of the sea agreement.

If there were a general agreement on the allocation question, then the other unresolved issues would likely fall into place, a U.S. official observed. However, the grounds for such agreement are difficult to discern. The U.S. approach to quota allocations -- based on the state of development of a coastal state's fishery -- has been emphatically opposed by Mexico, which claims (along with Costa Rica) that a coastal state has a right to the tuna resources off its coasts according to the concentration of tuna -- and despite its migratory character.

Mexico and Costa Rica also differ with the U.S. on how to determine such concentrations. Based on a formula using the historic international catch in their waters, Mexico and Costa Rica would set their own allocations at 40,000 tons and 22,000 tons, respectively. The U.S. has suggested alternative methods, such as catch per unit of effort, which would produce figures substantially lower.

Those principles that the three nations did agree on include the membership in a new organization, its area of application, the organization structure, and a general agreement on enforcement. There was limited agreement on licensing of fishing boats, which did not extend to fees which might be charged. The questions of which species would be covered (other than yellowfin tuna) and voting procedures were deferred.

THE JAPANESE FISHING INDUSTRY IS BACK IN TOWN TO LOBBY the U.S. Congress, State and Commerce Dept. officials, and the regional fishery management councils in anticipation of new allocations for foreign nations fishing in U.S. waters. A 10-member delegation from the Japan Fisheries Assn., making its third such trip to the U.S., arrived in Washington in mid-month for meetings with Ambassador John Negroponde of State and Richard Frank, Terry Leitzell, and Carmen Blondin of the Natl. Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, and others. The group, which had stopped in Anchorage and Seattle to meet with the North Pacific and Pacific Fishery Management Councils, also planned to visit several senators and congressmen while in Washington.

The visit from Japan comes as U.S. fisheries officials are preparing to reallocate the surplus from this year and to develop the TALFFs (total allowable level of foreign fishing) for 1979. The Natl. Marine Fisheries Service is just getting ready to update the fishery plans and preliminary management plans and publish amendments, a spokesman

said. There might be some minor adjustments in foreign allocations, "but I'm not aware of any radical changes for 1979," he added.

The main objective of the trip was to prevent any decrease in Japan's 1979 fish quota from the 1.18 million metric tons allocated that nation in 1978, the group told a 15Aug press conference. However, written remarks from representatives of several specific fisheries included in the industry delegation indicated that the group was looking for more than the status quo. In addition to requests for quota increases for some species and areas, the group was seeking relief from what it termed "crippling regulations" which have prevented Japanese fishing fleets from filling the quota allocated them in 1977 -- a situation which will probably be repeated this year because of time and gear constraints, the group maintained.

Additionally, more than a billion pounds of fish protein was wasted last year, the Japanese charged. According to Japanese Senator Tomoyoshi Kamenaga, U.S. restrictions prevented the harvesting of almost 25% of the fish to which foreign fishermen were legally entitled under the Fishery Conservation & Management Act. These were fish that were surplus to U.S. conservation needs and unutilized by U.S. fishermen. Specifically, Kamenaga pointed out, there were more than 9.7 billion pounds of fish available for harvest in U.S. waters in 1977. Of this, U.S. fishermen took 5.1 billion pounds, which should have left a surplus of 4.6 billion for foreign fishermen, said Kamenaga. "However, the restrictive conditions under which they were required to fish reduced their harvest to only 3.7 billion pounds."

Among the regulations criticized by the Japanese are those which "arbitrarily divide fishing areas into a series of zones, with an equally arbitrary assignment of allowable harvesting levels to each zone" -- despite the FCMA requirement to manage fish stocks as one unit throughout their range. This arbitrary division "hinders efficient harvesting operations and makes a sham of foreign fishing allocations," Kamenaga said. In addition, regulations have been introduced which effectively reserve the most productive fishing areas for U.S. fishermen -- a move which is not sanctioned by the U.S. law, the Japanese noted. The FCMA gives U.S. fishermen the right to harvest as much as they want, "but it does not declare U.S. sovereignty over any area beyond 12 miles from the U.S. shoreline," he pointed out. In some cases, the exclusive use of fishing areas is given to U.S. fishermen under the guise of avoiding gear conflicts, Kamenaga said, but it is also done in areas where there is no U.S. fishing gear and no history of conflicts.

Foreign fishermen are also prevented from harvesting their lawful allocations, Kamenaga asserted, by a regulation which requires a nation to stop fishing in an area when any one of the species quotas allocated to it is reached -- even if other quota allocations have not been taken. Allocations themselves are often set below full utilization of the available resources, he charged. "It is common for regional fishing interests to keep foreign allocations as low as possible through the use of inflated U.S. catch capacity claims, underestimated harvestable stock data, and reductions in allowable catch quotas based on domestic economic and political considerations, not conservation criteria."

Once it becomes evident that the U.S. catch will not reach the initial estimates, there is a provision for redistribution of this amount to foreign fishermen. However, this reallocation often comes too late in the season to be utilized, the Japanese group complained. For example, the U.S. estimated take of squid this year was set at 14,000 metric tons, but only 4,000 tons were taken, it was stated. Some of this excess is now being reallocated, but it's coming very late in the season, they suggested.

(Continued on Next Page)

Also of concern to the Japanese was the recent approval of joint ventures between U.S. companies and Soviet and Korean fish processors. The Korean arrangement was particularly disturbing because it involves Alaska pollock. "In view of the demand for this fish in Japan, we are very much afraid that our quota for the fish will be decreased as the operation of such joint enterprises expands," Kamenaga stressed. If U.S. fishermen have further interests in such joint ventures, "we are ready to cooperate," the Japanese stressed.

A NEW FORM OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT -- BASICALLY NO MANAGEMENT AT ALL -- may be as effective for U.S. coastal fisheries and would certainly be simpler and cheaper than such widely discussed management tools as limited entry. The possibilities of such an alternative, termed by him as the "laissez-faire approach," were detailed by J.L. McHugh of the State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook NY, at last month's Natl. Limited Entry Conference in Denver CO. As defined by McHugh, laissez-faire "does not mean to do nothing at all, but to take the minimum action necessary to protect public health and to prevent obvious excesses." However, he conceded, the use of such a tool, no matter how well it might work, is unlikely for political reasons. Indeed, the alternative is seldom given serious consideration, he noted, because it appears to threaten existing institutions and vested interests, causing bureaucrats to react "with frenzied and defensive energy."

McHugh's discussion of laissez-faire management follows his premise that the many difficulties blocking successful use of limited entry plans in U.S. fisheries -- difficulties common to conservation of living resources -- might cost more to correct than the benefits would justify. If so, McHugh argued, "the alleged advantages of limited entry may be economic and conservation illusions" and all other possibilities should be examined. Actually, the laissez-faire approach is raised on occasion by the Office of Management & Budget, McHugh noted, and for the same reason that limited entry is proposed, "namely, that under existing regimes, investment in fishery management brings no net return to the economy."

The wisdom of current spending levels for fisheries is questionable, McHugh indicated. It can be conservatively estimated that the federal and state governments are now spending at least \$250 million annually on fishery research, development and management, he noted. This is roughly 20% of the landed value of the marine commercial catch "and a much larger percentage of the net return to the economy, if indeed there is any net return at all." In Canada, McHugh said, citing fishery consultant Fred Popper, government expenditures on fishery affairs are estimated to equal the gross return to fishermen for their catch.

The problem in the U.S. is in the lack of beneficial results, McHugh suggested. "There is little direct evidence that government spending at present levels is maintaining or improving the condition of most fishery stocks around U.S. coasts." The reason for this, he implied, is that fishery expenditures are directly related to politics. "Fishery research and management programs exist," McHugh noted, "largely because the problems and imagined problems of the fisheries are hot public issues which receive generous legislative attention. Neither the constituency nor its elected representatives are likely to remain silent or refrain from tinkering. With some exceptions," McHugh continued, "legislative and administrative approaches to fishery management seldom address the principal issues and thus hardly ever solve a fishery problem."

As a result, McHugh suggested, most domestic fishery management efforts have ended up as laissez faire. It is thus proper to ask "whether we might not be better off economically, and probably no worse off biologically, if most funds being spent were diverted to other activities" instead of continuing what amounts to "a generous indirect



Received  
Nov. 2 1978

STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE TANNER CRAB INDUSTRY  
on the proposed Japanese amendment to the  
FMP FOR TANNER CRAB OFF THE COAST OF ALASKA FOR 1978-79

Prepared for the Public Hearing of the North Pacific Council  
November 2, 1978

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Mr. Chairman, members of the Council. My name is Shoji Ono. I appreciate this opportunity to speak on behalf of the Japanese Tanner crab mothership industry.

With reference to the 1979 FMP for Tanner crab, we have already submitted our proposal for an amendment during the August meeting.

As a result of our 1978 fishery, we found that the fishing ground north of 58° N. latitude was very limited in area. We appreciated the action of the Council during June which provided us with the opportunity to fish south of 58° N. and west of 173° W. and spread our fishing effort over a larger area.

The 1979 FMP again limits our operation to the north of 58° N. during the first part of the fishing season. Therefore, we would like to request the following in order to avoid the problems of a limited fishing area and early drift ice.

(1) Regardless of drift ice, we would like to fish south of 58° N. and west of 173° W. in order to manage our fleet from a more economical standpoint.

(2) Should drift ice be present as it has been in years previous to this last season, the Japanese fishery will experience economic loss resulting from its inability to operate efficiently. Depending upon the severity of the drift ice in the southern waters, we would request an area be opened for our fishery south of 58° N. and west of 171° W.

(3) Once the U.S. fishery has terminated, we would request an area for fishing between 171° W. and 173° W. in order to spread our fishing effort over a broader area and render our operation more economical.

(4) In the area west of 173° W., we would like to retain the incidental catch of C. bairdi in order to avoid unnecessary labor costs associated with separating the species. The size of C. bairdi caught incidentally in this area is about the same as that of C. opilio. (See attached chart) Therefore, the C. bairdi retained by the Japanese fleet west of 173° W. would not be competing with the larger C. bairdi in the Japanese market imported from the United States.

Again, thank you very much for your attention and consideration to our proposal. We trust that a fair and equitable decision will be forthcoming.

小野昭二  
Mr. Shoji Ono  
Japanese Tanner Crab Mothership  
Industry

STATEMENT

BY

MR. H. NAKAMURA

VICE CHAIRMAN,

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSN.

(JAPAN)

before Public Hearing  
November 2, 1978

Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Chairman, my name is H. Nakamura, I am Vice-Chairman of North Pacific Longline Gillnet Ass. The Association is composed of independent Japanese fishermen with 22 longline member vessels who have traditionally fished for sablefish, pacific cod and herring in the North Pacific region. I am most grateful for this opportunity to speak before the Council.

We also share Mr. Larkins concern with regard to the indication of decline of sablefish stocks in the Gulf of Alaska by a declining catch per unit of effort statistics, and we will conduct a prompt review of the preliminary information provided by Mr. Larkins. Further, we will discuss the implication of the data with Japanese scientists and we will endeavor to obtain such other relevant information as bears on the question of the state of the resource.

We request that the Council take no action at this meeting pending completion of our review and response, as Mr. Larkins indicated at

the SSC and AP meetings that measures were available to protect the sablefish stocks in the near future short of final Council action at this meeting.

Although we in no way wish to jeopardize the scheduled date of the implementation of GOA groundfish FMP, we should like to take this opportunity to mention very briefly several points which we feel are going to be vital problems to the members of the association in our 1979 operations in the Gulf of Alaska.

1. Quotas for Directed Fisheries of Sablefish, Pacific Cod in GOA.

Sablefish - under the circumstances, where everybody is concerned about the possible decline in CPUE, we merely wish to state with gratitude that this year the Japanese longline allocation for 1978 eventually was raised to 7,810 metric tons after a portion of the reserve was released in September of 1978 and we defer making request on our 1979 quota for sablefish until next meeting.

Pacific Cod - The eventual allocation of Pacific Cod for 1978 likewise reached 11,780 tons, for which we do thank the Council for this understanding. We will be requesting 1979 quota of Pacific Cod at the next Council meeting, at which time we sincerely wish our request will receive the Council's kind consideration.

2. Relaxation of 500m depth restriction to 400m for sablefish directed fishery in the Gulf of Alaska.

We are pleased to have submitted before the Council at this time this request with elaborated and new scientific evidence

to support our argument that opening of a band of water in the G of A area between 500m and 400m in depth would not cause any higher incidental juvenile halibut mortality and higher catch of juvenile sablefish. After the Council and SSC have had time to study the documents, the association and its representatives would be pleased to make themselves available to the Council and to the SSC should any questions or further information be appropriate. Again, we wish to stress we are not suggesting that the Council take any action this time which would in any way further delay the implementation of Gulf of Alaska groundfish FMP, however, since 1979 is coming soon, we wish to bring to the attention of the Council at this time the following list of items that are of grave concern to us so that the amendments can be achieved expeditiously once the FMP is implemented.

3. Opening of Davidson Bank "as is open" currently under PMP to the longliners.

We also intend to resubmit our previous request in this regard to the Council and the SSC later on the basis of more adequate scientific evidence.

4. To Keep the Statistical Areas to a Minimum of Three

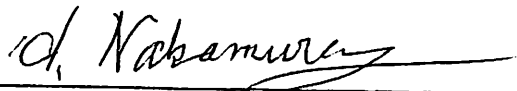
While commending the INPFC statistical areas for statistical and management purposes, the primary reason for requesting wider area unit is due to operational difficulty.

5. Expansion of Pacific Cod directed fishery Areas

between 157°W and 140°W landward of 500m in depth during  
off-season of US halibut and line fishery, for with such  
time restriction, as is now being demonstrated in our  
operations of the Pacific Cod fishery in the waters West  
of 157°W, we believe no gear conflict with US fishermen  
will be anticipated in the proposed expanded area between  
157°W and 140°W.

In concluding my statement, may I add, these five points  
mentioned do not exhaust our request, but rather I have tried to  
limit my statement in order not to crowd the work of the Council at  
one time.

THANK YOU!



Mr. H. Nakamura  
Vice Chairman  
NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSN.  
(JAPAN)

11/2/78  
Ono

SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES  
IN THE BERING SEA

Area ; From Lat.55°N to 60°N,  
From Long.170°W to 176°W

Period ; From March 6 to April 30,  
During the period from 1970 to 1978

(Mean or median values for each 5 day period)

(Ice boundaries are based on the photographs taken  
from U.S. Satellites)

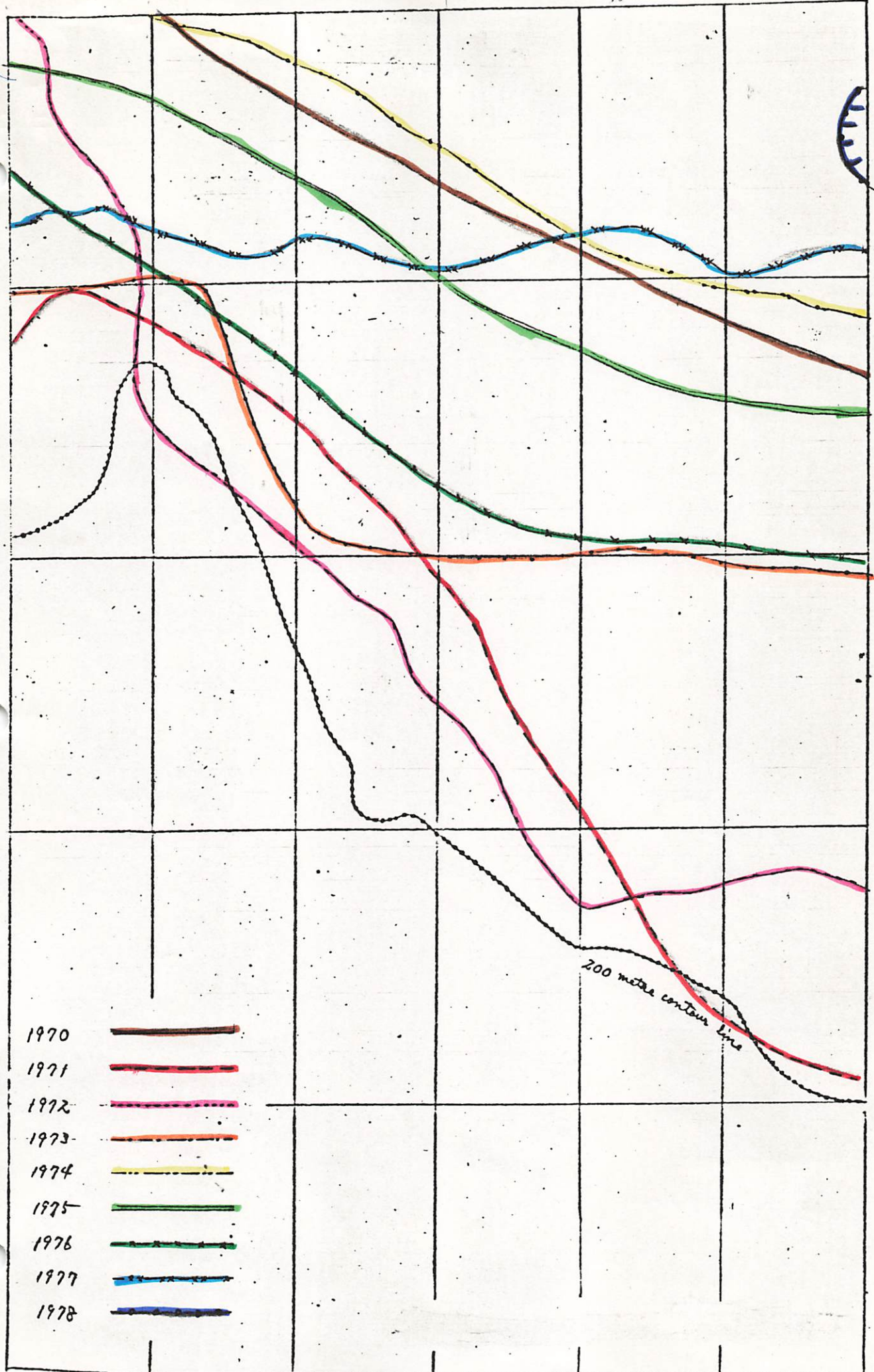
JAPANESE TANNER CRAB INDUSTRY

JUNE, 1978.

SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978) March 6 to 10,

NO. 1  
60°N



- 1970 ———
- 1971 ———
- 1972 - - - - -
- 1973 ———
- 1974 - - - - -
- 1975 ———
- 1976 ———
- 1977 ———
- 1978 ———

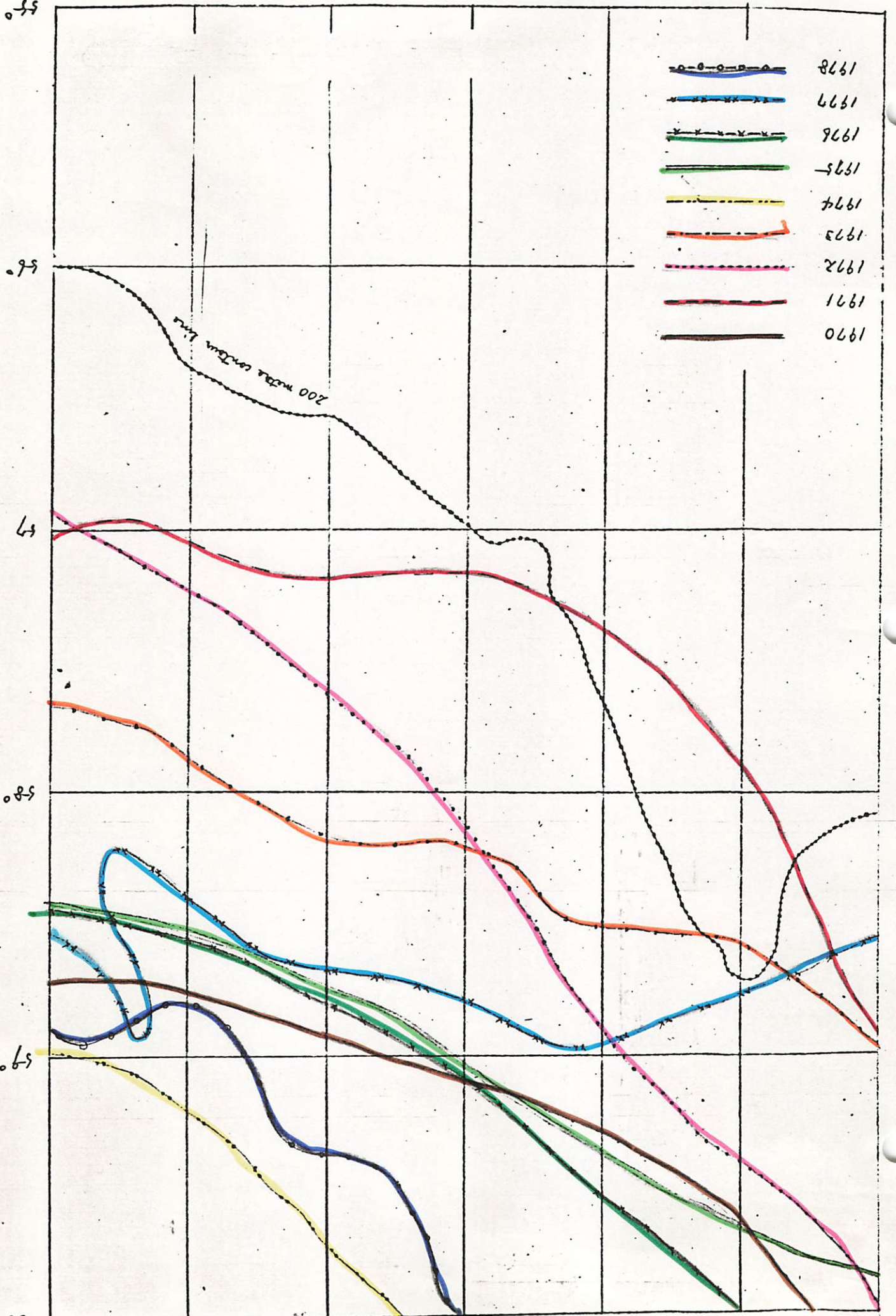
200 metre contour line

176° 175° 174° 173° 172° 171° 170° W

60°N  
59°  
58°  
57°  
56°  
55°



176° 175° 174° 173° 172° 171° 170° W



SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978) March 11 to 15,

60°N

59°

58°

57°

56°

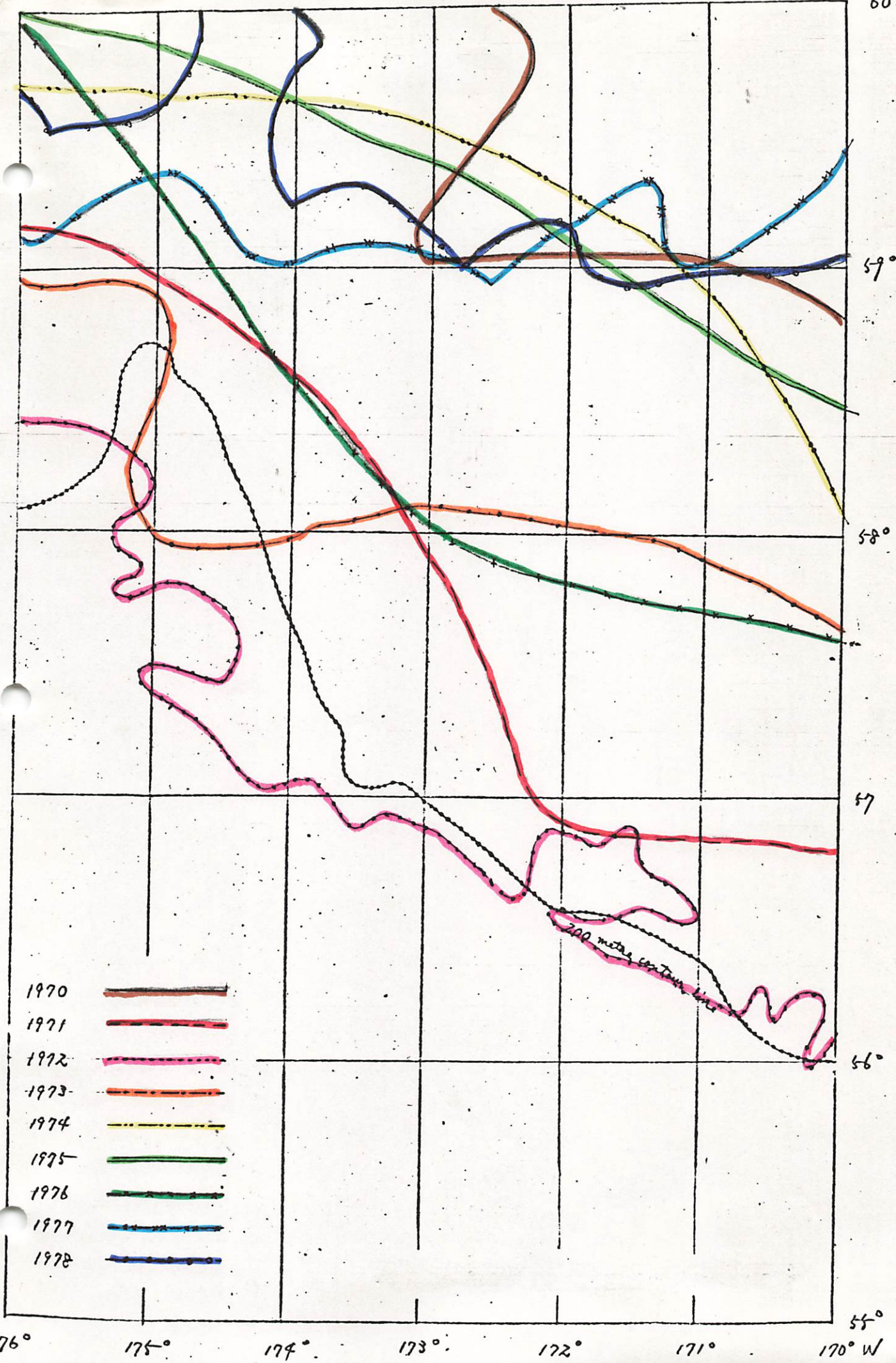
55°



SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978) March 16 to 20,

60°N

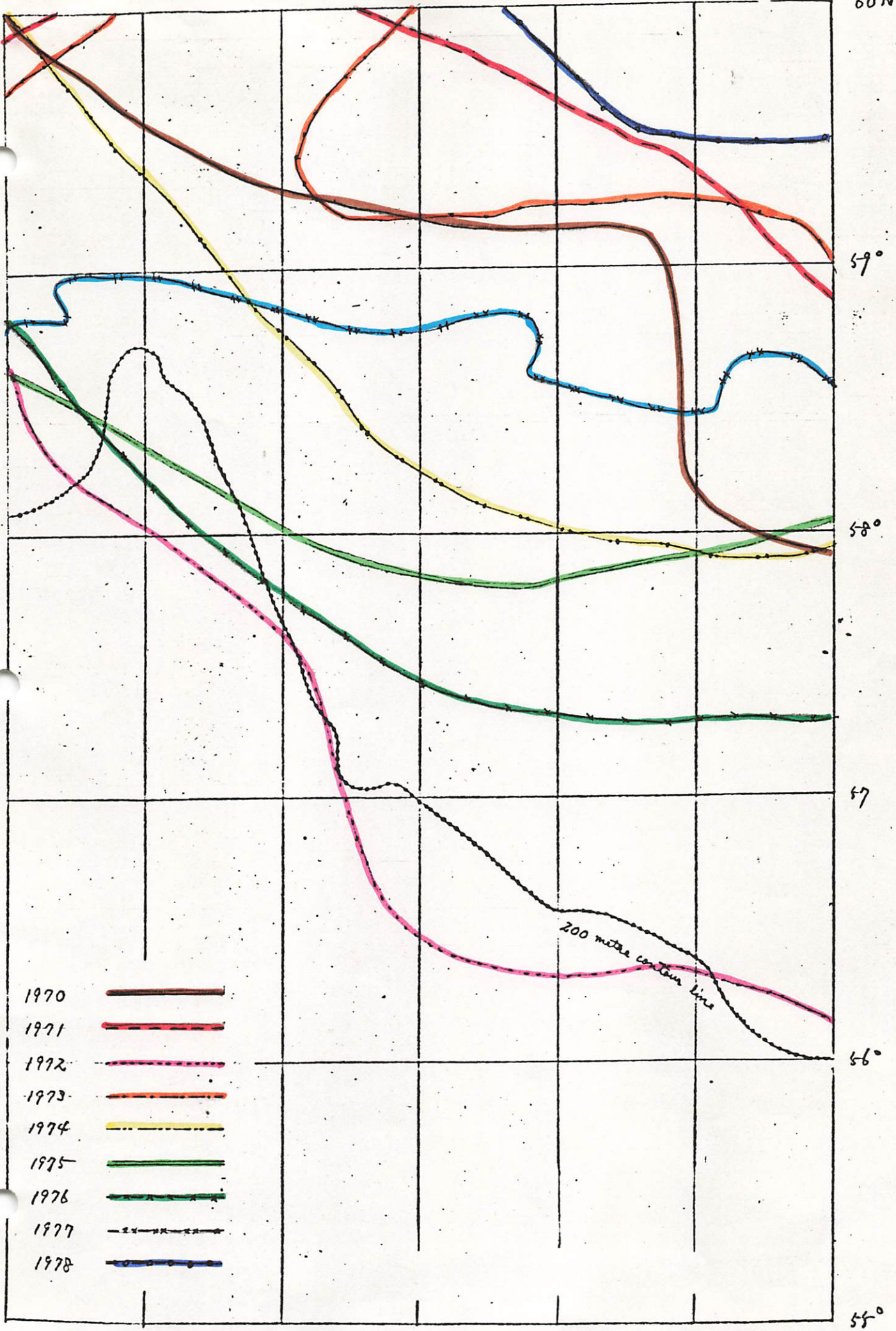




SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978). March 21 to 25,

No. 4.  
60°N

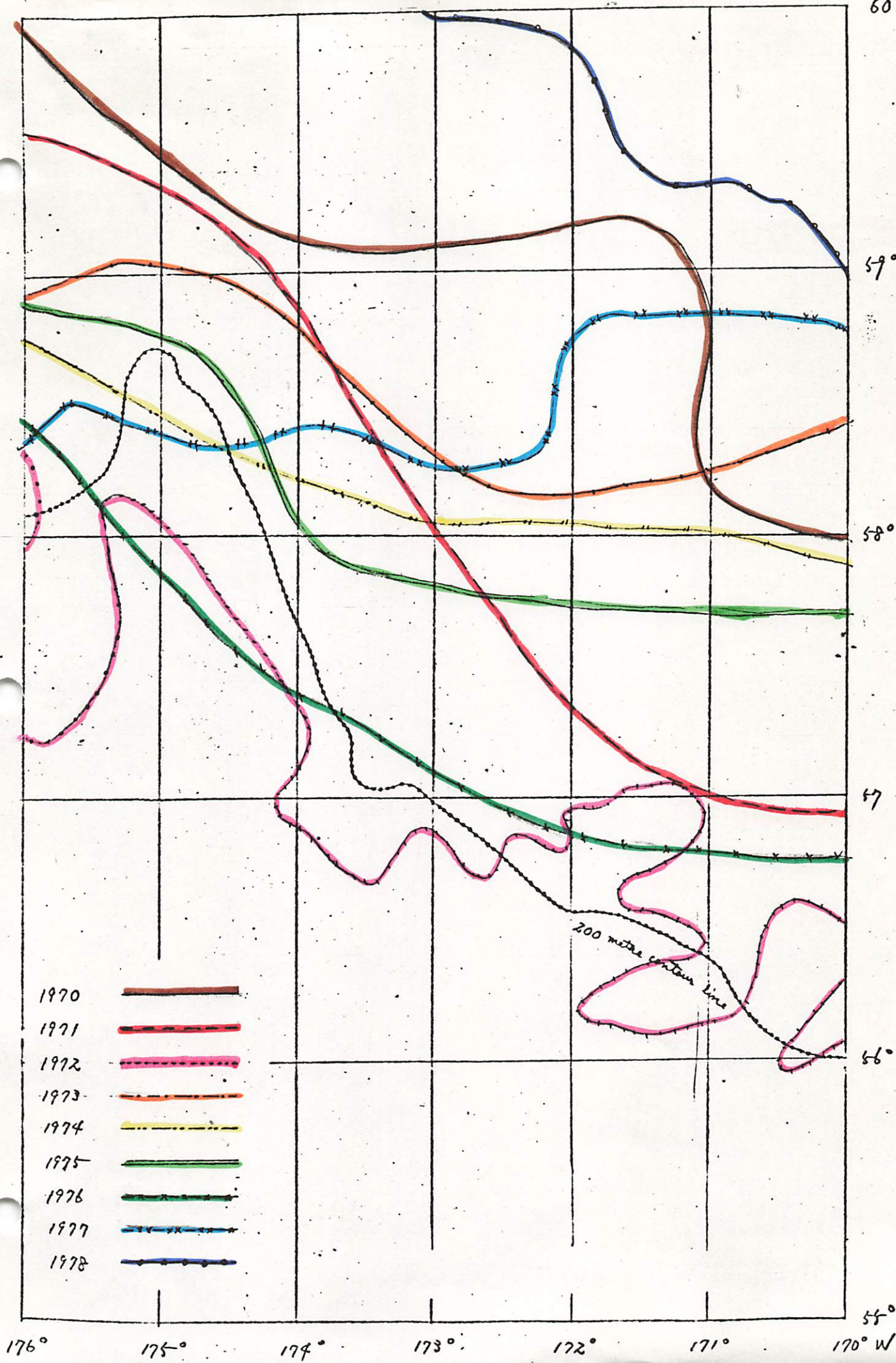




SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978) March 26 to 31,

No. 5  
60°N

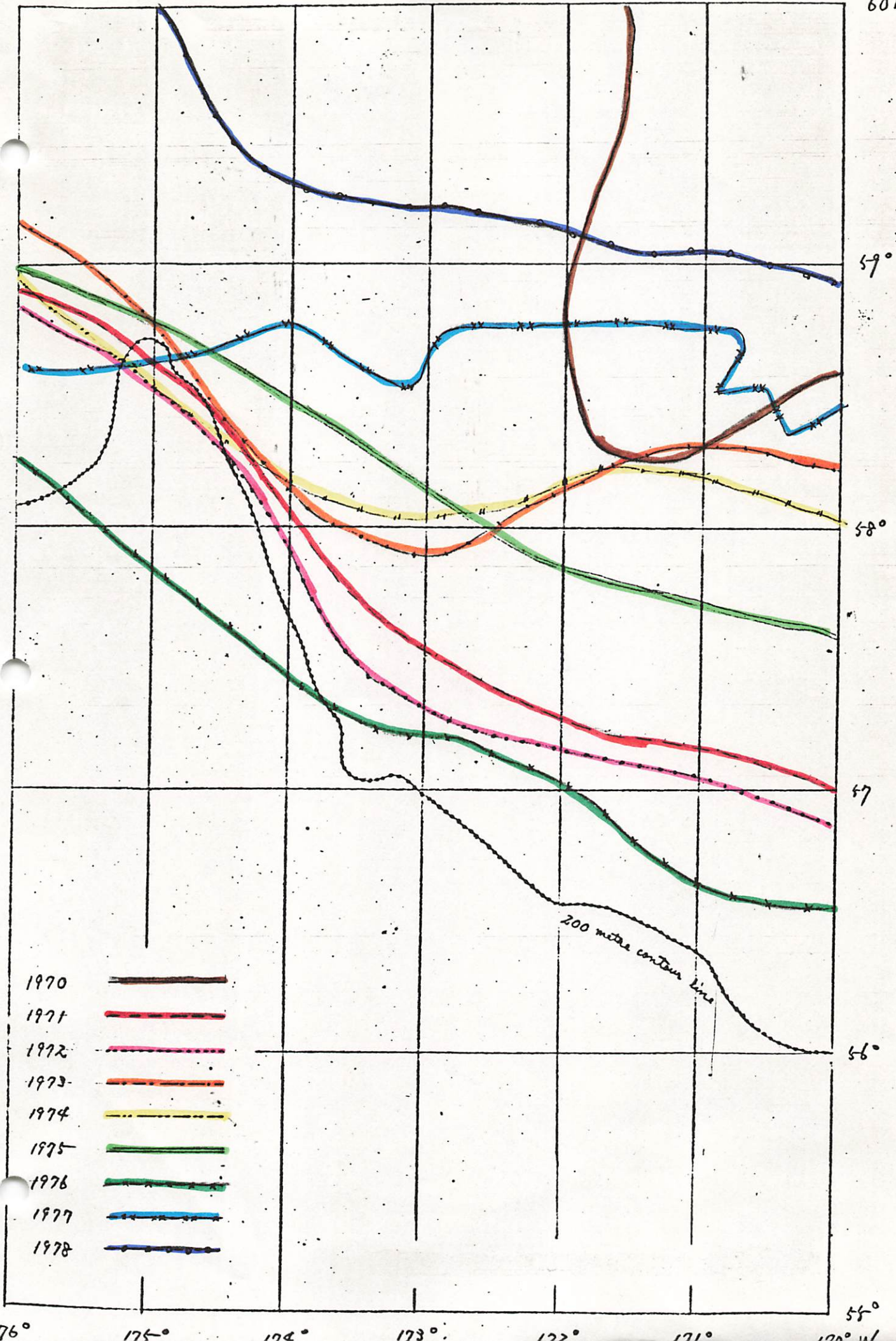




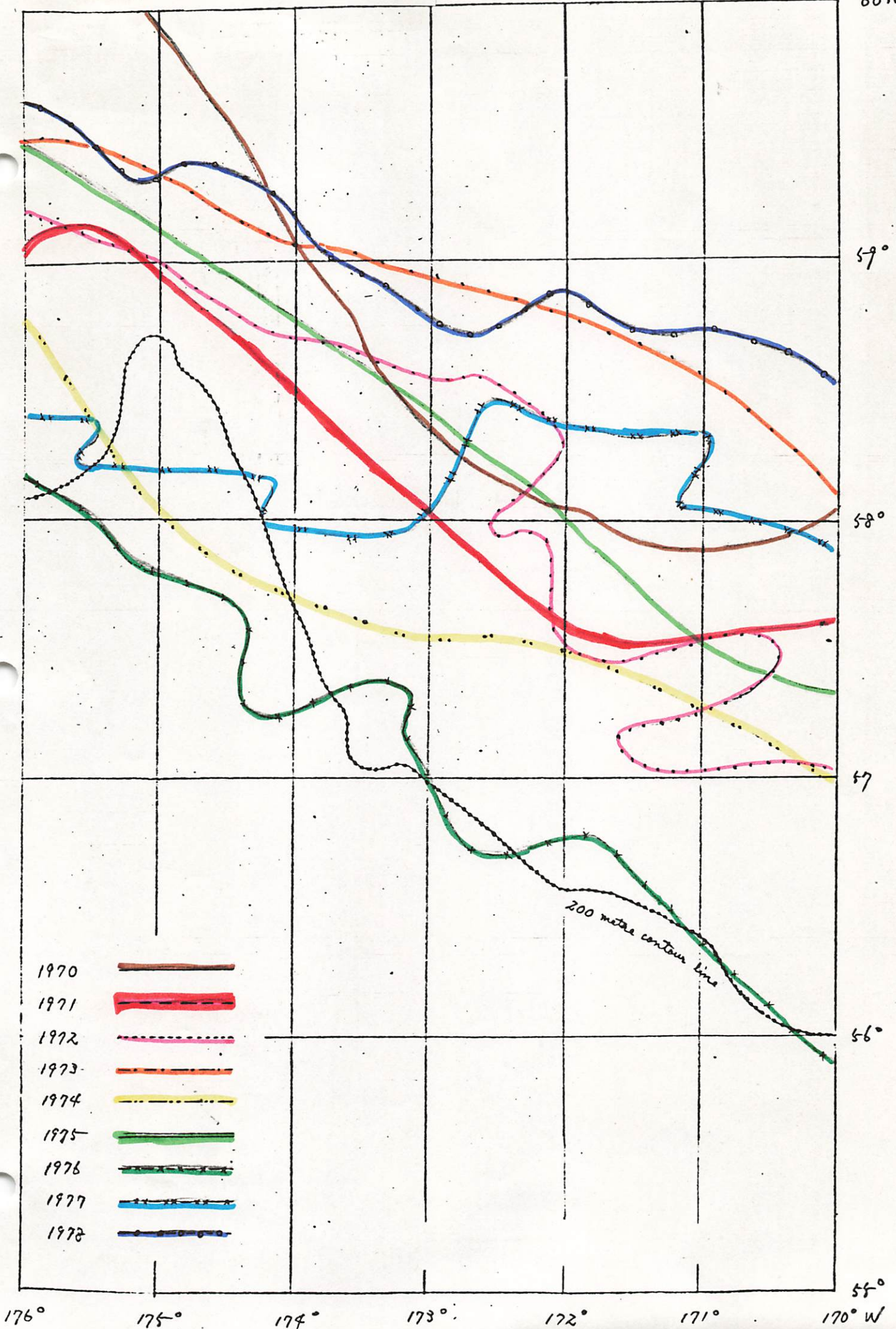
SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978) April 1 to 5,

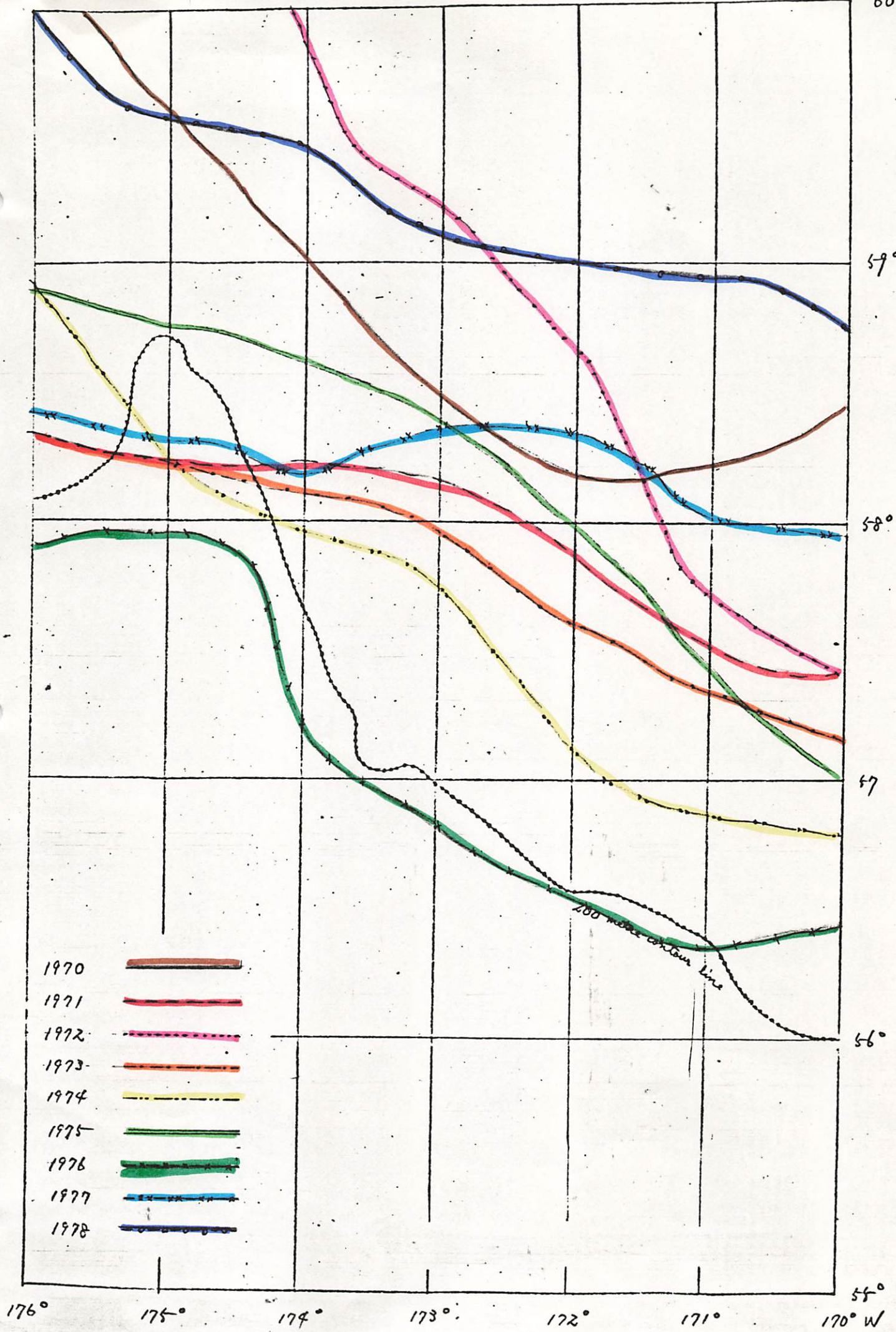
No. 6  
60°N









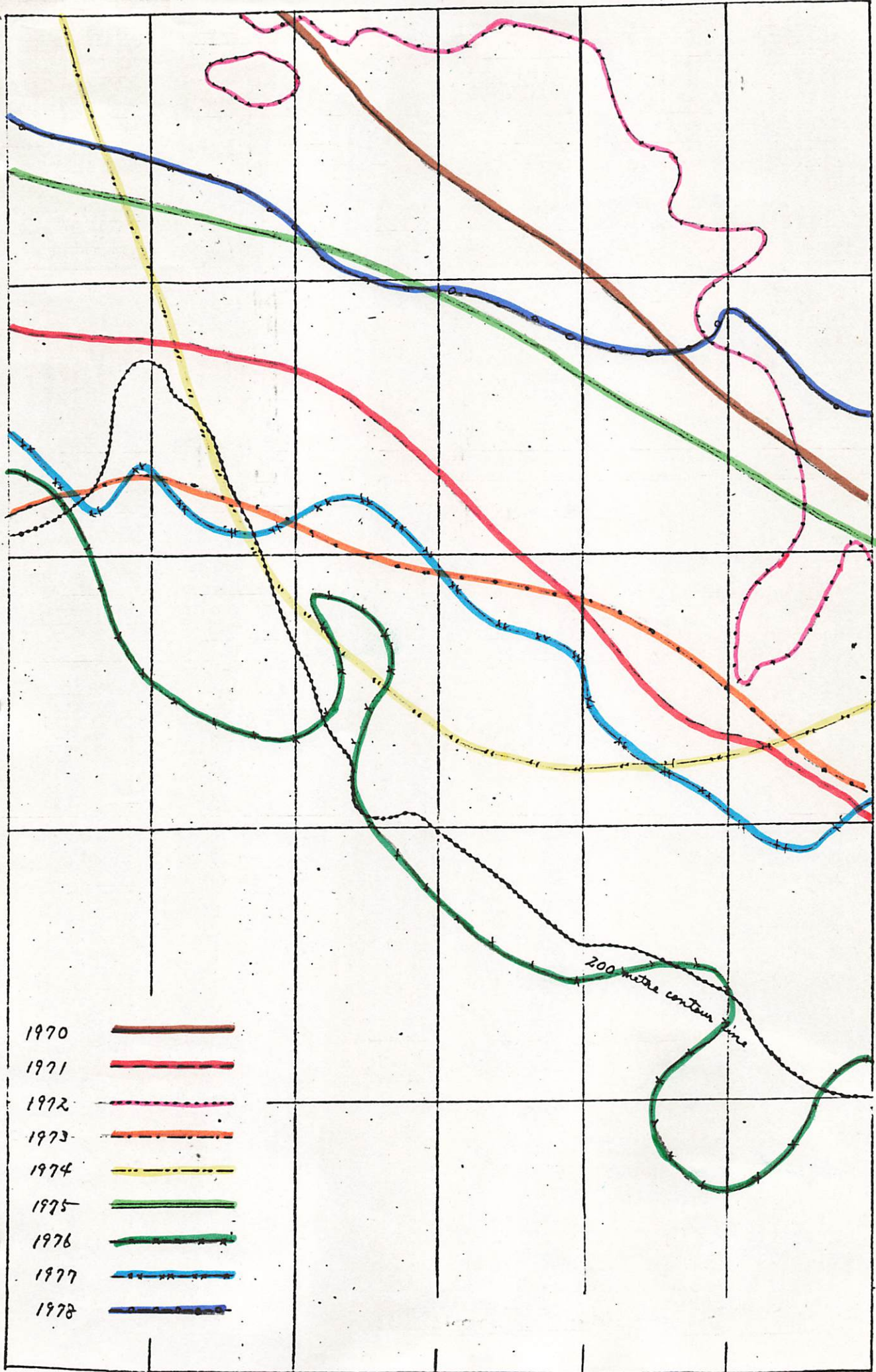




SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978) April 16 to 20,

No. 9  
60N



59°

58°

57°

56°

55°

176°

175°

174°










173°

172°

171°

170°

170°

- 1970 
- 1971 
- 1972 
- 1973 
- 1974 
- 1975 
- 1976 
- 1977 
- 1978 

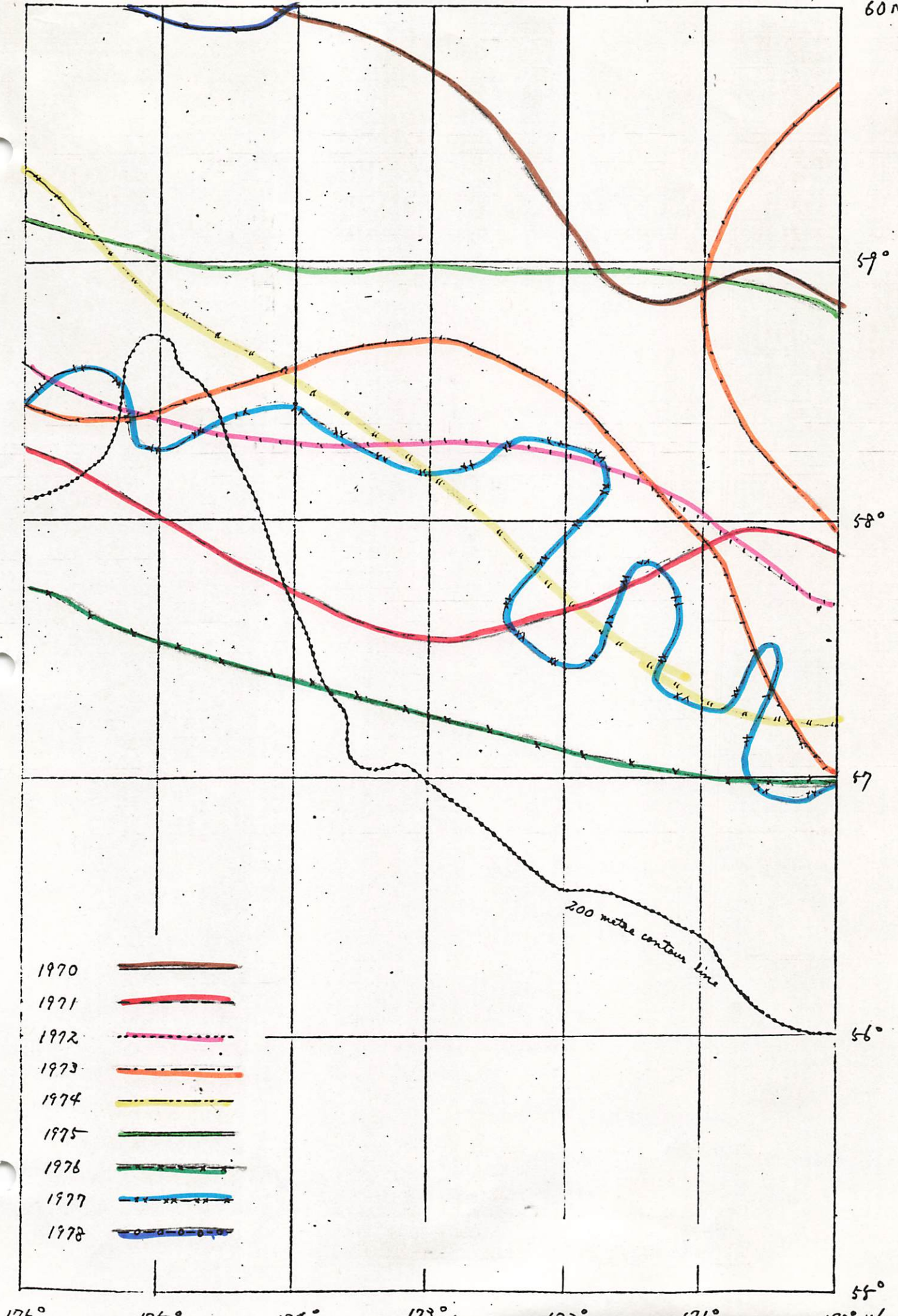
200 metre contour line






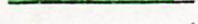





SOUTHERN ICE BOUNDARIES

(1970~1978) April 21 to 25,

No. 10  
60°N



- 1970 
- 1971 
- 1972 
- 1973 
- 1974 
- 1975 
- 1976 
- 1977 
- 1978 

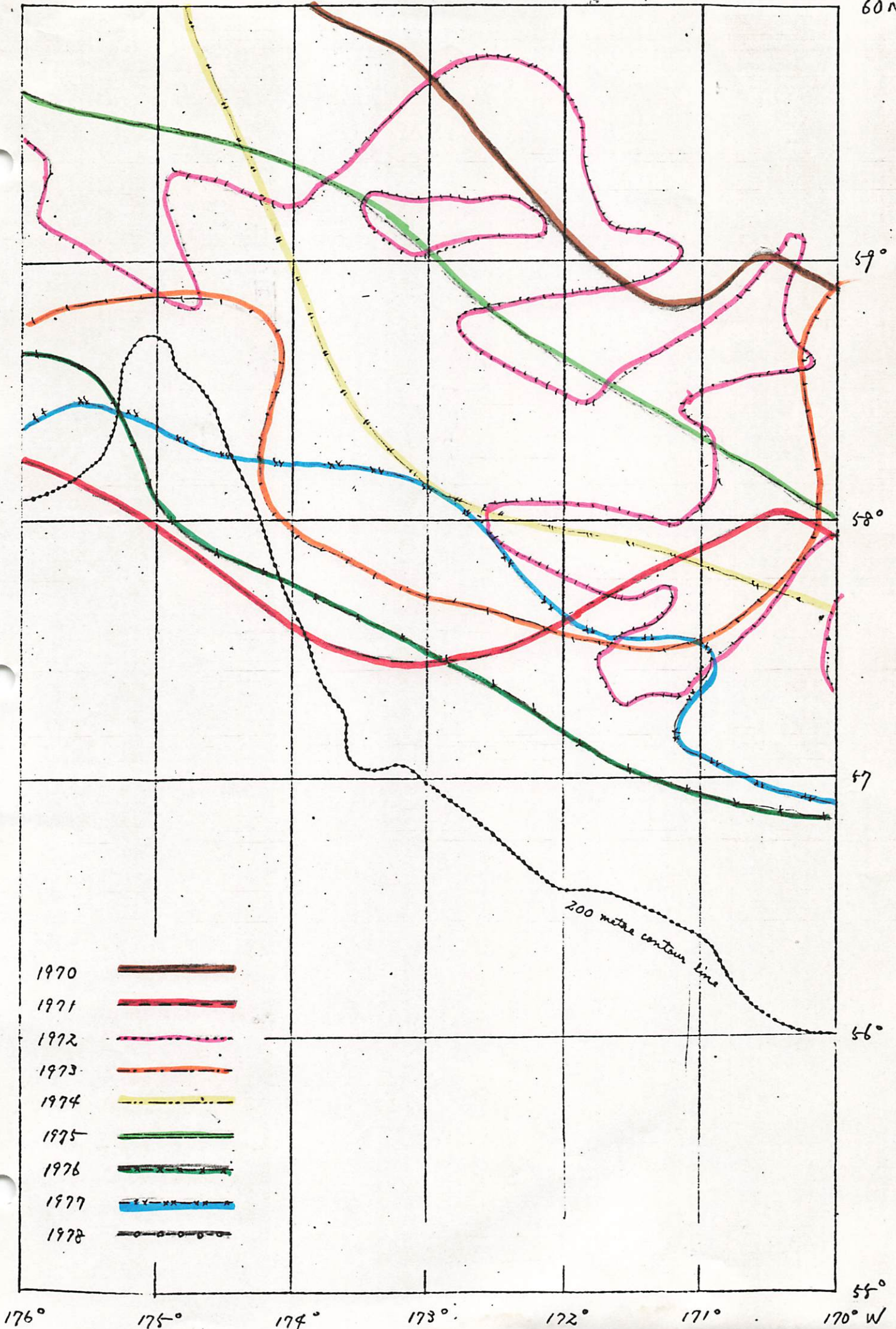
200 metre contour line

59°  
58°  
57°  
56°

176° 175° 174° 173° 172° 171° 170° W

55°





JAPANESE. TANNER. CRAB. MOTHER-SHIP. CATCH DATA

MARCH

	C a t c h				A v e r a g e		C o m p a r i s o n P e r c e n t a g e			
	W e i g h t (K g)		N u m b e r		W e i g h t (g)		W e i g h t		N u m b e r	
Date	Opilio	Bairdi	Opilio	Bairdi	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12	7,273	437	8,840	560	823	780	94	6	94	6
13	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	15,197	303	17,380	230	874	1,317	98	2	99	1
15	30,941	3,019	35,750	3,530	865	855	91	9	91	9
16	63,697	2,903	75,690	3,250	842	893	96	4	96	4
17	76,124	20,106	89,690	24,320	849	827	79	21	79	21
18	57,864	10,896	68,190	13,430	849	811	84	16	84	16
19	43,500	4,900	54,870	5,650	793	867	90	10	91	9
20	72,684	17,076	90,460	20,950	803	815	81	19	81	19
10 days	367,280	59,640	440,870	71,920	833	829	85	15	86	14
21	88,457	12,283	107,040	15,560	826	789	88	12	87	13
22	76,462	14,628	93,840	18,200	815	804	84	16	84	16
23	90,919	9,401	110,910	11,020	820	853	91	9	91	9
24	77,224	13,096	91,220	16,390	847	799	86	14	85	15
25	86,994	4,696	106,250	6,080	819	772	95	5	95	5
26	75,154	18,726	94,380	23,140	796	809	80	20	80	20
27	84,275	2,885	104,710	3,800	805	759	97	3	96	4
28	88,197	4,763	107,000	6,010	824	793	95	5	95	5
29	88,446	10,544	109,600	13,250	807	796	89	11	89	11
30	70,167	13,243	89,780	17,170	782	771	84	16	84	16
31	87,097	14,963	109,570	19,360	795	773	85	15	85	15
10 days	913,392	119,228	1,124,300	149,980	813	795	88	12	88	12

JAPANESE TANKER CRAB NUMBER SH. S. CATCH DATA

Crab Number	Weight (kg)	Sex	Stage	Remarks
001	1.2	♂	1	
002	1.5	♀	2	
003	1.8	♂	3	
004	2.1	♀	4	
005	2.4	♂	5	
006	2.7	♀	6	
007	3.0	♂	7	
008	3.3	♀	8	
009	3.6	♂	9	
010	3.9	♀	10	
011	4.2	♂	11	
012	4.5	♀	12	
013	4.8	♂	13	
014	5.1	♀	14	
015	5.4	♂	15	
016	5.7	♀	16	
017	6.0	♂	17	
018	6.3	♀	18	
019	6.6	♂	19	
020	6.9	♀	20	
021	7.2	♂	21	
022	7.5	♀	22	
023	7.8	♂	23	
024	8.1	♀	24	
025	8.4	♂	25	
026	8.7	♀	26	
027	9.0	♂	27	
028	9.3	♀	28	
029	9.6	♂	29	
030	9.9	♀	30	
031	10.2	♂	31	
032	10.5	♀	32	
033	10.8	♂	33	
034	11.1	♀	34	
035	11.4	♂	35	
036	11.7	♀	36	
037	12.0	♂	37	
038	12.3	♀	38	
039	12.6	♂	39	
040	12.9	♀	40	
041	13.2	♂	41	
042	13.5	♀	42	
043	13.8	♂	43	
044	14.1	♀	44	
045	14.4	♂	45	
046	14.7	♀	46	
047	15.0	♂	47	
048	15.3	♀	48	
049	15.6	♂	49	
050	15.9	♀	50	
051	16.2	♂	51	
052	16.5	♀	52	
053	16.8	♂	53	
054	17.1	♀	54	
055	17.4	♂	55	
056	17.7	♀	56	
057	18.0	♂	57	
058	18.3	♀	58	
059	18.6	♂	59	
060	18.9	♀	60	
061	19.2	♂	61	
062	19.5	♀	62	
063	19.8	♂	63	
064	20.1	♀	64	
065	20.4	♂	65	
066	20.7	♀	66	
067	21.0	♂	67	
068	21.3	♀	68	
069	21.6	♂	69	
070	21.9	♀	70	
071	22.2	♂	71	
072	22.5	♀	72	
073	22.8	♂	73	
074	23.1	♀	74	
075	23.4	♂	75	
076	23.7	♀	76	
077	24.0	♂	77	
078	24.3	♀	78	
079	24.6	♂	79	
080	24.9	♀	80	
081	25.2	♂	81	
082	25.5	♀	82	
083	25.8	♂	83	
084	26.1	♀	84	
085	26.4	♂	85	
086	26.7	♀	86	
087	27.0	♂	87	
088	27.3	♀	88	
089	27.6	♂	89	
090	27.9	♀	90	
091	28.2	♂	91	
092	28.5	♀	92	
093	28.8	♂	93	
094	29.1	♀	94	
095	29.4	♂	95	
096	29.7	♀	96	
097	30.0	♂	97	
098	30.3	♀	98	
099	30.6	♂	99	
100	30.9	♀	100	

Computer Percentage

Weight Number

Sex Stage

Remarks

Number

Weight Number

Sex Stage

Remarks

APRIL

Date	C a t c h				Average		Comparison Percentage			
	Weight (kg)		Number		Weight		Weight		Number	
	Opilio	Bairdi	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B
1	96,019	5,127	119,120	6,510	806	788	95	5	95	5
2	77,693	12,048	94,690	15,950	820	755	87	13	86	14
3	47,310	11,553	59,360	14,360	797	805	80	20	81	19
4	80,762	4,583	102,890	6,000	785	764	95	5	94	6
5	88,129	3,839	112,440	5,360	784	716	96	4	95	5
6	67,811	10,651	87,560	13,580	774	784	86	14	87	13
7	38,392	3,489	49,980	4,510	768	774	92	8	92	8
8	74,379	4,123	92,630	5,240	803	787	95	5	95	5
9	77,873	9,218	104,150	12,570	748	733	89	11	89	11
10	74,501	8,560	95,400	11,480	781	746	90	10	89	11
10days	722,869	73,191	918,220	95,560	787	766	91	9	91	9
11	75,198	6,337	101,220	8,350	743	759	92	8	92	8
12	88,817	12,628	115,900	15,920	766	793	88	12	88	12
13	89,753	8,896	116,750	11,800	769	754	91	9	91	9
14	79,979	25,526	104,410	31,500	766	810	76	24	77	23
15	73,558	6,216	94,650	7,700	777	807	92	8	92	8
16	66,099	8,420	86,260	12,310	766	684	89	11	88	12
17	75,607	9,548	100,170	12,850	755	743	89	11	89	11
18	74,155	13,291	96,200	17,680	771	752	85	15	84	16
19	86,112	7,725	112,080	9,970	768	775	92	8	92	8
20	67,371	11,664	87,230	14,620	772	798	85	15	86	14
10days	776,649	110,251	1,014,870	142,700	765	773	88	12	88	12
21	75,090	7,472	94,290	9,560	796	782	91	9	91	9
22	78,293	4,131	103,960	5,640	753	732	95	5	95	5
23	71,440	8,864	90,530	11,890	789	746	89	11	88	12
24	83,511	6,225	109,240	7,850	764	793	93	7	93	7
25	79,813	10,059	103,610	13,050	770	771	89	11	89	11
26	79,686	12,456	101,620	16,090	784	774	86	14	86	14
27	81,917	8,919	106,160	11,720	772	761	90	10	90	10
28	77,450	9,716	101,990	12,990	759	748	89	11	89	11
29	92,935	2,403	121,090	3,630	767	662	97	3	97	3
30	99,372	3,320	127,730	4,120	778	806	97	3	97	3
31										
10days	819,507	73,565	1,060,220	96,540	773	762	92	8	92	8

APR 11

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1900	Apr	11	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	12	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	13	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	14	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	15	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	16	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	17	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	18	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	19	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	20	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	21	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	22	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	23	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	24	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	25	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	26	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	27	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	28	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	29	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	30	10:00	...	...
1900	Apr	31	10:00	...	...



MAY

	C a t c h				A v e r a g e		C o m p a r i s o n P e r c e n t a g e			
	W e i g h t (Kg)		N u m b e r		W e i g h t (g)		W e i g h t		N u m b e r	
Date	Opilio	Bairdi	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B
1	68,499	22,167	89,060	27,440	769	808	76	24	76	24
2	80,176	23,12	98,830	3,010	811	768	97	3	97	3
3	86,199	3,939	112,290	5,180	768	760	96	4	96	4
4	64,911	8,765	81,560	11,290	796	776	88	12	88	12
5	84,296	10,754	108,020	13,000	780	827	89	11	89	11
6	77,897	5,855	100,580	7,150	774	819	93	7	93	7
7	73,858	14,790	95,930	18,990	770	779	83	17	83	17
8	82,709	11,617	106,070	15,590	780	745	88	12	87	13
9	81,902	9,448	115,560	12,940	795	730	91	9	90	10
10	76,713	15,245	100,860	19,370	761	787	83	17	84	16
10days	787,160	104,892	1,008,760	133,960	780	783	88	12	88	12
11	81,320	8,908	103,390	11,580	787	769	90	10	90	10
12	96,819	4,785	124,050	5,910	780	810	95	5	95	5
13	82,954	4,202	108,590	5,180	764	811	95	5	95	5
14	83,903	1,135	102,940	1,440	815	788	99	1	99	1
15	75,793	6,579	96,400	8,760	786	751	92	8	92	8
16	82,660	6,224	107,190	8,450	771	737	93	7	93	7
17	72,670	11,366	91,520	14,890	794	763	86	14	86	14
18	69,953	17,605	90,550	23,420	773	752	80	20	79	21
19	64,290	11,888	80,260	14,890	801	798	84	16	84	16
20	59,626	24,790	74,720	33,040	798	750	71	29	69	31
10days	769,988	97,482	979,610	127,560	786	764	89	11	88	12
21	49,837	32,269	64,140	41,770	777	773	61	39	61	39
22	65,583	11,535	85,900	16,020	763	720	85	15	84	16
23	48,965	24,007	65,310	30,550	750	786	67	33	68	32
24	49,795	20,015	63,110	26,290	789	761	71	29	71	29
25	58,495	8,331	77,070	11,950	759	697	88	12	87	13
26	55,951	12,047	73,890	17,120	757	704	82	18	81	19
27	60,379	13,285	79,850	18,580	756	715	82	18	81	19
28	43,161	7,541	57,020	10,400	757	725	85	15	85	15
29	56,402	13,074	74,920	20,040	753	652	81	19	79	21
20	46,355	9,491	61,630	12,420	752	764	83	17	83	17
31	50,079	8,421	61,180	10,900	819	773	86	14	85	15
10days	585,002	160,016	764,020	216,040	766	741	79	21	78	22



J U N E

	C a t c h				A v e r a g e		C o m p a r i s o n P e r c e n t a g e			
	W e i g h t (K g)		N u m b e r		W e i g h t (%)		W e i g h t		N u m b e r	
Date	OPilio	Bairdi	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B
1	52,433	6,721	68,880	9,360	761	718	89	11	88	12
2	67,316	4,106	88,970	6,780	757	606	94	6	93	7
3	43,036	3,080	55,140	3,830	780	804	93	7	94	6
4	32,018	840	42,200	1,100	759	764	97	3	97	3
5	51,843	10,855	69,620	15,140	745	717	83	17	82	18
6	51,176	6,234	66,460	8,550	770	729	89	11	89	11
7	50,163	9,911	69,280	14,440	724	686	84	16	83	17
8	52,036	3,424	69,350	4,700	750	729	94	6	94	6
9	56,884	7,612	73,350	10,250	776	743	88	12	88	12
10	57,604	3,346	81,480	4,910	707	681	95	5	94	6
10days	514,509	56,129	684,730	79,060	751	710	90	10	90	10
11	61,230	4,904	85,100	6,960	720	705	93	7	92	8
12	48,598	3,790	67,820	5,470	717	693	93	7	93	7
13	49,441	1,597	68,670	2,220	720	720	97	3	97	3
14	59,854	3,868	84,670	5,500	707	703	94	6	94	6
15	48,346	2,064	68,950	2,870	701	719	96	4	96	4
16	51,824	5,788	76,680	8,670	676	668	90	10	90	10
17	46,327	5,277	66,200	8,480	700	622	90	10	89	11
18	50,202	3,646	74,210	5,580	676	653	93	7	93	7
19	48,738	2,510	70,990	3,640	687	690	95	5	95	5
20	51,262	4,934	74,280	7,640	690	646	91	9	91	9
10days	515,822	38,378	737,570	57,030	699	673	93	7	93	7
21	37,807	3,629	55,520	5,500	681	660	91	9	91	9
22	43,933	3,413	64,070	5,180	686	659	93	7	93	7
23	46,517	6,445	65,830	9,840	707	655	88	12	87	13
24	46,328	9,282	65,450	14,780	647	628	82	18	82	18
25	47,070	2,760	68,100	3,750	691	736	94	6	95	5
26	49,089	5,561	71,260	8,200	689	678	90	10	90	10
27	41,926	12,956	63,570	18,790	660	690	76	24	77	23
28	46,820	5,206	67,430	8,000	694	651	90	10	89	11
29	58,331	6,209	84,560	8,930	690	695	90	10	90	10
30	46,855	9,671	72,190	13,660	649	708	83	17	84	16
31										
10days	460,676	65,132	677,980	96,630	679	674	88	12	88	12



JULY (Catch north of 58°N)

	C a t c h				Average		Comparison Percentage			
	Weight (Kg)		Number		Weight (%)		Weight		Number	
Date	Opilio	Bairdi	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B
1	52,147	8,547	75,000	11,400	695	750	86	14	87	13
2	59,380	2,612	87,140	40,200	681	650	96	4	96	4
3	43,628	6,820	64,440	9,930	677	687	86	14	87	13
4	46,406	7,690	68,370	11,300	679	681	86	14	86	14
5	51,307	5,095	76,640	6,700	669	760	91	9	92	8
6	44,305	2,647	65,020	4,040	681	655	94	6	94	6
7	50,779	6,097	72,580	8,070	700	756	89	11	90	10
8	69,559	3,761	93,970	5,170	740	727	95	5	95	5
9	26,950	1,017	36,140	1,510	746	674	96	4	96	4
10	58,559	3,163	78,810	4,500	743	708	95	5	95	5
10days	503,020	47,449	718,110	66,640	700	712	91	9	92	8
11	34,344	646	46,340	720	741	897	98	2	98	2
12	25,026	3,026	31,950	4,010	783	755	89	11	89	11
13	38,174	3,558	50,830	5,560	750	640	91	9	90	10
14	28,907	3,615	37,310	4,890	775	739	89	11	88	12
15	32,243	9,491	44,170	13,190	728	720	77	23	77	23
16	35,404	11,868	45,460	16,600	780	715	75	25	73	27
17	24,933	13,739	32,840	19,060	761	721	64	36	63	37
18	32,019	9,823	43,340	13,970	739	703	77	23	76	24
19	47,312	2,900	64,450	4,190	734	692	94	6	94	6
20	29,605	2,263	37,910	2,900	781	780	93	7	93	7
10days	327,967	60,929	434,600	85,090	754	716	84	16	84	16
21	33,955	3,067	48,960	4,550	694	674	92	8	91	9
22	34,932	160	47,200	220	740	727	100	0	100	0
23	21,217	893	28,380	1,180	748	757	96	4	96	4
24	46,040	2,686	66,660	3,530	691	761	94	6	95	5
25	31,347	1,045	44,520	1,660	704	630	97	3	96	4
26	20,696	1,220	29,230	2,220	708	550	94	6	93	7
27	18,024	1,826	26,510	3,260	680	560	91	9	89	11
28	27,678	2,650	42,580	5,520	650	480	91	9	89	11
29	17,409	1,183	25,600	2,340	680	506	94	6	92	8
30	19,933	1,227	30,670	1,750	650	701	94	6	95	5
31	40,424	0	60,330	0	670	0				
10days	311,655	15,957	450,640	26,230	692	608	95	5	94	6



JULY (Catch South of 58°N)

	C a t c h				A v e r a g e		C o m p a r i s o n P e r c e n t a g e			
	W e i g h t (Kg)		N u m b e r		W e i g h t (g)		W e i g h t		N u m b e r	
Date	Opilio	Bairdi	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9	33,263		45,430		732					
10	9,652		13,300		726					
10days	42,915		58,730		731					
11	26,804		35,070		764					
12	42,986		54,630		787					
13	20,090		25,530		787					
14	31,998		41,320		774					
15	22,730		29,230		778					
16	10,080		12,520		805					
17	18,500		23,780		778					
18	30,714		41,330		743					
19	25,038		32,310		775					
20	37,326		48,000		778					
10days	266,266		343,720		775					
21	38,602		53,380		723					
22	59,582		81,120		734					
23	66,720		88,380		755					
24	47,616		67,070		710					
25	58,356		79,380		735					
26	56,980		78,960		722					
27	59,322		83,470		711					
28	52,492		71,750		732					
29	61,258		83,980		729					
30	41,856		58,090		721					
31	30,650		43,230		709					
10days	573,434		788,810		727					

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	TYPE	STATUS	REMARKS
10/10/50	10:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	10:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	11:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	12:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	13:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	14:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	15:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	16:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	17:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:00	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:05	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:10	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:20	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:25	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	18:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	19:00	...	...	...	...
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10/10/50	19:15	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	19:20	...	...	...	...
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10/10/50	19:30	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	19:35	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	19:40	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	19:45	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	19:50	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	19:55	...	...	...	...
10/10/50	20:00	...	...	...	...

AUGUST (Catch north of 58°N)

	C a t c h				A v e r a g e		C o m p a r i s o n P e r c e n t a g e			
	W e i g h t (K g)		N u m b e r		W e i g h t (g)		W e i g h t		N u m b e r	
Date	Opilio	Bairdi	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B	OP	B
1	31,758	400	48,800	670	651	597	99	1	99	1
2	35,503	153	57,130	380	621	403	99	1	99	1
3	23,706	324	36,800	750	644	432	99	1	98	2
4	41,850	1,496	67,570	2,340	619	639	97	3	97	3
5	20,119	2,869	31,140	4,780	646	600	88	12	87	13
6	21,605	5,781	34,290	9,180	630	630	79	21	79	21
7	13,563	2,881	21,450	4,650	632	620	82	18	82	18
8	18,575	1,393	28,890	1,830	643	761	93	7	94	6
9	25,203	1,423	40,000	2,260	630	630	95	5	95	5
10	23,680	4,846	37,510	8,500	631	570	83	17	82	18
10days	255,562	21,566	403,580	35,340	633	610	92	8	92	8
11	18,493	3,375	30,160	5,110	613	660	85	15	86	14
12	27,900	940	42,510	1,180	656	797	97	3	97	3
13	18,349	1,061	29,860	1,450	615	732	95	5	95	5
14	16,534	330	27,100	550	610	600	98	2	98	2
15	26,670	180	44,450	300	600	600	99	1	99	1
16	23,592	8,168	42,900	14,850	550	550	74	26	74	26
17	28,937	5,797	49,370	9,500	586	610	83	17	84	16
18	26,263	2,209	47,680	3,160	551	699	92	8	94	6
19	29,463	6,555	51,890	11,300	568	580	82	18	82	18
20	26,206	932	45,420	1,370	577	680	97	3	97	3
10days	242,407	29,547	411,340	48,770	589	606	89	11	89	11
21	44,679	1,093	70,100	1,420	637	770	98	2	98	2
22	42,714	9,184	68,140	15,570	627	590	82	18	81	19
23	44,658	3,994	73,420	6,340	608	630	92	8	92	8
24	50,624	220	80,150	550	632	400	100	0	99	1
25	36,346	3,904	60,460	6,620	601	590	90	10	90	10
26	31,557	3,187	50,600	4,550	624	700	91	9	92	8
27	41,794	576	65,310	890	640	647	99	1	99	1
28	39,639	6,809	65,500	10,640	605	640	85	15	86	14
29	31,509	2,461	51,780	3,910	608	629	93	7	93	7
30	38,216	2,378	61,570	3,900	621	610	94	6	94	6
31	29,345	2,981	46,310	4,200	634	710	91	9	92	8
10days	431,081	36,787	693,340	58,590	622	625	92	8	92	8

Account No.	Branch	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1000	Adelaide	1/1	Balance b/d		1000.00	1000.00
1000	Adelaide	1/2	Interest	50.00		950.00
1000	Adelaide	1/3	Transfer		200.00	750.00
1000	Adelaide	1/4	Interest	25.00		725.00
1000	Adelaide	1/5	Transfer		150.00	575.00
1000	Adelaide	1/6	Interest	12.50		562.50
1000	Adelaide	1/7	Transfer		100.00	462.50
1000	Adelaide	1/8	Interest	6.25		456.25
1000	Adelaide	1/9	Transfer		75.00	381.25
1000	Adelaide	1/10	Interest	3.75		377.50
1000	Adelaide	1/11	Transfer		50.00	327.50
1000	Adelaide	1/12	Interest	2.50		325.00
1000	Adelaide	1/13	Transfer		25.00	300.00
1000	Adelaide	1/14	Interest	1.25		298.75
1000	Adelaide	1/15	Transfer		12.50	286.25
1000	Adelaide	1/16	Interest	0.62		285.63
1000	Adelaide	1/17	Transfer		6.25	279.38
1000	Adelaide	1/18	Interest	0.31		279.07
1000	Adelaide	1/19	Transfer		3.12	275.95
1000	Adelaide	1/20	Interest	0.15		275.80
1000	Adelaide	1/21	Transfer		1.56	274.24
1000	Adelaide	1/22	Interest	0.07		274.17
1000	Adelaide	1/23	Transfer		0.78	273.39
1000	Adelaide	1/24	Interest	0.04		273.35
1000	Adelaide	1/25	Transfer		0.39	272.96
1000	Adelaide	1/26	Interest	0.02		272.94
1000	Adelaide	1/27	Transfer		0.15	272.79
1000	Adelaide	1/28	Interest	0.01		272.78
1000	Adelaide	1/29	Transfer		0.07	272.71
1000	Adelaide	1/30	Interest	0.00		272.71

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Year	Production	Consumption	Exports	Imports	Stocks
1970	1000	1000	0	0	0
1971	1000	1000	0	0	0
1972	1000	1000	0	0	0
1973	1000	1000	0	0	0
1974	1000	1000	0	0	0
1975	1000	1000	0	0	0
1976	1000	1000	0	0	0
1977	1000	1000	0	0	0
1978	1000	1000	0	0	0
1979	1000	1000	0	0	0
1980	1000	1000	0	0	0
1981	1000	1000	0	0	0
1982	1000	1000	0	0	0
1983	1000	1000	0	0	0
1984	1000	1000	0	0	0
1985	1000	1000	0	0	0
1986	1000	1000	0	0	0
1987	1000	1000	0	0	0
1988	1000	1000	0	0	0
1989	1000	1000	0	0	0
1990	1000	1000	0	0	0
1991	1000	1000	0	0	0
1992	1000	1000	0	0	0
1993	1000	1000	0	0	0
1994	1000	1000	0	0	0
1995	1000	1000	0	0	0
1996	1000	1000	0	0	0
1997	1000	1000	0	0	0
1998	1000	1000	0	0	0
1999	1000	1000	0	0	0
2000	1000	1000	0	0	0
2001	1000	1000	0	0	0
2002	1000	1000	0	0	0
2003	1000	1000	0	0	0
2004	1000	1000	0	0	0
2005	1000	1000	0	0	0
2006	1000	1000	0	0	0
2007	1000	1000	0	0	0
2008	1000	1000	0	0	0
2009	1000	1000	0	0	0
2010	1000	1000	0	0	0
2011	1000	1000	0	0	0
2012	1000	1000	0	0	0
2013	1000	1000	0	0	0
2014	1000	1000	0	0	0
2015	1000	1000	0	0	0
2016	1000	1000	0	0	0
2017	1000	1000	0	0	0
2018	1000	1000	0	0	0
2019	1000	1000	0	0	0
2020	1000	1000	0	0	0
2021	1000	1000	0	0	0
2022	1000	1000	0	0	0
2023	1000	1000	0	0	0
2024	1000	1000	0	0	0
2025	1000	1000	0	0	0

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY AND PROGRAMS





Serial No.	Part No.	Part Name	QTY	Remarks
1	100-100	100-100	1	
2	100-100	100-100	1	
3	100-100	100-100	1	
4	100-100	100-100	1	
5	100-100	100-100	1	
6	100-100	100-100	1	
7	100-100	100-100	1	
8	100-100	100-100	1	
9	100-100	100-100	1	
10	100-100	100-100	1	

Serial No.	Part No.	Part Name	QTY	Remarks
11	100-100	100-100	1	
12	100-100	100-100	1	
13	100-100	100-100	1	
14	100-100	100-100	1	
15	100-100	100-100	1	
16	100-100	100-100	1	
17	100-100	100-100	1	
18	100-100	100-100	1	
19	100-100	100-100	1	
20	100-100	100-100	1	

Serial No.	Part No.	Part Name	QTY	Remarks
21	100-100	100-100	1	
22	100-100	100-100	1	
23	100-100	100-100	1	
24	100-100	100-100	1	
25	100-100	100-100	1	
26	100-100	100-100	1	
27	100-100	100-100	1	
28	100-100	100-100	1	
29	100-100	100-100	1	
30	100-100	100-100	1	

Serial No.	Part No.	Part Name	QTY	Remarks
31	100-100	100-100	1	
32	100-100	100-100	1	
33	100-100	100-100	1	
34	100-100	100-100	1	
35	100-100	100-100	1	
36	100-100	100-100	1	
37	100-100	100-100	1	
38	100-100	100-100	1	
39	100-100	100-100	1	
40	100-100	100-100	1	

JAPANESE TANNER CRAB MOTHERSHIP C.P.U.E.

C P U E

DATE	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
1		19.2	16.7	12.4	11.9	12.4	19.8
2		17.7	16.0	13.4	11.9	12.7	15.2
3		16.9	16.0	10.2	10.5	11.7	3.2
4		16.8	14.4	11.7	11.4	13.5	
5		18.0	16.0	12.6	11.6	12.6	
6		17.3	15.5	11.5	10.4	13.3	
7		17.2	16.0	12.4	11.1	9.2	
8		15.6	16.3	11.6	12.4	10.2	
9		18.1	18.1	12.5	11.6	10.1	
10		18.5	15.9	12.8	13.0	10.2	
11		15.0	17.3	13.0	11.2	10.2	
12	7.2	19.8	17.3	11.8	12.3	11.4	
13	—	19.7	17.5	11.6	10.9	10.2	
14	6.5	19.3	15.6	12.6	11.2	8.3	
15	9.3	16.3	15.9	10.3	12.0	12.2	
16	12.1	15.9	16.7	12.4	10.3	16.1	
17	13.2	17.2	15.5	11.3	10.9	15.9	
18	13.2	15.2	16.1	11.6	13.3	14.7	
19	11.8	17.0	13.8	11.5	13.4	17.0	
20	16.6	14.2	14.3	11.4	12.2	15.2	
21	16.1	14.1	13.8	10.2	14.5	15.5	
22	16.2	16.3	13.3	10.1	16.5	19.8	
23	18.6	15.5	13.0	11.5	16.1	18.9	
24	17.7	15.7	11.5	11.3	17.3	18.5	
25	19.4	16.6	13.7	10.3	16.7	17.5	
26	20.1	16.4	12.3	10.9	15.2	16.6	
27	17.8	16.7	12.7	11.6	15.4	17.2	
28	18.7	15.7	10.9	9.8	16.1	17.0	
29	19.3	19.1	13.1	12.3	15.6	13.2	
30	17.9	16.5	11.8	11.7	12.8	15.5	
31	19.4		11.4		13.8	12.3	

J. A. LANE JR. - LAND AND FORESTRY ENGINEER - S. O. D. E.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1932				1932			
1933				1933			
1934				1934			
1935				1935			
1936				1936			
1937				1937			
1938				1938			
1939				1939			
1940				1940			
1941				1941			
1942				1942			
1943				1943			
1944				1944			
1945				1945			
1946				1946			
1947				1947			
1948				1948			
1949				1949			
1950				1950			
1951				1951			
1952				1952			
1953				1953			
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1958				1958			
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1962				1962			
1963				1963			
1964				1964			
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1969				1969			
1970				1970			
1971				1971			
1972				1972			
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1974				1974			
1975				1975			
1976				1976			
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1988				1988			
1989				1989			
1990				1990			
1991				1991			
1992				1992			
1993				1993			
1994				1994			
1995				1995			
1996				1996			
1997				1997			
1998				1998			
1999				1999			
2000				2000			

AVERAGE CARAPACE WIDTH (mm) AND AVERAGE WEIGHT (kg) OF CATCH BY THE JAPANESE TANNER  
 CRAB MOTHERSHIP FISHERY IN  
 THE EASTERN BERING SEA

*C. bairdi*

Area Year	In the Areas West of 173° W		In the Areas Between 168° W and 173° W		In the Areas East of 168° W	
	Carapace Width	Weight	Carapace Width	Weight	Carapace Width	Weight
	mm	kg	mm	kg	mm	kg
1976	-	-	145.5	0.97	151.8	1.11
1977	134.2	0.73	145.1	0.96	147.7	1.02
1978	133.6	0.736	-	-	-	-

*C. opilio*

1976	-	-	123.4	0.81	128.2	0.92
1977	120.6	0.75	120.5	0.76	123.2	0.83
1978	120.1	0.741	-	-	-	-

W. EUGENE GUESS, 1932-1975

ROBERT C. ELY  
JOSEPH RUDD  
THEODORE E. FLEISCHER  
FRANCIS E. SMITH, JR.  
HERBERT BERKOWITZ  
MICHAEL G. BRIGGS  
DAVID H. BUNDY  
HARRIS SAXON  
PHILLIP J. EIDE  
GARY A. ZIPKIN  
STEPHEN J. PEARSON  
JOSEPH M. WILSON  
PAUL DESTEFANO  
ROBERT H. WOLFE  
LOUIS R. VEERMAN  
CLIFFORD W. HOLST  
JOHN FOSTER  
DANIEL G. RODGERS  
RICHARD M. ROSSTON

LAW OFFICES OF  
**ELY, GUESS & RUDD**

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION  
510 L STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
CABLE ADDRESS: "NORTHACRE"  
TELEX [090] 25-292  
TELECOPIER [907] 279-8354  
TELEPHONE [907] 276-5121

JUNEAU OFFICE  
SUITE A  
MENDENHALL BUILDING  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
TELEX [099] 45-365  
TELEPHONE [907] 586-3210

NORMAN C. GORSUCH  
GORDON E. EVANS  
MONTE L. BRICE

JOSEPH A. MELEAN  
OF COUNSEL

November 3, 1978

Mr. Clem Tillion  
Chairman  
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
Post Office Mall  
Fourth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: KORMEX Application for Permits for Vessels  
to Fish for Mexican Quota in North Pacific

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As the Alaska attorney for KMIDC, a 40% shareholder in KORMEX, I have been asked to communicate to the Council some basic information about KORMEX which you may not already have had provided to you. You should know that:

1. For reasons about which there has been some controversy, the State Department last fall awarded the Government of Mexico a 35,726 MT quota in the Gulf of Alaska for bottomfish 7,600 MT remain for the duration of the Preliminary Management Plan (presumably November 30). The Mexican Government earlier this year had numerous discussions with potential markets for their quota, most of which were with Japanese firms. None of these negotiations proved satisfactory. Finally, about seven months ago, the Government of Mexico invited KMIDC and a Mexican corporation, PROTEXA, to discuss with it the possibility of forming a corporation to harvest the product and provide a market for it. KORMEX was the result of these negotiations.

2. KORMEX is a Mexican national corporation in which the Mexican government holds 9% of the stock, KMIDC holds 40% and PROTEXA, a diversified industrial and marketing corporation holds 51%.

Mr. Clem Tillion  
November 3, 1978  
Page Two

3. In the months since, the parties have invested approximately 4 million dollars, principally in the acquisition of five stern trawlers for documentation as Mexican Government vessels. Two of these vessels, KORMEX No. 1 and KORMEX No. 2 are in Seattle being readied for fishing, having already been documented as vessels of Mexico and therefor authorized by U.S. law to harvest Mexican quotas in the FCZ.

4. Pursuant to Mexican law, in addition to the skipper and first mate being Mexican citizens and the vessel being a Mexican flag vessel, 100% of the crews must be Mexican citizens. As an incentive to develop skills which do not presently exist in the Mexican fishery, the government of Mexico has exempted KORMEX from the 100% Mexican crew requirement for a period of four years. At the end of that time 100% of the KORMEX crews must be Mexican. During the interim KMIDC will be providing Korean and perhaps some Japanese operating and technical crews. Over the four year period of time the non-Mexican crew members will be progressively reduced and the Mexican crew members will increase in number.

5. KORMEX has been assured by the government of Mexico that it will have access to such North Pacific or Bering Sea bottomfish quotas as Mexico may be awarded in its annual allocations from the U.S. State Department.

6. The management of KORMEX is entirely Mexican. KMIDC provides technical advice, 40% of the capital, a majority of the initial crew supply. In addition, it supplies 80% of the market for the processed product.

7. As I analyze the project, it is not a "joint-venture" in the sense that this Council has been talking about joint-ventures over the last two years. Thus, the description in item 21 of the Tentative Agenda is inaccurate and should be corrected.

8. It is my understanding that the Permit Review Committee has decided to recommend to the Council that the two pending KORMEX vessel applications be disapproved. If such is the decision of the Council, it will come as a surprise

Mr. Clem Tillion  
November 3, 1978  
Page Three

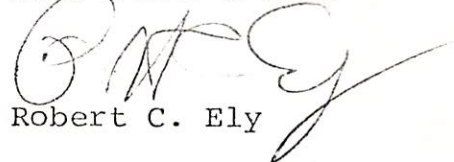
to my client and its Mexican shareholders, PROTEXA and the Government of Mexico. Mexico has quotas for hake on the west coast and squid on the east coast. Both quotas are harvested by vessels manned by Spanish crews utilizing Spanish expertise in those fisheries. Both the Pacific Council and the New England Council have refrained from recommending disapproval of the hake and the squid applications when they were presented. My client and its co-shareholders have assumed that their North Pacific project would receive like treatment.

9. I can appreciate, as can Mr. Patriccio Montemayor, the manager of KORMEX (who addressed the Permit Review Committee) and as can Mr. Choul Shim of KMIDC, that the Council may argue with policy decisions made by the State Department at the time it awarded to Mexico quotas for species which it had not previously harvested in the FCZ. However, that decision was made many months ago and based upon it two other Mexican projects similarly structured have been approved by the Secretary of Commerce. Of course, you should give such input as you think appropriate to the Department of State at the time it is dividing up the TALFF and determining foreign fishing allocations for each coming year. However, once those awards have been made by the State Department and foreign governments have made moves to utilize their quotas in ways that are deemed best by those nations for reasons of their own domestic policies, I would suggest that the Fishery Management Council should not use the permit review process as a mechanism to reopen policy decisions made many months earlier.

Rather than urging the Secretary of Commerce to disapprove the two pending KORMEX vessel applications, on behalf of my client, I urge you to express no comment to the Secretary. There is ample precedent for this approach in previous instances in which the Council has disapproved of decisions made or to be made at the Washington level.

Yours very truly,

ELY, GUESS & RUDD

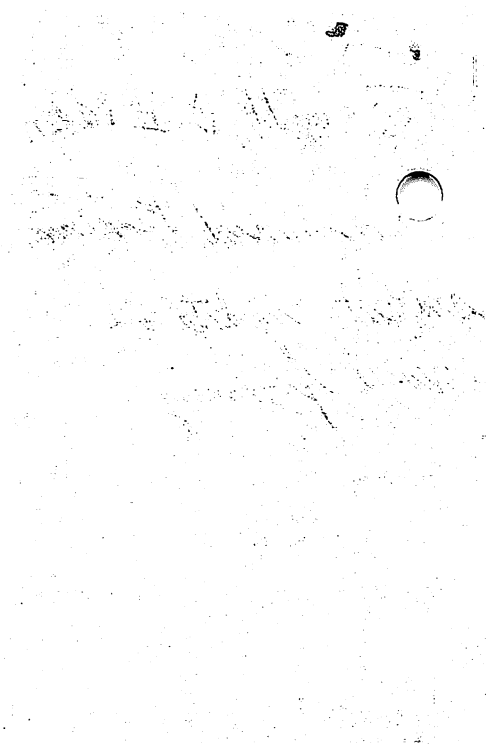
  
Robert C. Ely



Ferald D. Eiden

Commercial Fisheries

subject: update on  
vessel financing.



# MONTHLY PLANNER

## NOVEMBER

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

Bottom Fish

OF Year (1979)

Additional  
Vessels 154

To Add (2)

Vessel Plan

Presently owned  
OF (1) 76'

Please to Add  
to List,

Bill Price

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22

VETERAN'S DAY

23

24

25

26

27

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29

30

HALLOWEEN

31

# North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman  
 Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3136DT  
 Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue  
 Post Office Mall Building



Telephone: (907) 274-4563  
 FTS 265-5435

NOVEMBER 2, 1978

IF YOU WISH TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COUNCIL, PLEASE SIGN  
 BELOW WITH YOUR NAME, COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS, AND YOUR  
 SUBJECT.

NAME	ADDRESS	SUBJECT
Scott Stofne	Pelican	The ILA
Mr. Ono	Tanner crab Industry of Japan	
Mr. Nakamura	Longline Gillnet Associa Japan	
MR. Kawamoto	Deep sea trawl Assoc Japan	
Henry Haugen	Seattle	Halibut Plan
Ed Linkaus	Ketchikan	Troll Plan
Rod Armetung	See list	Kraze request for Opilio
Harold Ostrom	2809 W 30th	Anchorage Alaska
MR KATO,	Japan midam trawler Assoc.	
RA Devenny with Bob Ely	- Kodiak	Joint Venture Report
Jeff Johnson	- Kodiak	Fishermen for A
RAY LAWSON	ANCH. AK 825 W 8th	BOAT OWNER FOR <del>BOAT</del> BOTTOM FISHERY
Rod Dunn	Gen Del. Talkeetna	BOAT OWNER FOR Bottom Fishery
Kevin Carroll	6808 Colonial Ct ANCH. AK	BOAT OWNER FOR Bottom Fishery

# North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman  
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue  
Post Office Mall Building



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3136DT  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Telephone: (907) 274-4563  
FTS 265-5435

November 8, 1978

## MEMORANDUM

To: Acting Area Director L.Sowls,  
E. L. Miles  
N. Szabo, R. Lauber, D. O'Hara, K.O.Olsen, E. Berikoff,  
J. Kurtz, J. Demantle, Jr., J. Hanson, T.E.Emberg, and  
K. Johnson.

From: *for* Jim H. Branson *Mark*  
Executive Director

Subject: Council Meeting of November 2-3, 1978

Enclosed are the agenda packets for the subject meeting so you can keep up to date on Council activities. Also enclosed is a copy of the summary minutes.

Enclosures



from Public Speakers -

Southern Ice Boundaries - <sup>Japan Tanner</sup>  
- Crab Industry

✓ Japan Tanner Crab - Shoji Ono  
and interpreter

✓ N. Pac. longline Gillnet Ass. Nakumusa

✓ Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Kawamoto

✓ Nat. Federation of  
Medium Trawlers <sup>Shinji</sup>  
2 pieces Eido

✓ Ely, Guess + Rudd.



White Spines

Southon the B...

Japan Tower ... Stage: One

W.B. ...

Japan ...

Med. ...

Ely, Gress + Rudd.

FN 90



AP Recommendation

Halbut

Reduction in quota of 2 million pds.  
US catch in area 2 to be 3 million pds.

in area 3 to be 10 million pounds.

was 11.9 overall catch. US + Can.  
Canada area 3 caught 3 mil pds

Begin LE for H effort fishing  
AP process training for Halbut  
to reduce method of catch  
for Halbut

Mr. Coonan.  
- IPhC wants to reduce catch  
July 5 mil pds.  
increase US catch by 3 mil pds.

Area 3

Canadian base Halbut was bottomed

and we transfer to catch.

US will loose catches of Halbut stock

after IPhC goes out Apr. 1 1979.

US will have no catches of Canadian

fishermen

of Market prices ~~with~~ by in

World U.S. he also to maintain viability

fishery, you, answer but harder to control when  
resources.



11. Performance

12. ...

Reflected in ...  
US ...  
in ...

13. ...  
14. ...

15. ...  
16. ...  
17. ...

18. ...  
19. ...  
20. ...

21. ...  
22. ...  
23. ...

24. ...  
25. ...  
26. ...



John Hanson - of AP in attendance?

IPHC staff do not want to work for NMS!!

2 fish a day -  
sport fishermen - take smaller fish -  
better to leave these smaller fish  
to grow -

Comm. set no limit to sport catch.  
AK can set limit beyond that  
of the Commission on sport catch.  
Comm does not set any sport catch. but  
will require for their data.

Mexico  
Japan  
USSR

Bobby







Copied

Statement -  
Council Policy on Great Ventures  
for adoption at this meeting

Abstract -

More for them 213  
032 1424

of the H 22 (headline  
only. Spent <sup>with</sup> 2 per day  
reason to appropriate state  
a ) 1 2 found to  
reason to 1 1

00 per  
\$ 000 ( 1/2 of 2000

Panel: regional  
commercial

1/2 on 1/2 soc & export

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

Former Canadian Ceterhead in Pileon -  
1/2 can cater to US fishermen -  
1/2 to rebuild stocks -  
1978  
- some on INPC & Cofyants  
to Tides Panel - word map to address  
all vessels to fish on opening date.

2 North  
over 1/2  
3 1/2 mld ps.







leave open - public didn't comment on this.

( Entry not be in ~~1978~~ 1978 w/ 7 caps.

( later on p 2

Dec. 31, 1978 a cut off date

( ~~1977~~ ) ( see p 1977 )

log books, ( ~~1977~~ )  
5 tons, 15% data can be  
obtained from fish tickets

second

G. Jensen.

action -

Amend. → McKernan recommend quota in <sup>area</sup> 2 N. he  
3 mil. pds.

sec. McVey

Canadians have 30 boats <sup>fishing</sup> in Area 3.

K. White -

Sport fishing  
incidental caught =  
Prohibited fishery =  
reporting landing requirements

recommend

Area 4 - fishing by season and 04 not  
reached. ~~see~~ put <sup>language</sup> in plan: how  
this will not cause overfishing.



Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the date "Dec. 31, 1978" and other illegible text.

Handwritten notes in the middle section, including the phrase "obtained from fish..." and other illegible text.

Handwritten notes in the lower middle section, including the phrase "3 mil. yds." and other illegible text.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the phrase "this will not cause..." and other illegible text.



McVey

additional language to clarify plan and give more rationale.

[Motion by \_\_\_\_\_  
to accept Habitat plan  
see Jensen  
passed.

Eaton Motion.

see increased Kodiak T crab  
passed 15 m to 35 mil plus

see? Eaton Motion  
Foreign allocation mT crab  
create  $\rightarrow$  2 @ A + B  
drift  $\rightarrow$  @ 58° N  
A alone  
B below 2,500 mT quota  
15,000 mT quota

Japanese  
fishery =

west of 173° <sup>can</sup> take up to 25,000 tons  
and S of 58°

prevent them from concentrating  
entire year - harmful to  
US stocks + fishermen.

amendment to  
motion by ~~McVey~~ Keenan

see Mac

enforcement problem with  
catch boats must operate in  
same area as motherships  
not crossing the line. They took 6% or



12/1/49

Additional changes to classify  
glass and fine wire materials

Material to accept  
glass  
General

Water  
in canal  
15 m to 25 m

Water  
in canal  
15 m to 25 m

15,000 mt  
25,000 mt

100 ft of 20°  
100 ft of 20°

Government  
US State + Fisheries

enforcement  
central boats must operate in

not working  
have been

12/1/49  
12/1/49



What is by epulis -

M'Kernan

system to add 25,000 DPH  
to 1979 catch -

retain bands south of 58° West of 173°

I 130 pm.

M'Kernan  
130 pm.  
or Skoog

in trade Plans

of C & C  
for 8.3.11

28" 2 2 3 2 5

an' into  
shown  
in 62 P. (C, D)  
affected

Hand hole - addressed by Remmey

C in Bolivia in 2  
neg

Key and 3 miles  
square

could adopt State  
and State

could

State legal to fish inside 3 mi.  
m

Plan - should not be inconsistent  
w/ State nego.

OK Bd nego - except grandfather rights in Bolivia



What is of opinion

M. Kerman

Question to ask 22,000 Ditt  
to 1000 each

return bank 2 out of 28. What is 128?

1/30

Various flowers in tall glass

on 1000

1/30

of 1/2 C. 200

1000 2 1/2

What is the 1/2 of 1/2

1000 2 1/2

1000 2 1/2

1000 2 1/2

1000 2 1/2

1000

1000 2 1/2

1000 2 1/2

1000 2 1/2

1000 2 1/2



2 y 9 2 r - 8.31.1. reasons

~~except~~ modify sec 8.31.1, b.2. page 42

P / G hand + Power trollers

Simon inside water - outside water

State adopt regs: Dec 31, 1978,

hand troll - ~~starts~~ L.E. <sup>begin</sup> January 1. of  
year. L.E. ~~to~~ takes effect,

L.E. for hand troll not in Plan  
~~yes it is~~, L.E. on power troll in Plan  
and eliminates hand trolling.

<sup>to put</sup> L.E. <sup>for</sup> hand troll put in Plan - need reasons

White - cut off date for <sup>handers</sup> Trollers can be  
Dec. 1977,

no legal bar to defending

Braun - (C) (A) (see p. 11)

not having trolling

White - if (C) put by ✓

Co @ it still would be

discrimination but you could  
defend it; you need good justification



Page 2 of 2  
8.3.1.1  
Page 2

Simon, inside water - outside water  
State of the report Dec 31 1972

Hand toll - L.E. January 1973  
Year L.E. to take effect

L.E. for hand toll, not in the  
L.E. on ground water in the  
and administration building

L.E. for hand toll, not in the

What is the state of the water  
Dec 1972

the report has to be updated

Simon, (2) Dec 1972  
not having the report

What is the state of the water  
if (C) not in the

at all would be  
discontinuation but you will  
depend it; you need good justification



It's a resource reason.

Jensen: lots of ~~hand~~ controlling years ago.  
has a long history.  
State have a problem enforcing  
outside 3 mi.

Wendler: if we don't <sup>note for it we</sup> have a plan <sup>like don't</sup>

McKernan: we have a risk, let's state our intent,  
we have incomplete plan, state so.  
letter from chair stating our intent  
to state.

Jensen: not sure we can do it under present  
state reg.

McVey give rationale for closing out  
H. trollers in the plan  
Conservation of stocks

Tillim: next year: same situation;  
disallow all H. trollers yet allow  
new power trollers in area.  
Say in Plan - no way new fishermen.

White = if

Branson if section disapproved - not  
whole plan disapp. no need for  
new waiting period.



It's a pleasure to know

James: lot of interesting things  
have been done lately  
State has a problem enforcing  
contracts 2 min.

Wonder if we don't have a plan

McKenna: we have a risk, the state contract  
we have manuscripts plan, state  
letter from chair stating our interest  
to state

James: not sure we can do it  
state rep.

W. V. give contract for language  
H. talking in the plan  
James on the state

Teller: not sure, some attention  
disobedience - tellers get advice  
new power tellers in area  
copy in plan - no way can find

W. V. if  
James: if action disagreement  
whole plan thing. no need for  
new contract



Why did Brubaker come up and  
leave before C discussed the FMP's?

a No vote = implement L.E. excluding hand trollers  
gillnetter + power troll only  
to fish salmon.

we come up w/ L.E. for all trolling.

Tillson - } amendment to Plan to take every thing  
except eliminate H trolling.

cc Cy 8.31.1 S M  
3 ~~8.31.1. b.2.~~

not allow power trollers

adopt state <sup>L.E.</sup> power trollers ~~etc.~~

[Branson - give DMPT specific directions  
to rewrite Plan detailing  
seasons, size, sex,

McKernan -



W. J. ...  
...

on the note: ...  
...  
to find ...

We came up of ...

...  
...  
...

8.31.12

8.31.12

not clear from ...  
about ...

...  
...  
...

Mr. ...



Tanner cab -

Japan de allow to bin  
kanti  
all bus operate above a below  
the line

Motion M'Vey  
to allow passengers  
A B  
passed

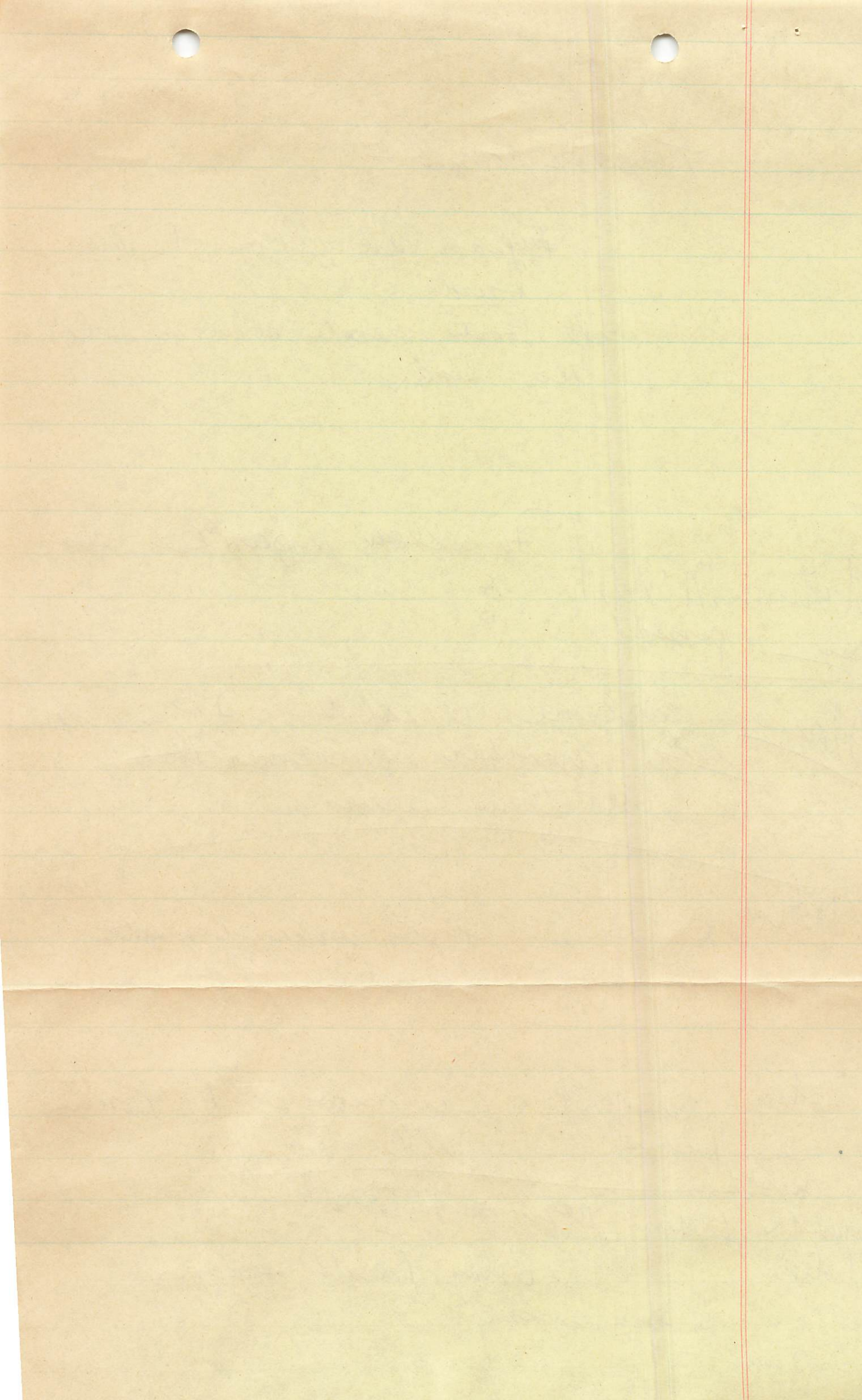
Carlene Wicket - AP on motion  
list another comment  
set them down

Motion Loker: adopt amendments  
to Tanner Cab Plan

Motion Campbell  
as move - no been  
allocation  
passed

Motion  
request to table  
delay final action  
to be considered  
passed







A "petition" (rights) format

Case no 1 and 2 of application

Concern: This creates a new set of conditions

or change of guidelines

election to which we had

no input, back door

way to getting first Korea

Talked - sent letter to St. Dept +  
to protest allegations

Wick

1. no question in 2ly letter +

in interview -

just may end up in US markets

need to get through reports to US markets  
and need our own side any hearing?

no access to letters -

make in favor of criteria - T

out in act - research -

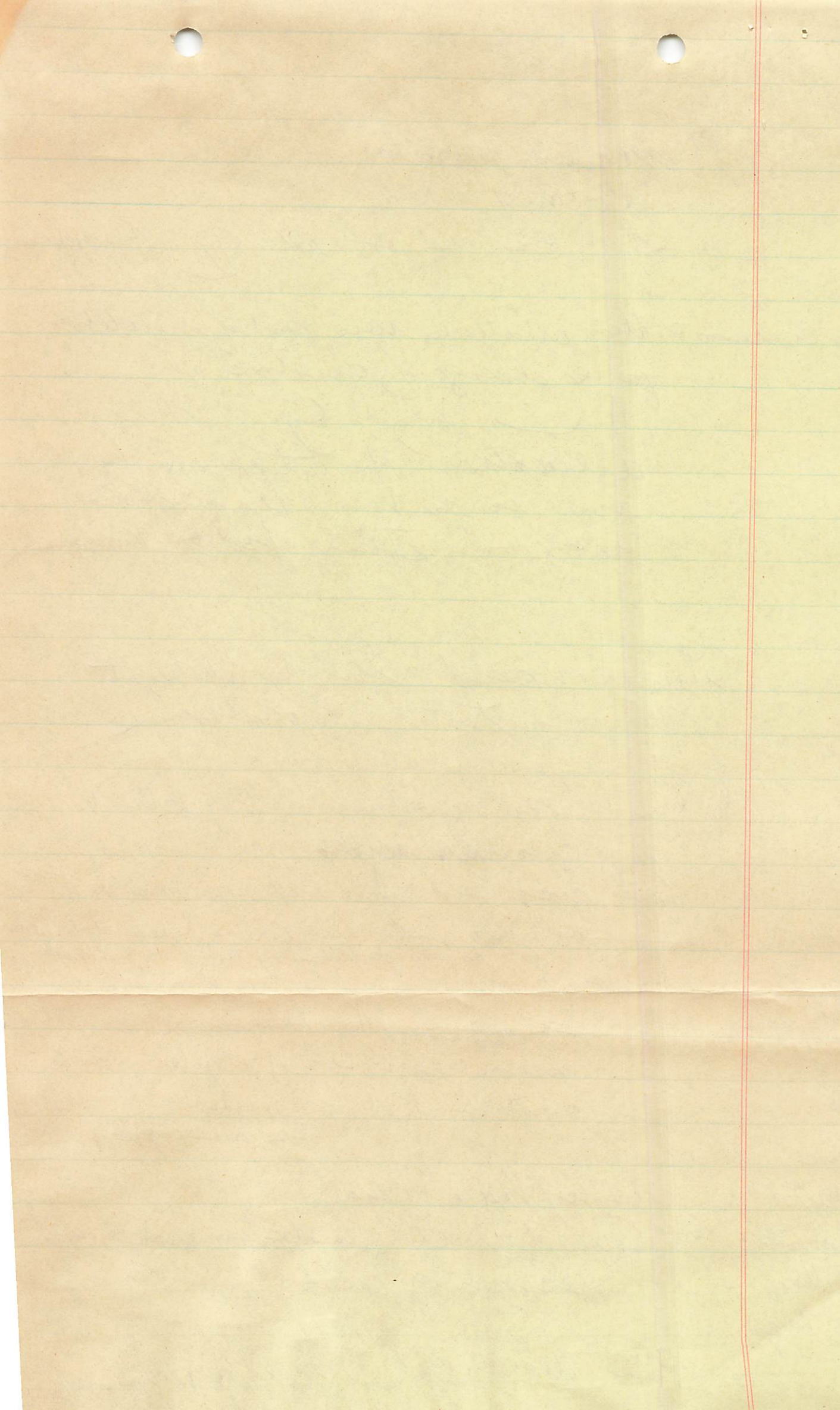
see clean appropriate

J.V. Co/Mexico + Korea -

General will consider on case by case  
decision by board

We discussed JV to A...







of  
of

Meacham - checks statistics program  
on effects of this recommendation  
- a shorter class room  
for your next.

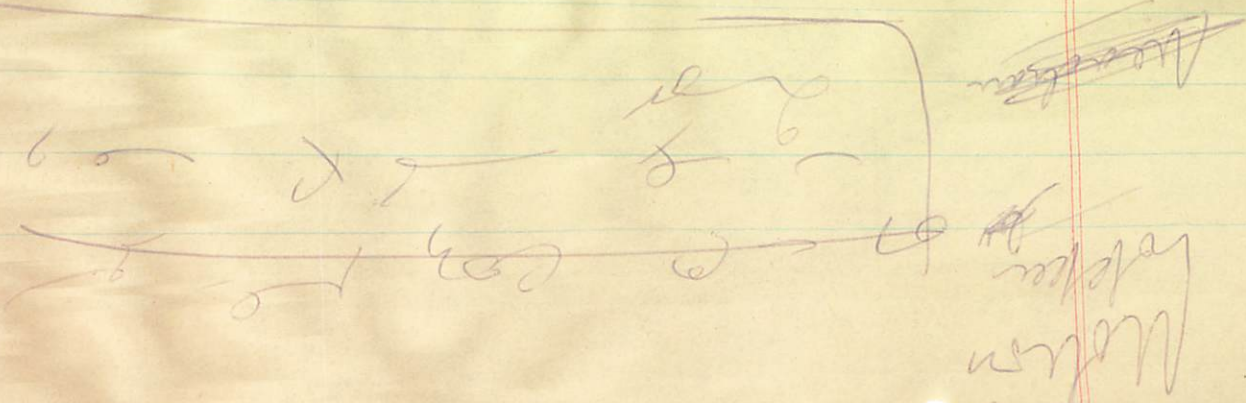
Johnson - send Harold copy of why  
patrol letter in format

Station - request for AMFS + CG  
analyses of the JV

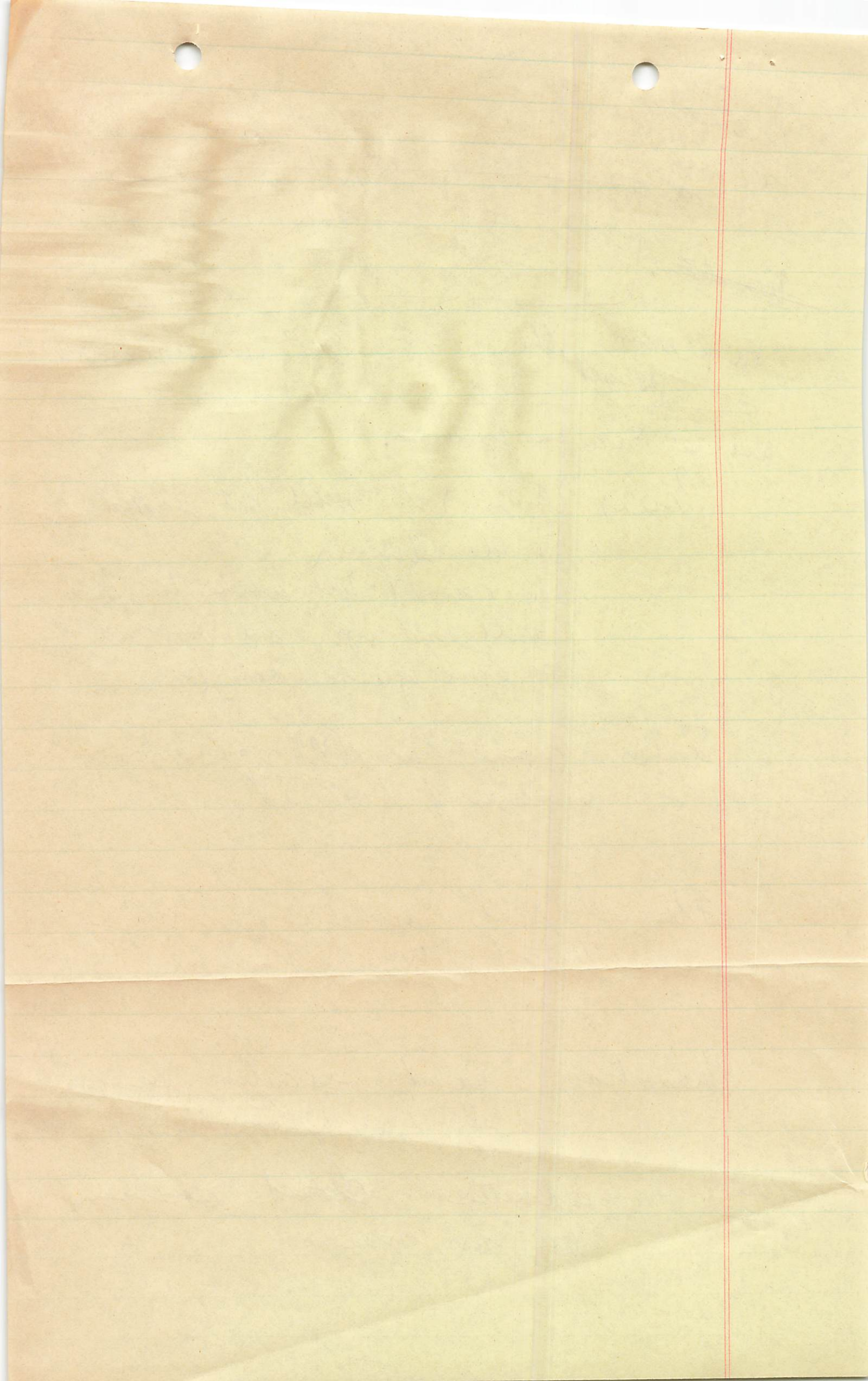
Price: This JV will not be used in  
for all these, we cannot be where the fish  
will end up, we look at JV  
on case by case basis for

White: Soc has price only.

McKerrem - The 1978 AP (report)  
passed









meet again 3  $\frac{15}{pm}$

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Chairman and little  
Garrison carrying thing notes -

they must not submit their application

Chairman -  
AP necessary they be disapproved



