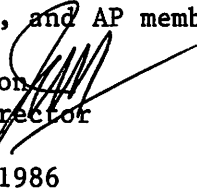


MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, SSC, and AP members

FROM: Jim H. Branson   
Executive Director

DATE: December 5, 1986

SUBJECT: Foreign Allocations Requests

ACTION REQUIRED

Review foreign allocations requests for 1987.

BACKGROUND

Foreign requests for directed fisheries are listed in Table 1 and total 570,000 mt. There is no request from Taiwan. The Soviets did not request specific tonnages but did state in their permit applications for joint ventures that the vessels would also participate in directed fishing. The Soviets currently are certified on the basis of whaling issues and can not fish in the U.S. EEZ. On the reverse of Table 1 is a history of foreign allocations.

Preliminary estimates of DAP and JVP indicate that the foreign fishery will be very much reduced in 1987. Very little if any TALFF will be available until the spring after NMFS completes its mid-year survey of industry performance and projected needs. Therefore, the Council's focus will be on the share that each country should receive if and when various species are determined to be excess to U.S. needs.

A starting point for developing recommended percentages of TALFF to each country is their historic share off Alaska. The percentages below are based on allocations (not actual catch) averaged for 1981-86 and are compared with the Council's recommendations earlier this year for 1986:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Foreign Allocation 1981-86 (%)</u>	<u>Council Recommendation (%)</u>
Japan	75.9	77
Korea	18.8	22
Poland	2.8	0
Taiwan	0.6	0
USSR	0.5	0
PRC	0.1	1
Other	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	100.0	100

The Council should decide if these percentages need adjustment for 1987 based on the country's contributions to the U.S. fishing industry, research and enforcement. Each country has been asked to provide written testimony responding to the areas of concern listed in item C-7(a)(1). These were identified by the Permit Review Committee at their October 29 meeting. The committee also identified special concerns for each country. The detailed responses of each country are provided under this tab and summarized in a series of country overviews. To each overview is attached the country's response to areas of special concern. The committee emphasized that trade relations and foreign investment in U.S. industry will be priority considerations.

The Council should review the contributions of each country and then develop recommended percentages of allocations for 1987. These recommendations will be presented to the NOAA/NMFS allocations board when it meets on December 19 in Washington, D.C. Their policy for reviewing allocations is under item C-7(a)(2).

TABLE 1. DIRECTED FISHING ALLOCATION REQUESTS FOR 1987 (ALL IN METRIC TONS)

Gulf of Alaska

	<u>Japan</u>	<u>S.Korea</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Poland</u>
Pollock	140	25,100	--	--
Pacific cod	15,310	2,600	--	--
Flounders	120	600	--	--
Pacific ocean perch	20	--	--	--
Other Rockfish	10	--	--	--
Sablefish	40	--	--	--
Atka mackerel	30	200	--	--
Squid	10	400	--	--
Sebastolobus	10	100	--	--
Others	<u>280</u>	<u>1,000</u>	--	--
GOA Subtotal	15,970	30,000	--	--

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

	<u>Japan</u>	<u>S.Korea</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Poland</u>
Pollock	47,860	130,600	14,000	48,095
Pacific cod	65,690	10,700	2,000	400
Yellowfin sole	51,000	13,300	2,000	200
Turbot	45,000	3,000	--	180
Flatfish	56,880	6,800	1,000	270
Pacific ocean perch	59	300	--	30
Rockfish	55	200	--	30
Sablefish	93	300	--	25
Atka mackerel	38	900	1,000	20
Squid	4,990	700	--	150
Others	<u>12,435</u>	<u>3,300</u>	--	<u>600</u>
BSA Subtotal	284,100	170,100	20,000	50,000
TOTAL DIRECTED REQUESTS	300,070	200,100	20,000	50,000

West Coast Allocations History  
1979-1986\*  
(figures in metric tons)

Area	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
USSR								
GOA	105,805	73,337	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSA	224,080	3,121	-	-	-	30,000	10,782	-
WOC	138,015	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
TOT	467,900	76,458	-	-	-	5,000	10,782	-
RCK								
GOA	43,051	52,105	88,387	96,031	59,518	65,597	10,347	-
BSA	106,974	190,340	180,149	210,969	265,172	264,160	239,872	112,177
WOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOT	150,025	242,445	68,536	307,000	324,690	329,757	250,219	112,177
POLAND								
GOA	25,592	34,961	64,252	-	-	3,530	-	-
BSA	31,088	69,637	73,945	-	-	55,556	35,295	8,043
WOC	24,378	125,488	83,658	-	-	20,000	54,000	70,000
TOT	81,058	230,086	221,855	-	-	79,086	89,295	78,043
JAPAN								
GOA	118,002	159,422	217,439	196,753	142,917	131,649	35,668	16,110
BSA	1,063,585	1,220,640	1,818,443	1,159,715	1,023,339	1,022,891	864,332	458,439
WOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOT	1,181,587	1,380,062	1,398,882	1,356,468	1,166,256	1,154,540	900,000	474,549
FRG								
GOA	-	-	1,200	1,194	-	-	-	-
BSA	-	16,484	22,981	21,000	29,144	27,995	-	-
WOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOT	-	16,484	24,181	29,144	29,144	27,995	-	-
TAIWAN								
GOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSA	6,243	9,020	20,866	21,226	7,013	-	-	-
WOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOT	6,243	9,020	20,866	21,226	7,013	-	-	-
PRC								
GOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,963
WOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,963
PORTUGAL								
GOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSA	-	-	-	-	-	6,815	600	-
WOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOT	-	-	-	-	-	6,815	600	-
BULGARIA								
GOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOC	-	-	10,457	10,457	-	-	-	-
TOT	-	-	10,457	10,457	-	-	-	-
MEXICO								
GOA	23,673	21,108	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOC	6,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOT	29,943	21,108	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TALFF								
GOA	316,123	346,709	374,264	297,107	333,129	320,686	46,195	16,110
BSA	1,431,970	1,509,242	1,479,609	1,460,686	1,397,539	1,460,685	1,166,595	593,167
WOC	168,663	125,488	99,345	37,124	37,124	30,500	80,000	101,600
TOT	1,916,756	1,981,439	1,953,218	1,794,917	1,767,792	1,811,871	1,292,919	710,877
TOTAL ALLOCATED								
GOA	316,123	340,933	370,278	293,978	202,435	200,776	46,015	15,900
BSA	1,431,970	1,509,242	1,479,384	1,460,686	1,324,668	1,407,417	1,150,881	583,622
WOC	168,663	125,488	94,115	10,457	0	25,000	54,000	70,000
TOT	1,916,756	1,975,663	1,943,777	1,765,121	1,527,103	1,633,193	1,253,581	669,522
UNALLOCATED								
GOA	0	5,766	2,986	3,129	130,694	119,910	180	210
BSA	0	0	225	47,776	72,871	53,268	15,714	9,545
WOC	0	0	5,230	26,667	37,124	5,500	26,000	31,600
TOT	0	5,766	8,441	77,572	240,689	178,678	39,338	41,355

\* Data through November 22, 1986

GOA - Gulf of Alaska  
BSA - Eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands  
WOC - Washington-Oregon-California  
TOT - Total  
TALFF - Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing

FOREIGN ALLOCATIONS GUIDELINES FOR 1987:  
AREAS OF CONCERN

1. Domestic Processing
  - a. Trade (imports, exports, purchases of U.S.-processed groundfish, tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, etc.).
  - b. Investment in U.S. industry.
  - c. Transfer of technology and other forms of assistance to U.S. seafood production.
2. Joint Ventures
  - a. Performance.
  - b. Problems on the fishing grounds.
3. Species Protection
  - a. High seas salmon interception.
  - b. Bycatches in the groundfish fisheries including prohibited species such as crabs, halibut, and salmon, and U.S. fully-utilized species such as sablefish, rockfish and Pacific ocean perch.
  - c. Discards of plastics and net fragments that incidentally capture fish, birds and marine mammals.
4. Enforcement
  - a. Serious violations in 1986 in Alaska FCZ (penalties of \$10,000 or more).
  - b. Vessel seizures in past five years.
5. Research
  - a. Status of groundfish stocks off Alaska,
  - b. Information on catches in international waters of Bering Sea.
  - c. High seas salmon research.

Department of Commerce Specific Allocations Policy  
Regarding Allocations Recommendations

Foreign nations can undertake several specific activities to affect the development of the U.S. fishing industry. The NOAA/NMFS will review all such activities, positive and negative, before making its allocations recommendations for fisheries in which a TALFF exists. Below are specific indications of how the various activities undertaken by a foreign nation will be viewed and balanced.

(1) The greatest weight is given to efforts by foreign nations to assist the U.S. industry in processing and marketing products derived from TALFF species. Efforts in this regard include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The import of U.S. processed TALFF species product.
- (b) Equity joint ventures that expand U.S. participation in processing and marketing. (Equity joint ventures are agreements involving investments by both parties which include the U.S. partner in the processing and marketing of the fish and fish product.)

(2) A high percentage of domestic consumption of TALFF allocations is positively viewed. The export of fully processed TALFF species product to the United States or to foreign markets in competition with U.S. products will be noted.

(3) Importation of U.S. fishery products, other than those from TALFF species, by foreign nations will be noted.

(4) Over-the-side purchases of TALFF species in joint ventures involving American fishermen and foreign companies will be viewed as a contribution to development in fisheries which are domestically underutilized or unutilized, i.e., those fisheries where the level of domestic annual processing is low or non-existent.

(5) Existence of tariff and non-tariff barriers will be noted.

(6) Compliance with U.S. regulations including conditions attached to vessel permit authorizations will be taken into serious account. Allocation recommendations will be negatively impacts only by failure to comply. Total compliance is expected.

(7) Contributions by foreign nations to the research needs of the United States are a positive factor in determining allocation recommendations.

(8) Other matters, such as whaling and salmon interceptions policies of foreign nations and compliance with requirements concerning payment of foreign fishing and observer fees, may be taken into account as appropriate.

(9) The historical present of a foreign nation in a fishery and historical trends are noted, but they are not significant factors in allocations recommendations.

## JAPAN OVERVIEW

### Domestic Industry Contributions

#### Trade:

- Total U.S. exports to Japan of seafood products through September 1986 were \$731.5 million, 20% more than last year through September.
- North Pacific fish exports through September 1986 were: crab - \$73.7 million, salmon - \$398 million, various fish roes - \$75.1 million, squid - \$1.6 million, shrimp - \$5.6 million, sablefish - \$28.8 million, herring - \$49.9 million.
- U.S. TALFF species exports: pollock - \$871,000, pollock roe - \$2.2 million, and squid \$1.6 million.
- U.S. imported \$95.3 million of TALFF species from Japan through September 1986. Of this total \$67.8 million was surimi, compared to \$100 million in all of 1985.
- Japan reports it has purchased, as of October 31, 11,109 mt processed pollock (27.8% of 40,000 mt target under U.S.-Japan industry agreement) and 20,660 mt other groundfish U.S. processed product (103.3% of 20,000 mt target). They cited problems with getting Dutch Harbor plants operational and lack of U.S. catchers.
- In 1985 Japan accelerated its tariff reduction schedule for cod, herring, pollock, and pollock roe. No changes have been made in 1986; however, effective January 1, 1987 the tariff rate on frozen pollock cod and herring will be reduced from 10% to 6.5%. Japan continues to use various barriers to trade including export quotas on pollock and cod and relatively low tariff rates up to 15% on other seafood products.

#### Investment in U.S. industry:

- Current estimated capital investment level of \$37.2 million. Invested in two shoreside surimi processing facilities in 1985 with an estimated combined annual capacity of 40,000-50,000 metric tons. One plant is operational and should meet its first-year production goals. The second plant will be operational in late November/December and has had difficulties in obtaining construction permits. There have been problems getting catcher boats to deliver.

#### Transfer of technology and other forms of assistance to U.S. seafood production:

- Assisting State of Alaska in feasibility studies of scallop aquaculture in Kodiak, growing kelp for roe-on-kelp fisheries, and training personnel for surimi plants in Dutch Harbor.
- Hokuten trawlers supplied Pribilovians with 2 mt (\$6,500) of octopus for halibut bait and fishing and processing equipment (\$756,000 value) for halibut and Korean hair crab.
- Have agreed to assist Norton Sound fishermen in possible flatfish fisheries.

### Joint Ventures

- Participated since 1981 with cumulative catch of 1,666,419 mt.
- Performance has ranged from 82% to 133% of request with 99% or above the past four years.
- 1986 request is 590,510 mt spread over about 10 companies and taking deliveries from 52 U.S. catchers in the peak month of August.
- Internal waters joint ventures for herring in Western Alaska since 1981. In 1986 purchased 2,280 mt (\$1.8 million) herring from 188 fishing vessels. Purchased 953 mt in 1981, 2632 mt in 1983, 1230 mt in 1984, and 2371 mt in 1985.
- Internal waters joint venture for 350 mt (\$200,000) chum and pinks in 1986 from 76 U.S. boats in Norton Sound.
- 1987 joint venture request is 922,626 mt.

### Species Protection

- Longline fleet has voluntarily moved operations in time and area to avoid bycatches of fully utilized species.
- Government signed an agreement to reduce harvests of North American origin salmonids in their landbased and mothership fisheries and increased their enforcement efforts.
- U.S. enforcement personnel reported one incident of 17 landbased gillnet vessels operating east of the agreed eastern boundary (Japanese report incident involved 11 vessels). The Japanese responded that vessels were targeting squid, but assured that vessels would be penalized and a patrol boat added. There were two other minor incidents reported.
- The landbased fleet took an estimated 14,000 steelhead, most of which are assumed to be of North American origin. The Japanese report only 5,000 of 14,000 were of North American origin.
- Japanese have cooperated in the ongoing investigation of the Taiwanese salmon laundering scheme.
- Japanese have not exceeded any bycatch limits in their directed fisheries in the U.S. FCZ, finishing well below most other countries.

### Enforcement

- 23 out of 92 boardings by Coast Guard resulted in reports of violations or written warnings.
- No serious violations (over \$10,000) noted for 1986.
- HOKO MARU 31 (pot vessel) issued reports of violation in U.S.-U.S.S.R. disputed zone.

### Research

- 300 vessel days including four vessels in cooperative trawl survey, cooperative longline survey, and gear modification experiment to reduce bycatch of prohibited and low quota species.
- Placed U.S. observer aboard squid gillnet boat for 55 days and conducted high seas research on entanglement of non-target species (i.e. seabirds and marine mammals).



### Special Concerns Regarding Japan

1. Trade barriers such as tariffs, import quotas, higher tariffs on U.S. processed surimi than on joint venture processed surimi.
2. Effects of Pacific cod catches by Japan from the Alaska FCZ on the market and price in Japan for U.S. processed cod.
3. Establishment of "Most Favored Nation" status for U.S. that creates an environment for increased trade in U.S. processed fish products.
4. Access by U.S. to small Japanese companies as trading partners.

Response:  
(1-4)

- Import quotas provide stability in Japanese market. This system has not impeded export of U.S. production into Japan because adequate quota amounts have been set.
- U.S. companies must ensure that its Japanese trading partner has applied for an appropriate quota amount.
- U.S.-Japan industry agreement encourages governments to work toward unimpeded entry of U.S. processing groundfish products to any Japanese buyer. Japanese industry will convey to Japan government the U.S. industry's request for reductions in tariffs and duties to zero, or at least no higher than U.S. tariffs.
- Japanese have sponsored a study on effects of Japanese cod catches on Japanese market.

5. Specific commitments to purchase U.S. processed groundfish.

Response: Purchases of U.S. processed groundfish:

1985	8,748 mt
1986	31,769 mt
1987	100,000 mt pollock products (projected)

6. Constraints on joint ventures because of import quotas on certain species.

Response: Import quota was not the problem. A high volume of bycatch species was not desired by the Japanese companies.

7. Problems reported by joint ventures wherein certain flatfish species are not desired by Japan and are discarded. Their catch is recorded, but the joint venture fishermen are not paid.

Response: Purchase amounts by species are specified in contracts. U.S. fishermen vary in their ability to avoid undersirable, non-contracted species.

8. Catches in the international waters of the Bering Sea.

Response: Will make available through INPFC, pollock harvests in Donut Hole.

## KOREA OVERVIEW

### Domestic Industry Contributions

#### Trade:

- U.S. exports to Korea of seafood products through September 1986 total \$29.7 million, 30% more than 1985 through September. North Pacific exports included herring - \$12.4 million, salmon - \$6.3 million, and crabs - \$9.0 million. No groundfish exports. Korea predicts total imports from U.S. to be \$36 million for 1986. Also see joint venture value below. Korea purchased \$2.8 million in fuel and \$90,000 in cartons.
- U.S. imported \$44.0 million of TALFF and TALFF-like products from Korea through September 1986, mostly flatfish, pollock, and cod fillets and, increasingly, surimi and surimi-based products. Total fishery exports to U.S. of \$102.2 million through August, down 8.6% from last year.
- Korea decreased to four (including the U.S.) the number of nations eligible for a reduced tariff rate of 10% on a 15,000 mt quota of frozen fillets. Korea states they will increase the quota immediately if the U.S. applies to export to Korea more than the existing limit.
- Korea established an Import Consultative Council that they say will increase imports of U.S. fisheries products.
- Proposed Free Alongside (FAS) purchase by Korean agents of U.S. factory trawler processed products at temporary 10% tariff. Will require approval by the Korean foreign exchange authorities.

#### Investments in U.S. industry:

- Equity joint venture in \$22 million project between Oyang Fisheries and Arctic Storm Partnership for the at-sea processing of surimi by a converted U.S. platform. Will begin operations in second half of 1987 and employ 90 people.
- Agreement to use Korea Wonyang's vessel OCEAN PIONEER in an equity venture with U.S. company, Alaska Surimi Products, Inc., Sealaska. This is a fully integrated purchasing, processing, and marketing organization.
- Marine Enterprise venture with Cal-Alaska to renovate shoreside processing plant in Kodiak to produce fillet and surimi for export to Korea. Started in July 1986 and employs 120 Americans. \$3-5 million invested.
- Dongwon Industrial, Taewoong Fisheries, and Daerim Fisheries are negotiating with U.S. partners for investments in 2 to 3 U.S. catcher boats.

#### Transfer of technology and other forms of assistance to U.S. seafood production:

- Transfer of surimi and other processing technology anticipated in equity joint ventures.

### Joint Ventures

- Participated since 1978 with cumulative catch of 808,282 mt.
- Performance has been 100% or above the last five years.
- 1986 request was 341,720 mt. Final catch was 367,851 mt, spread over 14 companies with deliveries from 54 boats during peak month of September. Several companies have reported problems getting catcher boats. Korea values the joint venture harvest at \$41.6 million.
- 1987 joint venture request is 759,640 mt.

### Species Protection

- High Seas Salmon: A boarding of Korean gillnetters found 70 salmon retained in violation of Korean regulations. The Korean government was notified and the captain was assessed penalties. All captains were instructed to avoid any future violations. There are boundaries established for high seas fishing, but salmon cannot be retained.
- Prohibited Species Bycatch: (will be available for December meeting)
- Korean regulations prohibit discarding marine debris and require the retrieval of discarded netting and non-biodegradable debris.

### Enforcement

- Seizure of SHIN YANG HO.
- 20 of 64 boardings had violations or written warnings, none serious.
- U.S. enforcement officials give seminar in Korea at Korean expense.

### Research

- No groundfish research in 1986 but did direct a vessel to survey squid and its interaction with salmon in the Northwest Pacific.
- Two U.S. scientists placed on Korean research vessel in high seas squid gillnet fisheries.

Special Concerns Regarding Korea

1. Lack of U.S. processed groundfish exports to Korea.

Response: - Korea is a free-market economy and special favors are granted to American origin products.  
- Prices must be competitive.

2. Benefits of South Korea to U.S. processors, for example, participation in equity joint ventures, removal of trade barriers, etc.

Response: - Korea is investing capital, technology and knowledge.  
- Offered to buy semi-processed products from U.S. factory processors.  
- Concerned with U.S. industry stand against reflagging.

3. Joint venture practice wherein certain sole species of little value to foreign partner are discarded and fishermen are not paid. Techniques and harvesting strategies are not changed to reduce the catch of those flatfish species.

Response: Unaware of problem.

4. Catches in the international waters of the Bering Sea.

Response: Donut Hole catches:

1980	12,059 mt
1981	negligible
1982	2,934 mt
1983	46,591 mt
1984	56,222 mt
1985	63,821 mt
1986	63,942 mt

## SOVIET UNION OVERVIEW

### Domestic Industry Contributions

#### Trade:

- There have been no seafood exports to the USSR in 1985 or 1986. The Soviet Union does not export TALFF species products to the U.S.

#### Investment in U.S. Industry:

- Participated in equity joint ventures.

#### Transfer of Technology and Other Forms of Assistance to U.S. Industry:

- Joint venture fishermen indicate that Soviets taught them much about trawling.
- Resolved U.S. fishing problems in disputed area.

#### Reverse GIFA:

- May be negotiated.

### Joint Ventures

- Participated since 1979 with cumulative catch of 655,008 mt.
- Performance has ranged from 1 to 100% of request with over 93% in the last three years.
- 1986 request is 182,025 mt using one company. Maximum U.S. catchers was 41 (May). Joint venture continued off Alaska undiminished despite whaling certification (MRC).
- This is true equity joint venture.
- 1987 joint venture request is 200,000 mt.

### Species Protection

- Exceeded their bycatch limit of crab in their 1985 directed yellowfin sole fishery.
- Prohibited Species Catch (to be available for December).
- Reduced high seas salmon interceptions in Soviet waters.
- Certified for whaling problems - will not have allocations in 1987 unless decertified.

### Enforcement

- 22 out of 33 boardings resulted in violations or warnings.
- No serious violations noted for 1986.

### Research

- Excess of 100 vessel days assessing fish stocks in EEZ in 1986.

Special Concerns Regarding the U.S.S.R.

The most important issue is reciprocal access by U.S. fishermen to Soviet waters.

Response: Soviets are prepared to consider reciprocal fishing rights to U.S. fishermen. It would provide an excellent opportunity for fishermen of both countries to access each others marine resources. They suggest discussing this topic at U.S.-U.S.S.R. industry meeting in 1987.

## POLAND OVERVIEW

### Domestic Industry Contributions

#### Trade:

- Poland has not imported any fish products from the U.S.
- U.S. imported \$7.2 million (5,299 mt) of pollock blocks (frozen fillets) from Poland through September 1986, compared to about \$10 million (7,296 mt) in 1985. Serves as raw material for Mrs. Paul's Kitchen and Gorton's.
- Pollock blocks from Poland may be preventing the U.S. from gaining a foothold in the European market.
- Polish trade is tightly controlled by Ministry of Foreign Trade.

#### Investments in U.S. industry:

- Preliminary discussions of equity joint ventures.

#### Transfer of technology and other forms of assistance to U.S. seafood production:

- Polish officials maintain Poland purchased \$9.1 million in fuel and \$1.0 million in packaging material from U.S. suppliers through October 1986, but will total \$12.6 million for 1986. Purchased \$10.7 million for 1985.
- Trawler repairs in Seattle shipyard.

### Joint Ventures

- Participated since 1981 (missed 1983) with cumulative catch of 111,344 mt.
- Performance has ranged from 12% to 98% of request.
- 1986 request is 52,400 mt spread over three companies. Maximum U.S. catchers was 15 (April). Payed higher prices than other nations.
- One company was reportedly having problems getting catcher boats.
- Produced 228 mt pollock roe (\$943,000) in 1985 and 1,645 mt (\$7.8 million) in 1986 for joint ventures to market to Far East.
- 1987 joint venture request is 81,800 mt.

### Species Protection

- The only reports of problems were high salmon bycatches in Washington, Oregon, and California joint ventures (there are no set limits). Poland has not exceeded bycatch limits in directed Alaska fisheries.
- Prohibited species catch: (To be available for December)
- Regularly fishes in Donut Hole.

### Enforcement

- One out of 10 boardings resulted in violations or written warnings.
- One serious violation noted in 1986 for gear discard.

### Research

- No research off Alaska but did contribute in Northwest Atlantic.
- U.S. Polish plankton sorting center.

## Special Concerns Regarding Poland

1. No purchases of U.S. processed fish.

Response: There is a shortage of hard currency, but no government barriers or import quotas. Ministry of Foreign Trade statistically controls Polish trade.

2. Large exports to U.S. of processed groundfish in direct competition with U.S. processors.

Response: Polish fleet supplies high quality Alaska pollock blocks to U.S. secondary processors, at market level prices. Polish blocks do not compete with U.S. ones on U.S. or European markets. Poland does not export to the U.S. any whitefish fillets purchased or caught in the U.S. FCZ. Poland sold 17 mt of Baltic cod fillets to U.S. Poland sold to U.S. 6,617 mt whitefish blocks, mostly Pollock, valued at \$9.447 million.

3. Catches in the international waters of the Bering Sea.

Response: Poland fishes in Donut Hole and observes anadromous species regulations.



## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA OVERVIEW

### Domestic Industry Contributions

#### Trade:

- U.S. exports to PRC through September 1986 were roe herring - \$1.0 million, and fresh eviscerated herring - \$2.6 million.
- U.S. imports from PRC through June 1986 included \$734,000 of pollock blocks (compared to \$457,000 for all 1985). U.S. imports of TALFF species products totaled \$1,176,000 through September 1986. Accused of exporting \$585,000 worth of TALFF products to U.S. PRC claims only 200 mt and most was re-exported by U.S.
- Two Chinese delegations investigated direct groundfish purchases. Also will try to purchase pink salmon.

#### Investment in the U.S. Industry:

- None, though China is reportedly investigating the possibility of setting up within a year an equity joint venture - U.S. company to manage 2 PRC vessels.

#### Transfer of Technology and Other Forms of Assistance to U.S. Industry:

- Possibly develop an aquaculture project in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor area.
- Chinese maintain that this year's purchases of shoreside supplies exceeded \$1.5 million.

#### Joint Ventures

- Participated for first time in 1986 with request for 39,500 mt spread over 3 companies. Maximum U.S. catchers was 17 (April).
- There were problems getting catcher boats. PRC maintains they offered market prices.
- Operations were suspended in early June and recommenced in November. Total catch in November was about 3,154 mt.
- 1987 joint venture request is 37,000 mt.

#### Species Protection

- No information on high seas interceptions. PRC claims zero interceptions.
- China exceeded their bycatch limits for halibut by 2 mt (of 4.6 mt limit) in their directed fisheries within the U.S. FCZ.

#### Enforcement

- 5 of 5 boardings resulted in violations or warnings. Mostly first year, start-up problems.
- No serious violations for 1986.

#### Research

- No research in 1985 or 1986, but intend to utilize PRC vessel BEIDOU in BSA. Chinese scientist participated in NOAA research cruise.
- Provided catch data from Bering Sea international waters and sent representatives to PICES meeting.

RESPONSE TO SPECIAL CONCERNS OF COUNCIL REGARDING  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

1. Improvements Needed in Distribution System for Frozen Fish in PRC

We agree that the distribution system for frozen fisheries products in China needs improvement. Improvements in this system in China as elsewhere in the developing world depend on the availability of resources. China's long term efforts to develop energy resources are well known in the West. Additionally, independent transport systems are developing rapidly within China. Notwithstanding the current state of China's refrigerated transport system, the Council should note that transportation and distribution are not obstacles to the consumption of TALLF products in our domestic market. Under our present system, individual fishing companies are charged with the responsibility of providing fish products to specific area or cities of China. For example, the three companies now fishing in the EEZ, Shanghai Deep Sea Fishing Company, Liaoning Pelagic Fishing Company and Yantai Marine Fisheries Company are charged with the supply of fish to Shanghai, Dalian/Shenyang and Beijing respectively. If we can profitably sell our TALLF products in these areas, the populations of these four cities along could easily consume our total production many times over without any need of extensive inland transportation or distribution.

2. All JV and Directed Fishing Products Should  
Go into the PRC Domestic Market

While we would also like to see more of our production consumed within China, this will only be possible with increased efficiency and profitability of our operations, increased availability of joint venture vessels, more equitable access to directed quotas, better economics of scale, and increases in production efficiency will allow us to bring more and more product into our domestic market.

3. Concerns about Quality of Exports

While our fleets plan to avoid any marketing in the U.S. they are making extensive efforts to bring their product quality up to world standard. Due to inexperience, product quality was less than ideal in the first half of this year, Future production should be of standard quality.

4. Catches in the International Waters of the Bering Sea

This year, we have some operation in the international waters of the Bering Sea due to scarcity of JV catcher vessels and small quotas.

## TAIWAN OVERVIEW

### Domestic Industry Contributions

#### Trade:

- Total U.S. exports of fish product were \$3.6 million (mainly mullet roe) through September 1986, up 5.3% from the same period last year.
- No U.S. export of TALFF species products to Taiwan.
- U.S. imports through June were \$4.0 million of squid, \$2,000 of frozen flatfish fillets, and \$94,000 of various seafood analog products.
- Taiwan has extremely high tariffs, up to 65% ad valorem. Bilateral negotiations last year did not reduce them.

#### Investments in U.S. Industry:

- None

#### Transfer of Technology and Other Forms of Assistance to U.S. Industry:

- Minor training program with St. George several years ago.

### Joint Ventures

- Participated since 1982 with cumulative catch of 15,521 mt.
- Performance has ranged from 0 to 43% of request.
- 1986 request is 16,800 mt using one company but there have been no deliveries because of credit problems on Taiwanese side.

### Species Protection

- Subject of major investigation after U.S. seized 595,000 lbs of salmon shipped from Taiwan to Japan. It is believed that the seizure is only part of over 3.5 million pounds of salmon worth \$4,746,000 that have been routed through Seattle and labelled as U.S. product. Japan prohibits the importation of Taiwanese-caught salmon. The Taiwanese had agreed to prohibit high seas salmon fishing and this seizure indicates they have violated that agreement.

### Enforcement

- No activity in 1986.

### Research

- Provided catch data on high seas squid fleet in 1982-83.
- Placed U.S. scientist aboard squid research vessel.

SPECIAL CONCERN: Salmon interceptions. No response received.

COMMENTS OF THE FISHERIES AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN  
ON THE  
1987 FISHERY ALLOCATION TO JAPAN

Fisheries Agency of the Government of Japan hereby submits Comments on the 1987 fish allocation to Japan. We strongly request that the United States Government takes into due consideration of these comments coupled with the comments submitted separately by the Japanese fishing industry to the Permit Review Committee, North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the Industry-to-Industry Agreement concluded in Seattle in Nov. 1986 and makes its best effort to make 1987 allocation to Japan as much as possible in a timely basis.

1. Trade Relations

(1) Import Quota

a. The purpose of the Japanese import quota system for fishery products is to maintain stability in the Japanese market for species with lower values and high volumes of production mainly harvested by Japanese coastal fishermen such as jack mackerel, squid, cod, sardine, herring and pollock. If the ability to maintain control over the import of these species through the flexibility of the import quota system is removed, the Japanese market will become over-supplied with these species, especially from neighboring fishing nations such as South Korea, North Korea and the Soviet Union. An over-supply of these lower valued species would depress market prices to the disadvantage of not only Japanese coastal fishermen and processors, but also the U.S. fishing industry which now relies so heavily upon stability in the Japanese market for the export of pollock and other substitute bottomfish and bottomfish products.

b. For 1986 as well, import quotas have been issued necessary for the import of the total volume of the U.S. fishery products that were agreed to in the industry-to-industry agreement in the previous year so as to allow such import into Japan without hindrance. In addition, sufficient IQs were also given to other fishery products which were not included in the agreement. Therefore, the Government of Japan does not consider that any constraints, if any, on the import of the U.S. fishery products were caused by the IQ regime or size of IQs.

c. In spite of the foregoing, the Government of Japan has been acting seriously in response to the concerns expressed by the United States, accepting her requests since August this year, by entering into bilateral and GATT consultations. Anyway, it is the intention of the Government of Japan that practical solution to the IQ issues of US interests be made through bilateral consultations as soon as possible, which is acceptable to both sides and takes care of US concerns.

## (2) Tariffs

Japan's tariffs on fishery products, even at current levels, are quite low compared with those imposed by other nations. (See Appendix 1). A further reduction of tariff down to 6% will be implemented effective on January 1, next year on the frozen cod, pollock and herring which are the species of U.S. interest, following the agreement made by the Tokyo Round.

## (3) Trade

a. Japan imported 352,000 tons of U.S. fishery products with a value of US\$915 million in 1985, an increase of 28 percent in volume and 35 percent in value over the previous year. These figures represent the highest totals on record to date. The U.S. has been the largest exporter of fishery products to Japan for the past five years. In the last decade, Japan's import of U.S. fishery products has grown 17 times in volume and 8 times in value while total Japanese import has grown only 1.9 times in volume and 2.1 times in value. The U.S. export of fishery products for 1985 amounted to \$1,084 billion, of which export to Japan accounts for \$697 million worth, or 64.3 percent of the total export of the U.S. Trailing behind were Canada with \$113 million (10.4%) and Great Britain with \$52 million (4.8%). The Japanese market greatly contributes to and is indispensable for the development of the U.S. fishing industry. On the other hand, Japan exported 82 thousand tons of fishery products to the U.S. with a value of US\$448 million in 1985. Accordingly, Japanese deficit in the trade of fishery to the U.S. is US\$467 million.

b. From January through September 1986, Japan imported U.S. fishery products worth US\$924 million, marking 25% increase over the same period in the last year. (Refer to Appendix 2.)

## 2. Cooperation through Over-the-side Purchase and other Activities

(1) Japan has been cooperating to the U.S. fisheries through over-the-side purchase of fish harvested by U.S. since 1981, the scale of which has been steadily expanding year after year from 11,446 tons in 1981 to more than 600,000 tons in 1986. The following table shows the purchase amount in 1985 and 1986 and the agreed volume of purchase in 1987 as the result of the Japan-U.S. Industry-to-Industry Meeting held in Seattle in November.

	1985		1986			1987	
	Purchased Amount	No. of Vessels Participated	Target Amount (A)	As of Oct. 31 (B)	B/A %	No. of Vessels Participated	Agreed Amount
	MT		MT	MT			MT
Pollock JV	432,776	42	525,000	528,967	100.8	48	812,500
Species other than pollock	26,451	22	57,500	48,445	84.3	46	67,500
Processed pollock products	0	-	40,000	11,109	27.6	-	100,000
U.S. harvest & processed bottomfish products	8,748	-	20,000	20,660	103.3	-	-

In the Japan-U.S. Industry-to-Industry Meeting held last year, Japan agreed to purchase approximately 640,000 tons of groundfish. The progress in this commitment is as follows:

- a. The over-the-side purchase of 525,000 tons of pollock: At the end of October 1986, 528,967 tons were already purchased and achieved the agreed amount.
- b. The over-the-side purchase of 57,500 tons of species other than pollock: At the end of October 1986, 48,445 tons were already purchased and about 50,000 tons will be achieved by the end of this year.

There will be some balance left out of the agreed amount of 57,500 tons due to the following reason which you are well aware of. The reason is that due to the emergency rule implemented in June 1986, by Director of Juneau Office, NMFS, on the restrictions on the number of incidental take of Tanner Crab and King Crab in Zone I, II and III which prevented the joint venture fishing vessels from operating in the Zone I, hence such joint venture fishing vessels had to shift their fishing grounds to Zone II and Zone III.

- c. The purchase of 20,000 tons of marketable U.S. harvested and processed bottomfish products other than pollock: At the end of October 1986, 20,660 tons were already purchased and achieved the agreed amount.
- d. The purchase of 40,000 tons of the U.S. harvested and processed pollock products: At the end of October 1986, 11,109 tons were already purchased. It is expected that approximately 16,000 tons will be purchased by the end of this year. In response to the strong request by the U.S. industry for construction of processing plant on the U.S. coastal areas, two Japanese companies each invested US\$10 million at Dutch Harbor for constructing surimi plants beyond 1985 Agreement in order to achieve the purchase of the agreed amount. The processing activity of one of the two plants, however, was delayed by the late issuance of construction permit by the U.S. authorities. This, coupled with the difficulties of securing the necessary number of U.S. fishing vessels, has made the achievement of the total amount at present seems difficult.

As described above, Japan has been endeavoring at her best to fulfill the agreement.

## (2) Other Purchase

Japanese longliners have provided fishing opportunities to 186 U.S. fishing vessels by purchasing 2,282 tons of herring at Togiak Bay in Alaska this year. Purchase of 350 tons of salmon was also made at Norton Sound in Alaska providing fishing opportunities to 60 U.S. fishing vessels. Although these purchases meant substantial deficit, these were made as an effort of contribution to the U.S. fisheries.

Furthermore, purchase of cod, sablefish and other groundfish species processed at shoreside plants has been made.

Japanese Hokuten trawlers have donated, free of charge, 2 tons of octopus worth approximately US\$6,500 to St. George Island in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, to be used as baits for the local halibut fishery.

### 3. Investment

By the data of Fisheries Agency, Japan has invested \$37,215,000 as capital to the U.S. fishery, as on March 1985. In addition, significant increase of the investment has been made such as to the construction of processing plants and the installment of the processing facilities of the fishery products in the U.S. For example, more than 20 million dollars have been invested on the construction of two surimi plants in Dutch Harbor alone.

### 4. Transfer of Technology

#### (1) Japan-Alaska Fisheries Cooperation

Alaska/Japan Fisheries Cooperative Development Committee (AJFCDC) was inaugurated following the Memorandum of Agreement exchanged in October 1985 between the Government of the State of Alaska and the President of Japan Fisheries Association and the President of the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation.

A training curriculum project for surimi production was implemented for two weeks in September of this year in Kodiak and Dutch Harbor. Technological cooperation to the mariculture of scallops and kelp are scheduled to be implemented next year.

#### (2) Japan-Louisiana Fisheries Cooperation

Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation, the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association and Japan Fisheries Association have joined in the research programs of fish resources in Gulf of Mexico in 1984 and 1985 offering prawn trawlers. This program was implemented for the period of 38 days in 1984 and 48 days in 1985.

Based on these researches described above, the Japanese deep sea trawlers conducted market surveys in Japan of the butterfish from Gulf of Mexico. The Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation has sent three experts to Plaquemines Parish for the period of 61 days from May to July 1986, to conduct a feasibility study from the technological point of view in cooperation with the large scale high-technology seafood processing facility construction project. In August this year, the Foundation and the JFA have exchanged with the Louisiana State Government the Joint Resolution of Agreement on Louisiana Seafood Development.

#### (3) Other Technological Cooperation

a. The Japanese longliner has conducted marketing projects with U.S. fishermen in Sitka and Seattle. In 1986, two processing vessels belonging to the Japanese Longline two

processing vessels belonging to the Japanese Longline Association conducted an experimental longline joint venture for Pacific cod with U.S. longline vessels in the Gulf of Alaska.

b. Japanese technicians from the two largest Japanese fishing companies have provided technical assistance in the operation of the two new surimi plants in Dutch Harbor. Japanese technicians from a number of Japanese fishing companies also provide technical assistance in the operation of numerous secondary production facilities here in the United States.

c. In March this year, the Hokuten trawlers met with a company of St. George island in Pribilof Islands to review fisheries development plan of this island. Although no further contacts have been made by company, the Hokuten trawlers are still interested in the project.

## 5. Conservation

### (1) U.S. Origin Salmon

a. Japan has accepted the regulatory measures including phase out program from Bering high seas and establishment of limit of fishing effort in the U.S. FCZ for mothership salmon fishery and 1 degree westward movement of eastern boundary of landbased salmon fishery to further decrease incidental take of the salmon of U.S. origin, which was adopted at the Extraordinary Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission held in April 1986.

b. It is estimated that a substantial decrease of the incidental take of the salmon of U.S. origin was achieved by the measures described above, which were implemented according to the agreement reached by the three nations, Japan, U.S.A. and Canada. As the result, Japan believes that such incidental take is now lowered down to fall within the level acceptable to the U.S.

c. In addition to these measures described above, such incidental take by the Japanese fisheries is considered to have further decreased this year due to the cut-back of the Japanese catches within 200 nautical mile zones off the U.S. coasts and the high seas from 25,618 tons of last year to 14,966 tons of this year (42% cut).

### (2) Prohibited Species Catch

Japan has been sincerely observing the PSC limit. In order to avoid the incidental take of prohibited species and bycatch species, Japan has continued her research for the development of the modified fishing gears to reduce the incidental take over 6 years since 1981. The amount of cost required for such research in 1986 was \$1,234 thousand.

It should be noted also that all of the Japanese fishing vessels have made operations choosing the fishing grounds suitable for the minimization of the incidental take, making



their best efforts to protect the prohibited species and U.S.-fully utilized species at all times. For example, Zone I, II and III were established in the Bering Sea/Aleutian region and the restriction of the number of the allowable incidental take of crabs by JV and GG fisheries targetting yellowfin sole and other flatfish has been introduced this year by the amendment No.10 of the Fishery Management Plan for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish. Japan has faithfully observed the PSC limit allocated with direct catch allocation by selecting the fishing grounds and using modified gears and technique. Japan is the only nation to be observing PSC limit among nations operating in the U.S. FCZ targetting yellowfin sole and other flatfish.

	Tanner Crab PSC Limit	Of Which Incidentally taken by Oct. 11, 1986	Achievement ratio (times)
Japan	52,430	13,570	0.26
Korea	10,533	22,933	2.18
China	808	11,818	14.63

(3) Conservation of U.S. Fisheries

Hokuten and medium Japanese trawlers have voluntarily refrained from fishing within 20 miles of the Aleutian Islands to avoid incidental catches of Pacific Ocean Perch, sablefish and rookfishes in the area. Japanese longliners have voluntarily refrained from fishing in certain areas and during certain times to avoid the incidental catch of fully-utilized species. All Japanese fishermen have voluntarily agreed to refrain from fishing in the area identified as the Fishery Development Zone during that part of the year when the area is heavily used by the U.S. fleet.

6. Enforcement

(1) Groundfish Fishery

No serious violation has been made this year.

(2) Salmon Fishery

Japan has exchanged a Memorandum of Understanding on enforcement with the United States and Canada at the time of the amendment of the Annex to the INPFC Convention agreed by the INPFC Extraordinary Meeting in April 1986. Japan has taken measures to strengthen the enforcement activities in response to the requests expressed in the Memorandum of Understanding. These measures are as follows:

## (LANDBASED FISHING AREA)

(i) The observers were exchanged between the Japanese patrol vessel and the U.S. Coast Guard cutter allocating one each of the exchanged observer on each vessel. This system enabled a U.S. observer to stay on board two Japanese patrol vessels for the period beginning on 22nd June and ending on 7th July.

(ii) The number of the Japanese patrol vessels was increased: one vessel was added to the existing five vessels for enforcement. Three out of these were located in the waters along the eastern boundary (174°E) of the fishing ground.

(iii) The landbased fishing vessels were required to report the time and the position of entering and leaving the area between 173°E and 174°E as well as the position at the designated time during their stay in the area.

## (MOTHERSHIP FISHING AREA)

The patrol vessels are located for the enforcement activities in the mothership fishery area, and two inspectors were placed on board each mothership for inspection.

### (3) Squid Driftnet Fishery

The Government of Japan (GOJ) conducted urgent investigation at sea on the vessels reported by the U.S. as having allegedly violated the Japanese domestic regulations. The GOJ also took steps to dispatch Japanese patrol vessels in order to intensify its enforcement activity in the area concerned. In addition, the GOJ has given strict administrative guidance to the concerned industry on the prevention of illegal operation.

## 7. Research

(1) Four research vessels contributing 350 vessel research days participated in the following three research programs during 1986.

Cooperative U.S.-Japan Trawl Survey: Japan conducted research under this research program in the eastern Bering Sea during 1979, 1981, 1982, and 1985, in the Aleutians during 1980, 1983, and 1986, and in the Gulf of Alaska during 1984.

Japan-U.S. Cooperative Longline survey: For the 9th consecutive year Japan has conducted this research program for groundfish stocks. From 1979 to 1981 the survey area included the Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska. From 1982 the Bering Sea has been included in this survey area. Data from this survey has been contributing to the stock assessment of groundfish species such as sablefish and Pacific cod.

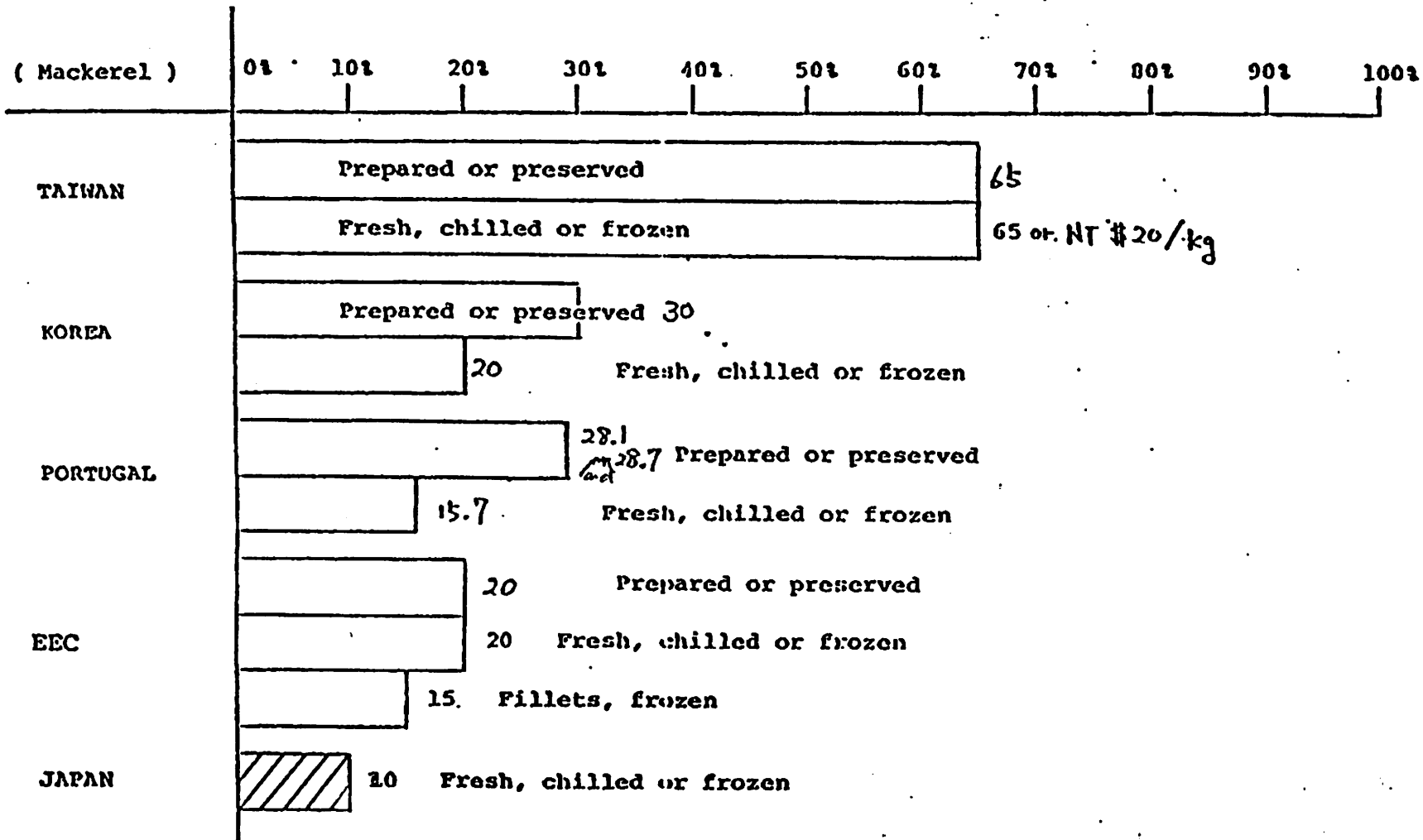
Modification Experiment to reduce incidental take of prohibited and bycatch species. Since 1982 surveys have been conducted under

this research program for testing gear improvements to reduce the incidental take of prohibited and fully-utilized species in the Japanese trawl fisheries. This program makes a significant contribution to the Japanese performance in maintaining low level incidental take for these species.

(2) Japan has sent on 11 cruises of the research vessels for the period between June and August this year to study high sea salmon including the continental origin of salmon in the waters south of 46° N as provided in the Memorandum of Understanding exchanged in response to the requests made by U.S. and Canada. One of the cruises in this area accepted one U.S. scientist on board the research vessel.

During the course of this program, a number of measures for increase of tag recovery, checking of coded wire tags at the landing port and preparation of more detailed fishing statistics of the landbased fisheries (from 2° x 5° to 1° x 1°), etc., were undertaken.

(3) For the period from July to August, in response to the U.S. request, a Japanese commercial squid driftnet fishing vessel accepted boarding of a U.S. scientist as well as a Japanese scientist for their joint researches.



Source : Taiwan -- " Customs Import Tariff of the R. of China "

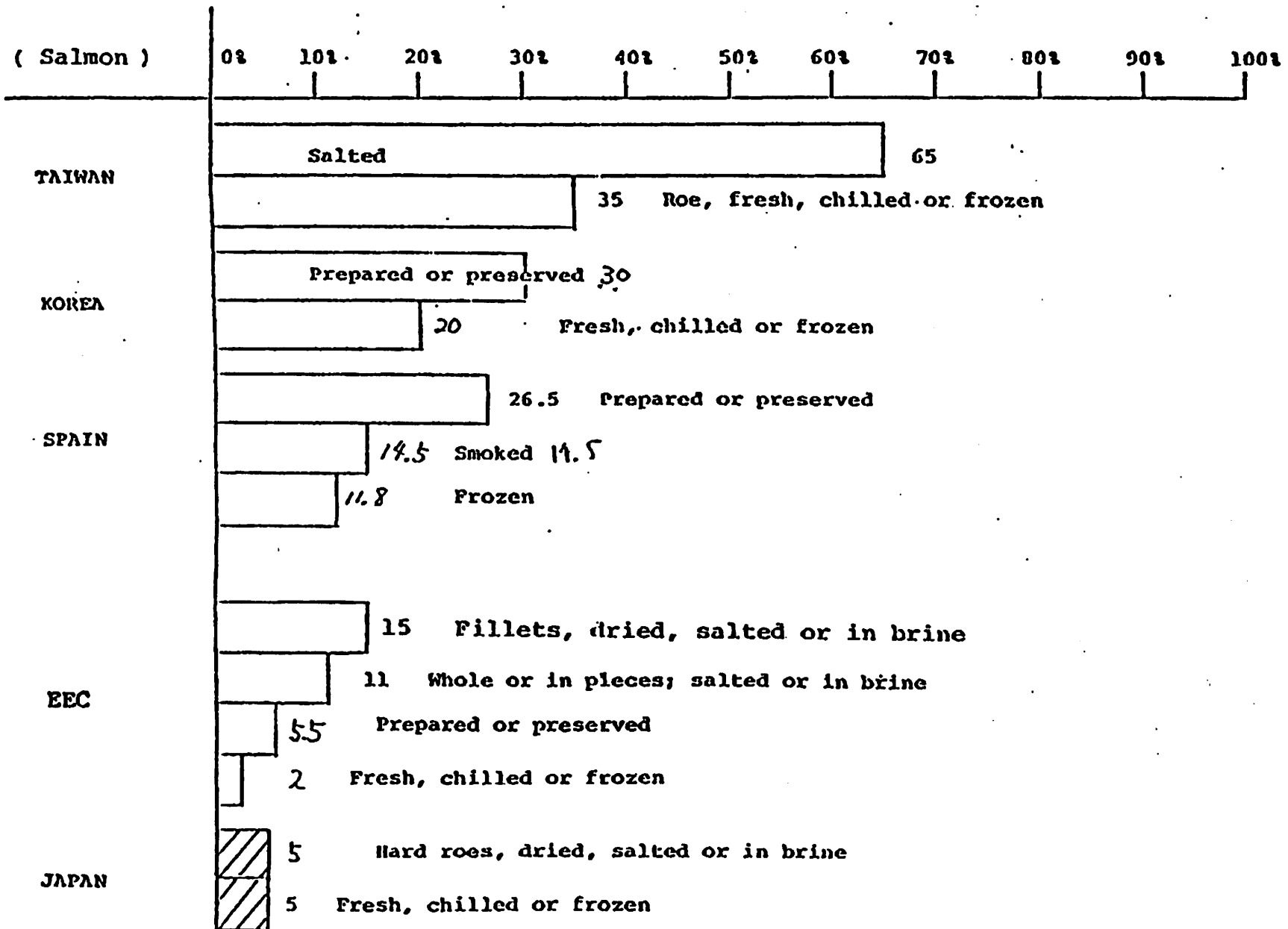
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Portugal -- " Eurotariff the complete Tariff service for exporters "

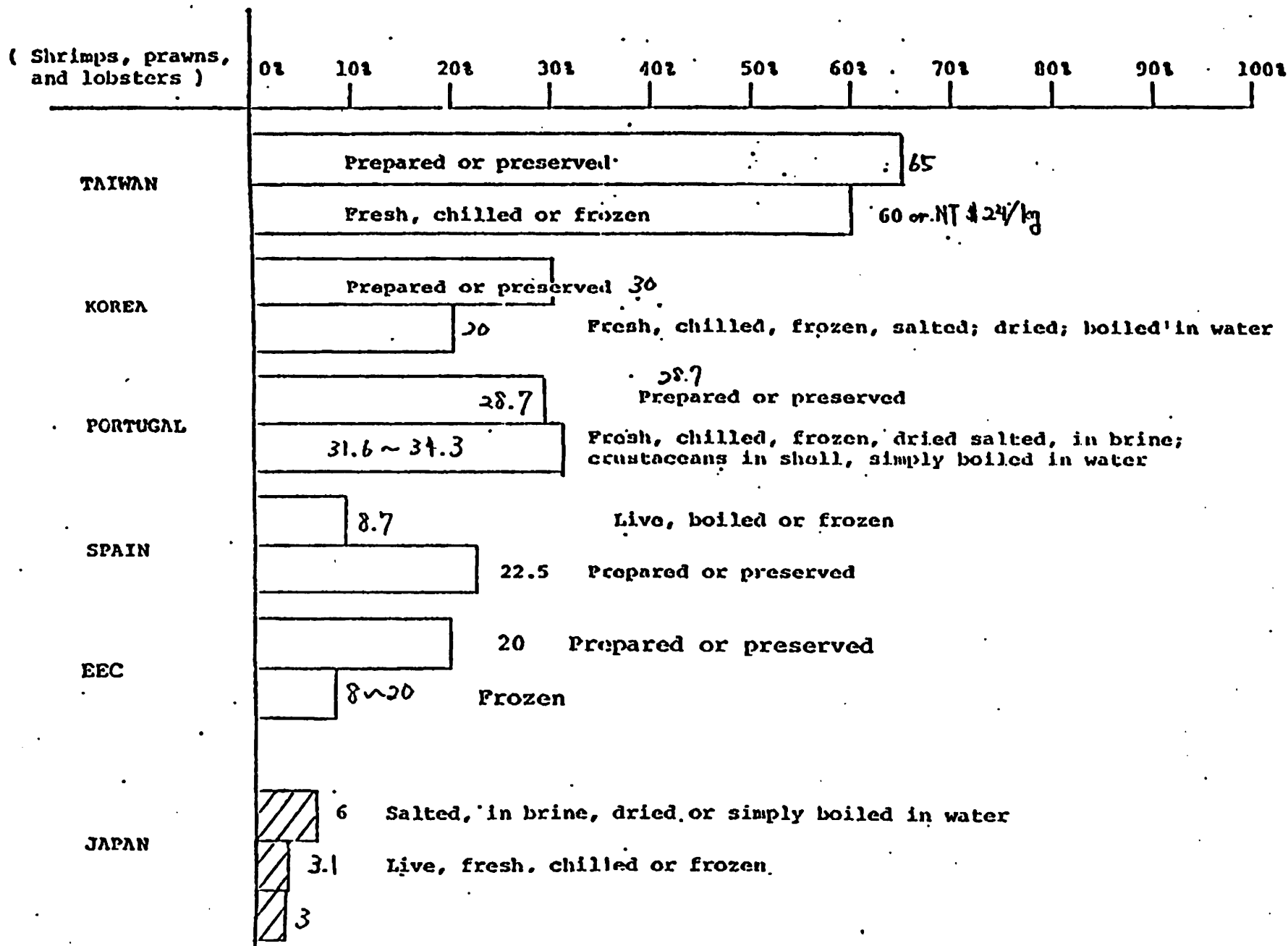
Spain -- " Arancel de Importacion "

EC -- " Official Journal of the European Communities "

Appendix 1-b

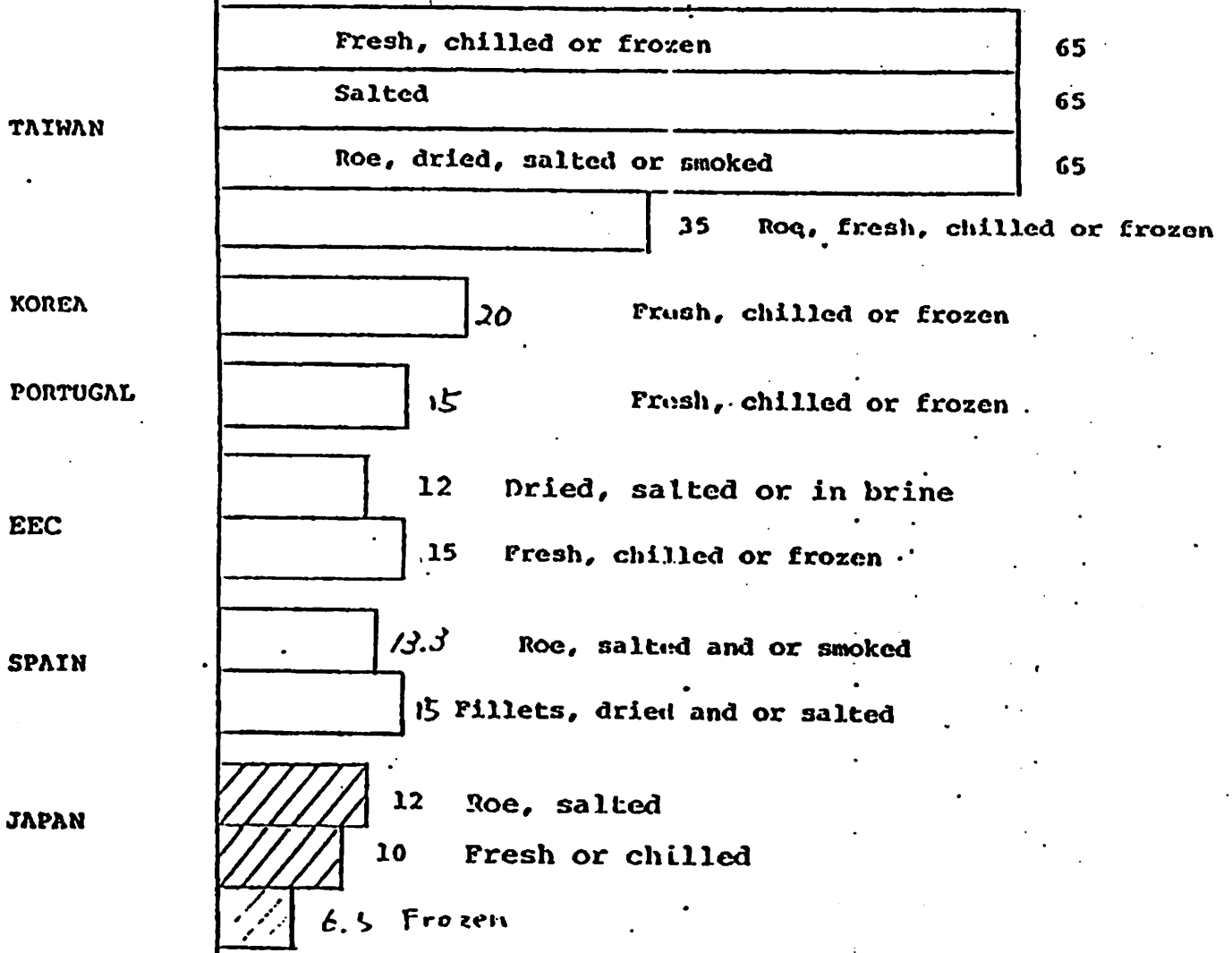


Appendix 1-c

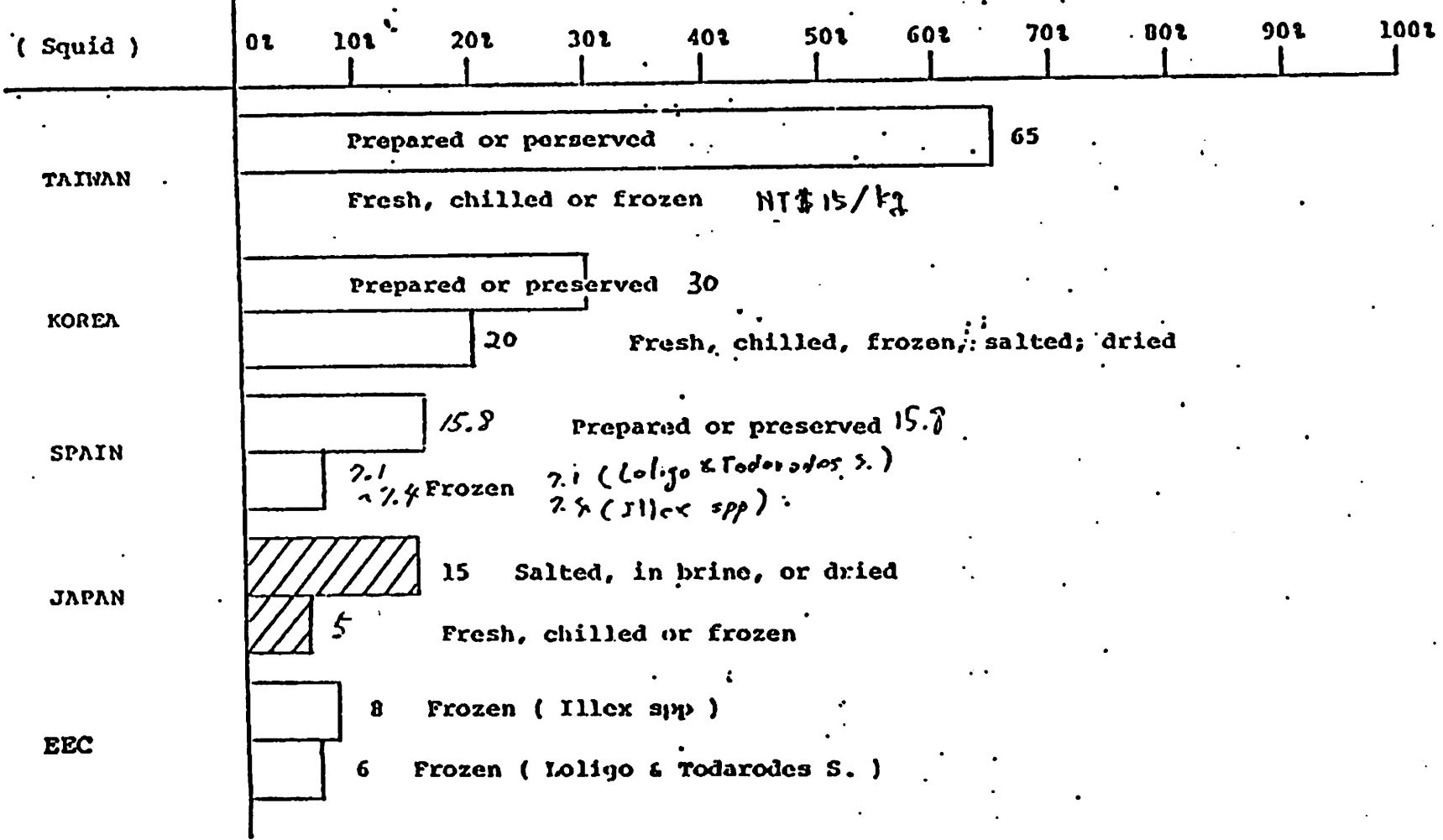


pendix 1-d

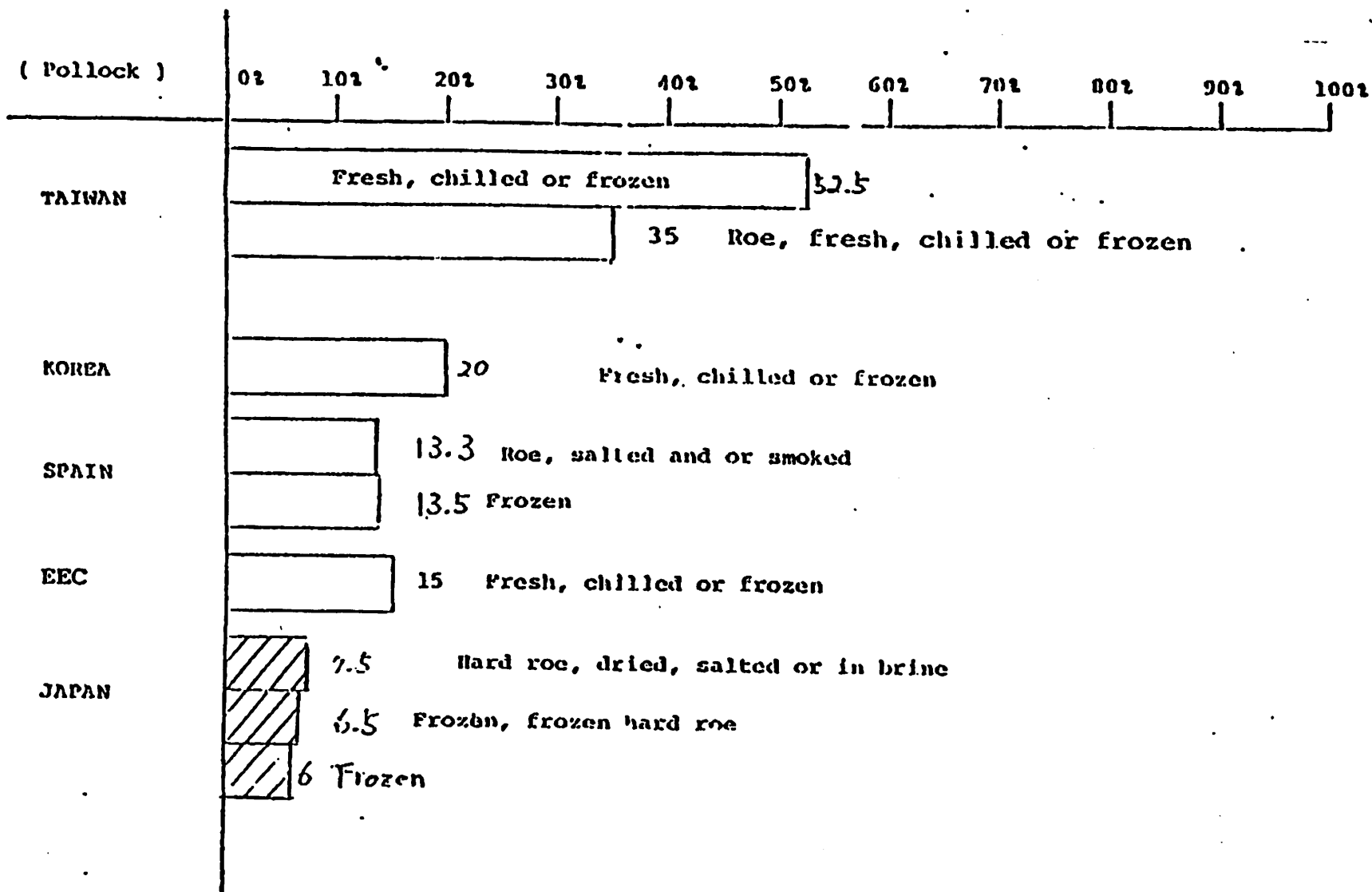
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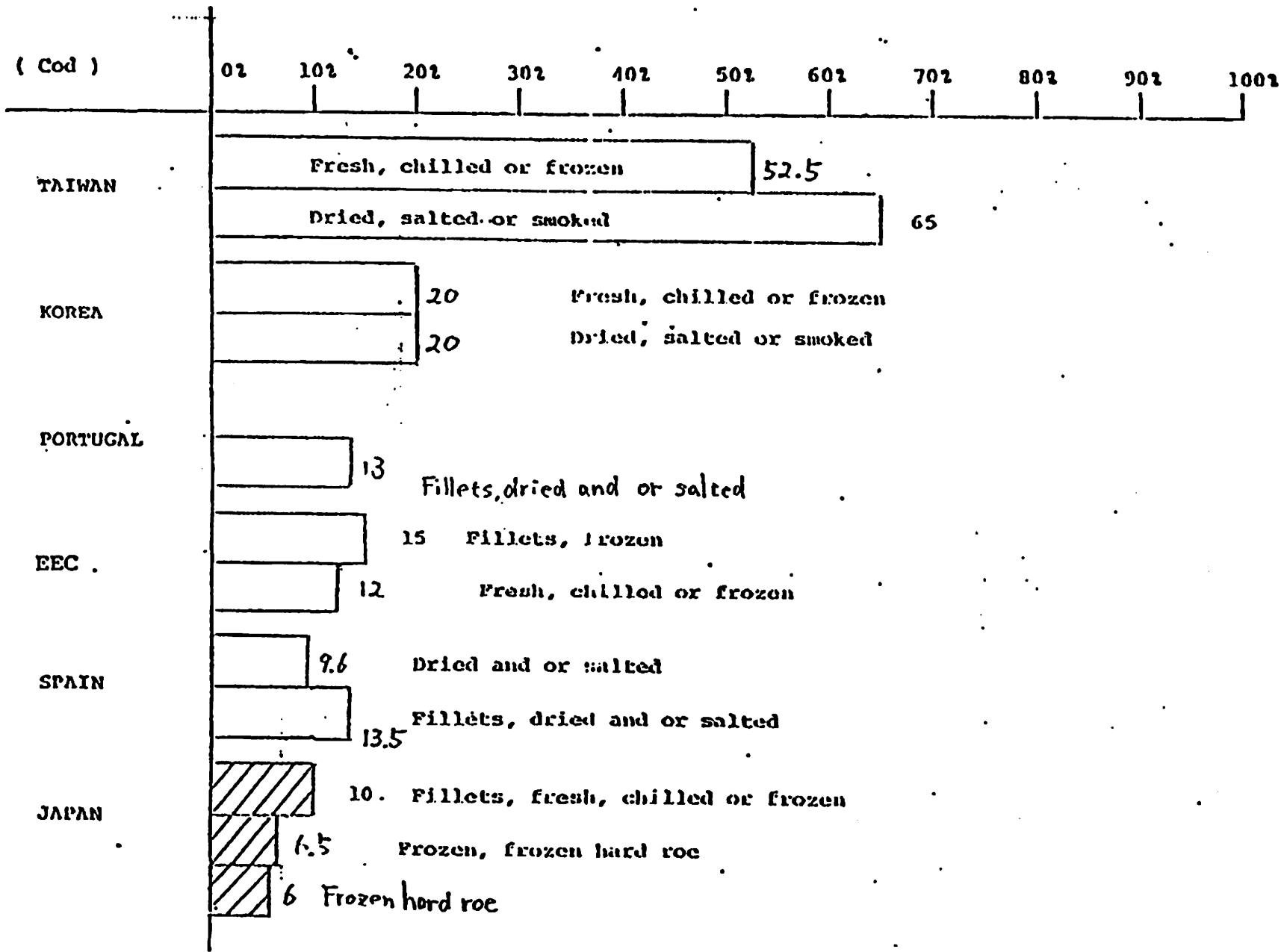
Appendix 1-e



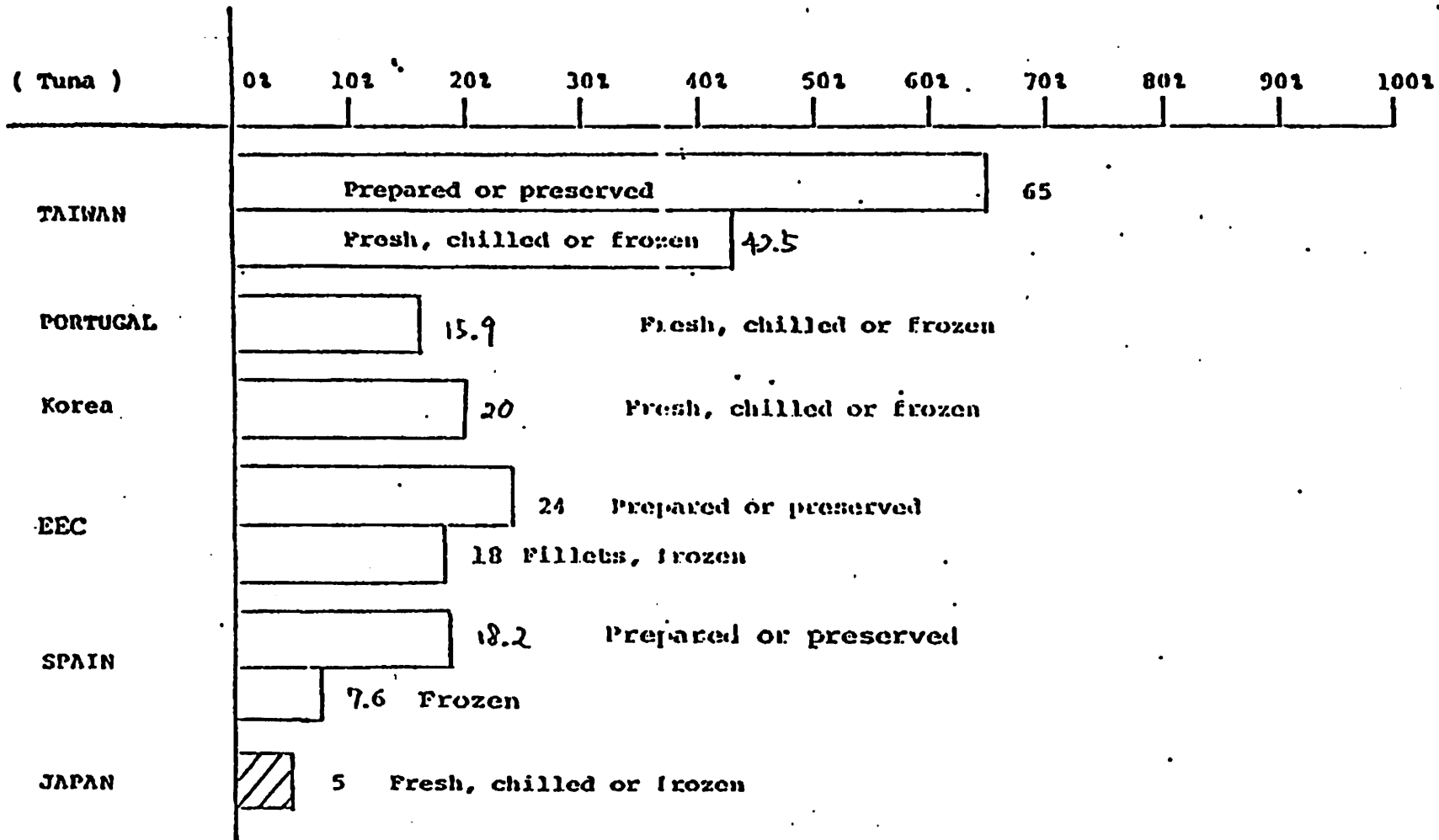




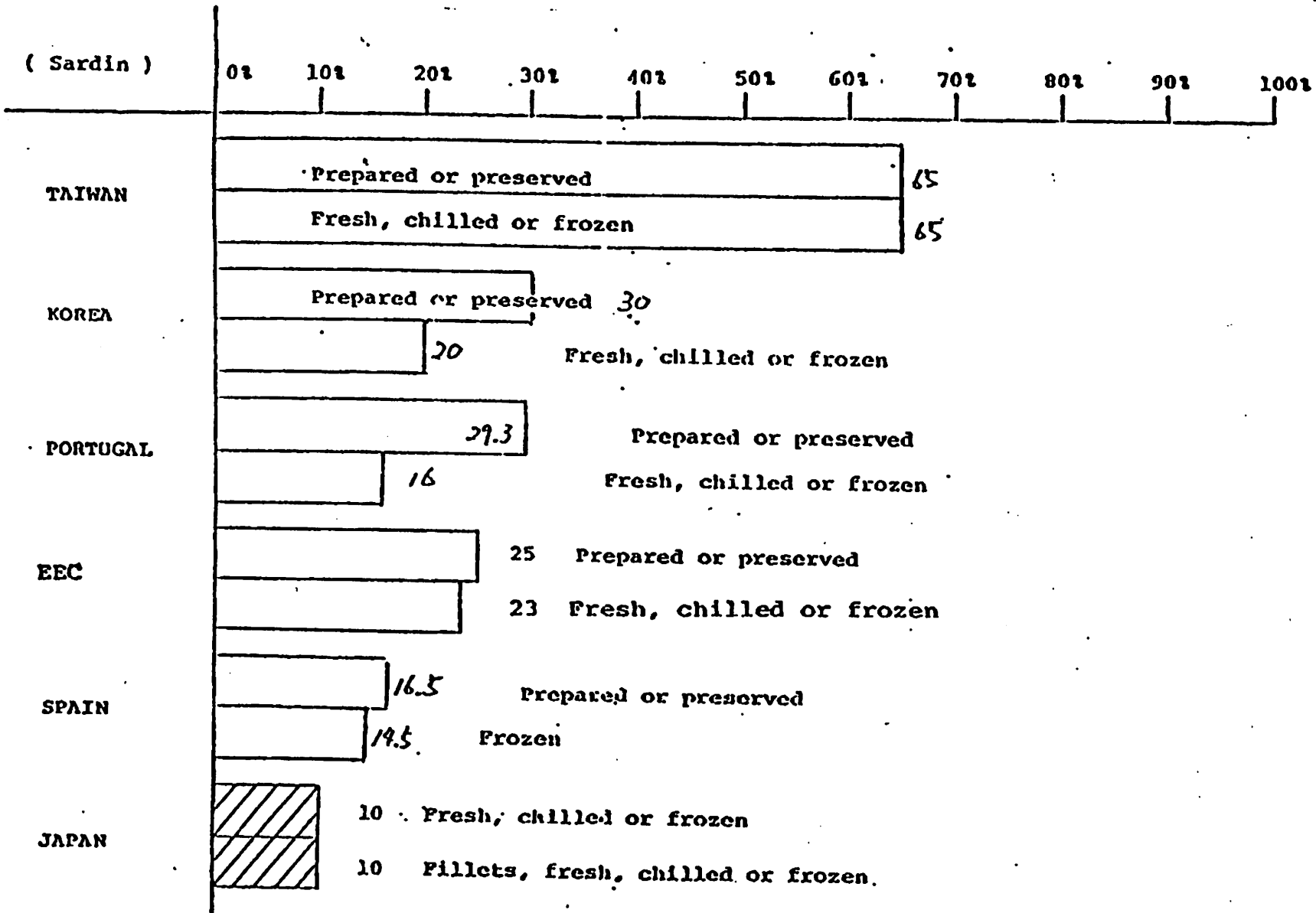
Appendix 1-g



Appendix 1-h



Appendix 1-i



Fish Import from the U.S. by Primary ProductsUnit: Quantity:MT (kg. for pearl)  
Value : 1,000\$

	1985 Jan.-Sep. (A)		1986 Jan.-Sep. (B)		D/A (%)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quant.	Value
Total	297,867	741,132	320,927	924,461	108	125
Salmon (fresh or frozen)	86,535	362,264	82,626	408,510	96	112
Cod and Pollock (fresh or frozen)	86,697	78,998	101,943	130,039	117	158
Salmon roe (salted or smoked)	5,780	50,093	5,743	55,520	99	111
Herring (fresh or frozen)	24,313	47,586	24,071	52,479	99	109
Crab (fresh or frozen)	10,286	42,725	12,427	68,466	121	160
Herring roe (fresh, frozen or salted)	1,592	26,017	748	13,569	47	52
Tuna and Billfishes (fresh and frozen)	10,690	18,515	1,667	11,886	16	64
Fish meal	27,787	14,592	31,434	23,897	113	162
Sea urchin	482	8,474	701	14,358	146	169
Cod roe (fresh, frozen or salted)	6,712	8,971	6,492	13,617	97	152
Shell	4,625	7,155	5,169	9,377	112	131
Pearl	(2)	24	(18)	529	806	2,223
Shrimp (fresh or frozen)	224	826	375	1,462	168	177
Fish oil	1,949	997	1,369	529	70	53
Squid (fresh or frozen)	468	752	1,146	1,782	245	237
Frozen surimi (included in cod products)	-	-	97,037	124,162	-	-

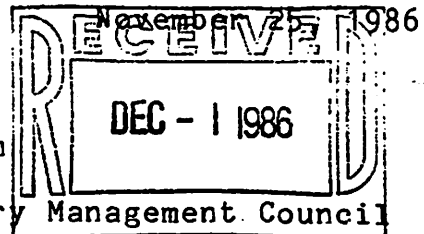
JAPAN

COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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Mr. James H. Branson  
Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Re: Japanese Contributions for 1987 Allocations

Dear Jim:

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Japan Fisheries Association in response to your November 3 memorandum to all representatives of foreign nations requesting directed fishing privileges off Alaska for 1987. Our information is presented within your format for foreign allocations guidelines included in the November 3 memorandum.

1. Domestic Processing.

a. Trade. Japan is the most important trading partner of the United States in fishery products. In fact, Japan is the only nation with which the U.S. enjoys a healthy balance of trade surplus in fisheries trade. The table below demonstrates the favorable trade surplus the U.S. enjoys with Japan in fisheries as compared with two major trading partners, Canada and Mexico.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES TRADE  
Edible Fishery Products (U.S. dollars)

Nation	Imports	Exports	Balance
Japan			
1984	252,032,000	502,286,000	+250,254,000*
1985	333,317,000	684,699,000	+351,382,000*
Canada			
1984	787,832,000	120,778,000	-667,054,000
1985	840,767,000	107,424,000	-733,343,000
Mexico			
1984	399,784,000	12,927,000	-386,857,000
1985	319,786,000	20,028,000	-299,758,000

\*Does not include joint venture sales.  
U.S. exports to Japan in the foregoing table do not include Japanese over-the-side joint venture purchase values. Japanese

purchases of pollock and other groundfish species in joint venture operations have increased significantly since 1981 as noted later in this letter. For the years 1984 and 1985 Japanese joint venture purchases added to the U.S. balance of trade surplus with Japan by more than \$33.0 million and \$45.0 million respectively.

Although the overall U.S. balance of trade deficit in fishery products has increased each year since 1978, our balance of trade surplus with Japan has remained healthy and exports to Japan continue to expand. We also expect a trade balance equally favorable to the U.S. for 1986.

U.S. TALFF exports. Export trade with Japan in U.S. harvested and processed bottomfish and bottomfish products has been facilitated since 1982 through annual industry-to-industry meetings held pursuant to the "fish and chips" policy of the Magnuson Act. Intense negotiations are conducted during these meetings to reach an agreement on Japanese purchase commitments in exchange for the Japanese allocation. The agreements resulting from these annual negotiations have contributed significantly to the development of export trade in bottomfish and bottomfish products. Once again, Japan is the only foreign fishing nation which participates in such negotiations resulting in a trade agreement.

The 1985 agreement between the U.S. and Japanese industries marked a turning point in the development of U.S. bottomfish production and export trade. Japanese commitments to purchase specified quantities of U.S. harvested and processed pollock and other bottomfish products were negotiated in the agreement for the first time. Similar purchase commitments were negotiated under the 1986 agreement. Progress under the 1985 and 1986 agreements is shown in the following table.

Agreement	1985 Agreement		1986 Agreement	
	Target	Purchased (10-31-86)	Target	Purchased
<u>Joint Ventures</u>				
Pollock	430,000	432,776	525,000	528,967
Species other than pollock	30,000	26,451	57,500	48,445
<u>Processed</u>				
Pollock	35,000	0	54,000	11,109
Species other than pollock	5,000	8,748	20,000	20,660

Although there were no actual deliveries of processed pollock

Mr. Jim H. Branson  
November 25, 1986  
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products during 1985, Japan invested at high risk in the construction of two shoreside surimi plants in Dutch Harbor, Alaska. These investments were well beyond the scope of the 1985 agreement. Although one of the two plants began production in March of 1986, purchases of processed pollock this year were relatively low. This was due to the inability of U.S. vessels to deliver adequate amounts of fish to the first plant and delays in the issuance of construction permits by U.S. authorities for the second plant.

In late 1985 and 1986, the North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association began purchasing headed and gutted codfish, sablefish and other groundfish species from shoreside processing plants in Alaska. Purchases of headed and gutted products were made from four separate processing plants around the Gulf of Alaska; with two of those plants currently producing headed and gutted codfish under contract with the Association. The Japanese industry plans to present information regarding the effect of allocations on the Japanese market for Pacific cod at the December Council meeting.

U.S. TALFF imports. The JAPAN OVERVIEW notes that a large percentage of the U.S. TALFF imports from Japan is surimi. However, suirimi imports from Japan cannot be criticized to the same extent as TALFF imports from other nations. There has been a large untapped market for surimi and surimi-based products here in the United States which has been developed almost entirely through Japanese efforts and investments. These Japanese marketing efforts have contributed to the basis for developing a U.S. domestic surimi industry.

Now, with further assistance from the Japanese, these surimi and surimi-based TALFF imports are being slowly replaced with U.S. production. In addition to the two surimi plants in Dutch Harbor, many secondary processing plants here in the U.S. have been financed through Japanese investments and operated with the assistance of Japanese technology. Therefore, until U.S. surimi and surimi-based production capacity becomes fully developed here in the United States, these surimi imports must continue for the benefit of U.S. fisheries development. Otherwise the U.S. secondary processing industry would suffer and valuable markets developed over the past few years would be lost.

Japanese import quotas. The purpose of the Japanese import quota system for fishery products is to maintain stability in the Japanese market for lower-valued species with high volumes of production such as jack mackerel, squid, cod, sardine, herring and pollock. If the ability to maintain control over the import of these species through the flexibility of the import quota system is removed, the Japanese market will become over-supplied with product, especially from neighboring fishing nations such as South Korea, North Korea and the Soviet Union. An over-supplied market



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of these lower-valued species would depress market prices to the disadvantage of not only Japanese coastal fishermen and processors, but also the U.S. fishing industry which now relies so heavily upon stability in the Japanese market for the export of pollock and other substitute bottomfish and bottomfish products.

In essence, the Japanese import quota system is quite similar to the concept of optimum yield in the management of U.S. fishery resources. A major objective of the optimum yield tool is to control the amount of production from the fishery entering the market in order to maintain price stability for the benefit of the U.S. fishing industry. The fishing grounds within the U.S. FCZ off Alaska are among the most productive in the world. Optimum yield has been used in many cases as a means to control the amount of production and maintain price stability in the market place. Japan is the largest market in the world for fishery products and the largest export market for U.S. fishery products. The Japanese import quota system provides a similar means to control the supply of product in the Japanese market and maintain price stability.

The Japanese import quota system has not impeded the export of U.S. production to Japan. There has been more than adequate quota amounts established under the import quota system to accommodate U.S. production. In fact, the import quota system has been managed in a flexible manner for the benefit of the U.S. as compared to other nations. We believe that most, if not all, complaints by U.S. companies towards the Japanese import quota system are the result of either misinformation or failure on the part of a U.S. company to ensure that its Japanese trading partner has applied for an appropriate quota amount before exporting the product.

One example of misinformation relates to the U.S. complaint regarding joint venture constraints because of import quotas on certain species. The import quota was not the problem in these cases. Rather, the problem related to the high volume of various bycatch species which are not desired by the Japanese company. Sufficient import quotas were provided for bycatch species subject to import quotas as soon as bycatch problems were foreseen.

If in fact legitimate problems have been encountered by U.S. companies under the import quota system, we expect that these problems are probably procedural. In this regard the Japanese industry has agreed under the industry-to-industry agreement for 1987 (see Attachment) to encourage the government of Japan to establish a mechanism to allow unimpeded entry into the Japanese markets of U.S. caught and/or U.S. processed bottomfish products by any Japanese buyer. This is a significant benefit to the U.S. industry under this new industry agreement. But ensured transparency under this mechanism will also require cooperation from the U.S. industry. We would strongly encourage the U.S.

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industry to discuss potential problems with the Japanese side first to find an appropriate resolution.

Tariffs. Japanese tariffs on fishery products are quite low when compared with tariffs imposed by other nations. Tariff reductions schedules were negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) in 1979. Many of these reduction schedules have been accelerated by Japan voluntarily in order to facilitate the import of U.S. fishery products such as cod, herring, pollock, pollock roe and hake. The tariffs on frozen pollock, Pacific cod and herring will be reduced to 6 percent on January 1, 1987 in the interest of the United States, even though the duty on other import quota fish species of little interest to the U.S. has remained at 10 percent.

b. Investment in the U.S. industry. Overseas investment statistics of the Japan Fishery Agency estimate Japanese investments in the U.S. fishing industry at \$37.215 million through March of 1985. This estimate does not include loans, production advances and the value of technology transfer.

We believe this estimate to be extremely conservative. The two new surimi production plants in Dutch Harbor alone represent additional investments by Japanese fishing companies far in excess of \$20 million. Additional investments have been made in U.S. fishing vessels and secondary surimi processing facilities. At this time we have no idea of the capital amount these investments represent.

c. Transfer of technology and other forms of assistance to U.S. seafood production. All Japanese fishing companies continue to provide technical instruction and assistance to U.S. fishermen and processors in the handling, preparation, and processing of marine products to meet the standards of the Japanese market. This technical assistance has been a major factor contributing to the steady development of the U.S. bottomfish fishery and bottomfish exports to Japan.

Japanese fishing companies are also directly involved in the development of U.S. surimi production and U.S. production of secondary surimi products. Japanese technicians from the two largest Japanese fishing companies provide needed technical assistance to the two new surimi production facilities in Dutch Harbor. Japanese technicians from a number of Japanese fishing companies also provide similar technical assistance to numerous secondary production facilities here in the United States.

The North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association has conducted marketing projects with U.S. fishermen in Sitka and Seattle. The purpose of those marketing projects has been the promotion of U.S. longline-caught bottomfish products in Japan and in selling their

products through the Association's marketing channels in Japan.

In 1986, two processing vessels belonging to the Japanese Longline Association conducted an experimental longline joint venture for Pacific cod with U.S. longline vessels in the Gulf of Alaska. Although the joint venture was interrupted so that the fishermen could participate in halibut and sablefish openings and thus fell short of its tonnage objective, the venture demonstrated the viability of a mothership operation utilizing U.S. longline fishermen. All reports from the fishermen indicated that they were quite pleased with the operation.

The National Federation of Medium Trawlers has continued its efforts in the Pribilof Islands to assist in the development and promotion of the Pribilovian commercial fisheries. Japanese technicians have been sent to the Pribilofs, fishing vessels, fishing gear and bait have been provided to the Pribilovian fishermen at no cost, and Pribilovian fishermen have been invited to Japan for training. More than \$756,000 has been expended on this project. The Federation looks forward to continued work with the Pribilovians in the development of their fisheries. The Federation has also been actively seeking additional fisheries development projects in which it could participate.

The Japan/Alaska Fisheries Cooperative Development Committee has initiated its programs for fisheries development under the October 1985 Memorandum of Agreement between the state of Alaska and the Japan Fisheries Association and Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation. A training curriculum project for surimi production was implemented in September of this year in Kodiak and Dutch Harbor. A similar project for the mariculture of scallops and kelp will be implemented next year.

## 2. Joint Ventures.

a. Performance. Japanese joint venture performance has been described in part in prior sections of this letter. The following table demonstrates demonstrates the progress of Japanese joint ventures since 1981 and the value to the U.S. fishermen.

JAPANESE JOINT VENTURES  
 1981 - 1986

Year/species	Target	Achieved	Value (\$US)
1981			
Pollock	14,000	11,446	\$ 1,700,700
Herring		953	460,000
Total		12,399	2,160,000
1982			
Pollock	70,000	66,219	5,400,000
Herring		2,453	1,100,000
Salmon		309	270,000
Total		68,981	6,770,000
1983			
Pollock	179,800	211,626	19,500,000
Herring		2,632	1,400,000
Total		214,258	20,900,000
1984			
Pollock	330,000	340,878	32,500,000
Other species	4,900	4,789	600,000
Herring		3,230	1,800,000
Salmon		270	100,000
Total		349,167	35,000,000
1985			
Pollock	430,000	432,776	42,000,000
Other species	30,000	26,451	2,860,000
Herring		2,371	1,700,000
Salmon		299	220,000
Total		461,897	46,780,000
1986			
Pollock	525,000	528,967	57,000,000
Other species	57,500	48,445	5,300,000
Herring		2,282	1,800,000
Salmon		350	200,000
Total			64,300,000

The number of vessels participating in Japanese joint ventures has also increased this past year. During 1985 there were 42 vessels participating in pollock joint ventures. This year there were 48 vessels participating in this fishery. The number of vessels participating in joint ventures for species other than pollock increased from 22 to 46 between 1985 and 1986.

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The North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association has been engaged in the purchase of herring from Togiak fishermen since 1981. Purchase amounts have been 953 mt in 1981, 2,453 mt in 1982, 2,632 mt in 1983, 3,230 mt in 1984, 2,371 mt in 1985, and 2,282 mt in 1986. The fishery this year supported 186 U.S. fishing vessels of the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Cooperative. Since its inception in 1981, the joint venture with Togiak fishermen has contributed nearly \$10,000,000 to the economy of Western Alaska.

Japanese longline vessels have also participated in a program to purchase chum and pink salmon from fishermen in Norton Sound since 1982. During 1986 a total of 350 mt was purchased from 60 vessels in this operation.

b. Problems on the fishing grounds. We are unaware of any serious problems experienced on the fishing grounds. Problems encountered on the fishing grounds are resolved expeditiously between the U.S. fishermen and their Japanese joint venture partners.

One particular problem which has been brought to our attention is when certain flatfish species not desired by Japan in joint venture operations are discarded and the fishermen are not paid. The species to be purchased in joint venture fisheries are negotiated on an individual company basis and included in the joint venture contract. Undesireable species with no economic value are not included in the contract and, therefore, they are discarded. We find that some U.S. fishermen are able to catch the desirable flatfish species with very little bycatch of undesirable species. Other fishermen experience high incidental bycatches of undesirable flatfish.

### 3. Species Protection.

a. High seas salmon interception. As the result of intense bilateral negotiations initiated by the U.S. in June of 1985, an agreement was reached in March of 1986 whereby Japan accepted further restrictions in both the mothership and land-based salmon fisheries. The provisions of the bilateral agreement were adopted by the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission during an extraordinary meeting held in April of 1986.

Japan implemented the provisions of the bilateral agreement for the 1986 fishery. In addition to the adoption of new area restrictions in both the mothership and land-based fisheries, the number of Japanese patrol vessels in the land-based fishery was increased from five to six. Three of these patrol vessels patrolled the eastern boundary (174°E) of the fishing grounds.

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A U.S. observer was placed on board a Japanese patrol vessel. The land-based vessels were required to report the time and their position upon entering and leaving the area between 173°E and 174°E and provide position reports during their stay within the area.

Enforcement. The JAPAN OVERVIEW report that 17 land-based gillnet vessels were sighted operating east of the eastern boundary of the land-based salmon fishery is incorrect. Our records confirm only 11 sightings. None of the vessels sighted were salmon vessels. On June 5, 1986, a squid gillnet vessel was sighted east of 174°E heading eastward with its gear stored. On June 27, 1986, 10 squid gillnet vessels were sighted east of 174°E. Two of the vessels were positively identified as fishing in areas prohibited by Japanese domestic regulations. The government of Japan investigated these incidents and provided a response to the U.S. government. Penalties for two vessels found in violation of Japanese domestic regulations have not yet been decided.

The JAPAN OVERVIEW also reports that the land-based fleet took an estimated 14,000 steelhead, most of which are assumed to be of North American origin. However, our reports show that 8,000 steelheads were caught during 1986. There is clear scientific evidence that steelhead of both Asian and North American origin comingle in the North Pacific. Based upon genetic analysis by the Japanese scientists, it was estimated that 5,000 steelhead out of 15,000 steelhead caught in the 1984 fishery were of North American origin. Using this ratio, it is estimated that about 2,700 steelhead of North American origin were caught during the 1986 fishery.

The government of Japan has fully cooperated in the investigation of the Taiwanese salmon laundering scheme. Domestic regulations have been implemented by Japan prohibiting the import of salmon harvested by or shipped from Taiwan.

Bycatch of prohibited and fully-utilized species. Japanese fishermen have an excellent record for maintaining their bycatch of prohibited and fully-utilized species at an absolute minimum. The low bycatch rates in the Japanese fisheries are due in large part to a rigid self-imposed regulatory scheme whereby national prohibited species catch levels and incidental bycatch allocations are further allocated among the Japanese vessels licensed for the U.S. fishery. Each vessel must maintain its incidental catch within the vessel allocation. There is no common pool from which the vessel may fish and there is no internal reserve system established to provide relief should a vessel exceed its allocation. If the vessel allocation for a prohibited or fully-utilized species is exceeded based upon observer reports, the vessel must cease fishing and return to port.

Japanese fishermen have also adopted a number of voluntary measures to avoid bycatches of fully utilized species. The Hokuten and medium Japanese trawlers have voluntarily refrained from fishing within 20 miles of the Aleutian Islands to avoid incidental catches of Pacific Ocean perch, sablefish and rockfishes in the area. Japanese longliners have voluntarily refrained from fishing in certain areas and during certain times to avoid the incidental catch of fully-utilized species. All Japanese fishermen have voluntarily agreed to refrain from fishing in the area identified as the Fishery Development Zone during that part of the year when the area is heavily used by the U.S. fleet.

Discards of plastics and net fragments. The Japanese fishing industry and the government of Japan fully recognize the importance of preventing marine pollution from discards of plastics, net fragments and other debris. The Japanese government has been actively participating in a number of international conventions for the prevention of marine pollution and has enacted domestic laws and regulations to fully implement the provisions of these conventions. The major Japanese domestic legislation enacted to prevent marine pollution is the law relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster.

Japanese regulations require that all Japanese salmon driftnet vessels affix the name of the vessel as well as the name of the owner to each end of the net. Vessels are not permitted to leave port until this identification has been verified by Japanese enforcement officials. Japan is further considering a regulation which would require markings every tan (approximately 45 meters) identifying the type of fishery in which the net is used.

Used nets are recycled. Synthesized used driftnets from the salmon fishery are recycled into bobbins and various types of building and industrial materials by private recyclers. One recycler in Japan processes about 1,000 tons of used nets annually.

All Japanese salmon and trawl motherships and large factory trawl vessels have incinerators installed on board for disposing of plastics and other debris. The Japan Fisheries Association is actively promoting the installation of large trash containers on board other Japanese fishing vessels so that plastic wastes and other debris can be returned to port for disposal.

Japan also sponsors guidance and educational activities through television programs, posters and brochures which encourage fishermen operating in the North Pacific not to dispose of their waste materials at sea.

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4. Enforcement. Please refer to the NMFS Enforcement Report.

5. Research.

a. Status of groundfish stocks off Alaska. For the past several years the Japanese have participated in research surveys off Alaska. Four research vessels contributing 350 vessel research days participated in the following three research programs during 1986.

Cooperative U.S.-Japan Trawl Survey. Japan conducted research under this research program in the eastern Bering Sea during 1979, 1981, 1982, and 1985, in the Aleutians during 1980, 1983, and 1986, and in the Gulf of Alaska during 1984.

Japan-U.S. Cooperative Longline Survey. For the 9th consecutive year the North Pacific Longline Gillnet Association has contributed the use of one of its vessels to participate in this research program for groundfish stocks. From 1979 to 1981 the survey area included the Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska. From 1982 the Bering Sea has been included in this survey area. Data from this survey has been contributing to the stock assessment of groundfish species such as sablefish and Pacific cod.

Modification Experiment to Reduce Incidental Catches of Prohibited and Low Quota Species. Since 1982 surveys have been conducted under this research program for testing gear improvements to reduce the incidental catch of prohibited and fully-utilized species in the Japanese trawl fisheries. This program makes a significant contribution to the Japanese performance in maintaining low incidental catches for these species.

Japan conducts more fisheries research off Alaska than any other foreign nation. We expect these research efforts will continue in 1987. Research data is analyzed by Japanese scientists and reports are submitted for review during the INPFC and bilateral scientific meetings. Japanese research efforts continue to contribute significantly to groundfish stock assessments off Alaska.

b. Information on catches in international waters of the Bering Sea. This matter was discussed at the INPFC meeting held in Anchorage this year. Please refer to the INPFC proceedings for a report on this subject. Please note that the issue was also addressed in Paragraph E of the U.S./Japan Industry Agreement negotiated this past month in Seattle. (See Attachment).

c. High seas salmon research. Japan continues to contribute more research to high seas salmon than any other nation. During 1986 nine research vessels were used for high seas salmon research



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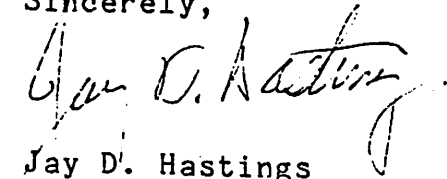
including the study of the continental origin of salmon found in waters south of 46°N latitude as provided in the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States, Canada and Japan. During the course of this research program a number of measures were undertaken to increase tag recoveries, check coded wire tags at the port of landing, and prepare more detailed fishing statistics in the land-based fisheries (data collection by 1° X 1° instead of 2° X 5°).

We note a reference in the JAPAN UPDATE which states that Japan placed a U.S. observer aboard a squid gillnet vessel for 55 days and conducted high seas salmon research. This appears to be an error. Japan accepted a U.S. scientist aboard the vessel. A Japanese scientist was also on board the vessel and the two scientists conducted joint research on the entanglement of non-target species such as marine mammals and seabirds and other matters related to the squid driftnet fisheries.

In conclusion, the government of Japan and the Japanese fishing industry have worked closely with the United States and Alaska in the development of the groundfish fisheries off Alaska. As a result of these Japanese efforts the United States has been able to develop its harvesting and processing capability and develop new export markets in Japan. In exchange for the cooperation extended by the Japanese, the individual Japanese fishing companies are dependent upon a sufficient allocation of surplus fishery resources from all areas of the fishery conservation zone to support their North American fishery operations.

I will be attending the Permit Review Committee meeting and the Council meeting in December. At that time I will supplement this letter with an oral presentation and be prepared to answer any questions which may arise.

Sincerely,



Jay D. Hastings

on behalf of the

Japan Fisheries Association

Attachment

**MEMORANDUM OF DISCUSSIONS  
CONCERNING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE  
U.S. AND JAPANESE FISHING INDUSTRIES FOR 1987**

- A. Delegations of the commercial fishing industries of the United States and Japan met in Seattle, Washington, on November 17-20, 1986 to discuss mutual cooperation in fisheries development and trade during 1987. These discussions have been held annually since 1982 pursuant to the U.S. policy of "fish and chips" under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. The major issues discussed were Japanese purchases of U.S. harvested bottomfish and U.S. harvested and processed bottomfish products, access to the Japanese market for U.S. harvested and U.S. processed bottomfish fishery products, and directed allocations to Japan within the U.S. 200-mile fishery conservation zone during the 1987 calendar year.

Mr. Clement Tillion served as the meeting chairman. The Japanese delegation was headed by Mr. Akira Miyazaki, Senior Managing Director of Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd., and Director of the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association. The United States delegation was headed by Mr. Ronald R. Jensen, President and Chief Operating Officer of Sea Alaska Products, a division of ConAgra. Government officials from both the United States and Japan attended the meeting. Members of the delegations and government attendees are listed in the attachments.

- B. The two delegations reviewed and discussed the 1986 Memorandum during the course of the meeting. Both sides agreed that the 1987 Memorandum would be based on these principles:
1. That the U.S. delegation will use its best efforts in securing the maximum allocation to Japan of such species as Pacific cod, turbot, yellowfin sole, other flounders and pollock within the available TALFF in 1987. This allocation should exceed Japan's historic percentage and be released fully and in a timely manner. Releases of unutilized reserves, DAP and JVP to TALFF should also be made on a full and timely basis. Both sides recognize that the allocation to Japan will depend upon the level of TALFF established by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. The Japanese side expressed its expectation that the allocation to Japan in 1987 would aggregate 300,000 mt.
  2. That the U.S. delegation will assist in securing by-catch allowances at a reasonable level sufficient to permit the harvest of target allocations.

C. The parties expressed their willingness and desire to participate in the enhancement and development of the mutually beneficial economic relationship in the fisheries field which they have enjoyed for many years. In the spirit of their long history of mutual cooperation, the parties agreed to the following:

1. For the implementation of this agreement between the parties, the Japanese industry in cooperation with the U.S. industry will strongly encourage the governments of Japan and the U.S., with active participation of both industries, to establish a mechanism to allow entry into the Japanese markets of U.S. caught and/or U.S. processed bottomfish products so that the ability to purchase such products by any Japanese buyer will not be impeded for 1987 and beyond. Both industries encourage that the two governments reach agreement by April 1, 1987. The Japanese side agrees that during the pending period of the implementation of the bilateral agreement for market access, referenced above, U.S. processed bottomfish products shall have substantially unimpeded access to the Japanese markets. The U.S. side estimated that the amount of such product for import into the Japanese market between January 1, 1987 and April 1, 1987 will be 80,000 mt to 120,000 mt.

2. In the context of the government to government meetings, the Japanese industry will convey to the Japanese government the U.S. industry's request to reduce all tariffs and duties to zero on seafood products caught and processed by the U.S. industry. In those instances where the U.S. government has tariffs or duties on Japanese products, the U.S. industry's request is that their tariffs and duties on like U.S. origin products will be no higher than the U.S. tariffs and duties.

3. The Japanese delegation agreed to purchase and take delivery of U.S. harvested bottomfish in over-the-side joint venture operations arranged on an individual company-by-company basis as follows:

a. Pollock	812,500 mt
b. Species other than pollock	67,500 mt

4. Japanese joint venture processors will be provided with adequate import quotas for all legally retainable species harvested in U.S. joint ventures.

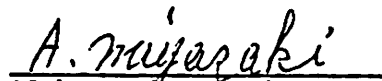
D. The commitment of the Japanese delegation in the 1986 Agreement to purchase 100,000 mt of U.S. harvested and processed pollock products subject to the conditions in paragraph C.2 of that Agreement (attached hereto) is incorporated into this 1987 Agreement.

- E. The Japanese delegation will make available, through INPFC, data regarding the origins and harvest levels of pollock harvested in international waters (the "doughnut hole") of the Bering Sea.
- F. The Japanese and U.S. sides agree to support the concept of a conference on marine debris sponsored by the fishing industries of the North Pacific.
- G. It is the intention of both delegations that this Memorandum shall in no way affect existing fishing agreements on other species, nor result in adverse trade barriers on other species. This Memorandum relates solely to aggregate projections of purchases and sales by the fishing industries of the United States and Japan. The two delegations agreed that this Memorandum shall not restrict independent actions by any company or person.

DATED this 20th day of November, 1986.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ronald R. Jensen

United States Spokesman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Akira Miyazaki

Japanese Spokesman

**Excerpt from Paragraph C.2 of the 1986 Agreement:**

**(It is agreed that, in the case of surimi, the conversion equivalent shall be 22 percent). The parties agreed that these purchases are conditioned upon a stable supply of fish. Both sides agreed to cooperate to achieve these purchase amounts. At the end of 1986 the performance will be evaluated. The commitment for 1987 may be revised by mutual consent of both parties only for biological reasons.**

U.S./JAPAN INDUSTRY-TO-INDUSTRY MEETING  
NOVEMBER 17-19, 1986

LIST OF AMERICAN DELEGATION

CLEM TILLION, CHAIRMAN

NEGOTIATION TEAM

RONALD JENSEN  
DR. DAYTON L. ALVERSON  
TERRY BAKER  
FRANK BOHANNON  
ROBERT BROPHY  
AL BURCH  
TED EVANS  
VERN HALL  
DAVE HARVILLE  
ROBERT MORGAN  
WALLY PEREYA

ADVISORS

CHARLES BLUMENFELD/L. JOHN IANI  
THORN SMITH

DELEGATION

MIKE ATTERBERRY  
GREG BAKER  
PETER BLOCK  
BARRY COLLIER  
JOHN DOOLEY  
OSCAR DYSON  
BART EATON  
CHRIS HANSEN  
JEFF HENDRICKS  
DONALD IVERSON

PAUL KELLY  
RICK KRUEGER  
BARRY OHAI  
EINAR PETERSON  
HUGH REILLY  
FRANK STEUART  
CARL SWASAND  
TERRANCE THOMAS  
REIDAR TYNES  
JOHN WEDIN

LIST OF JAPAN DELEGATION

NEGOTIATION TEAM

CHIEF DELEGATE

AKIRA MIYAZAKI

Vice President of Japan  
Deep SEa Trawlers Ass. (JDSTA)

Nippon Suisan

HIROSHI USUI

Vice President of JDSTA

Taiyo Fisheries

SHINJI ENDO

President of National Federation  
of Medium Trawlers (NFMT)

SHUN-ICHI KANAI

Vice President of NFMT

SHUN-ICHI KUROKI

Executive Director of North Pacific  
Longline Ass. (NPL)

YOSHIRO SHOOJI

Director of JDSTA

Nichiro Gyogyo

AKIRA TAKEUCHI

Director of JDSTA

Kyokuyo

HIDEO IWASAWA

Director of JDSTA

Hoko Fishing

MASAJI IKEDA

JDSTA

Esashi Gyogyo

HISAO IWASAKI

Executive Managing Director of JDSTA

HIROYUKI TAKAGI

Japan Fisheries Ass. (JFA)

Washington D.C.  
Office

ADVISORS

EIJI ISHIHARA

Fisheries Agency

MASAYUKI KOMATSU

Fisheries Agency

MASANORI MIYAHARA

Japanese Embassy W.D.C.

MASARU SUZUKI

Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan

JAY D. HASTING

JFA Consultant

STEPHEN B. JOHNSON

JDSTA & HTA Consultant

PAUL MacGREGOR

NPL Consultant

INTERPRETER

YOSHIKO SOEDA

KAYOKO SHIGEMATSU

OBSERVER

TSUNEJI MATSUDA	NFMT
TAMIO TAKADA	NFMT
KENTARO OKANO	Kanai Gyogyo
MITsutOSHI YOSHIDA	Shin-ei Suisan
SEIJI TAKIGUCHI	Fukushin Suisan
TOHRU FUKUI	Nippon Suisan
YUUI NIIMI	Nippon Suisan USA
HIROSHI MITSUHASHI	Nippon Suisan
TOMOSABURO NAKADA	Taiyo Fishery
KOH ISHIDA	Taiyo Fishery Seattle
EIICHI NAKAJIMA	Hokkaido Fisheries
HITOSHI KATAOKA	Nichiro Gyogyo Seattle
HIROSHI ARAI	Kyokuyo USA
KATSUSHIGE MANTO	Hoko Fishing Seattle
HIROSHI KAWAMURA	Anyo Fishing
JUNZOO FUJIWARA	Anyo Fishing
MUTSUHIKO KARASAWA	Hosui Corporation
KATSUO JODAI	JFA Anchorage
HISASHI MATSUI	JFA Seattle



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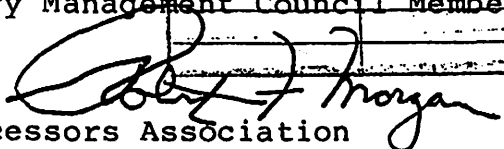
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ALASKA PACIFIC SEAFOOD INDUSTRY COALITION  
Seattle, Washington  
November 25, 1986

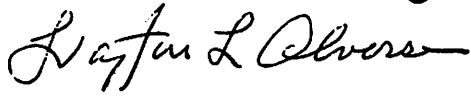
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	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	
	Sec./Typist	

TO: North Pacific Fishery Management Council Members

FROM: Robt. F. Morgan  
President  
Pacific Seafood Processors Association



Dayton L. Alverson  
Managing Partner  
Natural Resources Consultants



Ronald R. Jensen  
U.S. Spokesman  
President  
Sea Alaska Products, Inc.



Enclosed please find a copy of the recent agreement reached between the U.S. and Japan fishing industries.

The agreement, which was worked out over the period November 17-19, constitutes a major step forward in the relationship between the two industries in that there is a commitment to resolve the historical limitations that the Japanese I.Q. system has placed on entrance of U.S.-processed bottomfish into Japan. We recognize that resolution of this problem is subject to further agreements which must be negotiated in government-to-government meetings. Nevertheless, the process for institutionalizing this goal is in place and in the interim (during the period of negotiations) Alaska region bottomfish products should be able to enter Japan without constraint.

In addition to the product access issue, the agreement establishes a Japanese goal of 812,500 tons of joint venture pollock and 67,000 tons of other species. Note both sides recognize that this does not constitute a commitment for a Council allocation but only a purchase goal providing such quantities are available for harvest and delivery. Other aspects of the agreement include a commitment to (1) support an industry-to-industry meeting on marine debris, and (2) provide information on catches in the Bering Sea "donut" and (3) insure incidental catches (non prohibited) will be purchased by the joint venture processor ships.

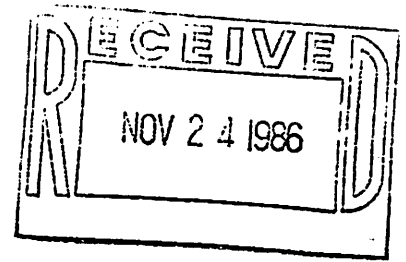
North Pacific Fishery Management  
Council Members  
November 25, 1986  
Page Two

We feel the agreement constitutes an important step in furthering the Americanization process and thus the Council should assist the Japanese in securing an allocation within TALFF that exceeds their historical level. Although the Japanese have expressed hopes that their share of TALFF might approach 300,000 tons, we were unable to support a specific TALFF level in the absence of information as to the likely levels of TALFF for individual species. When the Council has made its decision on TALFF we would hope that you positively consider the importance and magnitude of the Japanese industry agreements.

Enclosure

cc: Senator Daniel J. Evans  
Senator Frank H. Murkowski  
Senator Ted Stevens  
Senator-elect Brock Adams  
Senator-elect John B. Breaux  
Congressman Don Young  
Mr. Edward E. Wolfe  
Dr. William E. Evans  
Dr. Anthony J. Calio

# Sea Alaska Products



November 21, 1986

Mr. James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
411 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

ACTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
	Exec. Dir.	
	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Please find enclosed a copy of "Memorandum of Discussions Concerning Cooperation Between United States and Japanese Fishing Industries for 1987". After four days of intense discussions, the two industries concluded this agreement.

As you can see from the agreement, there is a major increase in over-the-side deliveries of United States harvested bottomfish to Japanese processors. However, the United States fish industry represented in these meetings have strongly encouraged the governments of Japan and the United States, with active participation of both industries, to establish a mechanism to allow entry into the Japanese markets of United States caught and/or United States processed bottomfish products, so that the ability to purchase such products by any Japanese buyer will not be impeded for 1987 and beyond.

We wish the United States and the Japanese governments will have bilateral discussions immediately, so that this issue is resolved by April 1, 1987.

Thank you for your past efforts in supporting our industry.

Sincerely,

SEA ALASKA PRODUCTS

Ron Jensen  
President

Enclosure

RJ/bp

KODIAK AND WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP  
 P.O. BOX 1578  
 KODIAK, ALASKA 99615

NOVEMBER 24

ACTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
	Exec. Dir.	3
	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	4
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	
	Special Affairs	
	Environmental and Scientific	

Ed Wolfe  
 Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries  
 United States Department of State  
 Bureau of Oceans and International  
 Affairs  
 Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Ed:

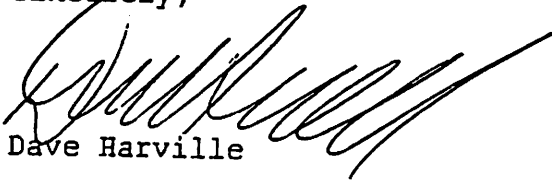
I've just returned from the U.S.-Japan Industry to Industry meetings. I assume you've already gotten a copy of the agreement, but, just in case, I'm enclosing a copy plus the addendums for your information.

As usual, we didn't reach agreement until the wee hours of the morning, but I feel the U.S. side came out well. Certainly exports of processed product to Japan are increasing just about as fast as U.S. processors decide to commit to producing product.

Deferral of the market access question to bilateral negotiations with direct government involvement should allow us to come out with a more considered and supportable agreement on this subject than might have been made otherwise.

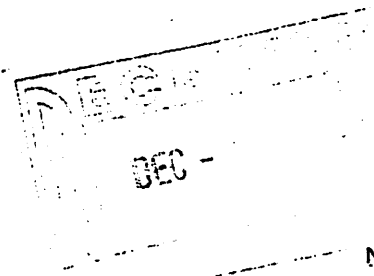
On the U.S. side I feel it is imperative that Japan receive TALFF for those species for which TALFF is available in 1987 in order to maintain the credibility of the agreement.

Sincerely,



Dave Harville

# Alaska Groundfish Data Bank



ACTION	ROUTE TO
	Exec. Dir.
	Deputy Dir.
	Admin. Off.
	Exec. Sec.
	Staff Asst. 1
	Staff Asst. 2
	Staff Asst. 3
	Economist
	Sec. Bkkr.
	Sec. Typist

November 24, 1986

Ed Wolfe  
 Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs  
 United States Department of State  
 Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific  
 Affairs  
 Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Ed:

Just a note to let you know I am in full support of the results of this year's U.S.-Japan Industry to Industry negotiations.

The continued substantial increases in joint ventures are creating a competitive market for U.S. vessels, both onshore and at sea.

During my Nov. 1-11 trip to Japan as part of the Kodiak Area Chamber of Commerce mission to sign a sister chamber city agreement with Kasenuma I met with several fishing groups and found them all very aware that purchases of U.S. processed product were imperative, politically and economically.

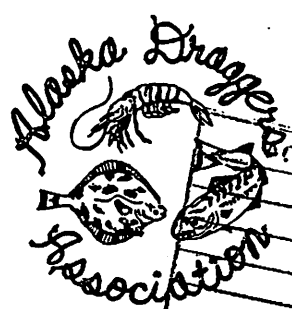
Considering the steady increase in Japan's purchases of processed products and joint venture fish, continued support of directed allocations to Japan, where there is TALFF available, seems reasonable.

Hope we'll see you in Alaska soon.

Sincerely,

Chris Blackburn

907-486-3910  
 Box 991  
 UEG -



FUNCTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
Kodiak, Alaska 99615	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	
	Sec./Typist	

November 24, 1986

Ed Wolfe  
 Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs  
 United States Department of State  
 Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs  
 Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Ed:

After spending most of last week at the U.S.-Japan Industry to Industry meeting and watching the negotiations, I came away feeling that, again, an agreement profitable to the U.S. side had been negotiated.

The continued increase in joint venture purchases the last couple of years and again in 1987 has been important in creating a competitive market for our vessels. I still remember when vessels would fish for virtually breakeven prices just to keep from going bankrupt. That situation sure has changed.

For the first time in all the years I've been working to help develop shorebased markets, we are finally seeing some action by processors in Kodiak. It looks like we're going to have two or three new Kodiak-based surimi operations going in during the next two years -- certainly the U.S. market is eager for the product and has developed faster than the U.S. processing side.

This year the Japanese side should have an easier time finding shorebased product to purchase and, as in the past years, we expect to see increased processed product purchases in 1987.

In return, I hope the U.S. will honor the agreement by giving Japan a directed fishing allocation where there are fish for TALFF.

Look forward to meeting with you when you're back in the state.

Sincerely,

Al Burch, executive director  
 Alaska Dragger Association

JAPAN

United States Department of State

Bureau of Oceans and International  
Environmental and Scientific Affairs



RECEIVED  
NOV 24 1986

Capt. John C. Trainor  
Chief, Operational Law  
Enforcement Division  
U.S. Coast Guard  
2100 2nd Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

Washington, D.C. 20520

ACTION	DATE TO	INITIAL
November 18, 1986	Exec. Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	
	Sec./Typist	

Dear Capt. Trainor:

On November 12 I met with Mr. Endo of the Japanese Embassy to discuss Japan's ongoing investigation of the questionable activities of Japan's high seas squid gillnet fishing vessels.

I relayed the supplemental vessel identification information contained in your letter of October 20, and in addition relayed your questions (copy enclosed) concerning the actual impact of Japanese domestic penalties for fisheries violations. Mr. Endo agreed to pursue these matters with authorities in Japan.

Mr. Endo also offered additional information concerning the previously detected evidence of violations by Japanese vessels.

The investigation results may be summed up as follows:

Number of vessels in violation ..... 12  
 Number of vessels for which no evidence  
 of violation can be identified ..... 9  
 Number of vessels not found on the  
 lists of Japanese fishing vessels ..... 2

Specifically, Mr. Endo reported the following results of Japan's additional investigations:

1. Among the nine vessels referred to in the State Department's letter dated August 21, 1986, Japanese authorities recently confirmed that:

(a) Two of the vessels, the CHOUN MARU NO.23/7-757 and the TAISEI MARU NO.105/7-651, were fishing in the prohibited area.

Boarding Information

Vessel: SEINGA MARU NO. 18  
Date: August 13, 1986  
Position: 44-11N 173-49W  
Owner: SAITO FISHING CO.  
Yamanata Ken Ken  
Sakatishi  
Takasago 2 Chome No. 1  
Master: Tsuda Hiroshi  
Fishing Master: Tsuda Kiyoshi  
Homeport: Yamanata, Japan  
Length: 29.51M  
Beam: 6.43M  
GRT: 99.9T

Vessel: SHIMA NO. 38 YAHATA MARU  
Date: August 9, 1986  
Position: 42-43N 174-42E  
Homeport: Kameishi, Japan  
Master: Papa Koki  
Length: 28M  
Beam: 5.88M  
Draft: 2.34M  
Comments; Japanese government ship station license JE-2620



It would be helpful to know the true impact of the penalties levied against violators of the Japanese domestic regulations.

---- When will the penalties be assessed?

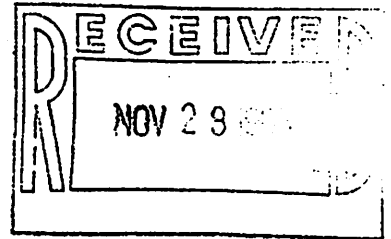
---- Can the vessels participate in another fishery during the penalty period?

---- Can the vessel owner substitute another vessel during this time period?

---- How will this penalty effect the total catch of the vessel?

USSR

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
OFFICE OF FISHERIES ATTACHE  
1609 DECATUR STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011  
(202) 726-38-38



Mr. JIM H. BRANSON  
Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery  
Management Council  
411 West 4-th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

November 25, 1986

Dear Mr. Branson:

According to your request and in addition to general overview developed for our country I would like to emphasize the following.

Joint fishing operations mutually beneficial to both Soviet and American parties (by the way the Soviet Union was the first country to enter such form of fisheries cooperation with the United States) have been one area in which our two countries have been maintaining excellent professionals-to-professionals and people-to-people contacts and cooperation at the grass roots level over the past ten years.

The economic results of this cooperation were quite obvious for the American fishing industry on the whole and Alaska areas in particular.

I think it would be also appropriate to repeat what you objectively stated in your circular letter of November 3, 1986 with reference to the American Joint Venture fishermen who indicated that "Soviets taught them much about trawling".

The history of our bilateral scientific cooperation which goes back to 1967 is also something to be proud of. Despite denial of the fishing rights the Soviet Union has been constantly contributing its considerable efforts and money to provide the scientific establishments of both countries with best possible data.

With all already said in mind one should not be surprised that we have natural reason for good cooperation in the field of fisheries in the Bering Sea since we are the neighbours in this area which represents the common ecological complex which should obviously be managed by both countries together if our goal is to achieve sustainable returns from the fishing stocks for now and future to come.

It is with this understanding that the Soviet Union expresses its preparedness to consider the questions of giving the reciprocal fishing rights to the American fishermen.

This issue could be at best dealt with within the framework of the reversed GIFA on the basis of Article XIII of the existing GIFA.

In our opinion granting the reciprocal fishing privileges would provide excellent opportunity for the fishermen of both countries to have the access to the marine resources of both countries doing either directed or Joint Venture operations.

It seems that this as well as other issues of mutual interest (with special emphasis to Alaska region) could be fruitfully discussed at the meeting between the U.S. and USSR fishing industries which we suggested to hold in the Soviet Union in 1987 during recent unofficial fisheries consultations.

I sincerely hope that all the above considerations will be taken into account by the distinguished council in its discussion and recommendations on directed allocations during forthcoming meeting in December which unfortunately, due to known reasons, I am not able to be part of.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this letter and if there are any aspects of our relationship that need to be further clarified by us I will gladly do so.

Sincerely,



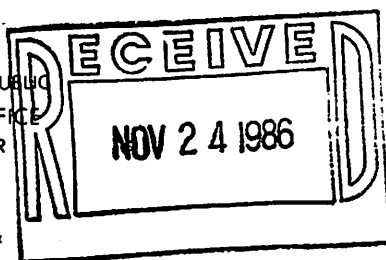
G. CHURSIN  
Fisheries Attache

c.c.  
Mr. Larry L. SNEAD  
Director  
Office of Fisheries Affairs  
Department of State, Room 5806  
Washington, D.C. 20520

c.c.  
Mr. William E. Evans Ph.D.  
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Washington, D.C. 20235

**POLAND**

EMBASSY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
COMMERCIAL COUNSELOR'S OFFICE  
820 SECOND AVENUE, 17th FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
Telephone (212) 370-5300  
Telex WU 595657 polcomer nyk



New York, November 21, 1986

Our ref.: 3088/86

**COPY FOR YOUR  
INFORMATION**

Mr. Jim H. Branson, Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery Management  
P.O.Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Jim,

In reply to your letter of November 3, 1986 addressed to "Representatives of All Foreign Nations ..." we submit our comments as requested.

1. Poland has not imported fish products from the United States.

There is a substantial shortage of hard currency in Poland and this makes import of U.S. products hardly possible at the present time, however we emphasize there is no government's barrier to such an imports.

Polish fishing fleet produce high quality Alaska Pollock blocks which are valuable source of raw material used in the plants of the U.S. secondary processors.

Poland sells blocks in the United States at prices based on the actual market level. The Polish blocks do not compete with the U.S. ones on the United States market, as well as on the European markets. There was no such situation that the export of Polish blocks prevented selling U.S. blocks in the United States, as well as into European markets.

Poland does not export to the United States any fillets of white

fish which was purchased or caught in the FCZ USA. /In 1986 Poland sold to USA 17 mtons of the Baltic cod fillets only/.

Our government supplied U.S. Department of State with the letter officially confirming that Poland does not export fish fillets to the United States. /The Polish exporters sold on the U.S. market 6617 tons of white fish blocks, mostly Alaska Pollock block for the amount of 9,447 thousand dollars/.

The Polish trade is statistically /as other nations do, including the United States/ controlled by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Again we underline, there is no barriers or import quotas in Poland.

2. The Polish government does not limit any foreign investments if finds them reasonable from the business point of view.

The agreement between Van de Kamp's, Alaska Pacific International and Dalmor/Rybex has been reached in principals. There is our government favourable attitude in approving the equity joint venture.

3. The Polish fleet purchased in 10 months of 1986 a fuel for US \$ 9,128,000 and plan to spend till the end of 1986 about 13 million dollars.

The Polish fishing enterprises buy also packaging materials in the United States, as well as repair their trawlers in U.S. shipyards. /At the present time MT "Grinwald" has been docked in the shipyard in Seattle/.

4. There were and still are considerable efforts from the Polish fishing enterprises to reach their JV obligations and goals. The Polish fishing enterprises provided contractual number of processors on the fishing grounds, paid the highest prices for the target species and by-catch species, increased the limit

of fish in cod ends, helping U.S. fishermen in finding fish in the fishing grounds.

In spite of those efforts, as well as efforts of U.S. partners, the joint venture operations were limited due to extreme shortage of U.S. catcher boats on the fishing grounds.

In consequence the Polish fleet suffers serious financial losses.

5. The U.S. partners marketed to Orient countries the Polish produced roe for the amount of US \$ 7,834,000.
6. Poland contributes in U.S. research by conducting very successful scientific cooperation with Northeast Fisheries Center in Woods Hole, as well as in traditionally good cooperation in plankton sorting.
7. The Polish fleet is fishing in the international waters of the Bering Sea and observe U.S. fishing regulations concerning anadromous species.

We hope that you will find the information useful.

Sincerely yours,

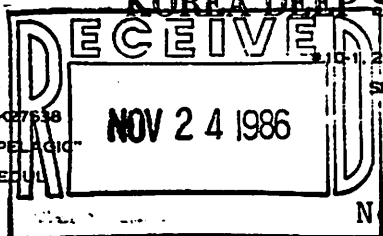
Tomasz Pintowski

Commercial Attache

KOREA

COPY FOR YOUR  
INFORMATION

KOREA DEEP SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION



C. P. O. BOX 2710  
TELEX: KODESE K2753B  
CABLE ADD: "KOPELAGIC"  
SEOUL  
TEL: 779-0531~5

11-2 GA, HOIHYUN-DONG  
SEOUL, KOREA

REF NO: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

November 21, 1986

Mr. Jim H. Branson  
Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery  
Management Council  
411 West 4th Avenue  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, AK 99510

SUBJ: Permit Review Committee Review of Korean Performance  
(ref your letter of November 3, 1986)

Dear Jim:

This letter responds to your request for an updating of the file on Korean performance in preparation for the December 7 Meeting of the Permit Review Committee. I have begun with responses to the list of "Special Concerns," and gone on to suggest amendments and updates for the Council's "Korea Overview." The Council's "Overview," which was probably based on a recent NMFS draft comment on Korean performance published in the Federal Register for comment on September 10, 1986, is a good start on a document for the December 7th Meeting, and I have, therefore, suggested changes to it, rather than drafting an entirely new document.

Response:

Special Concerns Regarding Korea

1. "Lack of U.S. processed groundfish exports to Korea." The Republic of Korea is a free-market economy. Imports enter in accordance with price and other commercial conditions. As noted elsewhere, special favor is shown to exports of American origin in the official trade regime. Soviet-origin pollock (mostly the counterpart of the Marine Resources catches of hake for the Soviets) does enter Korea, and, if the price and other conditions were comparable, so would American pollock.

2. "Benefits of Korea to U.S. processors...." As noted elsewhere, the Korean industry is investing in the American processing industry, and bringing to the U.S. not only capital, but considerable technology and knowhow. For its part, the Korean industry is concerned by recent moves to stop foreign-owned

Mr. Jim Branson  
"Korean Performance"  
November 21, 1986  
Page two.

American subsidiaries from owning catcher boats and to prevent the re-flagging of foreign processing vessels. These moves seem to modify substantially the American welcome for foreign equity participation (in addition to being illegal under the terms of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Republic of Korea and the U.S.). As noted elsewhere, Korean imports of American product are growing, and the Korean trade regime is not a barrier to American exports to Korea. In an effort to improve the economics of American exports to Korea, the Korean industry proposed to buy semi-processed product on the grounds from American catcher/processor vessels; there has been no real response from the American side to this proposal, although there may be some discussion at the Korea/U.S. Fisheries Development Conference which will precede the Council Meeting.

3. "Joint venture practice(s)...." The Korean industry has been unaware of any problems in this area; to the best of their knowledge, discards and sales have taken place within the terms of their contracts with their joint venture partners, with the Koreans accepting at least one species which is an American discard. In any case, these matters will be given a thorough going-over at the Korea/U.S. Fisheries Development Conference, and, if past experience be a guide, an amicable resolution of any problems will be effected.

4. "Catches in the international waters of the Bering Sea." Korean catches of pollock in the so-called "doughnut hole" have been (metric tons): 1980 - 12,059, 1981 -- neg, 1982 - 2,934, 1983 - 46,591, 1984 - 56,222, 1985 - 63,821, and 1986 - 63,942.

#### "KOREA OVERVIEW"

#### Domestic Industry Contributions

##### Trade:

- U.S. exports to Korea of seafood products through August, 1986 totalled \$30.6 mln, up 46 per cent over the same period in 1985. (We do not have a species breakdown, but assume projection for year-end total is same, \$36 mln.) Korean statistics also show \$2.8 mln in fuel purchases in Alaska, and \$90,000 worth of carton purchases. The Korean side values 1986 joint venture purchases to date from American fishermen at \$41.6 mln -- for a total of \$74 mln in fisheries-related purchases by Korea from the U.S. thus far in 1986.



Mr. Jim H. Branson  
"Korean Performance"  
November 21, 1986  
Page three.

- Korean statistics show total exports to the U.S. of fisheries products at \$102.2 mln through August, down 8.6 per cent from the same period last year.
- The quota side of the Korean tariff/quota in 1986 was 17,500 mt frozen fish, and 6,100 mt for squid. Imports did not reach either level. Fresh blowfish and red snapper, together with dried cod, were added to the lengthy list of species for which foreign exchange approval is automatically granted (July 1, 1986).
- The import statistics would appear to indicate that the Council is indeed serving the purpose for which it was founded -- increasing imports from the U.S.
- The Korean side hopes to have some offers from U.S. at-sea processors for sales under the proposed system. Approval by the Korean exchange authorities will be a mere formality.

#### Investments in U.S. Industry

- The Oyang/Arctic Storm venture should begin operations in the second half of 1987. It will employ approximately 90 Americans.
- The KWF/Sealaska joint venture is a fully integrated purchasing, processing and marketing organization. The name of the large processing vessel involved is "Ocean Pioneer."
- The Marine Enterprise project got started in July, 1986. Plans are to produce fillet and surimi for export to the Korean market, employing about 120 Americans. Current investment is about \$3-5 mln.
- No suggested changes to Council draft.

#### Transfer of Technology, etc.

- The Korean industry continues to transfer technology to

Mr. Jim H. Branson  
"Korean Performance"  
November 21, 1986  
Page four.

American harvesters in its joint ventures. The "equity joint ventures" will transfer surimi and other processing technology.

#### Joint Ventures

- Please adjust in accordance with figures for 1986 performance given below.
- The "1%" is an unkind citation of ancient history -- from a time when the Koreans were pioneering in an activity which has been of great benefit to the American industry. A better statistic to use would be the ratio of 1986 joint venture purchases to 1986 direct quotas -- 3.7 to 1 (Japan's would be about 1 to 1).
- Korean joint venture purchases as of the end of October totaled 365,144 mt., and were valued at \$41.6 mln. The estimate for total purchases in 1986 is 410,000 mt. The proposed target for 1987 is 762,740 mt.

#### Species Protection

No suggested changes to Council draft.

#### Enforcement

- The recent seizure of the SHINYANG HO in connection with an alleged observer harassment incident has interrupted a long period during which the Korean industry maintained perhaps the best record of any foreign fleet. No Korean vessel had been seized in the last five years, and no serious violation had been adjudged in 1986.
- The Korean record was the achievement of a very intensive training and surveillance effort by the Korean industry, including an annual visit for training of American enforcement experts financed by the Korean side.
- The Korean side takes a very serious view of the allegations in the SHINYANG HO case, will conduct its own investigation, will take steps on its own to punish any

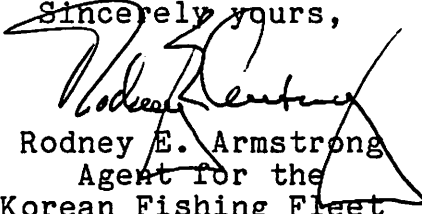
Mr. Jim H. Branson  
"Korean Performance"  
November 21, 1986  
Page five.

wrongdoing which may have taken place, and will move to ensure that American observers are given the protection and cooperation which is guaranteed them by Korean/American agreements. At the same time, there are genuine questions about the facts of the SHINYANG HO case, and the Korean officer involved is deserving of a presumption of innocence until proven guilty. The Korean side assures the Permit Review Committee that they will seek as early and efficacious settlement of this case as is consonant with the requirements of doing justice to the accused.

Research

No suggested changes to Council draft.

Sincerely yours,

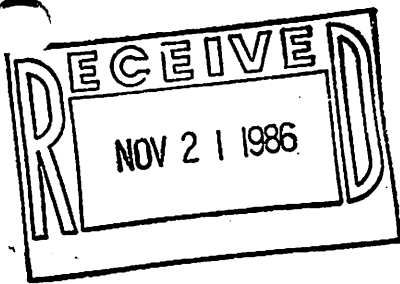


Rodney E. Armstrong  
Agent for the  
Korean Fishing Fleet

**COPY FOR YOUR  
INFORMATION**

**CHINA**

CHINA NATIONAL FISHERIES CORPORATION  
U.S. FISHERY REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE  
817 West 72nd Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99502  
Phone: (907)522-3822



November 21st, 1986

Mr. James O. Campbell, Chairman  
Mr. Jim H. Branson, Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
411 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Sirs:

Following is a brief explanation that we have written according to the requirements in your letter dated November 3rd and its attachments:

Despite many difficulties encountered during our first year fishing in the U.S. EEZ, the fishing fleet of the PRC has made remarkable progress toward becoming a valuable and viable participant in the fisheries of the North Pacific. In view of the fact that this year's production was the first ever distant water production for our industry in the North Pacific, we feel that even though we suffered a number of disappointments, our accomplishments have been considerable.

Perhaps the most serious difficulty we faced this year was the scarcity of joint venture catcher vessels. Due to recent rapid increases in JVP, building and conversion of vessels for JV use has lagged behind demand. Additionally, because few of the U.S. fishermen have had any previous contact with our companies, they have perhaps been reluctant to commit to our fleet. We believe that the vessels who did deal with us this year found that we represented both a profitable and reliable market. From this basis we have hopes of establishing a fleet of client vessels willing to work with us to establish a reliable year-round production program.

Another related problem which hindered this year's production was the difficulty in arranging timely trans-shipments of finished products. Because we could never make good production predictions, we found it extremely difficult to schedule tramper service for our fleet. The end result of this problem was that several hundred tons of product were landed in the U.S. by U.S. flag freighters. As a result, we were severely criticized by the American industry. Actually, most of this pro-

(continued from Page 1) duct was later marketed in other foreign countries leaving approximately 200 tons which was sold to U.S. reprocessors. As we come to have better commitments from our client fleet and improved familiarity with fishing conditions we will be able to eliminate this problem.

Another problem which was to cause us to suffer severe loss, was the over-fishing of Halibut. Due to inexperience and a very small PSC, our vessels accidentally exceeded their Halibut PSC by approximately tow tons. When this fact became known to us, we immediately ceased fishing. Unfortunately because we were at that time unable to find any catcher vessels with which to joint venture fish, we were forced to have our fleet return to China at some considerable cost to us.

On the more positive side, we can say that after one year we have established an active fleet of trawler processors which now has some experience upon which to draw. This fleet will continue to offer a competitive market to U.S. fishermen. Our fleet has been prompt in paying its American JV partners and we have paid market prices or better for major species as well as some other species for which many foreign operations offer no market or pay severely reduced prices. We have gained a good reputation among our JV partners and the fishermen. Generally speaking, we have been strictly observing the Governing International Fisheries Agreement between the U.S. and China. Though infractions of the 611 regulations have been more than we would have liked to see, all violations have been minor and unintentional. Generally, comments by enforcement personnel have noted a cooperative attitude by our fleet toward rectifying any lapses in complying with the regulations. We feel this record, while not ideal, is at least acceptable for a first year operation. We are also making continuing efforts to improve our compliance record.

In the Chinese market efforts are being made through advertising and special sale prices to promote the consumption particularly of filleted and H & G pollock. Pollock in these forms is an unfamiliar item to the Chinese consumer who is used to buying round fish. We feel confident that in a market like China, where fish is popular but short in supply, these promotion efforts will eventually be successful in establishing a wider market for pollock products. We have continued throughout the year to widen our contacts with the U.S. fishing and processing industries. Plans to sign an agreement with the State of Alaska on fisheries co-operation were interrupted by the gubernatorial primary results. We hope to resume progress on this agreement when the new administration takes over.

As a Pacific Rim Nation and as a large producer/consumer of fisheries products we feel our presence in the North Pacific is an appropriate one. We understand the vocal and active opposition to our participation in the fishery, but we also feel that with time those who oppose us will come to realize that the Chinese fleet will have only beneficial effects on the development of the U.S. industry and markets for its products. We hope only for a fair and reasonable chance to develop and prove our worth in an equitable regulatory environment.

(continued from Page 2)

FOREIGN ALLOCATION GUIDELINES FOR 1987: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
RESPONSE TO COUNCIL'S GENERAL AREAS OF CONCERN

1. Domestic Processing

Trade, Investment, Transfer of Technology

China is burdened by a number of historical and economic problems which must be considered when examining the trade policies of the PRC. The last few years have seen dramatic liberalization of China's trading relations: foreign joint venture activity has been welcomed throughout China, special economic zones have been established, many coastal cities have been given special powers to trade abroad, and many local and provincial organs have begun operating their own passenger and freight companies independent from centrally controlled carriers. China is now moving to re-claim her membership in the General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs (GATT). These measures have brought about the greatest economic changes in China since 1949.

In the area of fisheries, products produced by our companies operating in both directed and joint venture fisheries can enter the Chinese market without duty. Our companies are making efforts to establish markets for these products. China has also welcomed U.S. participation in fisheries projects within China. Chinese fishing companies have established joint venture equity companies in Africa, Australia and Guam. We have entered into negotiations with the State of Alaska to establish an organization to identify areas for future co-operation in the fisheries of both Alaska and China. We are also currently involved in evaluating the potential of a proposed aquaculture project in the Unalaska/Dutch harbor Area. We are particularly interested in projects where our extensive experience in both aquaculture and mariculture can be of use here. Chinese fishery delegations have now travelled extensively throughout Alaska to investigate possible purchases of herring, pink salmon and other species. Our Bureau of Aquatic Products under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries has represented that we will endeavor to purchase pink salmon and other species which might suffer from marketing difficulties.

Though there may be exports of TALLF products to the U.S. by third parties which show up in customs statistics as originating in China, total sales of products to the U.S. by Chinese companies engaged in GIFA related activities totalled only about 200 tons. All of this product was carried on U.S. flag carriers and sold by U.S. brokers. In efforts to clarify the actual amounts of products brought into the U.S., the State Department has noted that our fisheries organizations have been particularly forthcoming in providing information.

(continued from Page 3) Total expenditures in the U.S. for transportation, cold storage, packaging materials, stores, services bunkers and fish were in excess of 1.5 million dollars.

## 2. Joint Venture

### Performance and Problems

The primary operational problem encountered by the Chinese fleet was a scarcity of U.S. catcher vessels. We were prepared and remain prepared to make the joint venture purchases in the amounts originally planned. Unfortunately a continuing lack of vessels has made these planned purchases difficult to realize.

## 3. Species Protection

### Salmon Interception, PSC and Fully Utilized Species Bycatch

For the benefit of U.S. fishermen, we operate no high seas fishing for salmon. Catches of fully utilized species like Sablefish, Rockfish and POP have been virtually nil. When Halibut PSC were exceeded by approximately 2 tons due to unfamiliarity with the grounds. fishing was suspended.

## 4. Enforcement

### Violations and Seizures

Our fleet has had no serious violations and no seizures

## 5. Research

### Groundfish Stocks, Doughnut Catches, Salmon Research

In preparation for an upcoming joint investigation into the ecologies of both the Bering and Yellow Seas, a Chinese scientist participated in a NOAA research cruise this summer. China also participated as an observer at the PICES conference held this year in Anchorage.

We voluntarily provide catch statistics for our activities in the international waters of the Bering Sea.

We have not done any high seas investigations specifically aimed at salmon.

(continued from Page 4)

RESPONSE TO SPECIAL CONCERNS OF COUNCIL REGARDING  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

1. Improvements Needed in Distribution System for Frozen Fish in PRC

We agree that the distribution system for frozen fisheries products in China needs improvement. Improvements in this system in China as elsewhere in the developing world depend on the availability of resources. China's long term efforts to develop energy resources are well known in the West. Additionally, independent transport systems are developing rapidly within China. Notwithstanding the current state of China's refrigerated transport system, the Council should note that transportation and distribution are not obstacles to the consumption of TALLF products in our domestic market. Under our present system, individual fishing companies are charged with the responsibility of providing fish products to specific area or cities of China. For example, the three companies now fishing in the EEZ, Shanghai Deep Sea Fishing Company, Liaoning Pelagic Fishing Company and Yantai Marine Fisheries Company are charged with the supply of fish to Shanghai, Dalian/Shenyang and Beijing respectively. If we can profitably sell our TALLF products in these areas, the populations of these four cities along could easily consume our total production many times over without any need of extensive inland transportation or distribution.

2. All JV and Directed Fishing Products Should  
Go into the PRC Domestic Market

While we would also like to see more of our production consumed within China, this will only be possible with increased efficiency and profitability of our operations, increased availability of joint venture vessels, more equitable access to directed quotas, better economics of scale, and increases in production efficiency will allow us to bring more and more product into our domestic market.

3. Concerns about Quality of Exports

While our fleets plan to avoid any marketing in the U.S. they are making extensive efforts to bring their product quality up to world standard. Due to inexperience, product quality was less than ideal in the first half of this year, Future production should be of standard quality.



(continued from Page 5)

4. Catches in the International Waters of the Bering Sea

This year, we have some operation in the international waters of the Bering Sea due to scarcity of JV catcher vessels and small quotas.

Thank you.

*Li Shanxun*

Li Shanxun, Chief Representative,  
CNFC U.S. representative office

DEC - 3 1986

December 1, 1986

Mr. James O. Campbell, Chairman  
 NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
 P.O. Box 103136  
 Anchorage, AK 99510

ACTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
	Exec. Dir.	J
	Deputy Dir.	
	Adm. Off.	
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	
	Sec./Typist	

DEAR MR. CAMPBELL:

I own a commercial longline vessel, that is able to harvest Pacific Cod. For the first time the market is getting to a point where we can afford to fish them.

In the past the prices have risen prior to the December Council meetings. After the foreign allocations are set, the prices for "Pacific Cod" drop to a point that American's can't afford to fish. History shows that we are being locked out of Japanese markets after they receive their allocations of Pacific Cod. In the last few months there has been a shortage of Pacific Cod in Japan, due to your September decision, not to allocate any more Pacific Cod to the Japanese Longliners. This has created the current market price to afford us to go fishing for "Pacific Cod". I support your September decision and feel that if you do not allocate any Pacific Cod to the foreign fleet in your December meetings, that the American Longline Fleet will be able to supply the market place, just like we did when the Council decided to Americanize the Sablefish Fishery.

PAGE TWO  
December 1, 1986

My vessel is ready to start fishing "Pacific Cod" immediately, but our markets say to wait until after the December Council Meeting, because they are worried that their current sales market will not be capable of sustaining a price to afford us to fish for Pacific Cod, unless no further allocations are given to Japan.

I need this Fishery because the Sablefish and Halibut seasons are becoming to short. I employ 6 people on my vessel and estimate I could deliver 4 million pounds of Pacific Cod each year.

Sincerely,

*Raymond J Nielsen*

Ray Nielsen  
FV GULF MAIDEN  
DOCUMENT #514505  
GULF MAIDEN CORPORATION  
5219 Shilshole Ave. N.W.  
Seattle, WA 98107

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, SSC and AP Members  
FROM: Jim H. Branson  
Executive Director  
DATE: December 3, 1986  
SUBJECT: Foreign Vessel Permit Applications

ACTION REQUIRED

Approve foreign permits for 1987.

BACKGROUND

The Council has received 517 permit applications from five countries as follows:

	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>PRC</u>	<u>Poland</u>
Trawlers/Factory	154	32	36	3	39
Longlines	22	--	--	-	--
Support	171	13	20	-	19
Pots	8	--	--	-	--
Total	355	45	56	3	58

Under the Council's current review policy, the Executive Director may approve permit applications that do not involve (1) serious violators, (2) joint ventures, (3) new countries or (4) unusual operations. Vessel applications falling in these four categories are discussed below.

Serious Violators. Item C-7(b)(1) lists 13 foreign vessels (plus 20 catchers associated with the NIKKO MARU) which are defined as serious violators by the Council's permit review policy because they have:

- (1) A final civil penalty or assessed civil penalty of \$10,000 or more in 1986;
- (2) two or more civil penalties paid or assessed totaling \$10,000 or more in 1985-86; and/or
- (3) been seized in the past five permit years.

Only one vessel, the SHIN YANG HO, had a serious violation in 1986. Item C-7(b)(2) is a comment on that incident from the Korean government.

Joint Ventures. Foreign vessels participating in joint ventures are listed by company in Agenda item C-5.

New Countries. None.

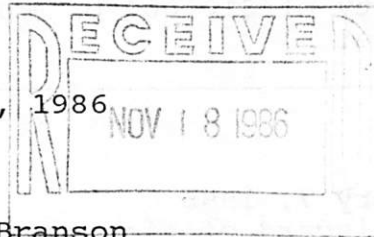
Unusual Operations. There are no applications for unusual gear types or operating methods.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

*National Marine Fisheries Service*  
P.O. Box 1668  
Juneau, Alaska 99802

4  
↖



November 12, 1986

Mr. Jim H. Branson  
Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is a summary of foreign violations prepared for your use during the foreign permit review process this December. In accordance with the guidelines, these cases include:

Any case with a civil penalty of \$10,000 or more paid or assessed during the previous permit year (since 1/1/86).

Any vessel that has two or more cases with civil penalties totalling \$10,000 or more paid or assessed during the two previous permit years (since 1/1/85). No cases fall into this category this year.

All seizures in the past five permit years (since 1/1/82). Repeat seizures by these vessels have also been listed.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Craig Hammond  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure (2 copies)



1986 cases with assessed penalty of \$10,000 or more,  
or penalty paid \$10,000 or more: Case  
Number(s)

---

AWIOR (PL-86-0060, SQGT) AK850275

Date of violation: January 7, 1985  
Violation: Intentional discard of fishing gear, one worn  
codend thrown overboard.  
Assessed penalty of \$15,000.

Vessels seized within the last 5 permit years  
(since 1/1/82) and vessels with repeat seizures: Case  
Number(s)

---

DAIEI MARU NO. 2 (JA-85-0544, JENE) AK820046

Seized April 1982.  
Violation: Mislogging catch. Pacific cod, rockfish, and  
other species were underlogged by 45, 26, and 6 percent  
respectively, while turbot were overlogged.  
Settled in January 1983 for \$40,000 and an 8-month permit  
sanction.

GOLDEN DRAGON NO. 1 (TW-85-0004, BVHY) AK800011/AK850270

Seized February 1980.  
Violation: Underlogging catch by 20 percent.  
Settled May 1980 for \$40,000.

Seized October 1985.  
Violation: Retention of prohibited species  
(halibut/sablefish).  
Settled October 1985 for \$85,000.

HAMAZEN MARU NO. 35 (JA-84-0461, JRJA) AK820139

Seized October 1982.  
Violation: Species manipulation; underlogging cod and  
sablefish by 53 and 96 percent respectively.  
Settled September 1983 for \$307,000 and 8-month permit  
sanction.

HIGHLY NO. 301 (TW-82-0002, BVMV)

AK/770081/AK790092/AK820198

Seized September 1977.

Violation: Retention of prohibited species; flounder, sebastes, squid, and Pacific cod (species for which Taiwan had no quota).

Settled September 1977 for \$335,000.

Seized August 1979.

Violation: Underlog catch of pollock by 53 percent.

Settled October 1979 for \$250,000.

Seized December 1982.

Violation: Fishing in a closed area, retention of prohibited species, and mislogging.

Settled April 1984 for \$500,000 and 2-year permit sanction.

HIGHLY NO. 302 (TW-82-0003, BYGM)

AK790093/AK820199

Seized August 1979.

Violation: Underlogged pollock by 48 percent.

Settled October 1979 for \$250,000.

Seized December 1982.

Violation: Fishing in a closed area, retention of prohibited species, and mislogging.

Settled April 1984 for \$500,000 and 3-year permit sanction (12/20/82-12/19/85).

HIYO MARU (JA-85-2025, JBRU)

AK830053

Seized March 1983.

Violation: Underlogging/mislogging of cargo transfer log (sablefish).

Settled April 1983 for \$200,000.

KIYO MARU NO. 55 (JA-85-0602, JKRL)

AK830258

Seized October 1983

Violation: Mislogging catch; underlogging sablefish and other species, while overlogging Pacific cod and turbot.

Settled December 1984 for \$200,000.

KORYO MARU (JA-85-0423, JRCI)

AK790110/AK820107

Seized October 1979 as the EBISU MARU NO. 38.  
Violation: Underlogging catch by 26 percent.  
Settled October 1980 for \$300,000 and 2-month permit  
sanction.

Seized August 1982 as KORYO MARU NO. 23 (different  
ownership).  
Violation: Mislogging catch which resulted in a 43 percent  
underlog . Underlogged Pacific cod, turbot, and  
rockfish, while overlogging pollock, flounder, and  
other species.  
Settled November 1982 for \$400,000 and 8-month permit  
sanction.

NIKKO MARU (JA- 83-1077, JGAL)

AK830283

Seized November 1983.  
Violation: Twenty catcher vessels owned or controlled by  
Nichiro Gyogyo Kaisha, Ltd. underlogged fish caught and  
transferred to cargo vessel NIKKO MARU in 1982 and  
1983. Documents indicated underlogging by almost 50  
percent.  
Settled in January 1985 for \$2,000,000 and permit sanctions  
totalling 20 vessel-years against the NIKKO MARU and  
catcher vessels. Following are the currently scheduled  
permit sanctions:

NIKKO MARU	1/1/84-12/31/86
AKEBONO MARU NO. 11	1/1/85-12/31/87
AKEBONO MARU NO. 17	1/1/85-12/31/87
AKEBONO MARU NO. 21	1/1/85-12/31/87
AKEBONO MARU NO. 31	1/1/85-12/31/86
SEKISHU MARU	1/1/85-12/31/87
SHIZUOKA MARU	1/1/85-12/31/87

The following catcher vessels may be substituted in  
fulfilling the total 20 vessel-years:

AKEBONO MARU NO. 1  
AKEBONO MARU NO. 15  
AKEBONO MARU NO. 18  
AKEBONO MARU NO. 2  
AKEBONO MARU NO. 22  
AKEBONO MARU NO. 27  
AKEBONO MARU NO. 32  
AKEBONO MARU NO. 72  
DAIAN MARU NO. 188  
KAIYO MARU NO. 11  
KAIYO MARU NO. 12



SHINNICHI MARU NO. 38  
SHUNYO MARU NO. 188  
ZUIHO MARU NO. 28

SHIN YANG HO (KS-86-0122, DTBC)

AK860280

Seized November 1986.  
Violation: Master physically assaulted NMFS observer,  
tampered with observer's equipment and records,  
sexually harassed observer, and failed to allow  
observer to use communications equipment.  
Settlement pends.

TOMI MARU NO. 83 (JA-85-1170, 7KWC)

AK830052

Seized March 1983.  
Violation: Underlogging sablefish and cargo transfer log.  
Settled November 1983 for \$350,000.

YURYO MARU NO. 31 (JA-85-0466, JCQK)

AK830090

Seized May 1983.  
Violation: Underlogging Pacific cod by 25 percent.  
Settled July 1985 for \$60,000 and 18-month permit sanction.



NATIONAL FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION  
OF  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

DAE WOO CENTER BLDG.  
541, 5-GA, NAM DAE MOON-RO,  
JUNG-GU, SEOUL, KOREA

TEL : 777-0271/9  
CABLE: FISHROK  
TELEX: FISHROK K24719

25 November, 1986

Dr. William E. Evans  
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries  
NMFS, NOAA  
1825 Connecticut Ave. NW  
Washington, D.C., 20235

Dear Dr. Evans,

I refer to the recent case of alleged sexual harassment of an American female observer by the captain of a Korean fishing vessel, the Shinyang Ho, owned by Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd., which is currently under investigation by American legal authorities. We expect that an impartial judgement of the case will be rendered by the American authorities. Without regard to the final judgement, however, I wish to express my deep concern and distress that such an allegation has been made.

Should the allegations be proven, the case would leave a stain upon the historical record of the Korean industry in the North Pacific, which has compiled an excellent enforcement record in recent years with regard to the extensive and complex body of American fisheries regulations. We hope very much that the allegations are not true, but they are matters of deep concern, and if proven, even partially, in the course of legal process, matters of genuine regret.

As is well known, the company involved, Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd., has an exemplary record of compliance with American fisheries regulations over the past ten years. Moreover, the company has been an example to other Korean firms in terms of its good management and entrepreneurial spirit. Accordingly, Dongwon is embarrassed, feels a deep sense of responsibility towards its fellow companies in the industry, and sincerely regrets the distress it has caused in this matter to the two governments.

In the wake of these allegations, the government and the Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association have issued instructions designed to prevent the reoccurrence of any such event, have strengthened the training program for participants in the North Pacific fishery, and have sternly warned Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd., with regard to its having permitted such allegations even to arise to disturb the heretofore good fisheries relations between the two governments.

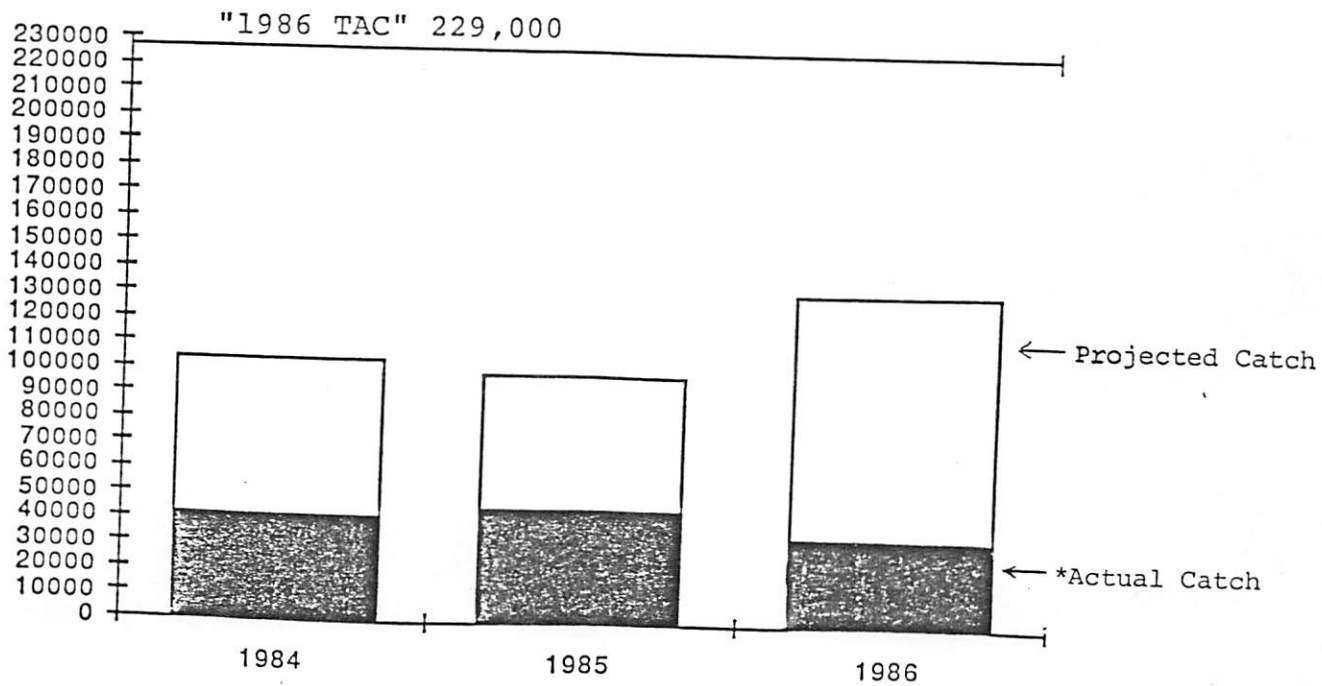
We are, accordingly, hopeful that this case will not occasion undue damage to the fisheries relationship between the two nations, and that out of the resolution of this matter will come renewed strength for the cooperative relationship.

Sincerely yours,

  
Kang Jeung Sik  
Administrator

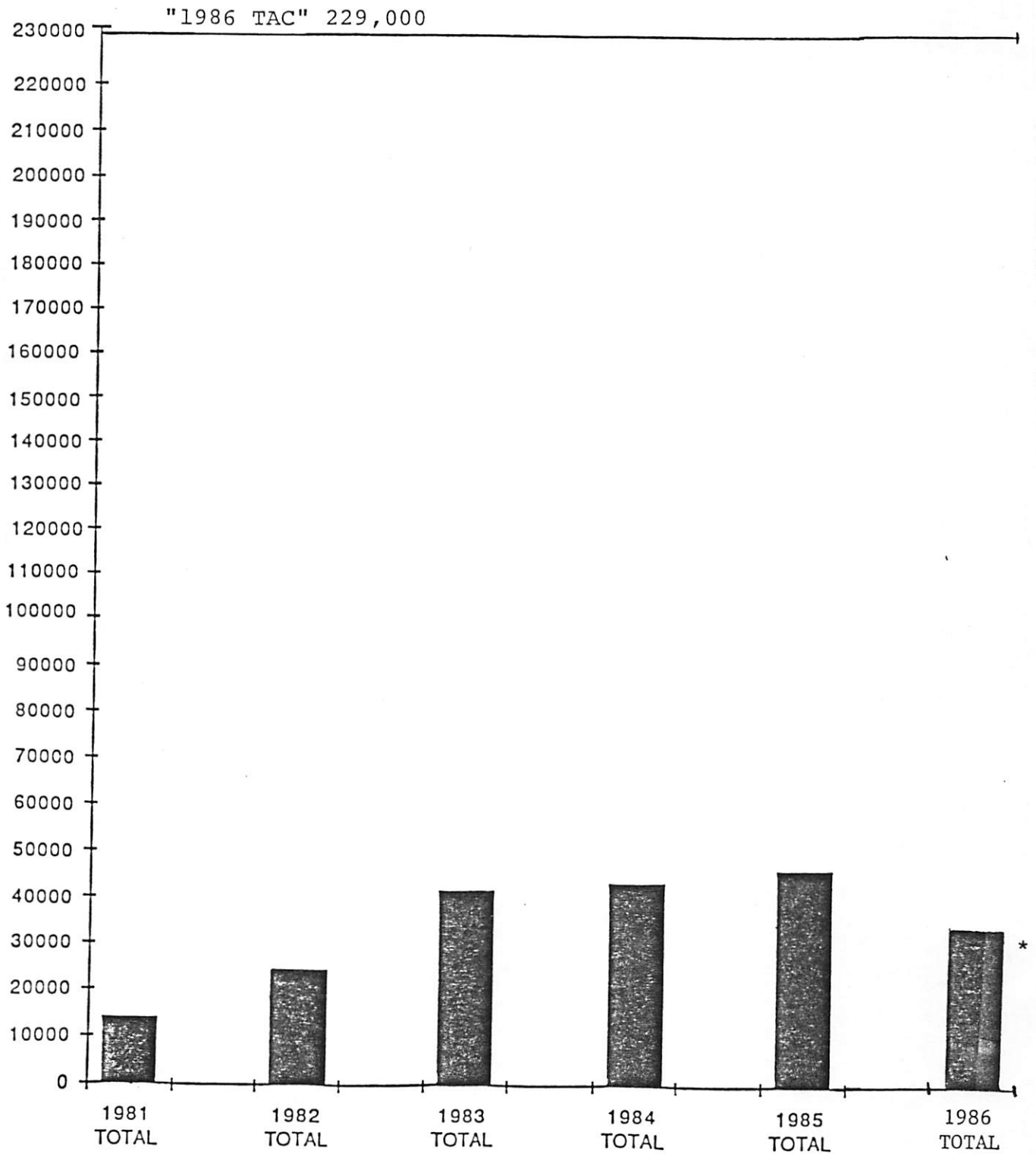
Paul MacPregor  
12/10 6pm

### Codfish/BSA Domestic Annual Production (DAP)



\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986.

Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands  
Cod DAP 1981-1986  
(Actual Catch)

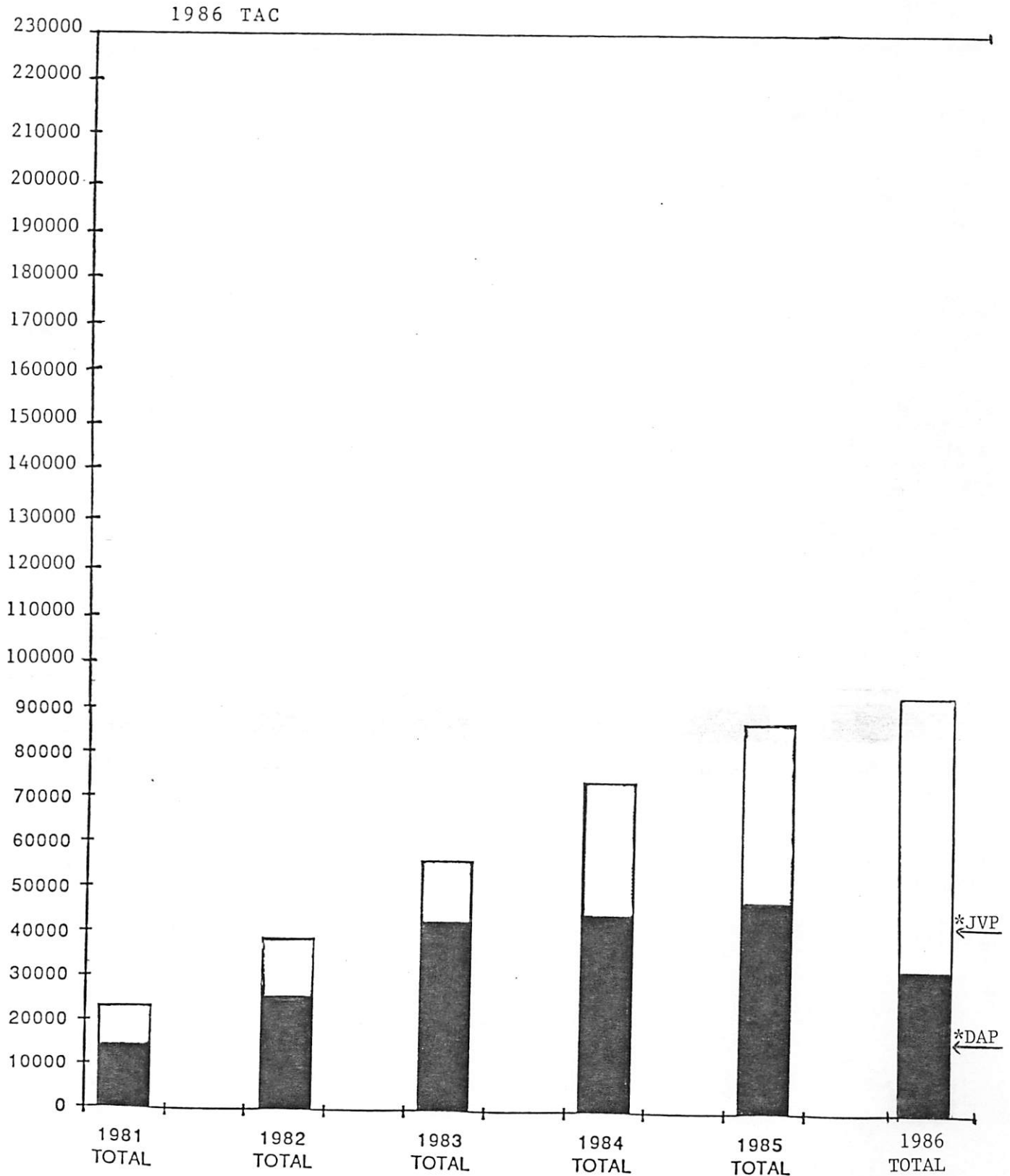


\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986.

BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

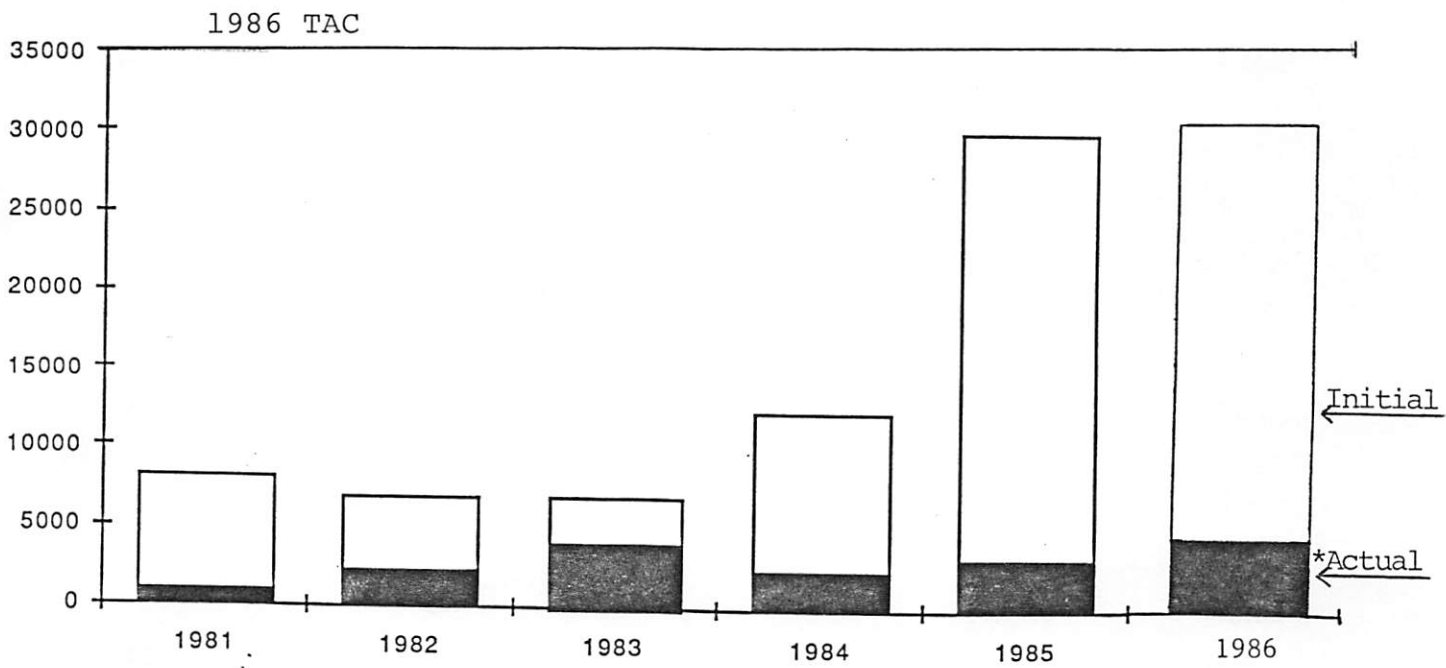
COD DAH 1981 - 1986

(ACTUAL CATCH)



\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986

Codfish/GOA  
Domestic Annual Production (DAP)  
Initial Projection vs. Actual Catch



\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986.

Table 1.---Consumption of *C. bairdi* by weight, age, and numbers by Pacific cod  
by season and size group of cod.

Predator size	Total weight consumed(1000mt)	%wt <i>C. bairdi</i>	B0,1 (1000mt)	B1,2 (1000mt)	B2,3 (1000mt)	B3,4 (1000mt)	
<b>SUMMER</b>							
<55cm	36.2	81.2	26.0	3.4	--	--	
>55cm	58.4	57.5	8.5	11.1	14.0	--	
<b>AUTUMN</b>							
<55cm	30.1	76.4	21.8	1.2	--	--	
>55cm	41.7	50.6	4.0	3.1	4.2	9.8	
<b>WINTER</b>							
<55cm	4.6	60.0	2.8	--	--	--	
>55cm	19.3	97.4	2.5	4.4	11.8	--	
<b>SPRING</b>							
<55cm	4.8	58.6	2.8	--	--	--	
>55cm	21.0	19.5	0.5	3.6	--	--	
			68.9	26.8	30.0	9.8	TOTAL W=68.9 (1000t)
			.00623kg	.02167kg	.05789kg	.13689kg	
			1.1x10 <sup>10</sup>	1.2x10 <sup>9</sup>	5.2x10 <sup>8</sup>	7.2x10 <sup>7</sup>	
Consumption by cod >55cm in subareas 6, 7, and 8 *			7.75	11.1	15.0	4.9	TOTAL W= 38.7 (1000 t)
			N= 1,2x10 <sup>9</sup>	5.1x10 <sup>8</sup>	2.6x10 <sup>8</sup>	3.6x10 <sup>7</sup>	
Consumption by 50(1000t) of cod >55cm			1,36	1,95	2,64	0,86	TOTAL W= 6.71 (1000t)
			N= 2,2x10 <sup>8</sup>	9,0x10 <sup>7</sup>	4,6x10 <sup>7</sup>	6,3x10 <sup>6</sup>	

\*Assuming biomass of cod >55cm in subareas 6, 7, and 8 is 284.(1000 t).



Read by W. Pereyra  
12/10 5:18 pm



NATURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

4055 21ST AVENUE WEST  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98199, U.S.A.  
(206) 285-3480

December 5, 1986

Mr. James O. Campbell  
Chairman  
North Pacific Fishery  
Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Jim:

I am sorry that my schedule does not allow me to attend the December NPFMC session. Having been one of the major players in U.S./Japan meetings, I would have liked to have joined other members of APSIC in presenting the agreement to the Council and explaining its content and value to the U.S. industry. There will, however, undoubtedly be an adequate contingent to perform that task.

I am sure there will be some flak over who APSIC represents or who was or was not involved. My hope, however, is that the Council will evaluate the agreement on its merits and its potential to promote further Americanization of the MFCMA. On balance, I believe it constitutes one of the most promising agreements that has been worked out and it should be weighed carefully in your deliberations.

The final manifestation of the goals outlined in the agreement are, of course, contingent on certain performances on both sides. Our commitment is to encourage the Council to take the agreement into account in a positive way in the final allocation of TALFF. In this sense, I realize there will be a great deal of tugging and pushing regarding the availability of cod for TALFF. I would hope that the ultimate number takes into account the importance of removing I.Q. barriers to surimi and cod entering Japan and that any

Mr. James O. Campbell  
December 5, 1986  
Page Two

reduction in the biological surplus of cod be based on reasonable evidence--not ~~antidotal~~ <sup>anecdotal</sup> comments--of its economic, social or ecological advantages to the U.S. industry or ~~our~~ our society as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

*Dayton L. Alverson*

Dayton L. Alverson  
Managing Partner

MEMORANDUM OF DISCUSSIONS  
CONCERNING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE  
U.S. AND KOREAN FISHERIES INDUSTRIES FOR 1987

Delegations of the commercial fisheries industries of the United States and the Republic of Korea met in Anchorage, Alaska at the Second Annual U.S./Korea Fisheries Development Conference, on December 4-6, 1986, to discuss mutual cooperation in fisheries and trade development for the 1987 fishing year.

The Korean delegation was headed by Mr. Myung Nyun Kim, President, Daerim Fisheries Company. The United States delegation was headed by Dr. Walter Pereyra, President, Profish International, Inc. Members of the respective industry delegations are listed in the attachments.

The two delegations reviewed and discussed the 1986 fishing season, fisheries trade issues, purchases of U.S. harvested groundfish, status of stocks in the EEZ off Alaska, various legal and technical subjects arising under the MFCMA and other U.S. laws, cooperative research, equity fisheries business ventures and allocations of groundfish to Korea. Both parties agreed that 1987 cooperative efforts would be based on the following principles:

Fisheries Trade

The U.S. delegation welcomed the ongoing liberalization of the Korean market for imports of American processed fisheries products. The Korean delegation agreed to use its best efforts to encourage the Korean Government to reduce tariffs, relax licensing procedures and otherwise modify import procedures to increase further American fisheries exports to Korea, including JV and DAP bottomfish products. The U.S. delegation noted with approval the tariff-free environment with regard to over-the-side purchases of U.S. harvested groundfish which has contributed substantially to the success of U.S./Korean cooperative fishing efforts. The U.S. delegation expressed the hope that the Korean Government will maintain this tariff-free policy.

The longstanding role that Korean fillet block producers have played as suppliers of needed raw material to American secondary processors was noted. The American secondary processors emphasized their continuing requirements for block fillet in the midst of a rapidly changing market place; the Korean delegation noted their need for larger pollock availabilities if all demands — domestic and export — are to be adequately served.

### Purchases of U.S. Harvested Groundfish

The Korean delegation intends to use its best efforts, on a company by company basis, to purchase U.S. harvested groundfish from joint venture fishing operations in the following targeted amounts:

Pollock	642,000 mt
Other species	120,700 mt

Both parties expressed their continued support of the "olympic" or "pooling" concept currently embodied in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Joint Venture Policy. Both parties will use their best efforts to seek the continuation of this policy.

### Cooperative Research

The U.S. delegation applauds the contributions to fisheries research made by the Korean industry. In particular, the U.S. delegation notes that the Korean industry has supplied valuable catch information regarding harvests in international waters (the "donut hole") of the Bering Sea. The Korean delegation agreed to continue their best efforts to provide timely information regarding its fishery for pollock harvested in this area, working through the annual U.S./Korea Resource Scientists Conference.

### Equity Fisheries Business Ventures

The U.S. delegation acknowledged the Korean contributions made to U.S. fisheries development during 1986 in the form of equity investment in, and technology transfer to, U.S. fisheries businesses. Both parties agreed to pursue additional equity ventures on a company-to-company basis subject to the principles of sound business and economics.

### Marine Debris

Both parties recognize the serious nature of the issues regarding marine debris. Both parties agree to support and participate in the forthcoming conference on marine debris and to provide appropriate information on a timely basis.

### Direct Allocations

Both parties recognize that the growth in U.S. harvesting and processing capacity will limit the availability of pollock and other species for TALFF in 1987. The Korean delegation stated that the Korean requirement for direct allocations of pollock in 1987 is estimated at a minimum of 120,000 mt with provisions for adequate bycatch. The U.S. delegation agreed to recommend to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and concerned U.S. government authorities that, should TALFF availabilities

appear during the 1987 season, Korea be given allocations at the ratio recommended by the Council for 1986; i.e., 22 percent.

### Joint Venture Operational Issues

#### 1. Discards

It was agreed by the U.S. and Korean delegations that discarding carcasses during the pollock roe fishery was not an economic problem for either industry. However, in order to minimize other discards in joint venture operations, the Korean fisheries industry agreed to make their best effort to process all legally retainable species of commercial value. Both parties agreed to work jointly to seek markets, both within Korea and elsewhere, for Alaska plaice. The joint venture fishing operations will also work to minimize discards in the flounder fishery by avoiding those fishing grounds where less desirable species are in largest abundance.

#### 2. Mobilization of Catcher Boats

With regard to mobilization of catcher boat fleets for U.S.-Korean operations, the U.S. delegation agreed to exert its best efforts to supply sufficient and best possible catcher boats, noting that many factors affect the preparation of catcher fleets and their commitment to these operations.

#### 3. Minimum Size of Pollock

With regards to the minimum acceptable size of pollock purchased in U.S./Korean joint fishing operations, the U.S. delegation noted some frustrations during previous operations with pollock less than 14.5 inches being rejected. Therefore, the U.S. requested greater cooperation from the Korean delegation to ensure the fullest possible utilization of all pollock delivered by U.S. fishermen and to incorporate the flexibility to adjust to varying fishing conditions.

The Korean delegation noted that its fleet includes ships with different styles of processing capability and the industry serves different markets for pollock products. Korean ships processing pollock for surimi will be competitive in 1987 with other surimi ships regarding minimum pollock size. Non-surimi processing ships have greater difficulty with smaller size pollock. The Korean delegation requested the U.S. delegation to understand these different market requirements.

Mr. Myung Nyun Kim  
Mr. Myung Nyun Kim, Chairman  
Korean Delegation

Dec 6, 1986  
Dated

Dr. Walter Pereyra  
Dr. Walter Pereyra, Chairman  
U.S. Delegation

Dec 6, 1986  
Dated

North Pacific Longline Association  
Zenkeiren Building  
2-7-2 Hirakawacho  
Chiyoda Ku  
Tokyo, Japan

*Received  
Dec 10, 1986  
5:30 pm*

December 10, 1986

F. Greg Baker  
Deputy Commissioner  
Department of Commerce and Economic Development  
P.O. Box D  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Japanese Import Quota for Cod

Dear Mr. Baker:

This will confirm our recent discussions regarding the Japanese import quota ("IQ") for codfish. As you will remember, those discussions began last September at the Alaska/Japan co-operative workgroup meeting in Anchorage. At that time, the State of Alaska requested the North Pacific Longline Association's (the "NPL") assistance in facilitating access to the Japanese Market for U.S codfish products. In particular, the State of Alaska was interested in having 10,000 metric tons of the 98-country import quota (the IQ under which cod products are regulated) set aside for U.S. products in 1987.

In response to the State of Alaska's request, and in anticipation of support for allocations for the NPL's member vessels in the U.S. FCZ off Alaska, the NPL has secured a total of 10,000 metric tons (20,000 mt round weight) of IQ which it proposes to make available to U.S. producers of codfish and codfish products on a priority basis. The 10,000 metric tons of IQ will be made available to U.S. producers in one or a combination of the following ways:

1. The NPL will make available to any third party purchasers in Japan, who are for some reason otherwise unable to secure an IQ, the IQ set aside under this arrangement on a free of charge basis; and/or,





December 10, 1986  
F. Greg Baker  
Page Two

2. The NPL will purchase, on a commercially acceptable basis, based upon prevailing market conditions in Japan, U.S. produced codfish products at a mutually agreeable price; and/or,
3. The NPL will sell on a consignment basis, U.S. produced codfish products at the prevailing price in Japan at the time of its delivery (at standard commission rates for the sale of such products).

In addition to the 10,000 metric tons set aside for 1987, the NPL will use its best efforts to secure such additional IQ as necessary to accommodate U.S. produced codfish products on a priority basis in 1988 and beyond. If you have any questions regarding the above, please let me know. Otherwise the Association appreciates your assistance and cooperation in working out this arrangement and looks forward to continuing discussions regarding items of mutual interest between our two fishing industries.

Sincerely,

  
Y. Ogata, Vice-Chairman  
North Pacific Longline  
Association

  
M. Hamaya, Director  
North Pacific Longline  
Association

11

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Japan Import of the Major Fishery Products from the U.S.






unit: volume ton , value \$1,000

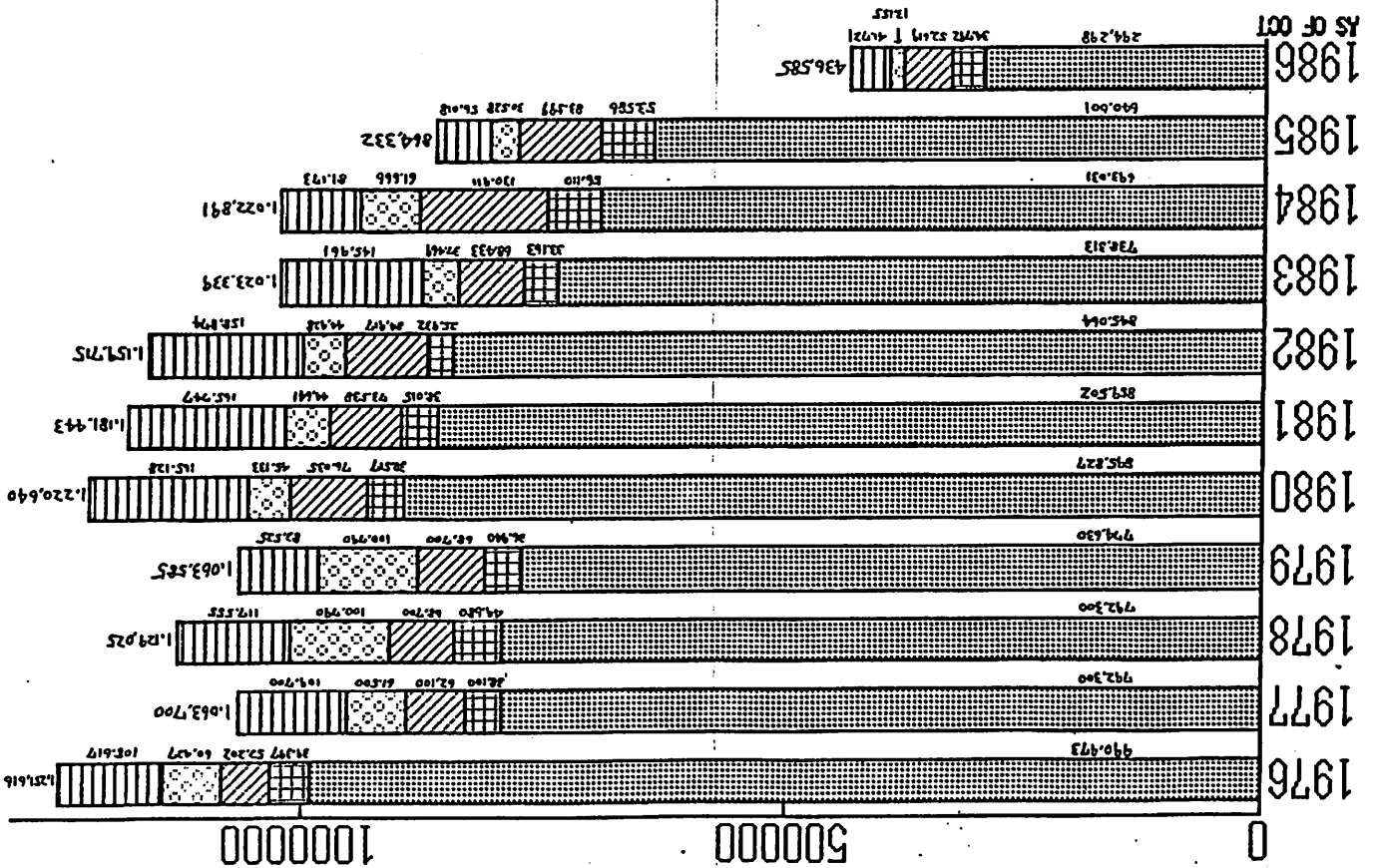
Product	1981		1985		1986 (Jan. - Sep.)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Salmon	60,250	286,850	102,547	429,211	82,626	408,516
Cod and Pollock	2,724	3,012	96,925	92,977	101,943	130,039
Herring	22,348	37,601	34,072	65,470	24,071	52,479
Crab	21,726	113,812	11,333	52,079	14,427	68,466
Fish meal	898	954	29,868	16,143	31,434	23,897
Others	29,900	205,833	77,144	259,135	66,426	241,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,846</b>	<b>648,062</b>	<b>351,889</b>	<b>915,015</b>	<b>320,927</b>	<b>924,461</b>

11/10/86

# BSA JAPAN ALLOCATION

mt

POLLOCK   
 P. COD   
 Y. SOLE   
 O. FLAT   
 OTHERS 



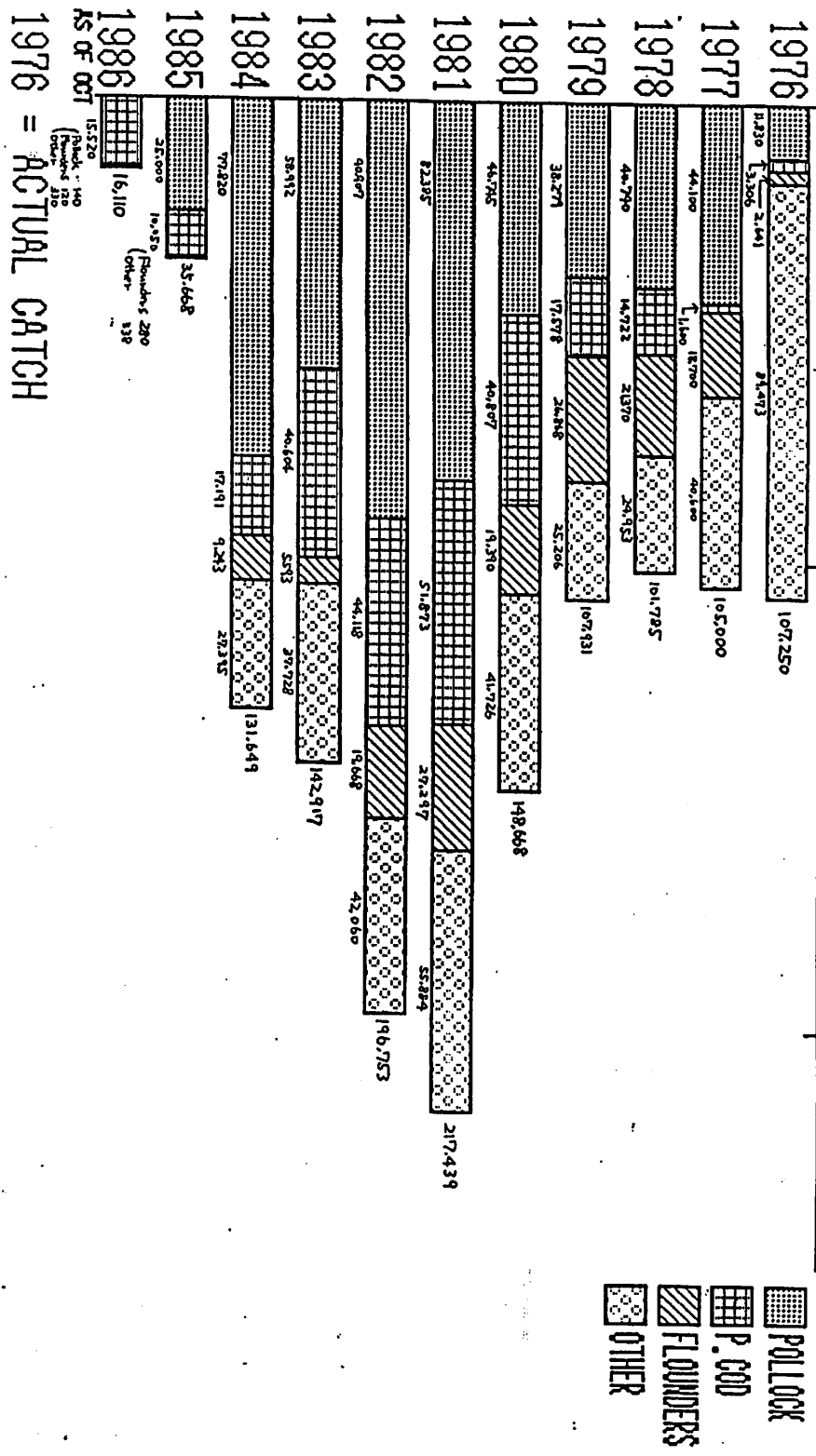
1976 = ACTUAL CATCH

1976-79 = O. FLAT WAS INCLUDING TURBOTS

AS OF 001

# GOA JAPAN ALLOCATION

0 100000 200000 mt



1976 = ACTUAL CATCH

1986 AS OF 007

15,520 (Pollack) 140 (P. COD) 130 (Flounders) 130 (Other)

From Shima  
12/11/86

BS/A

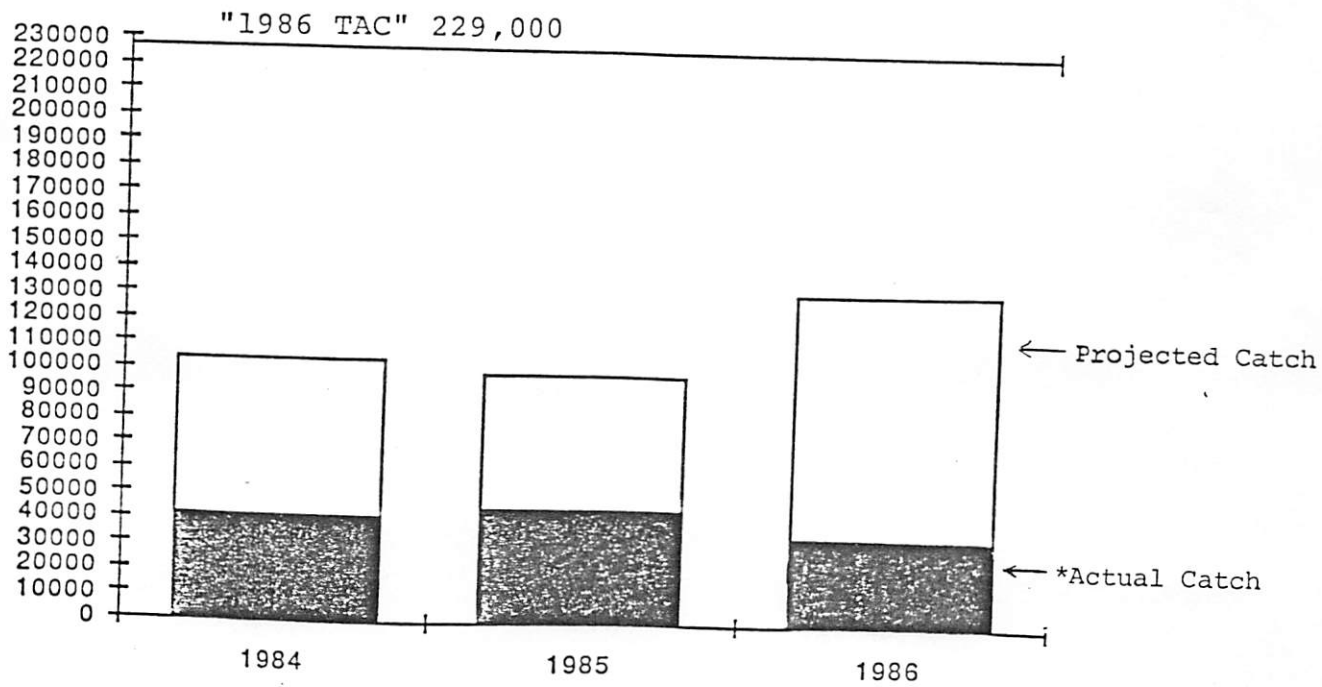
	TAC	DAP	JVP	RES	I.ALLOCATION to JAPAN (Jan.1st)
Pollock BS	1,200,000				
Pollock AI	100,000				
P.Cod	265,000	111,767	94,938	0	58,295
Y.Sole	187,000	100	173,883	8,017	5,000 *
G.Turbot	20,000	12,000	100	3,000	4,900 *
Arrowtooth	15,000	830	3,363	2,250	8,557 *
Flatfish	150,620	23,103	88,472	22,593	16,452 *
Atka Mack	30,800				
Squid	1,000				
Other.Sp.	10,000				
POP BS	2,800				
POP AI	8,200				
Rockfish BS	450				
Rockfish AI	1,430				
Sablefish BS	3,700				
Sablefish AI	4,000				
TOTAL	2,000,000				93,204 (300,000) **

\* Additional allocations to Japan will be made if reserve or DAP is not needed by U.S.fishermen.

\*\* The Industry-to-Industry Meeting the Japanese side expressed its expectation that the allocation to Japan in 1987 would aggregate 300,000 mt.

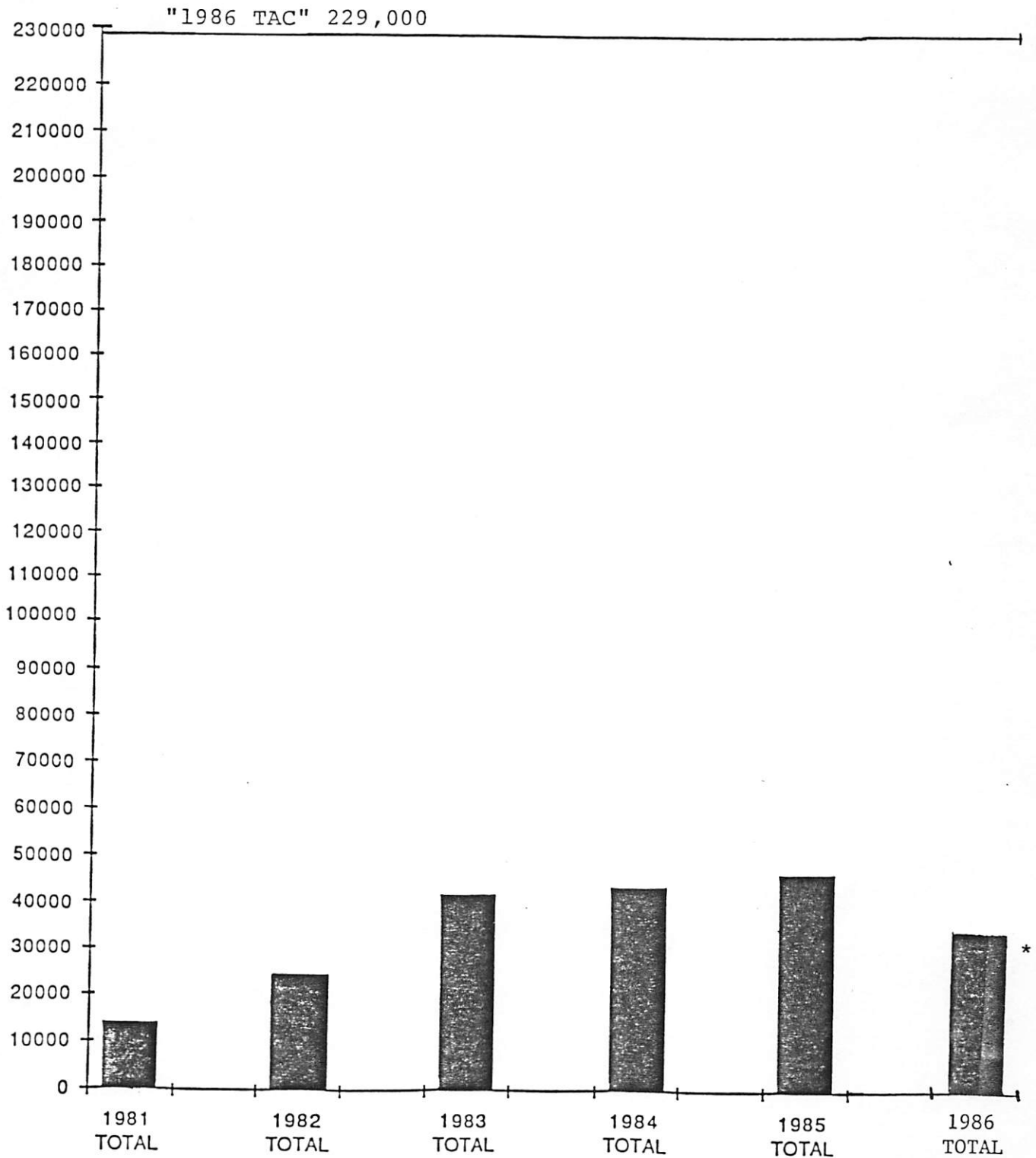
	TQ	DAP	GOA JVP	RES	ALLOCATION to JAPAN
Pollock W/C	95,000	66,000	10,000	19,000	0
P.Cod	75,000	41,407	5,177	15,000	10,000

Codfish/BSA  
Domestic Annual Production (DAP)



\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986.

Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands  
Cod DAP 1981-1986  
(Actual Catch)

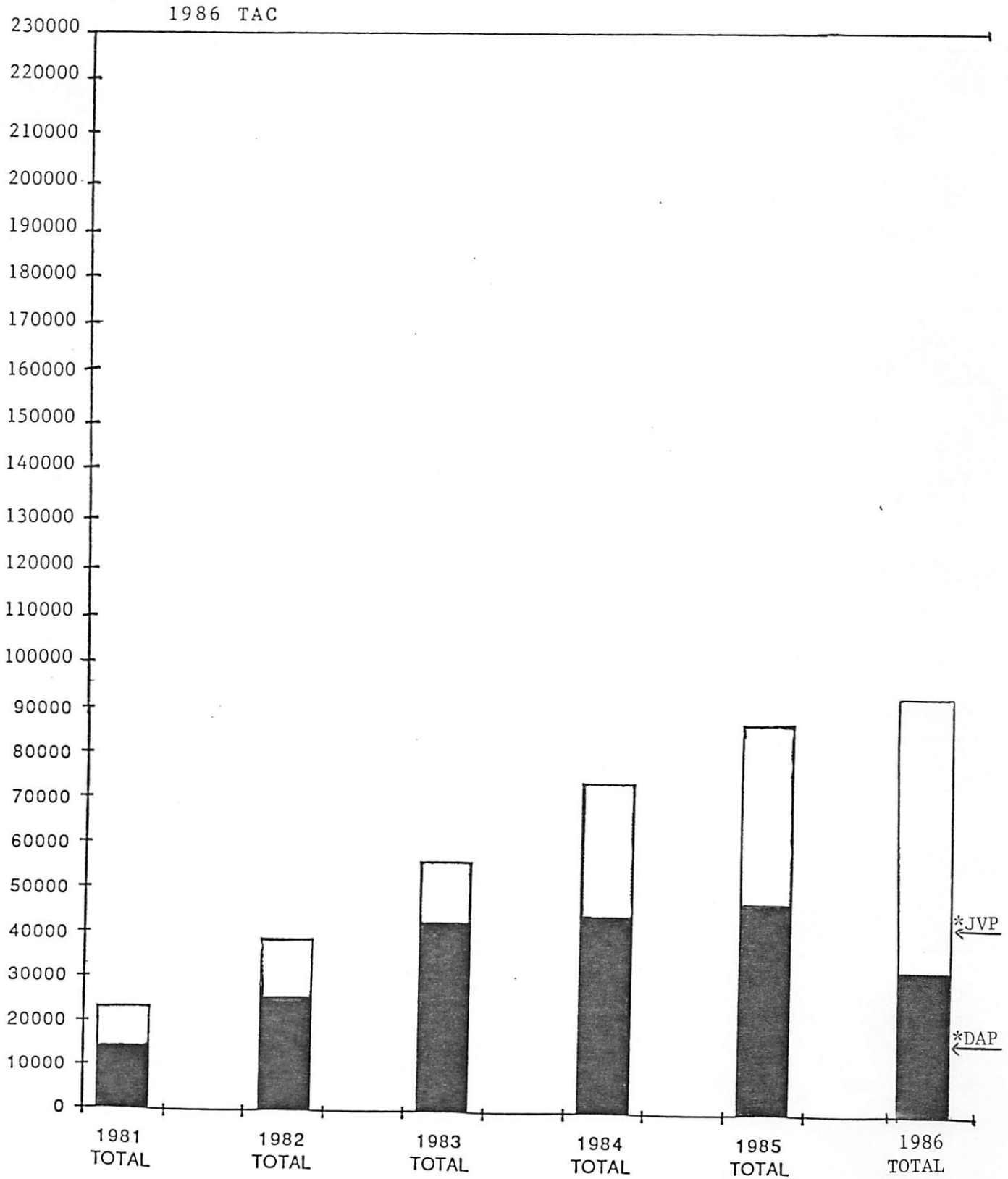


\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986.

BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

COD DAH 1981 - 1986

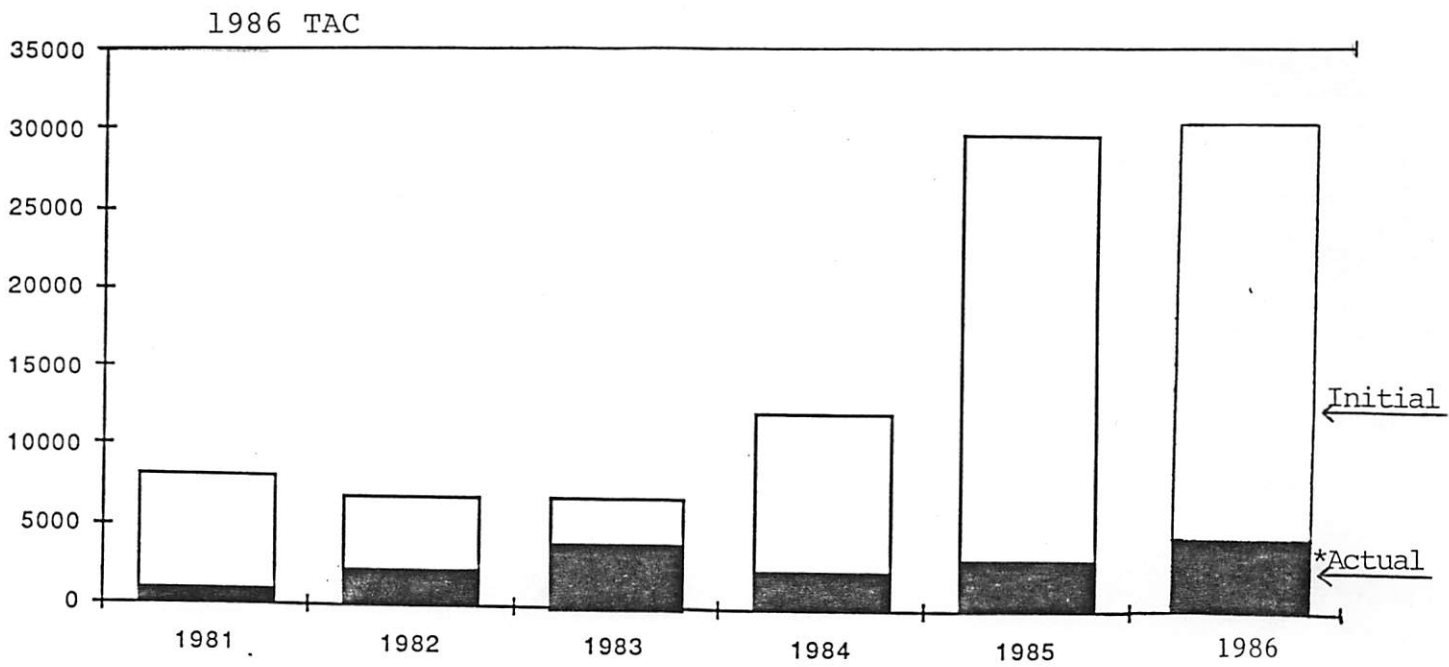
(ACTUAL CATCH)



\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986



**Codfish/GOA**  
**Domestic Annual Production (DAP)**  
**Initial Projection vs. Actual Catch**



\*Catch-to-date as of October 10, 1986.

Table 1. -- Consumption of *C. bairdi* by weight, age, and numbers by Pacific cod  
by season and size group of cod.

Predator size	Total weight consumed(1000mt)	%wt <i>C. bairdi</i>	B0,1 (1000mt)	B1,2 (1000mt)	B2,3 (1000mt)	B3,4 (1000mt)
<b>SUMMER</b>						
<55cm	36.2	81.2	26.0	3.4	--	--
>55cm	58.4	57.5	8.5	11.1	14.0	--
<b>AUTUMN</b>						
<55cm	30.1	76.4	21.8	1.2	--	--
>55cm	41.7	50.6	4.0	3.1	4.2	9.8
<b>WINTER</b>						
<55cm	4.6	60.0	2.8	--	--	--
>55cm	19.3	97.4	2.5	4.4	11.8	--
<b>SPRING</b>						
<55cm	4.8	58.6	2.8	--	--	--
>55cm	21.0	19.5	0.5	3.6	--	--
			68.9	26.8	30.0	9.8
			.00623kg	.02167kg	.05789kg	.13689kg
			1.1x10 <sup>10</sup>	1.2x10 <sup>9</sup>	5.2x10 <sup>8</sup>	7.2x10 <sup>7</sup>
			TOTAL W= <sup>135.5</sup> <del>68.9</del> (1000t)			

Consumption by cod >55cm in subareas 6, 7, and 8 \*  
N= 7.75 11.1 15.0 4.9 TOTAL W= 38.7 (1000 t)  
1.2x10<sup>9</sup> 5.1x10<sup>8</sup> 2.6x10<sup>8</sup> 3.6x10<sup>7</sup>

Consumption by 50(1000t) of cod >55cm  
N= 1.36 1.95 2.64 0.86 TOTAL W= 6.71 (1000t)  
2.2x10<sup>8</sup> 9.0x10<sup>7</sup> 4.6x10<sup>7</sup> 6.3x10<sup>6</sup>

\*Assuming biomass of cod >55cm in subareas 6, 7, and 8 is 284.(1000 t).

December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Council Members,

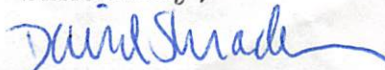
This is to express to you my concerns regarding the allocation of Alaska's pacific cod resources to directed foreign fishing interests.

I strongly support the recommendation of the Council's advisory panel that no direct allocations of pacific cod be made to any foreign interests whatsoever. Market conditions for domestically caught and processed pacific cod products are at a very critical, marginal point at this time, and such direct allocations, in effect "giving away" these fish, can only serve to inhibit and exacerbate those market conditions. On the other hand, eliminating the supply of these "give-away" fish will have a very beneficial effect.

I do recognize that a recent product of some so-called "industry to industry" negotiations between some US and Japanese fishing interests was a proposed "exchange" of the removal of Japanese import restrictions on US processed fish products, in return for considerable direct pacific cod allocations. However I have serious doubts that the Japanese government import policy can be so easily manipulated by those fishing interests involved, and I further question the logic behind giving up any more cod-fish via direct allocations for any reason---it certainly will not help domestic markets to have the international market glutted with those fish, any more than it has in the past. I would suggest that if there are still going to be pacific cod allocated to joint ventures, then the Japanese trade restrictions should be removed in exchange for the privilege of the continuance of those JVP allocations.

I am very interested in seeing domestic shoreside processing and marketing infrastructure and facilities develop into a stable and viable facet of the industry as rapidly as possible, but this can not happen as long as these markets and facilities have to keep competing with fish at the marketplace under foreign labels, which have been "given away" from our own waters for virtually nothing. The Japanese should remove those restrictions because it is the right thing to do, not in response to our submitting to their blackmail.

Sincerely,



David Shrader  
412 Willow St.  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

December 8, 1982

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Box 103100  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96810


Dear Council Members,

This is to express to you my concerns regarding the allocation of Alaska's Pacific cod resources to directed foreign fishing interests.

I strongly support the recommendation of the Council's Advisory Panel that no direct allocations of Pacific cod be made to any foreign interests. However, direct allocations for domestic catch and processing of Pacific cod products are a very critical, and indeed a vital, part of our fishery and such direct allocations, in effect "give away" these fish, and only serve to inhibit and exacerbate those market conditions. On the other hand, eliminating the supply of these "give-away" fish will have a very beneficial effect.

I do recognize that a recent product of some so-called "industry to industry" negotiations between some US and Japanese fishing interests was a proposed "exchange" of the removal of Japanese import restrictions on US processed fish products, in return for consideration of Pacific cod allocations. However, I have serious doubts that the Japanese government import policy can be so easily manipulated by those fishing interests involved, and if it is, the question of the local fishery will not help. I do not believe that the international market for fish will help domestic markets to have the international market glutted with those fish, any more than it has in the past. I would suggest that if there are still going to be Pacific cod allocated to joint ventures, then the Japanese trade restrictions should be removed in exchange for the privilege of the continuation of those JVP allocations.

I am very interested in seeing domestic processing and marketing infrastructure and facilities develop into a stable and viable part of the industry as rapidly as possible, but this can not happen as long as there are trade restrictions in place. The Japanese should remove those restrictions under foreign labels, which have been "given away" from our own waters for virtually nothing. The Japanese should remove those restrictions because it is the right thing to do, not in response to our submitting to their blackmail.

Sincerely,  
  
David Kramer  
415 Mill St.  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

SUPPLEMENTAL COMMENTS, INFORMATION

ON

AGENDA ITEMS C-6, C-7

Mrs. Pauls Kitchens, Inc.  
5830 Henry Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA 19128

December 8, 1986

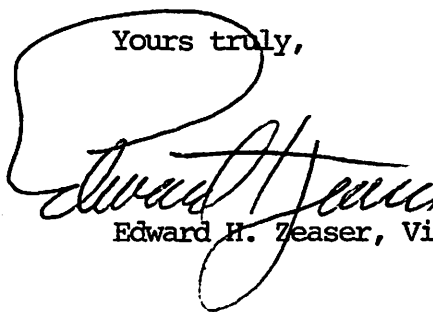
RADM. Edward Nelson, Junior  
Chairman  
Joint Venture Permit Review Committee  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Admiral Nelson:

Attached is a written copy of our testimony before the Committee on December 7, 1986. We respectfully request you to include this testimony in the written record of the committee proceedings.

We thank you for the courtesy extended to us by the Committee during our testimony.

Yours truly,



Edward H. Zeaser, Vice President

TESTIMONY

by

EDWARD ZEASER, VICE PRESIDENT PURCHASING  
Mrs. Pauls Kitchens, Inc.

and

WILLIAM FIELD, CORPORATE COUNSEL  
Campbell Soup Co.

I am Edward Zeaser, Vice President Purchasing of Mrs. Pauls Kitchens, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Campbell Soup Company.

Joining with me is Mr. William Field, Corporate Counsel, Campbell Soup Co. Mr. Field has managed our joint venture with Peoples Republic of Poland during 1981-1982

We are appearing today in behalf of Mrs. Pauls to request this committee to give favorable recommendation to the N.P.F.M.C. that a joint venture processing permit for the Alaska Pollock Fishery be issued to the Republic of Korea and one to the Peoples Republic of Poland.

Mrs. Pauls is one of the largest U.S. processors of Alaska Pollock fillet blocks. It employs 1,000 people. Our sales during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1986 were \$137 Million. We are now in our 40th year in the seafood business. Mrs. Pauls was primarily responsible for the introduction of the previously unknown, unused Alaska Pollock into the U.S. Market, about 15 years ago. It pioneered the development of Alaskan Pollock as a viable accepted product.

We have excellent marketing and distribution capabilities and a proven ability to sell our products made with Alaskan Pollock to every state of the U.S.

While Mrs. Pauls purchases frozen polluck block primarily from Korea and Poland, recently we have been able to obtain pollock block produced by domestic U.S. suppliers. We are encouraged by current and future plans presented to us by the domestic industry to manufacture pollock block. We conclude however, it will be some time in the future before the domestic industry will be able to meet even a significant part of our needs.

Current shortages of pollock block fueled by increase demand for other uses of the specie are threatening our segment of the U.S. seafood processing industry, as well as the U.S. consumer, with the loss of more and more of this important U.S. fishery resource.

Only Korea and Poland have remained consistent and reliable suppliers of the Alaska Pollock block that is so crucial to our segment of the U.S. seafood industry.

During our fiscal year ending July, 1986, our sale of products made with Alaska Pollock block showed a <sup>favorable</sup> formidable increase in tonnage compared with previous years.

We are also pleased to report that during the first quarter of our current fiscal year, Mrs. Pauls registered increases in sales dollars and



tonnage which were significantly higher when compared with the same period in the history of our company.

Again, our traditional products made from pollock block were the major players contributing to this very excellent start on our new year.

We must conclude the American consumer is still voting strongly at the cash register for products best made from good quality pollock fillet block, in spite of the increased popularity of pollock sold in other forms.

During the past few days, Mr. Fields and I had the pleasure of participating in the U.S./Korea Fisheries Development Conference. The jointly signed memorandum of these discussions is a clear indication that our Korean suppliers will do their utmost to foster the success of their U.S. suppliers of fish. Further, the Korean participants in the U.S. fisheries gave us a clear indication they will do their utmost to carry on their operations in the U.S. zone, in a manner consistent with the spirit and in compliance with United States law and fisheries management policy.

Appropriate managers representing the Peoples Republic of Poland fishery communities have given our president written guarantees that they intend to conduct their operations in the U.S. zone, also, in a manner which will result in enhancing a mutual benefit to all participating parties, consistent with U.S. laws and policies.

We have been asked by Polish managers and have agreed to play a more direct role than we have previously done in the operation of their prospective J.V. operations, particularly in the harvest aspects. We envision this participation may involve our paying U.S. harvesters direct for product delivery. We will also consider performing direct services necessary to help foster the success of a prospective U.S./Korean joint venture operations.

Our continued valuable contribution to the U.S. seafood industry depends on the availability to us of good quality Alaskan Pollock fillet block. We believe the continued rapid development of U.S. domestic processing industry to which we are contributing, coupled with the continued ability of Korea and Poland to access Alaska Pollock and supply U.S. with block are essential for our customers to continue to enjoy the product we produce, and they demand.

We ask the Committee to approve Korea's and Poland's applications to join the 1987 Alaskan Fisheries JVP pool.

# Paug-vik Inc. Ltd.

C-6

P.O. BOX 61  
NAKNEK, ALASKA 99633

December 8, 1986

James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell,

The Togiak Herring Fishery is of Great Importance to the Bristol Bay Region. 190 Boats participate in this Local Fishery. More than 600 Families, Depend on this Fishery for a Income that was just started 6 years ago. Before that, only Salmon was the Sale Source of Income, and we had some Very Lean years.

About ALL of the Money is Spent Back into our Local Stores and other Local Business.

We are Striving to Americanize the Fishery, but we Need More Time. So Please Consider this issue Very Carefully.

Your Friend From Bristol Bay,



Edwin W. Anderson  
Manager

cc. Adlheid Herrmann, Ted Stevens, Don Young  
Representative U.S. Senator U.S. Senator

JIM D. CLARK  
BOROUGH MANAGER



TELEPHONE  
(907) 246-422

# *Bristol Bay Borough*

BOX 189 • NAKNEK, ALASKA 99633

December 5, 1986

James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The economic situation in Bristol Bay Borough is such that our local borough fishermen should have the opportunity to fish herring in the Togiak Herring Fishery. No action of North Pacific Fisheries Management Council should deny them this privilege.

The joint venture with the Japanese should continue so as to provide a market for the gillnetters of Bristol Bay. The joint venture has proven that it is a viable means of assuring a market for local fishermen, and insuring a more positive economy.

Please take into consideration all the consequences of your actions in weighing this matter. Americanization of the Togiak Herring Fishery along with all American Fisheries should be strived for, but in an equitable manner that does not destroy the economic base of local fishermen.

Sincerely,

Jim D. Clark  
Borough Manager

Fred W. Pike  
Mayor

cc: Adelheid Herrmann, Representative  
Ted Stevens, U.S. Senator

December 7, 1986  
Golovin, Alaska

K.E.G. Meeting of Golovin FISHERMEN

In a meeting of K.E.G. Fishermen at Golovin, the Golovin Fishermen unanimously support the North Pacific Longliner's for their 1987 allocation of Pacific Cod.

1:15p.m.

  
Golovin Fishermen

RESOLUTION 87-1

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION FOR 50,000 MT PACIFIC COD ALLOCATIONS.

WHEREAS: there is a joint venture between the North Pacific Longliners Association (NPL) and Koyuk, Elim and Golovin. (KEG)

WHEREAS: as a joint venture NPL has purchased all fish caught by the fisherman.

WHEREAS: before the joint venture not all fish were sold.

WHEREAS: if the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council denies the request for allocations by NPL it will jeopardize the existence of markets for the Western Alaska Fishermen.

WHEREAS: if the market no longer exist it will cause Western Alaska fishermen to rely more heavily on State and Federal Assistance.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: the KEG request that NPL be given an allocation of 50,000 MT of Pacific Cod to secure a good relationship between NPL and Westren Alaska Fishermen.

KEG Fishermen.

Nome Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 670  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
605 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Att: James Campbell

Dear Sir,

The Nome Chamber of Commerce promotes economic development in the Bering Straits Region.

We support the NPL Japanese Longliners 100%. We request you consider an allocation of bottom fish in their favor. The last two years of experience having them come into the Port of Nome has been an economic benefit to our Region, City of Nome, & Fisherman in the area.

Thank you for your consideration.



President Neil Colby  
Nome Chamber of Commerce

BSUC

Nome Chamber of Commerce  
City of Nome  
City of Elin

BSFCU

Nome Est. Comm.

Koyuk Elin Golovin Fishermen



# TOGIAK CITY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 99  
Togiak, Alaska 99678  
(907) 493-5820

## RESOLUTION 86-15

A RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR CONTINUED ALLOTMENT OF PACIFIC COD ALLOCATION FOR JAPANESE LONGLINERS IN THE BERING SEA.

WHEREAS, Herring Gillnetting in the Togiak District is of important commercial value to local residents and,

WHEREAS, the Japanese Longliners play a key role in the economics of the Togiak District Herring Gillnetters and,

WHEREAS, the allotment of Pacific Cod is essential for their return to Bristol Bay by the Japanese Longliners and,

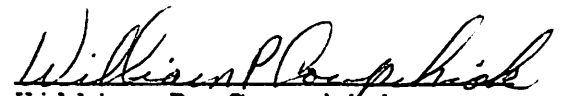
WHEREAS, economic hardship will occur for many local residents of Bristol Bay without the Japanese Longliners presence,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of Togiak support the position that the North Pacific Management Council should designate a full allotment of Pacific Cod to the Japanese Longliners for 1987.

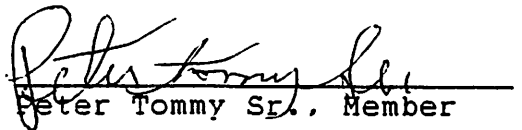
ADOPTED AND DATED this 7th day of December, 1986.

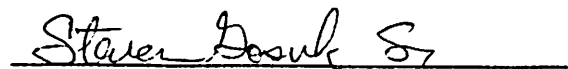
BY:

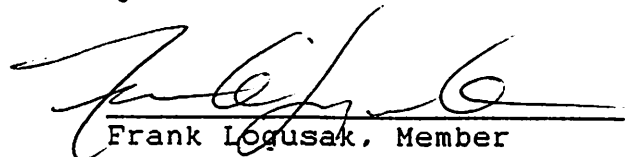
  
Moses Kritz, Mayor

  
William P. Coupchiak  
Member

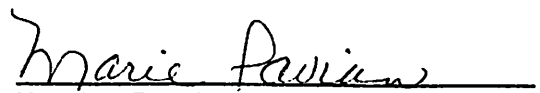
  
Gary N. Carlos, President

  
Peter Tommy Sr., Member

  
Steven Gosuk Sr., Vice Pres./  
Treasurer

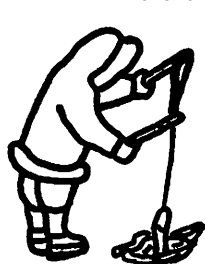
  
Frank Logusak, Member

  
Eunice Dyasuk, Secretary

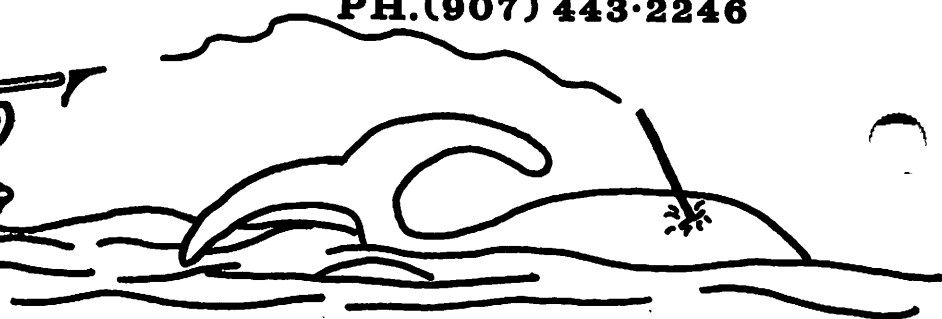
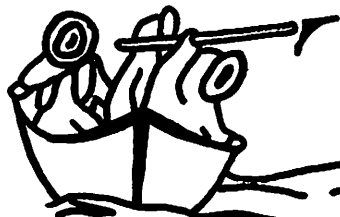
  
Marie Pavian, City Clerk

nome

PH.(907) 443-2246



s  
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community  
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P.O. BOX 401  
NOME, ALASKA 99762

December 8, 1986

To Whom it May Concern;

Nome Eskimo Community, Inc., a tribal government, endorses K.E.G. Fisheries in their support of allowing a continued allotment for the Japanese on the high seas. Japans support of K.E.G. Fisheries, in purchase of their salmon mandates support of an allotment for Japan.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lincoln T. Trigg Sr.  
President, Nome Eskimo Community



# CITY OF NOME

P.O. BOX 281 - NOME, ALASKA 99762  
TELEPHONE (907) 443-5242

December 8, 1986

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
ATTN: James Campbell  
605 W 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Gentlemen:

From discussions with local fishermen, it is my understanding that Japanese Long Liners have requested allocations of bottom fish in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska.

Local fishermen are concerned as domestic purchases are interested in one species, while the Japanese will purchase a variety. They see the allocation to the Japanese as important to their being able to sell their products.

Based on the discussions, it appears that it would be in the best interest of local fishermen for the Council to make the allocation to the Japanese, and I would endorse such an allocation. In addition to the benefit to the fisherman, there is economic benefit to the region, when Japanese processors come in to wait for the harvest, and utilize local hotels and services.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CITY OF NOME

  
John K. Handeland  
Mayor

Nome Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 670  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
605 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Att: James Campbell

Dear Sir,

The Nome Chamber of Commerce promotes economic development in the Bering Straits Region.

We support the NPL Japanese Longliners 100%. We request you consider an allocation of bottom fish in their favor. The last two years of experience having them come into the Port of Nome has been an economic benefit to our Region, City of Nome, & Fisherman in the area.

Thank you for your consideration.



President Niel Colby  
Nome Chamber of Commerce



# BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

P.O. Box 1008 • Nome, Alaska 99762 • Phone (907) 443-5252

December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery  
Management Council  
605 W. 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501

ATTN: James Campbell, Chairman

Dear Mr. Campbell:

On behalf of Bering Straits Native Corporation, I heartily endorse the concept of supplying fish to the Longliners. It would be evident by this action that there would be an economic gain for not only the fishermen of the Bering Straits region but for the people as a whole.

Your considerations in this endeavor would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lonnie O'Connor  
Chairman of the Board

:dk

Bering Straits Federal Credit Union  
P.O. Box 1105  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
605 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Att: James Campbell

Dear Sir:

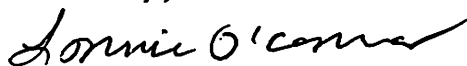
The BSFCU has a membership made up from the Seward Penn. villages as well as Nome.

A good many of our members are fisherman. Its great to recieve deposits made by the Commercial Fisherman.

The last two years we have had fisherman come in and borrow money for boats and motors.

We request you consider an allocation of Bottom Fish for the NPL Japanese Longliners. They have a jount venture with KEG Fisheries with out them our area would suffer a great deal. They have never issued a bad check.

Sincerely,



Chairman Lonnie O'Connor  
BSFCU

TELEGRAMS PHONED IN TO COUNCIL OFFICE 12/9/86:

FROM: Luke Akelkok, President  
Village Council of Ekwok

Village Council of Ekwok supports the Japanese Longline Associations 50,000 mt of black cod on the Bering Sea. It is very important to the Bristol Bay fishermen that the Herring Co-op fishermen have a profitable 1987 herring fishery.

FROM: Henry Ivanoff, President  
Bering Strait Native Corporation  
& Bering Sea Fishermen's Assn.

We urge the Council to approve the request for Pacific cod TALFF by Japanese Longline Assn.

Similar telegrams phoned in but not yet received in mail from:

Henry Kilmer, Superintendent of Schools, Dillingham  
Nels Johnson, Dillingham  
Harvey Samuelson & John Norbert, Dillingham  
Weaver Ivanoff, Director of Native Village Council, Unalakleet  
Calib Pingowlyi, President of Kawerak, Inc., Nome  
Harry Barnes, Sr., Dillingham  
Tim Towaran, Mayor of Unalakleet  
Don Bradford, Insurance Plus, Dillingham  
Rick Cilvester, Northern Insurance Consultants, Dillingham  
Andrew Golia, Dillingham

Previous editions usable

TO: James Campbell

YOU WERE CALLED BY-  YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Daniel Faren

OF (Organization) Jak, Ak

PLEASE PHONE  FTS  AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Group leader of 14 Bristol Bay Herring Fisherman been with Co-op since its existence. Supports allocation to Japanese longliners.

50,000 ton

86 2:09



Telegram

0-6

08010

TDA NEW STUYAHOK ALASKA 17912-08 155P AST  
PMS 274-4563

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL 00784  
PO BOX 103136 ATTN JAMES O. CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

DEAR MR CAMPBELL:

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL WILL BE CONSIDERING FOREIGN BOTTOM FISH ALLOCATION WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE. ANY DECISION MADE BY THE COUNCIL TO DENY SUFFICIENT PACIFIC COD ALLOCATIONS TO NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION WILL ADVERSELY IMPACT THE MANY FISHERMEN OF OUR COMMUNITY WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE JOINT VENTURE OPERATION BETWEEN THE BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING COOP AND THE JAPANESE IN THE TOGIK HERRING FISHERIES. THE MANY FISHERMAN FROM OUR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATE IN THE TOGIK HERRING FISHERY DURING THE SPRING MONTHS WHEN THE FISHERMEN HAVE JUST GONE THROUGH A LONG WINTER AND ARE HURTING FOR MONEY. THE BENEFITS THEY RECEIVE FROM THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS COMES AT THE BEST TIME AND CERTAINLY BENEFITS OUR LOCAL COMMUNITY ECONOMY. ALL OF THE FISHERMEN FROM OUR COMMUNITY ARE MEMBERS OF THE BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING COOP AND THE COOPERATIVE HAS

TOTAL AMERICANIZATION PLAN THAT CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT IF THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS ARE NOT INVOLVED WITH THE AMERICANIZATION PLAN. THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW STUYAHOK URGES YOUR UTMOST CONSIDERATION TO OUR CONCERNS.

SINCERELY YOURS,

PETER ANDREW JR  
MAYOR, CITY OF NEW STUYAHOK

A



Telegram

07021 TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 195 12-08 1340 AST  
PMS 274-4563

JAMES O CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MGMT COUNCIL  
PO BOX 103136 00798  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

DEAR MR CAMPBELL,

I REALIZE THAT THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL WILL BE CONSIDERING PACIFIC COD ALLOCATIONS TO THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION WITHIN DAYS. FURTHERMORE, I UNDERSTAND THAT IF THE COUNCIL DOES NOT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT PACIFIC COD ALLOCATIONS TO THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS, IT WILL MORE THAN POTENTIALLY IMPACT THEIR INTEREST TO PARTICIPATE WITH THE BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING CO-OP IN THEIR TOGIK JOINT VENTURE OPERATIONS.

I CANNOT SEE THE COUNCIL DENYING ANY PACIFIC COD ALLOCATIONS WITHOUT ANY CONCRETE EVIDENCE OR DOCUMENTATION THAT PROVIDES ASSURANCES THAT THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS WILL DEAL WITH THE LOCAL HERRING CO-OP IF NO SUCH ALLOCATIONS WERE MADE.

IN THE SAME RESPECT, I CAN NOT SEE THE COUNCIL DENYING ANY SUCH ALLOCATIONS WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE THAT THE U.S. DOMESTIC PROCESSORS ARE WILLING TO ESTABLISH CONTRACTURAL AGREEMENTS TO PURCHASE ALL GILLNET CAUGHT HERRING IN THE TOGIK HERRING FISHERY THAT YIELDS LOW-COUNT PERCENTAGES BELOW EIGHT PERCENT. AND PAY A REASONABLE PRICE FOR SUCH HERRING THAT ALLOWS AN ECONOMIC ENTRY INTO THE FISHERY FOR THE GILLNETTERS.

I RESPECTFULLY URGE THAT YOU AND THE COUNCIL MEMBERS CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE PREDICAMENT OF THE APPROXIMATELY 200 MEMBERS OF THE BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING CO-OP.

SINCERELY YOURS,  
ANDREW GOLIA

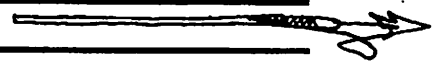




# KAWERAK, INC.



P.O. BOX 948 • NOME, ALASKA 99762



(907) 443-5231

SERVING THE  
VILLAGES OF:

- BREVIK MISSION
- COUNCIL
- DIOMEDE
- ELIM
- GAMBELL
- GOLOVIN
- KOYUK
- NOME
- SAVOONGA
- SHAKTOOLIK
- SHISHMAREF
- SOLOMON
- STEBBINS
- MICHAEL
- ER
- UNALAKLEET
- WALES
- WHITE MOUNTAIN

December 9, 1986

Mr. James Branson  
 Executive Director  
 North Pacific Fishery & Management Council  
 411 W. 4th Avenue  
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Branson:

We urgently request the North Pacific Fishery & Management Council to give an allocation of Bottom Fish to the Japanese Longliners Association.

The lack of market for salmon in Norton Sound make the agreement between the longliners and Norton Sound fishermen the only viable alternative for our salmon fishermen.

Sincerely,  
 KAWERAK, INC.

Caleb Pungowiyi  
 Presidnet

CP/di

MEMORANDUM OF DISCUSSIONS  
CONCERNING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE  
U.S. AND KOREAN FISHERIES INDUSTRIES FOR 1987

Delegations of the commercial fisheries industries of the United States and the Republic of Korea met in Anchorage, Alaska at the Second Annual U.S./Korea Fisheries Development Conference, on December 4-6, 1986, to discuss mutual cooperation in fisheries and trade development for the 1987 fishing year.

The Korean delegation was headed by Mr. Myung Nyun Kim, President, Daerim Fisheries Company. The United States delegation was headed by Dr. Walter Pereyra, President, Profish International, Inc. Members of the respective industry delegations are listed in the attachments.

The two delegations reviewed and discussed the 1986 fishing season, fisheries trade issues, purchases of U.S. harvested groundfish, status of stocks in the EEZ off Alaska, various legal and technical subjects arising under the MFCMA and other U.S. laws, cooperative research, equity fisheries business ventures and allocations of groundfish to Korea. Both parties agreed that 1987 cooperative efforts would be based on the following principles:

Fisheries Trade

The U.S. delegation welcomed the ongoing liberalization of the Korean market for imports of American processed fisheries products. The Korean delegation agreed to use its best efforts to encourage the Korean Government to reduce tariffs, relax licensing procedures and otherwise modify import procedures to increase further American fisheries exports to Korea, including JV and DAP bottomfish products. The U.S. delegation noted with approval the tariff-free environment with regard to over-the-side purchases of U.S. harvested groundfish which has contributed substantially to the success of U.S./Korean cooperative fishing efforts. The U.S. delegation expressed the hope that the Korean Government will maintain this tariff-free policy.

The longstanding role that Korean fillet block producers have played as suppliers of needed raw material to American secondary processors was noted. The American secondary processors emphasized their continuing requirements for block fillet in the midst of a rapidly changing market place; the Korean delegation noted their need for larger pollock availabilities if all demands — domestic and export — are to be adequately served.

### Purchases of U.S. Harvested Groundfish

The Korean delegation intends to use its best efforts, on a company by company basis, to purchase U.S. harvested groundfish from joint venture fishing operations in the following targeted amounts:

Pollock	642,000 mt
Other species	120,700 mt

Both parties expressed their continued support of the "olympic" or "pooling" concept currently embodied in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Joint Venture Policy. Both parties will use their best efforts to seek the continuation of this policy.

### Cooperative Research

The U.S. delegation applauds the contributions to fisheries research made by the Korean industry. In particular, the U.S. delegation notes that the Korean industry has supplied valuable catch information regarding harvests in international waters (the "donut hole") of the Bering Sea. The Korean delegation agreed to continue their best efforts to provide timely information regarding its fishery for pollock harvested in this area, working through the annual U.S./Korea Resource Scientists Conference.

### Equity Fisheries Business Ventures

The U.S. delegation acknowledged the Korean contributions made to U.S. fisheries development during 1986 in the form of equity investment in, and technology transfer to, U.S. fisheries businesses. Both parties agreed to pursue additional equity ventures on a company-to-company basis subject to the principles of sound business and economics.

### Marine Debris

Both parties recognize the serious nature of the issues regarding marine debris. Both parties agree to support and participate in the forthcoming conference on marine debris and to provide appropriate information on a timely basis.

### Direct Allocations

Both parties recognize that the growth in U.S. harvesting and processing capacity will limit the availability of pollock and other species for TALFF in 1987. The Korean delegation stated that the Korean requirement for direct allocations of pollock in 1987 is estimated at a minimum of 120,000 mt with provisions for adequate bycatch. The U.S. delegation agreed to recommend to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and concerned U.S. government authorities that, should TALFF availabilities

appear during the 1987 season, Korea be given allocations at the ratio recommended by the Council for 1986; i.e., 22 percent.

### Joint Venture Operational Issues

#### 1. Discards

It was agreed by the U.S. and Korean delegations that discarding carcasses during the pollock roe fishery was not an economic problem for either industry. However, in order to minimize other discards in joint venture operations, the Korean fisheries industry agreed to make their best effort to process all legally retainable species of commercial value. Both parties agreed to work jointly to seek markets, both within Korea and elsewhere, for Alaska plaice. The joint venture fishing operations will also work to minimize discards in the flounder fishery by avoiding those fishing grounds where less desirable species are in largest abundance.

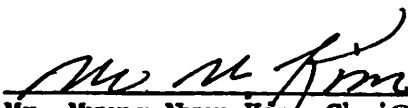
#### 2. Mobilization of Catcher Boats

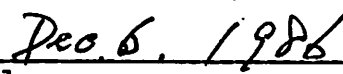
With regard to mobilization of catcher boat fleets for U.S.-Korean operations, the U.S. delegation agreed to exert its best efforts to supply sufficient and best possible catcher boats, noting that many factors affect the preparation of catcher fleets and their commitment to these operations.

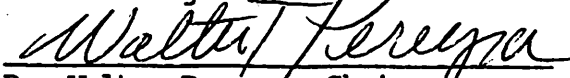
#### 3. Minimum Size of Pollock

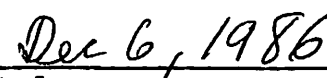
With regards to the minimum acceptable size of pollock purchased in U.S./Korean joint fishing operations, the U.S. delegation noted some frustrations during previous operations with pollock less than 14.5 inches being rejected. Therefore, the U.S. requested greater cooperation from the Korean delegation to ensure the fullest possible utilization of all pollock delivered by U.S. fishermen and to incorporate the flexibility to adjust to varying fishing conditions.

The Korean delegation noted that its fleet includes ships with different styles of processing capability and the industry serves different markets for pollock products. Korean ships processing pollock for surimi will be competitive in 1987 with other surimi ships regarding minimum pollock size. Non-surimi processing ships have greater difficulty with smaller size pollock. The Korean delegation requested the U.S. delegation to understand these different market requirements.

  
 Mr. Myung Nyun Kim, Chairman  
 Korean Delegation

  
 Dated

  
 Dr. Walter Pereyra, Chairman  
 U.S. Delegation

  
 Dated

SUMMARY  
FOREIGN COUNTRY PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS  
NOVEMBER 1986

CRITERIA/COUNTRY	JAPAN	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	POLAND	USSR	PRC	TAIWAN
<b>1. TRADE</b>						
U.S. EXPORTS (MT)	191,000	13,100			2,000	2,500
+/-% JAN-SEPT	+5.8%	+30%	NO EXPORTS	NO EXPORTS	+76%	+11%
U.S. EXPORTS (\$)	\$754.0 million	\$29.9 million			\$3.6 million	\$6.5 million
+/-% JAN-SEPT	+20%	+30%			+100%	+48%
% OF ALL US EXPORTS	69.3%	2.7%			0.3%	0.6%
U.S. EXPORTS (\$) TALFF SPECIES	\$13.5 million	\$376 thousand	NO EXPORTS	NO EXPORTS	NO EXPORTS	NO EXPORTS
+/-% JAN-SEPT	+938%					
U.S. IMPORTS (\$) TALFF SPECIES	\$95.3 million	\$44.0 million	\$8.2 million		\$1.2 million	\$4.1 million
+/-% JAN-SEPT	+46%	+57%	+6.4%		+9.0%	up from negl. amt.
TRADE PROBLEMS	NO CHANGES IN TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS ESP. IQ ON POLLOCK	NO MEANINGFUL CHANGES IN TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS	U.S. IMPORTS WERE MAINLY IN THE FORM OF POLLOCK BLOCKS		ALL EXPORTS ARE PACIFIC HERRING PRODUCTS	
COOPERATIVE EFFORTS	THREE-PART AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNOR OF ALASKA INVESTMENTS IN US SURIMI PLANTS	THREE EQUITY JOINT VENTURES BEING NEGOTIATED	BEGINNING EQUITY JV TALKS AGREEMENT NOT EXPECTED UNTIL 1987			
<b>2. JOINT VENTURES</b>						
PURCHASES THRU 10/25	597,336	378,025	9,048	200,374	6,197	0
CURRENT REQUEST	581,000	397,000	48,000	185,000	20000	0
% PURCHASED	103%	95%	25%	108%	31%	N/A
COMMENTS	JV RUNNING SMOOTHLY	ROK INCREASED ITS EXPECTED JV CATCH;	POLISH FLEET LEFT ALASKA TO CONCENTRATE ON WOC. UNLIKELY TO MEET ALASKAN JV COMMITMENT	JVs RUNNING SMOOTHLY	PRC UNLIKELY TO COMPLETE JV	
<b>3. ENFORCEMENT</b>						
		ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF FEMALE OBSERVER; VESSEL SEIZED AND CAPTAIN ARRESTED		NO DIRECTED FISHING DUE TO WHALING CERTIFICATION	EXCEEDED HALIBUT PSC LIMIT; DIRECTED FISHERY CLOSED; REOPENED IN OCT	SALMON LAUNDERING SCHEME UNDER INVESTIGATION
<b>4. RESEARCH</b>						
F/NMC 1986 RATING	\$2.3 million	\$235 thousand	NO RESEARCH	\$1.1 million	\$10 thousand	\$272 thousand
% CHANGE FROM 1985	+4.5%	61%		no change	N/A	+3,300% (up from negl. amt.)
COMMENTS	ACCEPTED US SCIENTIFIC OBSERVER ON INDUSTRY SQUID VESSEL	ACCEPTED US SCIENTISTS ON ROK RESEARCH VESSEL ON SQUID FISHERY				ACCEPTED US SCIENTISTS ON TAIWAN RESEARCH VESSEL ON SQUID FISHERY

2-7 Suppl

TALKING POINTS FOR ALLOCATION BOARD MEETING 11/25/86

1. Based on the information obtained in Europe at the SIAL show, in private meetings and at the Montreux Conference, the following is clear:

- o A window of opportunity exists for American companies in Europe for Alaska pollock at this point in time.
- o We estimate that the current demand in Europe is between 10,000 -20,000 mt. of finished product and has the potential for growing rapidly to 30,000 to 40,000 mt / year.
- o If necessary, European companies have indicated they are prepared to pay prices which are much closer to U.S. prices than is currently the case.
- o The major reason why U.S. producers have not been able to sell more than minimal amounts of product in Europe is because Polish-produced Alaska pollock fillets and blocks have been available at prices well below U.S. costs. This requires close scrutiny of our current TALFF and joint venture allocations policies towards countries like Poland and China, which, while lower cost producers, generally barter their Alaska pollock at price levels well below market rates, thereby "spoiling" the market for U.S. producers who would otherwise be competitive.

2. All of the Polish product being sold in Europe (and in the U.S.) comes from the U.S. EEZ off Alaska.

- o In 1986, the Poles received an allocation of nearly 6700 mt and as of 10/25/86, had fished about 2800 mt.
- o Poland also requested 52,400 mt in over-the-side joint venture purchases of Alaska pollock but is projected to obtain considerably less than her request by the end of the year.
- o In total, during 1986, Poland had potentially available to her nearly 60,000 mt, almost enough to satisfy all of the current European demand for blocks and fillets. (This is assuming a 25% yield for pin-bone-in blocks and fillets and a 20% yield for pin-bone-out products).

o Up until very recently, the Poles have been bartering this product primarily to one German trading company which has been able to sell it -- at a profit-- at prices about 60 - 70 cents per pound, cif for pin-bone-in blocks and 70 - 80 cents per pound, cif for pin<sup>2</sup>bone-out blocks.

o These prices are below U.S. costs and represent a politically-motivated pricing strategy directed towards generating foreign exchange rather than a market-driven price. No private company can compete effectively against this kind of pricing strategy.

3. Nevertheless, U.S. producers are forced to try and compete with Polish product coming from the U.S. zone which is being "dumped" in Europe and the U.S. and filling markets which U.S. producers will be capable of serving in 1987.

o U.S. DAP may well double or triple in 1987.

o We know of at least six new factory trawlers which are coming on line in 1987 to target pollock for fillets, blocks and surimi.

o We know of at least two new shoreside operations which are expected to begin processing Alaska pollock in early 1987 -- one in Dutch Harbor and the other in Kodiak.

4. Americans are up against the same kind of unfair competition with the Chinese.

o As of October 25, 1986, the Chinese had been allocated 2,850 mt. of Bering Sea pollock (although they had harvested only 753 mt).

o Estimated Chinese joint venture catch in 1986 is about 10,0000 mt. out of a total request of 35,000 mt.

o The German trading company which is the largest Alaska pollock importer/distributor in Europe is buying Chinese H & G pollock for further processing in Europe and has a technical assistance contract with the Chinese to provide guidance on how to produce fillets and blocks in 1987.

o We also know that Chinese blocks have been sold in Los Angeles at prices well below U.S. costs.

- o The German trading company has told us -- despite the contrary allegations of the Chinese a year ago -- that 70% of Chinese production of Alaska pollock is intended for export -- either to the U.S. or the European market.
- o We also know that China is buying pollock over the side from the North Koreans for transformation into surimi (AFDF Newsletter).
- o Thus, it does not seem equitable to continue to provide allocations to China from the U.S. zone when this policy will certainly lead to unfair market competition with U.S. producers and where the Chinese have access to other sources of raw material.

5. To conclude:

- o To continue TALFF and/or JVP allocations to the Poles and the Chinese is definitely not in the best interests of the American processors.
- o This policy would be a definite violation of the Magnuson Act.
- o Allocations to these countries should be totally stopped in 1987 to permit U.S. firms to enter into markets which are hungry for Alaska pollock and which are prepared to buy from U.S. producers when below-market-priced supplies from Poland and China are not available.
- o Cessation of allocations to these countries is consistent with the intent of the Magnuson Act and with previous policy decisions to Americanize potential markets for U.S. producers by phasing out foreign access to the raw materials supplying those markets.



C-7  
Suppl.



**Northern Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc.**

927 NORTH NORTHLAKE WAY, SUITE 110, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98103  
TEL (206) 545-7271 FAX (206) 547-4968 TELEX 320036 NISSUI SEA

To: North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Permit Review Committee

From: Chris Hansen  
Operations Manager *Chris Hansen*

Date: December 3, 1986

Subject: TALFF Allocation to Japan

Northern Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc. (NorFish) and Universal Seafoods, Ltd. (UniSea) have managed joint ventures with Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd. since 1981. Our first joint venture employed two catcher vessels and one processing vessel which harvested and processed 6,130 MT. In 1986, the NorFish/Nissui joint venture operations employed twenty catcher vessels and eight processing vessels in five programs. This year our fleet harvested and processed 242,593 MT.

In addition to our joint venture operations, NorFish has been involved in recruiting and managing the vessels fishing for the Great Land Seafoods surimi plant in Dutch Harbor.

NorFish and our fishing vessels enjoy an extremely good relationship with Nippon Suisan. Nippon Suisan's performance is excellent. The few minor problems that arose this year were successfully resolved, usually on the fishing grounds.

Japan has contributed a great deal to our industry. They have invested in shoreside surimi processing facilities and have actively shared their technology with our industry. Japan is becoming an increasingly important seafood trading partner.

Based upon both Japan's performance and importance to our industry, Northern Deep Sea Fisheries supports the maximum allocation of available TALFF to Japan in 1987.

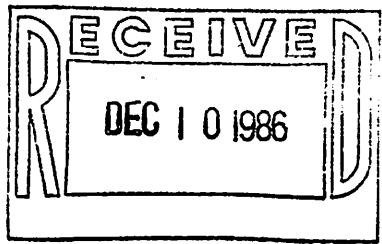
# Alaska State Legislature

## House of Representatives



Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

December 9, 1986



James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fishery Management  
Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

We understand that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council will be considering foreign bottomfish allocations on December 11, 1986, and the decisions made by the Council may adversely impact the residents of Bristol Bay and Norton Sound.

Our concern is that failure by the Council to make sufficient Pacific Cod allocations to the North Pacific Longline Association will jeopardize future business relationships between the Japanese and Bristol Bay and Norton Sound herring and salmon fishermen.

Both fishing groups are in the process of implementing specific plans for the total Americanization of their joint venture operations, and this process cannot be realized without the continued cooperation and involvement of the Japanese longliners.

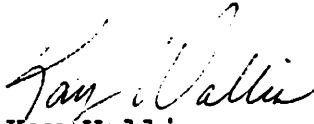
Both joint venture operations play an important role to the local economy of many Bristol Bay and Norton Sound communities, and we respectfully request that the Council gives its utmost consideration to our concerns.

Sincerely,

*Adelheid Herrmann*  
Adelheid Herrmann  
Representative  
District 26

*Fred Zharoff*  
Fred Zharoff  
Senator  
District N

Mr. Campbell  
December 9, 1986  
PAGE TWO



Kay Wallis  
Representative  
District 24

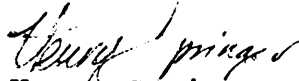


Al Adams  
Representative  
District 22

LWL



Frank Ferguson  
Senator  
District L



Henry Springer  
Representative-Elect  
District 23

T E L E G R A M

TO: James Campbell  
FROM: Phil Bingman  
Yute Air Alaska  
Dillingham, Alaska  
DATE: December 10, 1986

As a long-time air taxi here in Dillingham I have seen the impact that the herring fishery with the local gillnetters has had in my business. I would like to say that I support the Japanese Longline Association in getting their 50,000 mt of Pacific cod for the 1987 fishery.

T E L E G R A M

TO: James Campbell  
FROM: Manokotak Airways  
Nels Franklin  
DATE: December 10, 1986

Manokotak Airways' Board of Directors support the Japanese Longline Association in getting the 50,000 mt of Pacific cod for the 1987 season. We have seen the impact that the local herring fishery with BBHMC gillnetters has had on the local economy. It is very important that the Japan longliners get the allocation in order for them to come in to take the gillnet fish from the BBHMC gillnetters.

JON SAARHEIM  
2638 IRON ST  
BELLINGHAM WA 98225 09PM



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JAMES D. CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN  
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
BOX 103136  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

THIS IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF A TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO YOU:

WE SUPPORT JAPANESE ONGLINE ASSOCIATION GETTING THEIR 50,000 TONS  
ALLOCATION FOR BERING SEA FOR 1987. EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO HERRING  
FISHERMEN AS WE RELY SOLELY ON JAPANESE TO BUY OUR FISH. IF THEY ARE  
NOT ALLOWED TO WE WOULD NOT HAVE MARKET FOR HERRING AND WOULD REVERT  
TO 1980-81 SITUATION IN WHICH LOCAL FISH BUYERS WOULD NOT ACCEPT OUR  
FISH.

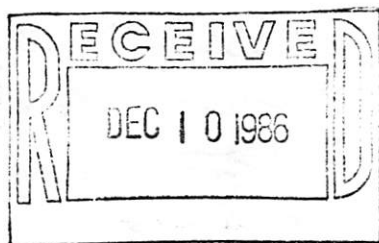
JON SAARHEIM, MIKE SAARHEIM, FRANK BEACH, ROLF TORGERSEN, RON  
COGDILL, DAVID SOYH, PETE DALSH, TOGIAK HERRING FISHERMEN  
2638 IRON ST  
BELLINGHAM WA 98225

1944 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

Lawrence H. Johnson C-6  
306 Davis St.  
Anchorage, Ak 99508  
phone 333-5430  
Dec 10, 1986

James Campbell  
Chairman and  
North Pacific  
Council members.



Dear Sirs:

Being a commercial drift gill net fisherman in the Bristol Bay watershed, and a gill net "Herring" fisherman in the Togiak district, I am very much concerned about the Japanese Longliners Pacific Cod fish allocations. I urgently request your support to allow the fish allocations for the Japanese North Pacific Longliners.

We desperately need these allocations for the Longliners to make it feasible for them to continue the joint venture with the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Co-op. I have fished for the Joint Venture since its origin and have found the Japanese Longliners to be excellent partners,

② offering us an excellent market,  
prices, and guaranteeing to accept  
all of our "Herring".

Without this market, I will  
no longer consider it feasible  
to fish for this product.

I have fished for other  
processors in the past and  
have had problems of low  
prices plus the no-acceptance  
of my fish because of low  
roe percentages.

We need this herring fishery  
for the people of the Bristol  
Bay watershed. I, myself, employ  
two other partners of the  
Dillingham area, where I was  
also born and raised, to fish  
herring with me. With all the  
other units in the Bay  
area, this employs and brings  
additional income to other  
native people which is  
desperately needed as fishing  
is their only source of income.

(3)

Again, I urge your support for the fish allocations for Pacific Cod for the Japanese Longliners so they may continue to be in the area and feasible for them to continue our Joint Venture with the BB Herring Co. op.

Sincerely,  
Lawrence Nicholson



BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 310  
Dillingham, Alaska 99576  
by Executive Committee

RESOLUTION NUMBER 86-04

BOTTOMFISH ALLOCATION TO THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION

- WHEREAS, For the last six (6) seasons, the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Cooperative, Inc. based in Dillingham, Alaska, has conducted a joint venture operation with the Japanese North Pacific Longline Association in the Togiak herring fishery; and
- WHEREAS, The joint venture has proven to provide an assured market for the gillnetters of the local cooperative, resulting in a positive impact on the Bristol Bay economy; and
- WHEREAS, In the 1980 season, over 5,000 metric tons of herring was dumped and wasted because many gillnetters in the Togiak herring fishery had no markets; and
- WHEREAS, Without the joint venture 186 gillnet vessels of the local cooperative representative of 550 to 600 families who depend upon the Bristol Bay herring fishery will be faced with no assured markets, and such a situation could result in the mass wastage of the herring resource again; and
- WHEREAS, The herring cooperative has implemented specific plans for the total Americanization of the fishery through integration of domestic processing capability; and
- WHEREAS, The integration of domestic processing capability will take three more years for total Americanization; and
- WHEREAS, Limits under 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod has severely impacted the North Pacific Longline Association's ability to supply venture capital; and
- WHEREAS, Recently the Japanese Longliner's have a potential chance of losing its allocation of certain bottomfish in the FCZ, posing an economic hardship upon the Japanese company to continue its joint venture operation with the local cooperative;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association representing 30 communities (who primarily depend upon the fishing economy) that the North Pacific Longline Association receives an allocation of 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council grants such an allocation with the condition that Japanese Longliners will insure the total Americanization of the Togiak herring fishery.

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

*Joseph L. Clark*  
Vice-President

CERTIFICATION:

I, the undersigned secretary of the said Association, do hereby certify that the Executive Committee composed of ten (10) members of whom 7 were present at a meeting this 5 day of December 5, 1986, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of 7 members.

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ma. Arbidak*  
Secretary

November 19, 1986

### Evaluation of GIFA Country Performance

This paper evaluates the performance of GIFA countries under the allocations criteria of the Magnuson Act. It will deal with three broad trade issues for each GIFA country: 1) total U.S. exports, with a discussion of the major species; 2) U.S. exports of TALFF species; and 3) U.S. imports of TALFF and TALFF-like species. Brief updates of U.S. Government efforts to obtain relaxations of Japan's and Korea's tariff and non-tariff barriers on fish imports will also be included.

#### I. Japan

Japan's imports of edible and inedible fish products from the United States totaled \$754.0 million in the period from January through September 1986, which represented a 20 percent increase over the \$627.1 million of imports in the corresponding January through September 1985, period. Virtually all of Japan's fish imports from the United States, or \$745 million, consisted of edible items. Japan accounted for more than half, or 69.3 percent of all U.S. exports of edible and inedible products in the first 9 months of 1986.

Approximately 78 percent of Japan's fishery imports from the United States in the period from January through September 1986, consisted of highly-valued traditional species. In the first nine months of 1986, the major fish exports to Japan were fresh and frozen salmon. This group totaled \$419.2 million, with sockeye salmon amounting to 78 percent (\$329.1 million) of the total. Other chief salmon exports included chum (\$25.3 million), pink (\$24.6 million), and silver (\$18.0 million). Also, other forms of salmon were exported amounting to \$3.0 million, chiefly consisting of dried, salted, and smoked salmon (\$1.7 million), salmon fillets (\$780 thousand), and canned salmon (\$500 thousand). Next in order came frozen crabs, valued at \$73.7 million, consisting mainly of snow crab, opilio (\$32.9 million), other snow crab, chiefly bairdi (\$22.5 million), other frozen crabs (\$14.4 million), king crab (\$3.8 million), and modest amounts (\$170 thousand) of dungeness crabs. In addition, the U.S. exported several species of fresh and frozen fish, representing \$126.4 million, namely herring (\$46.6 million), sablefish (\$28.8 million), halibut (\$7.4 million), a basket category of other fresh and frozen fish (\$42.0 million), and small amounts of other species; various fish and shellfish roes, totaling \$77.4 million, consisting of salmon (\$59.8 million),

herring (\$13.8 million), pollock (\$2.3 million), sea urchin (\$617 thousand), and other fish roe (\$854 thousand); and frozen shrimp which came to \$5.4 million.

However, sales of underutilized and TALFF species to Japan accounted for a relatively small share (1.8 percent) of total exports. Now that the FAB no longer considers sablefish a TALFF species, the share of TALFF species exports to Japan in 1986 will probably decline from levels in recent years. In the first nine months of 1986, exports of TALFF species included pollock (\$871 thousand), pollock roe (\$2.2 million), squid (\$1.6 million), and cod fillets (\$8.7 million), for a total of \$13.5 million, a 33 percent decrease from last year's total of \$20 million in the same period.

The continued inability of the U.S. industry to sell products made from TALFF species in the Japanese market is all the more discouraging when one realizes the success Japan has enjoyed in recent years in selling processed products to the United States derived from fish taken in our 200-mile waters. Total U.S. imports from Japan of TALFF species during the first nine months of 1986 were \$95.3 million, out of a total of \$242.0 million imports of edible and non-edible fish products. Although Japanese firms export a number of items to the United States which are made from U.S.-origin fish, the key product is surimi, including both the intermediary product (surimi block) and finished seafood analogs. An analysis of Japanese and U.S. trade figures leads to the conclusion that Japan will export well over \$100 million of surimi and surimi-based end products to the United States in 1986. In the first nine months of 1986, U.S. imports of these items were over \$80 million. U.S. imports from Japan of surimi-based end products through September 1986 are about the same by volume as in 1985. The aggregate value of these imports has, however, increased significantly due to a sharp jump of wholesale prices in the Japanese domestic market. It is unclear at this point what effect, if any, the changes in yen-dollar exchange rates over the past year have had on prices paid by U.S. importers for Japanese-produced surimi.

There have been no important changes in Japan's tariff and non-tariff barriers on fish items of interest to the U.S. industry. The most onerous of these restrictions is the system of import quotas and licenses, especially those on pollock and herring. This summer, the U.S. industry brought these trade issues to the attention of the Congress and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR). After an inter-Agency review, USTR decided to bring the issue to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In August, at the U.S.-Japan Trade Subcommittee meeting in Hawaii, USTR formally requested consultations under Article XXIII. 1 of the GATT. The government of Japan opposed the request, insisting that the trade issue be resolved through bilateral, working level negotiations between the fishery

agencies of the two countries rather than through the GATT. USTR agreed to bilateral talks in Washington with officials of the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ). These talks, which took place on September 11 and 12, 1986, did not result in any tangible progress toward a resolution of the trade problems, but the FAJ delegation did agree at the end to participate in Article XXIII. 1 consultations in Geneva.

The GATT consultations of October 22, 1986 likewise failed to produce an acceptable solution. At the GATT talks, the GOJ did not make an offer, did not respond to the GATT legal issues raised by USTR, and indicated that they would oppose a continuation of the GATT process. Therefore, on November 5, 1986, at a meeting in Geneva of the GATT Council, USTR officially requested the formation of a panel under Article XXIII. 2 to adjudicate the issue according to the GATT's dispute resolution procedures. The Japanese GATT Mission blocked the U.S. request, as they said they would at the October 22 talks. As a result, the U.S. Government will ask again for the formation of a GATT panel at a special GATT Council meeting held during the week of November 17-21, 1986. In sum, the Japanese Government has so far failed to offer any acceptable concessions on the fish import quota issue. Therefore, the U.S. Government is pressing ahead through the GATT dispute settlement process, and expects a GATT panel report sometime in 1987. Throughout this process, the fundamental U.S. objective is to obtain assured and permanent access to the Japanese market through the elimination, staged phase-out, or substantial restructuring of Japan's quantitative barriers on herring and pollock imports.

## II. Korea

Korea's imports of edible and non-edible U.S. fish products during the first nine months of 1986 totaled \$29.9 million, a 30 percent increase from the 23.0 million imported during the same period of 1985. As in previous years, virtually all U.S. exports of fish products to Korea consisted of edible items. Exports of edible and non-edible products to Korea represented only 3 percent of all U.S. fishery exports from January through September 1986. Three broad categories of exports accounted for practically all sales in this period. Two categories, herring and crab, are imported by Korea for processing and reexport to Japan and the United States. The third category, salmon, is consumed in Korea. In the first nine months of 1986, these categories totaled: herring - \$11.8 million; frozen crab - \$9.0 million; and salmon - \$6.3 million.

In the period under review, U.S. processors exported just a minimal amount of TALFF species to Korea, with a total amount of \$376 thousand of cod fillets and steaks. This represents 1.3 percent of all U.S. fishery exports to Korea during the period under review. U.S. sales to Korea of products made from TALFF species have always been insignificant. The trade constraints primarily responsible for this are explained below.

Korean sales in the United States of fish products made from U.S. origin fish have recently become an issue. During the January through September 1986 period, of the \$99.5 million total U.S. imports of edible and non-edible fish products from Korea, TALFF and TALFF-like species were \$44.0 million, a sharp 57 percent increase over the \$28.0 million in TALFF imports during the comparable period in 1985. U.S. official trade statistics are not easy to interpret, mainly because of the continued widespread use of basket categories in our tariff schedule. Imports of pollock blocks from Korea totaled \$14.3 million in the first nine months of 1986. The most sensitive issue, however, is Korean sales of bottomfish fillets, especially pollock and Pacific cod shatter-pack frozen fillets, which compete directly with the Alaska factory trawler fleet. These exports are not easy to quantify. In the January through September period, Korea exported \$11.9 million of flatfish fillets and \$9.1 million of fillets of "other saltwater fish." The above two categories add to over \$21.0 million, of which an undetermined share may be competing with U.S. production.

There have been no significant changes in Korea's trade restrictions on imports of frozen fish. The United States is especially concerned with the quantitative restriction on imports of pollock products. Pollock imports are governed by a quota which applies to several fish species in frozen form, and by a tariff quota. The normal duty on pollock imports is 20 percent, but has been reduced to 10 percent up to an annual quota of 15,000 mt, which applies to all the species under the quota. Recent Korean moves to liberalize its overall import regime by removing selected items from the restricted import list, and granting them automatic approval status, have not yet provided any tangible benefits to the U.S. industry.

In consultations which took place in Washington this summer, the ROK indicated that they had recently modified the import quota on frozen fish by making it available only to four countries (the United States, Chile, Argentina, and New Zealand) instead of on a global basis. The Korean action amounted to the establishment of a "set-aside" restricting further trade in pollock and other frozen fish species, and realistically would provide no tangible and long term benefits to the U.S. industry. Since the Korean move was not consistent with the U.S. Government's request for liberalization of their trade regime, the U.S. Government rejected the concession as inadequate. Therefore, U.S. Government efforts to obtain substantial relaxation of Korea's quantitative restrictions on pollock imports have so far been unsuccessful.

### III. Poland

The United States did not export any processed fish products to Poland in the first nine months of 1986. U.S. fishermen did, however, sell unprocessed fish to Polish factory vessels in "over-the-side" joint ventures.

As regards trade in products made from TALFF species, the United States obviously does not sell products to Poland made from TALFF species.

Poland does, however, export pollock blocks to the United States. In the first nine months of 1986, Poland exported \$7.2 million of pollock blocks to the United States. At this rate, Poland may even exceed its 1985 sales of pollock blocks to the United States, which last year totaled \$9.1 million. Polish exports of pollock block to the United States accounted for the large bulk of total 1985 exports to the United States, which were \$10.9 million. In addition, other Polish TALFF exports included cod block (\$927 thousand), squid (\$49 thousand), and other flatfish fillets (\$36 thousand). Polish exports of edible fish products to the United States totaled \$8.4 million for the period January through September 1986.

With respect to potential exports to Poland, NOAA representatives have expressed continuing and increasing concern about the trade imbalance and indicated a desire to hold trade talks. Nothing has been formally scheduled to date. Since Poland is a State trading country in which trade decisions are made by the Government, trade barriers in the normal sense do not apply.

#### IV. Taiwan

U.S. exports of edible and non-edible fish products to Taiwan were \$6.5 million in the first nine months of 1986, an increase over the \$4.4 million sold to Taiwan in the comparable period of the previous year. Most of these exports, or \$5.4 million, were edible commodities. As in the past, the most important single item in this trade is mullet roe, a luxury product which is processed in Taiwan into kazunoko, a dried and cured roe commodity. In the first nine months of 1986, 19 percent, or \$1.0 million, of all U.S. exports of edible fish products to Taiwan consisted of mullet roe.

The United States exported a very minimal amount of TALFF species to Taiwan (\$34 thousand cod fillets and steaks). Taiwan does, however, sell modest amounts of products made from TALFF species to the United States. In the January through September 1986, period, for example, Taiwan exported just over \$4.1 million of various TALFF and TALFF-like species, mainly squid products (\$4.0 million) and a small amount of other flatfish fillets in frozen form to the United States. In addition, U.S. trade statistics show imports of seafood analogs from Taiwan totaling to \$7 thousand in the January through September 1986, period. Total U.S. imports of edible and non-edible fish products for this period reached \$177.6 million.

Taiwan's tariffs on fish imports are extremely high, many of them as high as 65 percent ad valorem. The most important item from the U.S. industry's perspective is mullet roe, which is subject to a 35 percent rate. U.S. efforts late last year to reduce that rate in bilateral trade discussions with Taiwan produced no

results. Taiwan refused to make any concessions on fishery products.

#### V. PRC

U.S. exports of fish products to the PRC have never been very great, consisting mainly of whole, fresh, and frozen herring and roe herring, which is stripped and reexported to Japan. In the first nine months of 1986, U.S. fishery exports to the PRC totaled \$3.6 million.

There were no U.S. exports to the PRC of products made from TALFF species.

The PRC did, however, begin to sell products made from TALFF species to the United States. In the January through September 1986, period, the PRC sold \$734 thousand of pollock blocks, and \$1.2 million of "other saltwater fish" to the United States, some of which may include TALFF species. U.S. imports of TALFF and TALFF-like species from the PRC in the January through September 1986, period were \$1.2 million. Total U.S. imports of edible and non-edible fishery products were \$52.0 million.

#### VI. USSR

There were no exports of U.S. fish products to the Soviet Union in the first nine months of 1986. However, the Soviet Union exported a total of \$1.4 million edible fishery products to the United States. It consisted mainly of crabs (\$716 thousand), sturgeon roe (\$285 thousand), and shrimp (\$261 thousand).

There was no conventional trade either way in products made from TALFF species. Since the Soviet Union is a State trading country in which trade decisions are made by the Government, trade barriers in the normal sense do not apply.

All U.S. sales of fish products to the Soviet Union, as well as to Poland, are made through "over-the-side" joint venture transfers.

#### VII. Netherlands

The Netherlands' imports of edible and non-edible fish products from the United States totaled \$19.8 million in the period from January through September 1986, which represented a 20 percent decrease from the \$24.7 million of imports in the corresponding January through September 1985 period. More than half of the Netherlands' imports consisted of menhaden oils (\$11.3 million). The other chief U.S. exports to the Netherlands consisted of canned salmon (\$4.4 million), with pink salmon (\$3.2 million) being the predominant species; fresh and frozen salmon (\$698 thousand), mostly sockeye (\$300 thousand); and live eels (\$1.0 million).

Sales of TALFF species accounted for a relatively small share of



total exports. In the period under review, sales of TALFF species to the Netherlands amounted to \$147 thousand, a decrease of 33.6 percent from last year's total of \$222 thousand, in the same period of time. TALFF exports primarily consisted of loligo and other squid (\$120 thousand).

Total U.S. imports of edible and non-edible fishery products from the Netherlands were \$26.4 million, an increase of 22.8 percent over last year's import figure of \$21.5 million, from the same corresponding period. Major U.S. imports consisted of fresh and frozen flounders and other flatfish (\$4.6 million); fresh and frozen flatfish fillets except halibut (\$9.7 million); and various saltwater fish, fresh, whole, and fillets (\$5.3 million).

The United States imported a total of \$8.7 million of fishery products which were TALFF-like species in the period from January through September 1986. This marks a decrease of 6.5 percent from last year's January through September total of \$9.3 million. Chief TALFF-like imports consisted mainly of modest amounts of cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock (\$66 thousand); squid (\$15 thousand); cod blocks (\$3 thousand); analog products (\$4 thousand) and various frozen flatfish fillets. Since the Netherlands did not participate in foreign fishing off the U.S. exclusive economic zone in 1986, imports of TALFF-like species did not originate from the U.S. EEZ.

#### VIII. Spain

U.S. exports of edible and non-edible fish products to Spain in the first nine months of 1986 were \$4.7 million. This represents a strong rise of 940 percent from the comparable period in 1985, when sales were only \$452,000. U.S. exports of fishery products to Spain have fluctuated in the past five years. The 1986 increase is less impressive when compared to performance of the early 1980s. From 1981, U.S. exports to Spain exhibited an increasing trend, culminating in 1983 at \$4.5 million. Exports decreased thereafter to a low of \$778,000 in 1985.

During the January through September 1986 period, the major U.S. exports to Spain were Loligo squid (\$1.3 million) and other squid (\$1.6 million). These two squid items were the only U.S. TALFF exports to Spain during the January through September 1986 period.

U.S. exports of fish products to Spain are still far less than Spain's exports of fish products to the United States. Total U.S. imports of fish products from Spain in the period from January through September 1986 reached \$37.6 million. This represents a 33 percent increase from the January through September 1985 figure of \$28.2 million. The major exported fish products to the United States were swordfish (\$8.9 million); canned anchovies (\$6.9 million); various shellfish, fresh or frozen (\$6.6 million); albacore tuna (\$4.1 million); and skipjack tuna (\$3.8 million). Including "other flatfish fillets," total U.S. TALFF imports from Spain were \$1.7 million. The chief TALFF

imports were comprised of other flatfish fillets (\$1.0 million), squid (\$216 thousand), and surprisingly, analog products (\$262 thousand) which Spain is not known to process and manufacture. Again, these species are categorized as TALFF or TALFF-like species, but in all likelihood, only squid imports could include U.S. origin products.

#### IX. Italy

Italy's imports of edible and non-edible U.S. fish products during the first nine months of 1986 totaled \$3.1 million, an 18 percent increase from the \$2.6 million exported during the same period in 1985. Squid was the major species that Italy imported from the United States at a value of \$900 thousand. There is evidence however, of exports of TALFF species not reported in the official Bureau of Census data. Being a TALFF species, squid figures for the period January through September 1986, may be undervalued. The discrepancy, as reported, was caused by an exporter misrepresenting the product by describing it as "pulpo" when in fact it was squid. Other chief U.S. fish items exported to Italy were fish roe (\$500 thousand) and fish fillets steaks and portion (\$456 thousand).

The United States imported a total of \$2.6 million of edible and non-edible fish products from Italy in the period January through September 1986. This represents a 12 percent increase over last year's total of \$2.3 million of imports in the corresponding January through September 1985 period. The major fish imports from Italy were albacore (\$718 thousand) and anchovies canned in oil (\$509 thousand). There were no imports of TALFF species from Italy during this period under review.

Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands are members of the European Community (EC) and apply the same EC tariff and non-tariff barriers to fish imports. Some of these EC trade restrictions are causing serious concern in the U.S. industry. The most burdensome of these barriers are high duties on bottomfish products, the continuation of quantitative restrictions in Spain and Portugal, and preferential trade agreements with a number of Nordic countries. In addition, the EC attempted in the early 1980s and is trying again to institute new restrictions on imports of salmon. U.S. exports of frozen and canned salmon to the 12 EC member states totaled more than \$90 million in 1985, accounting for well over half of all U.S. fish exports to the Community.

#### X. GDR

The United States did not export any fish products to the GDR in the first nine months of 1986. This is somewhat consistent with past performance since total U.S. fish exports to the GDR during the same period last year were a negligible \$116 thousand.

Similarly, there was no trade either way in products made from TALFF species.

U.S. imports of fish products from the GDR are negligible.

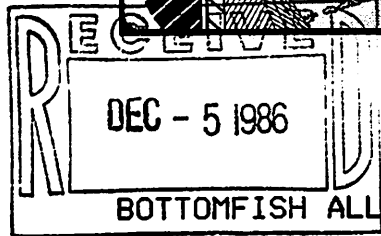
Prepared by: Sennen S. Salapare  
International Trade Policy and Analysis Staff

U.S. Department of Commerce  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Office of Industry Services  
Industry Development Division



# Bering Sea Fishermen's Association

632 Christensen Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 279-6519



RESOLUTION NUMBER 86-1

BOTTOMFISH ALLOCATION TO THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION

- WHEREAS, for the last six seasons the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Cooperative, Inc. has conducted a joint venture operation with the Japanese North Pacific Longline Association in the Togiak herring fishery, and
- WHEREAS, the joint venture has provided an assured market for the gillnetters of the local cooperative which has a positive impact on the Bristol Bay economy, and
- WHEREAS, during the 1980 season over 5,000 metric tons of herring was dumped and wasted because many gillnetters in the Togiak fishery had no markets, and
- WHEREAS, without the joint venture 186 gillnet vessels in the local cooperative could be faced with no assured markets and the possibility of, once again, dumping herring, and
- WHEREAS, the herring cooperative has implemented a specific three year plan for the total Americanization of the fishery through integration of domestic processing capability, and
- WHEREAS, a limit below 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod has severely impacted the North Pacific Longline Association's ability to supply venture capital, and
- WHEREAS, a potential exists for the Longliner's to lose their allocation of certain bottomfish in the FCZ which could jeopardize the joint venture operation;
- NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association that the North Pacific Longline Association should receive an allocation of 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod, and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the North Pacific Fishery Mangement Council should grant this allocation with the condition that the Japanese Longliners will ensure the total Americanization of the Togiak herfing fishery.

Henry Ivanoff  
Chairman  
Board of Directors

**BB** Bristol Bay  
**NC** Native Corporation  
800 CORDOVA / P.O. BOX 100220 / ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510 / (907) 278-3602  
TELECOPY (907) 276-3924

December 5, 1986

Jim Branson, Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery and Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

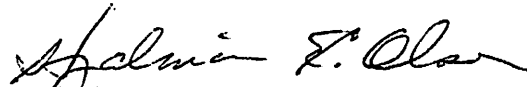
Dear Mr Branson:

The Bristol Bay Native Corporation supports the efforts of the Japanese Longliners Association in obtaining an allocation of Pacific cod.

This allocation of cod supports other efforts which directly benefits commercial fishermen and processors within the State of Alaska.

We sincerely hope your organization will take favorable action on the Japanese Longliners Association's request.

Sincerely,

  
Hjalmar E. Olson  
Chairman



Telegram

8291  
11:01

07008 TDA TOKSOOK BAY ALASKA 51 12-08 1100 AST

PMS

274-4563

JAMES O CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MGMT COUNCIL

PO BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00756

WE, THE FISHERMEN OF TOKSOOK BAY WHO FISH FOR BBHMC, SUPPORT JAPANESE  
LONGLINE ASSOCIATION TO GET THEIR 50,000 METRIC TONS OF BLACK COD FROM  
BERING SEA FOR THEIR 1987 SEASON. WITHOUT THIS ALLOCATION WE WOULD NOT  
HAVE A PROFITABLE HERRING FISHERY.

TOM T. CARL, PAUL JOHN, MARK JOHN

RALPH JOHN, PAUL JUMBO, JOSEPH HENRY

A



Telegram

09010

NL TDA EKWOK AK 50 12-08 502P AST

PMS

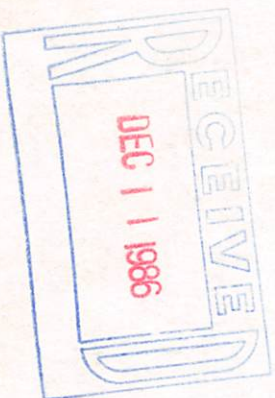
JAMES CAMPBELL SHARRMAN 274-4563

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136 ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00860

THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF EKWOK SUPPORTS THE JAPANESE LONG LINE ASSOCIATION, 50,000 TONS OF BLACK COD ON THE BERING SEA. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO THE BRISTOL BAY FISHERMEN THAT THE HERRING COOP FISHERMEN WILL HAVE A PROFITABLE 1987 HERRING FISHERY. VILLAGE OF EKWOK PRESIDENT LUKE AKELKOK





Telegram

09023

TDA DILLINGHAM AK 53 12-09 615P AST

PMS FONE AM 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00949

AS A LONG TIME BUSINESS MAN HERE IN DILLINGHAM ALASKA I HAVE SEEN THE  
IMPACT AT THE LOCAL HERRING FISHER; WITH THE JAPANESE LONG LINE  
ASSOCIATION, HAS HAD ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY. I SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONG  
LINE ASSOCIATION INGETTING THEIR 50,000 TON ALLOCATION IN THE BERING  
SEA FOR THE 1987 SEASON.

PAUL G BRANNON







Telegram

09009

TDA DILLINGHAM AK 52 12-10 432P AST

PMS 274-4563 FONE AND MAIL COPY

JAMES CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

01028

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

AS A LONG TIME AIR TAXI HERE IN DILLINGHAM, WE HAVE SEEN THE IMPACT THAT THE HERRING FISHERY WITH THE LOCAL GILL NETTERS HAS HAD IN MY BUSINESS. I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT I SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THEIR 50,000 TONS OF PACIFIC COD FOR THE 1987 FISHERY.

PHIL BINGMAN

YUTE AIR ALASKA

A



Telegram

09010

TDA DILLINGHAM AK 75 12-10 446P AST

PMS 274-4563 FONE AND MAIL COPY

JAMES CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

01029

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

THE MANOKOTAK AIRWAYS BOARD OF DIRECTORS SUPPORTS THE JAPANESE  
LONGLINE ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THE 50,000 TONS OF PACIFIC COD  
FOR THE 1987 SEASON. WE HAVE SEEN THE IMPACT THAT THE LOCAL HERRING  
FISHERY WITH BBMC GILL NETTERS HAS HAD ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY. ITS  
VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS GET THE ALLOCATION IN  
ORDER FOR THEM TO COME IN TO TAKE THE GILL NET FISH FROM THE BBMC  
GILL NETTERS.

MANOKOTAK AIRWAYS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NELS FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT

A



Telegram

080 / D

TDA UNALAKLEET ALASKA 137 12-09 202P AST

PMS 274-4563 ATTN JAMES CAMPBELL

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

PO BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00930

MR CAMPBELL

THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET URGES THE NPFMC TO SUPPORT THE JAPANESE  
 LONGLINERS ASSOCIATION REQUEST FOR A 50,000 METRIC TON ALLOCATION OF PACIFIC  
 COD. IT IS IMPERATIVE THIS BE DONE IN ORDER FOR OUR FISHERMEN TO UTILIZE  
 THE PINK SALMON IN NORTON SOUND. INTERNAL WATERS NOW EXIST FROM SHAGTOOLIK  
 TO UNALAKLEET, THE TWO MAJOR SALMON SPAWNING RIVERS IN NORTON SOUND. WITHOUT  
 THE ALLOCATION, THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS ASSOCIATION WOULD BE UNABLE TO MARKET  
 OUR PINKS. OUR FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SELL PINKS COMMERCIALY TO ANY  
 BUYERS SINCE THE 1981 SEASON. ANY ASSISTANCE FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES  
 MANAGEMENT COUNCIL IN THE REQUESTED ALLOCATION WOULD ALLEVATE OUR PINK  
 MARKET PROBLEM & UTILIZE A RESOURCE PRESENTLY UNSALEABLE. THE FISHERMEN IN  
 UNALAKLEET, SHAGTOOLIK, AND KOYUK NEED YOUR HELP & ARE WAITING ANXIOUSLY FOR  
 YOUR SUPPORT.  
 RESPECTFULLY,

NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF UNALAKLEET

WEAVER IVANOFF, DIRECTOR

111111  
FRANK LAMORE, DIRECTOR  
NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF UNALASKA

111111  
RESPECTFULLY,  
YOUR SUPPORTER,

111111  
UNALASKA, SHAGFOOTER, AND KOUK NEED YOUR HELP & ARE WAITING ANXIOUSLY FOR  
MARKET PROBLEMS & UTILIZE A RESOURCE PRESIDENTLY AVAILABLE. THE FISHERMEN IN  
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL IN THE REQUESTED ALLOCATION WOULD ALLEVIATE OUR FISH  
HUNTERS SINCE THE 1981 SEASON. ANY ASSISTANCE FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES  
OUR FISHES. OUR FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SELL FISH COMMERCIALY TO ANY  
THE ALLOCATION. THE JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION WOULD BE UNABLE TO MARKET  
111111  
TO UNALASKA. THE TWO MAJOR SALMON SPAWNING RIVERS IN NORTON SOUND. WITHOUT  
THE PINK SALMON IN NORTON SOUND. INTERNAL WATERS NOW FIRST FROM SHAGFOOTER  
COT. IT IS IMPERATIVE THIS BE DONE IN ORDER FOR OUR FISHERMEN TO UTILIZE  
LONGLINE ASSOCIATION REQUEST FOR A 50,000 METRIC TON ALLOCATION OF PACIFIC  
THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALASKA URGES THE NPMCO TO SUPPORT THE JAPANESE  
MR CAMPBELL

111111  
ANCHORAGE AK 99513  
PO BOX 105138

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

PMS 874-4588 WITH JAMES CAMPBELL

27A UNALASKA LASTA 127 13-88 5825 882

882

UNALASKA

Telegram

11111

111



Telegram

09011

NL TDA NOME ALASKA 57 12-09 209P AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY & MGMT COUNCIL

411 W 4TH AVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99501 00929

WE URGENTLY REQUEST THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
 TO GIVE AN ALLOCATION OF BOTTOM FISH TO THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS  
 ASSOCIATION. THE LACK OF MARKET FOR PINK SALMON IN NORTON SOUND MAKES  
 THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LONGLINERS AND NORTON SOUND FISHERMEN THE  
 ONLY VIABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR OUR PINK SALMON FISHERMEN.  
 CALEB PUNGOWIYI, PRESIDENT  
 KAWERAK INC.  
 POBOX 948 NOME AK 99762

0000

BOBOY ONE FIVE VA 88202  
KAMRYAK INC.

CALLER RUMOSIMYI, PRESIDENT

ONLY VIABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR OUR PIN SALMON FISHERMEN.  
THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LONGLINERS AND NORTH SOUND FISHERMEN THE  
ASSOCIATION. THE LACK OF MARKET FOR PIN SALMON IN NORTH SOUND WOULD  
TO GIVE AN ALLOCATION OF BOTTOM FISH TO THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS  
WE URGENTLY REQUEST THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

ANCHORAGE AK 99501 000000

411 S 4TH AVE

JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY & MGMT COUNCIL

BMS 574-4593

AL TDA NOME ALASKA 95 15-00 5899 421

00011

0001

ALASKA

Teleglobe

0001

0001

0001



Telegram

09010

NL TDA NOME ALASKA 68 12-09 209P AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY & MGMT COUNCIL  
411 W 4TH AVE  
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

THE BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION, AN ASSOCIATION OF 19 NATIVE VILLAGES WITHIN THE BERING STRAITS REGION, URGES AND SUPPORTS THE ALLOCATION OF 50,000 METRIC TONS OF PACIFIC COD TO THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS ASSOCIATION. THIS ALLOCATION WILL ASSURE THE NORTON SOUND FISHERMEN ASSOCIATION AND KEG COOPERATIVE MARKET FOR PINK SALMON FOR WHICH THERE HAS BEEN NO PREVIOUS BUYERS. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

WEAVER IVANOFF, CHAIRMAN  
BERING STRAITS NATIVE ASSOCIATION  
POBOX 948 NOME AK 99762

A

Telegram



DEC 86 3 4

Ø7Ø24 TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 2Ø 12-Ø9 154Ø AST

PMS

274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MGMT COUNCIL

BOX 1Ø3136

00942

ANCHORAGE AK 9951Ø

I SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THEIR 5Ø,ØØØ  
TON ALLOCATION IN THE BERING SEA FOR THE 1987 SEASON.

DON BRADFORD

INSURANCE PLUS



DEC 86 12 15



Telegram

Ø7Ø17 TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 5Ø 12-Ø9 131Ø AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES O CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MGMT COUNCIL

BOX 1Ø3136 00920

ANCHORAGE AK 9951Ø

THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS NEED AT LEAST A 5Ø TON ALLOCATION. WITHOUT THIS OUR BRISTOL BAY FISHERMEN WILL NOT HAVE AN ADEQUATE PLACE TO SELL THEIR FISH AT A PRICE WHICH MAKES IT FEASIBLE FOR THEM TO FISH. PLEASE SUPPORT THIS IN YOUR RECOMMENDATION TOMORROW. OUR COMMUNITY DEPENDS ON THIS.

HENRY KIMMER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS  
DILLINGHAM

A

DEC 86 12: 03



Telegram

07015 TDA UNALAKLEET ALASKA 24 12-09 1200 AST

PMS

274-4563

MR JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC COUNCIL

PO BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00904

WE URGE THE COUNCIL TO APPROVE THE REQUEST FOR PACIFIC COD TALFF BY  
JAPANESE LONGLINERS ASSOCIATION.

HENRY IVANOFF, PRESIDENT

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

HENRY IVANOFF, PRESIDENT

BERING SEA FISHERMENS ASSOCIATION



Telegram

A

09004 NL TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 198 12-07 1355 AST

PMS DLY PAID

MR JAMES O CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN AND COUNCIL MEMBERS  
411 WEST 4 AVENUE, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510 00729

MR CAMPBELL,

I HAVE LIVED IN BRISTOL BAY FOR OVER 80 YEARS AND HAVE FISHED COMMERCIALLY FOR SALMON FOR 65 YEARS. I HAVE A BROTHER AND THREE SONS (CAPTAINS) WHO FISH FOR THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS EVERY SPRING AT THE TOGIAK HERRING FISHERY.

YOUR COUNCIL MEMBERS SHOULD REALIZE THAT WE NEED THE LONGLINERS TO CONTINUE TO PURCHASE OUR HERRING FOR A GOOD PRICE. GIVE THEM THEIR PACIFIC COD ALLOCATION. WE WANT THEM BACK AGAIN UNTIL THE AMERICAN PROCESSORS ARE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE BRISTOL HERRING COOPERATIVE AND PAY A GOOD PRICE FOR HERRING.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON

7 DEC 86 2:06

8273

A



Telegram

DEC 86 8 48

09007

NL TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 50 12-07 846P AST

PMS (DELIVERY PAID)

00735

JAMES O CAMPBELL CHRMN AND COUNCIL MEMBERS  
411 WEST 4TH AVE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
ANCHORAGE AK 99503

IMPERATIVE THAT WE KEEP JOINT VENTURE WITH JAPANESE IN 1987.  
WE NEED A PROFIT FROM HERRING TO OFFSET POOR SALMON FISHING  
IN 1987. THE JAPANESE ARE HELPING GREATLY WITH REASONABLE  
PRICES AND GUARANTEED DELIVERY. WE NEED THEM IN TOGIAK IN  
1987. SINCERELY,  
VERNER S. WILSON

PRINTED  
A  
1986 12 09



Telegram

04002

TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 20 12-09 1507 AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00937

I SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION FOR GETTING THE 50,000  
TON ALLOCATION IN THE BERING SEA FOR THE 1987 SEASON.

HARRY BARNES SR.

9 DEC 86 5:14



Telegram

09021

TDA DILLINGHAM AK 67 12-09 537P AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00947

CHOGGIUNG LIMITED BOARD OF DIRECTORS SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONG LINE ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THEIR 50,000 TON ALLOCATION FOR THE 1987 SEASON IN THE BERING SEA. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LOCAL FISHERMEN IN BRISTOL BAY BECAUSE OF THE IMPACT THAT IT HAS IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY FOR THE LONG LINE ASSOCIATION TO COME IN AND TAKE HERRING FROM THE BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING COOP FISHERMEN.

WILLIAM TENNISON, PRESIDENT

CHOGGIUNG LTD





Telegram

DEC 86 11:25

08011 TDA DILLINGHAM AK 21 12-11 1053 AST

PMS

THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL 274-4563  
BOX 103136  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

01046

ATTN JAMES CAMPBELL

THE DILLINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUPPORTS JAPANESE LONGLINE  
ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THEIR 50,000 TON OF PACIFIC COD FOR THE  
1987 SEASON.

LLOYD STINASSNY  
DILLINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

191 DEC 86 23 41



# Telegram

09013

TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 20 12-09 240P AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00933

WE SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THEIR  
50,000 TON ALLOCATION IN THE BERING SEA FOR THE 1987 SEASON.

HARVEY SAMUELSON

JOHN NORBERT





Telegram

08004 NL TDA DILLINGHAM AK 111 12-07 335P AST

PMS (DELIVERY PAID - PLS DIR TO SHERITON HOTEL)

MR JAMES O CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN AND COUNCIL MEMBERS 274-4563  
411 WEST 4TH AVE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510 00732

7 DEC 86 3:45

DEAR MR CAMPBELL AND COUNCIL MEMBERS,

I AM A WIFE OF A LOCAL BRISTOL BAY PURSE SEINER WHO HAS FISHED AT TOGIAK FOR SEVEN YEARS, AND HAVE LIVED IN DILLINGHAM FOR OVER 30 YEARS. I UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LOCAL HERRING FISHERY FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS.

PLEASE SUPPORT THE LOCAL BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING CO-OP IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ENSURE THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINERS GET SUFFICIENT ALLOCATIONS OF PACIFIC COD.

I UNDERSTAND IT IS ALWAYS DIFFICULT TO ASSURE A GOOD MARKET EVERY YEAR AND I KNOW HOW IMPORTANT THIS IS FOR THE MANY LOCAL LOCAL GILNETTERS WHO FISH TOGIAK EVERY SPRING.

PLEASE VOTE FOR THE NPL, AND THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP. SINCERELY,

JANE SISOF



Telegram

DEC 86 22 45

04001

TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 18 12-09 1437 AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00934

I SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THE 50,000  
TON ALLOCATION IN THE BERING SEA FOR 1987.

NELS JOHNSON



Telegram

08011

TDA UNALAKLEET ALASKA 39 12-09 316P AST

PMS 274-4563 ATTN JAMES CAMPBELL

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

00939

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

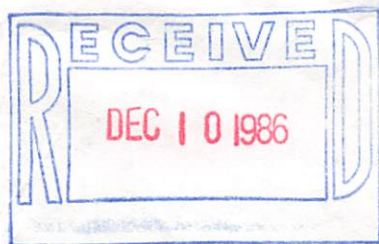
THE CITY COUNCIL OF UNALAKLEET THROUGH OFFICIAL ACTION STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE ALLOCATION REQUEST FOR 50,000 METRIC TON OF PACIFIC COD BY THE JAPANESE LONGLINERS ASSOCIATION. THE SUPPORT STEMS FROM OUR MUTUAL INTERESTS IN DEVELOPING FISHERIES AND MARKETS.

TIM TOWARAK, MAYOR

CITY OF UNALAKLEET

C-6  
Lawrence Nicholson  
306 Davis St.  
Anchorage, Ak 99508  
Phone 333-5430  
Dec 10, 1986

James Campbell  
Chairman and  
North Pacific  
Council members.



Dear Sirs:

Being a commercial drift gill net fisherman in the Bristol Bay watershed, and a gill net "Herring" fisherman in the Tokiak district, I am very much concerned about the Japanese Longliners Pacific Cod fish allocations. I urgently request your support to allow the fish allocations for the Japanese North Pacific Longliners.

We desperately need these allocations for the Longliners to make it feasible for them to continue the joint venture with the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Co-op. I have fished for the Joint Venture since its origin and have found the Japanese Longliners to be excellent partners,

Handwritten text at the top left, possibly a header or address, including the number "207299".

Handwritten text in the upper middle section, possibly a date or reference number.

Handwritten text in the upper right section, possibly a name or title.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several lines of cursive script, possibly a letter or document content.

② offering us an excellent market, prices, and guaranteeing to accept all of our "Herring".

Without this market, I will no longer consider it feasible to fish for this product.

I have fished for other processors in the past and have had problems of low prices plus the no-acceptance of my fish because of low roe percentages.

We need this herring fishery for the people of the Bristol Bay watershed. I, myself, employ two other partners of the Dillingham area, where I was also born and raised, to fish herring with me. With all the other units in the Bay area, this employs and brings additional income to other native people which is desperately needed as fishing is their only source of income.

*[The image shows a page of handwritten text that is extremely faint and illegible. The handwriting is cursive and appears to be from the 18th or 19th century. There are two circular punch holes on the right side of the page. The text is mostly obscured by noise and low contrast.]*

(3)

Again, I urge your support for the fish allocations for Pacific Cod for the Japanese Longliners so they may continue to be in the area and feasible for them to continue our Joint Venture with the BB Herring Co-op.

Sincerely,  
Laurence Nicholson



100

I have the honor to acknowledge  
 the receipt of your letter of the  
 10th inst. in relation to the  
 matter of the estate of the  
 late John D. Smith, deceased.  
 I have conferred with the  
 proper authorities and have  
 determined to grant you a  
 license to practice law in  
 this State for the term of  
 one year, commencing on the  
 1st day of January next.  
 You are required to take the  
 oath of office and qualification  
 before the proper authorities  
 on or before the 1st day of  
 January next.

J. B. Smith  
 Clerk of the Court

Received of the Clerk of the Court  
 the sum of \$10.00 for license

100

12/5/86 D-2

To whom it may concern,

AS A Blackcod Longliner (Alaska Based)

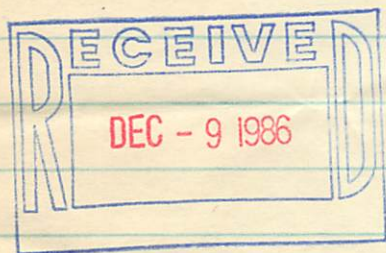
I Am concerned About the move by factory trawlers to redistribute the blackcod quota in the central gulf.

I believe the long line fleet has proven it CAN handle harvest any available fish. Any added pressure from factory trawlers would only add new problems to what is already an overpopulated fishery.

Also I don't believe the <sup>mortality</sup> maximum for Halibut (for J/V and Domestic trawlers) should be raised. I would like to see a maximum mortality of: 2000 metric tons.

Thank you,  
Richard L.

Richard Curran  
F/V Seaward  
Box 1336  
SITKA, AL. 99835



D-5

1982-83

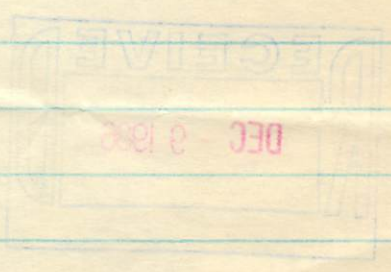
The Committee on the Environment

As a Blacked business (business)  
 The Committee on the Environment  
 factors transfer to restrictions to the  
 political growth in the country.  
 I believe the language that has  
 proven it can handle harvest any  
 available fish. Any added pressure  
 from factors transfer would only  
 add to the pressure to what is  
 already an overpopulated fishery.

Also I don't believe the  
 maximum for habitat (environmental  
 transfer) should be raised. I would like  
 to see a maximum percentage of  
 2000 metric tons.

Thank you  
 Robert

Richard Linn  
 714 334-1111  
 Box 211  
 1000 N. 10th St.



Bering Straits Federal Credit Union  
P.O. Box 1105  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
605 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Att: James Campbell

Dear Sir:

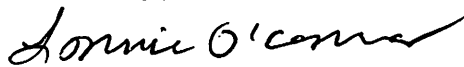
The BSFCU has a membership made up from the Seward Penn. villages as well as Nome.

A good many of our members are fisherman. Its great to recieve deposits made by the Commercial Fisherman.

The last two years we have had fisherman come in and borrow money for boats and motors.

We request you consider an allocation of Bottom Fish for the NPL Japanese Longliners. They have a jount venture with KEG Fisheries with out them our area would suffer a great deal. They have never issued a bad check.

Sincerely,



Chairman Lonnie O'Connor  
BSFCU

London, Ontario, Canada  
T. J. ...  
...

...

...

...

...

# N & N MARKET

P.O. BOX 202 • DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

December 5, 1986

James O. Campbell  
Chairman

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Juneau, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I am writing in regards to our up and coming 1987 herring fishing season.


As a business person and local in the Dillingham community, I would like to extend my support of the Japanese Long Line Association.

The Associations absence this spring would have a definite impact. We have approximatley 600 families who would suffer in a monetary sense because of it.

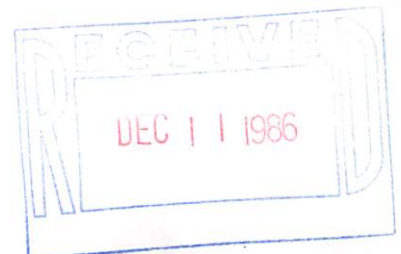
Our Bristol Bay Marketing Cooperative was developed to strengthen this communities economic growth, and every effort should be made to assure its continuance.

I thank you in advance for your cooperation regarding this matter.

Best Regards,



Larry Eck,  
General Manager



CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

11

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

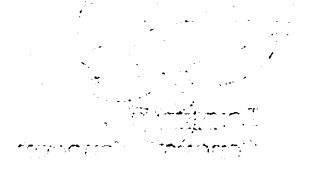
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 310

Dillingham, Alaska 99576

by Executive Committee

RESOLUTION NUMBER 86-04

AGENDA C-7  
SUPPLEMENTAL

BOTTOMFISH ALLOCATION TO THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION

- WHEREAS, For the last six (6) seasons, the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Cooperative, Inc. based in Dillingham, Alaska, has conducted a joint venture operation with the Japanese North Pacific Longline Association in the Togiak herring fishery; and
- WHEREAS, The joint venture has proven to provide an assured market for the gillnetters of the local cooperative, resulting in a positive impact on the Bristol Bay economy; and
- WHEREAS, In the 1980 season, over 5,000 metric tons of herring was dumped and wasted because many gillnetters in the Togiak herring fishery had no markets; and
- WHEREAS, Without the joint venture 186 gillnet vessels of the local cooperative representative of 550 to 600 families who depend upon the Bristol Bay herring fishery will be faced with no assured markets, and such a situation could result in the mass wastage of the herring resource again; and
- WHEREAS, The herring cooperative has implemented specific plans for the total Americanization of the fishery through integration of domestic processing capability; and
- WHEREAS, The integration of domestic processing capability will take three more years for total Americanization; and
- WHEREAS, Limits under 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod has severely impacted the North Pacific Longline Association's ability to supply venture capital; and
- WHEREAS, Recently the Japanese Longliner's have a potential chance of losing its allocation of certain bottomfish in the FCZ, posing an economic hardship upon the Japanese company to continue its joint venture operation with the local cooperative;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association representing 30 communities (who primarily depend upon the fishing economy) that the North Pacific Longline Association receives an allocation of 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod;



BOTTOMFISH ALLOCATION TO THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION  
Resolution Number 86 04  
Page 2

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council grants such an allocation with the condition that Japanese Longliners will insure the total Americanization of the Togiak herring fishery.

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

*Joseph L. Clark*  
Vice-President

CERTIFICATION:

I, the undersigned secretary of the said Association, do hereby certify that the Executive Committee composed of ten (10) members of whom 7 were present at a meeting this 5 day of December 5, 1986, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of 7 members.

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ala. [Signature]*  
Secretary

JON SAARHEIM  
2638 IRON ST  
BELLINGHAM WA 98225 09PM



Mailgram®



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2 2066713032 MGM TDRN BELLINGHAM WA 12-09 0743P EST

JAMES O. CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN  
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
BOX 103136  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

THIS IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF A TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO YOU:

WE SUPPORT JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION GETTING THEIR 50,000 TONS ALLOCATION FOR BERING SEA FOR 1987. EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO HERRING FISHERMEN AS WE RELY SOLELY ON JAPANESE TO BUY OUR FISH. IF THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO WE WOULD NOT HAVE MARKET FOR HERRING AND WOULD REVERT TO 1980-81 SITUATION IN WHICH LOCAL FISH BUYERS WOULD NOT ACCEPT OUR FISH.

JON SAARHEIM, MIKE SAARHEIM, FRANK BEACH, ROLF TORGERSON, RON COGDILL, DAVID GOTH, PETE BALCH, TOGIK HERRING FISHERMEN  
2638 IRON ST  
BELLINGHAM WA 98225

1944 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

**To Reply By Mailgram, Phone**

In Anchorage ..... 277-5561 (24 Hours Daily)

All Other Locations Call Long Distance Operator And Ask For Zenith 9500

Telex Subscriber May Send Mailgrams Direct By Dialing Telex-8111

BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING COOP  
Box 1710  
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

William Johnson, President  
Board of Directors  
Bristol Bay Native Association  
Box 310  
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Dear William:

I understand that the BBNA executive committee will be meeting December 5, 1986, and thought it important that I get in touch with you.

The BBHMC board of directors request if possible that your committee address a copy of a resolution which is included with this letter.

I may add that it is more critical than ever before that the local herring cooperative receive village support from the Bristol Bay area. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council will be meeting in Anchorage December 8-12 and the decisions made there may be adverse to the herring cooperatives joint venture for Togiak herring.

As you are well aware the herring coop is the very foundation ground of village participation in the Togiak herring fishery. Last season 1986, we had 190 fishermen who delivered fish to us. Almost \$2,000,000 was paid directly to our fishermen in just a 11 hour fishery. In light of the economic slump coming in the next year, it is of paramount importance that our village fishermen have the opportunity to fish herring. Without the Japanese joint venture it will be difficult for our fishermen to survive economically.

The enclosed resolution is just a model for you to use if you see fit. You may desire to make changes if desired. This resolution should arrive the NPFMC before December 10, 1986. Please send this support document to:

James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Thank you for your consideration and help.

Sincerely,



William H. Nicholson,  
President



# CITY OF NOME

P.O. BOX 281 - NOME, ALASKA 99762  
TELEPHONE (907) 443-5242

December 8, 1986

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
ATTN: James Campbell  
605 W 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Gentlemen:

From discussions with local fishermen, it is my understanding that Japanese Long Liners have requested allocations of bottom fish in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska.

Local fishermen are concerned as domestic purchases are interested in one species, while the Japanese will purchase a variety. They see the allocation to the Japanese as important to their being able to sell their products.

Based on the discussions, it appears that it would be in the best interest of local fishermen for the Council to make the allocation to the Japanese, and I would endorse such an allocation. In addition to the benefit to the fisherman, there is economic benefit to the region, when Japanese processors come in to wait for the harvest, and utilize local hotels and services.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CITY OF NOME

  
John K. Handeland  
Mayor

Nome Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 670  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
605 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Att: James Campbell

Dear Sir,

The Nome Chamber of Commerce promotes economic development in the Bering Straits Region.

We support the NPL Japanese Longliners 100%. We request you consider an allocation of bottom fish in their favor. The last two years of experience having them come into the Port of Nome has been an economic benefit to our Region, City of Nome, & Fisherman in the area.

Thank you for your consideration.



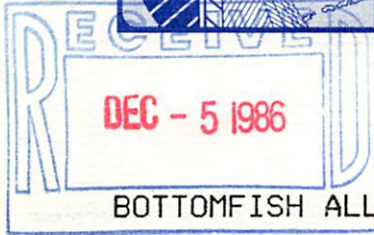
President Niel Colby  
Nome Chamber of Commerce





# Bering Sea Fishermen's Association

632 Christensen Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 279-6519



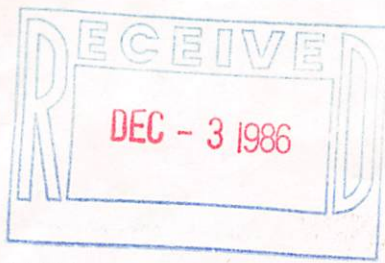
RESOLUTION NUMBER 86-1

## BOTTOMFISH ALLOCATION TO THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION

- WHEREAS, for the last six seasons the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Cooperative, Inc. has conducted a joint venture operation with the Japanese North Pacific Longline Association in the Togiak herring fishery, and
- WHEREAS, the joint venture has provided an assured market for the gillnetters of the local cooperative which has a positive impact on the Bristol Bay economy, and
- WHEREAS, during the 1980 season over 5,000 metric tons of herring was dumped and wasted because many gillnetters in the Togiak fishery had no markets, and
- WHEREAS, without the joint venture 186 gillnet vessels in the local cooperative could be faced with no assured markets and the possibility of, once again, dumping herring, and
- WHEREAS, the herring cooperative has implemented a specific three year plan for the total Americanization of the fishery through integration of domestic processing capability, and
- WHEREAS, a limit below 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod has severely impacted the North Pacific Longline Association's ability to supply venture capital, and
- WHEREAS, a potential exists for the Longliner's to lose their allocation of certain bottomfish in the FCZ which could jeopardize the joint venture operation;
- NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association that the North Pacific Longline Association should receive an allocation of 50,000 tons of Pacific Cod, and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council should grant this allocation with the condition that the Japanese Longliners will ensure the total Americanization of the Togiak herring fishery.

Henry Ivanoff  
Chairman  
Board of Directors





December 1, 1986

Mr. James O. Campbell, Chairman  
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, AK 99510

ACTION	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
	Exec. Dir.	J
	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	
	Exec. Sec.	
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	
	Sec./Typist	

DEAR MR. CAMPBELL:

I own a commercial longline vessel, that is able to harvest Pacific Cod. For the first time the market is getting to a point where we can afford to fish them.

In the past the prices have risen prior to the December Council meetings. After the foreign allocations are set, the prices for "Pacific Cod" drop to a point that American's can't afford to fish. History shows that we are being locked out of Japanese markets after they receive their allocations of Pacific Cod. In the last few months there has been a shortage of Pacific Cod in Japan, due to your September decision, not to allocate any more Pacific Cod to the Japanese Longliners. This has created the current market price to afford us to go fishing for "Pacific Cod". I support your September decision and feel that if you do not allocate any Pacific Cod to the foreign fleet in your December meetings, that the American Longline Fleet will be able to supply the market place, just like we did when the Council decided to Americanize the Sablefish Fishery.

Washington, D.C. 20535

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

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PAGE TWO  
December 1, 1986

My vessel is ready to start fishing "Pacific Cod" immediately, but our markets say to wait until after the December Council Meeting, because they are worried that their current sales market will not be capable of sustaining a price to afford us to fish for Pacific Cod, unless no further allocations are given to Japan.

I need this Fishery because the Sablefish and Halibut seasons are becoming to short. I employ 6 people on my vessel and estimate I could deliver 4 million pounds of Pacific Cod each year.

Sincerely,

*Raymond J Nielsen*

Ray Nielsen  
FV GULF MAIDEN  
DOCUMENT #514505  
GULF MAIDEN CORPORATION  
5219 Shilshole Ave. N.W.  
Seattle, WA 98107



RECEIVED  
 THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535



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[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a body paragraph]



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C-7  
Suppl.



## Northern Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc.

927 NORTH NORTHLAKE WAY, SUITE 110, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98103  
TEL (206) 545-7271 FAX (206) 547-4968 TELEX 320036 NISSUI SEA

To: North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
Permit Review Committee

From: Chris Hansen  
Operations Manager *Chris Hansen*

Date: December 3, 1986

Subject: TALFF Allocation to Japan

Northern Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc. (NorFish) and Universal Seafoods, Ltd. (UniSea) have managed joint ventures with Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd. since 1981. Our first joint venture employed two catcher vessels and one processing vessel which harvested and processed 6,130 MT. In 1986, the NorFish/Nissui joint venture operations employed twenty catcher vessels and eight processing vessels in five programs. This year our fleet harvested and processed 242,593 MT.

In addition to our joint venture operations, NorFish has been involved in recruiting and managing the vessels fishing for the Great Land Seafoods surimi plant in Dutch Harbor.

NorFish and our fishing vessels enjoy an extremely good relationship with Nippon Suisan. Nippon Suisan's performance is excellent. The few minor problems that arose this year were successfully resolved, usually on the fishing grounds.

Japan has contributed a great deal to our industry. They have invested in shoreside surimi processing facilities and have actively shared their technology with our industry. Japan is becoming an increasingly important seafood trading partner.

Based upon both Japan's performance and importance to our industry, Northern Deep Sea Fisheries supports the maximum allocation of available TALFF to Japan in 1987.

December 7, 1986  
Golovin, Alaska

K.E.G. Meeting of Golovin FISHERMEN

In a meeting of K.E.G. Fishermen at Golovin, the Golovin Fishermen unanimously support the North Pacific Longliner's for their 1987 allocation of Pacific Cod.

1:15p.m.

  
Golovin Fishermen

RESOLUTION 87-1

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION FOR 50,000 MT PACIFIC COD ALLOCATIONS.

WHEREAS: there is a joint venture between the North Pacific Longliners Association (NPL) and Koyuk, Elim and Golovin. (KEG)

WHEREAS: as a joint venture NPL has purchased all fish caught by the fisherman.

WHEREAS: before the joint venture not all fish were sold.

WHEREAS: if the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council denies the request for allocations by NPL it will jeopardize the existence of markets for the Western Alaska Fishermen.

WHEREAS: if the market no longer exist it will cause Western Alaska fishermen to rely more heavily on State and Federal Assistance.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: the KEG request that NPL be given an allocation of 50,000 MT of Pacific Cod to secure a good relationship between NPL and Westren Alaska Fishermen.

KEG Fishermen.



VI

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The following information was obtained from the records of the  
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on  
 the subject of the above-captioned tract. The tract is  
 situated in the County of [redacted] State of [redacted].  
 The tract is bounded on the north by [redacted] on the  
 south by [redacted] on the east by [redacted] and on the  
 west by [redacted]. The tract contains [redacted] acres.  
 The tract is owned by [redacted] and is being  
 offered for sale to the public. The tract is being  
 offered for sale in accordance with the provisions of  
 the Act of [redacted] and the Act of [redacted].



The tract is being offered for sale in accordance with the  
 provisions of the Act of [redacted] and the Act of [redacted].  
 The tract is being offered for sale in accordance with the  
 provisions of the Act of [redacted] and the Act of [redacted].

The tract is being offered for sale in accordance with the  
 provisions of the Act of [redacted] and the Act of [redacted].  
 The tract is being offered for sale in accordance with the  
 provisions of the Act of [redacted] and the Act of [redacted].







# BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

P.O. Box 1008 • Nome, Alaska 99762 • Phone (907) 443-5252

December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery  
Management Council  
605 W. 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501

ATTN: James Campbell, Chairman

Dear Mr. Campbell:

On behalf of Bering Straits Native Corporation, I heartily endorse the concept of supplying fish to the Longliners. It would be evident by this action that there would be an economic gain for not only the fishermen of the Bering Straits region but for the people as a whole.

Your considerations in this endeavor would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lonnie O'Connor  
Chairman of the Board

:dk

# Paug-vik Inc. Ltd.

C-6

P.O. BOX 61  
NAKNEK, ALASKA 99633

December 8, 1986

James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell,

The Togiak Herring Fishery is of Great Importance to the Bristol Bay Region. 190 Boats participate in this Local Fishery. More than 600 Families, Depend on this Fishery for a Income that was just started 6 years ago. Before that, only Salmon was the Sale Source of Income, and we had some Very Lean years.

About ALL of the Money is Spent Back into our Local Stores and other Local Business.

We are Striving to Americanize the Fishery, but we Need More Time. So Please Consider this issue Very Carefully.

Your Friend From Bristol Bay,



Edwin W. Anderson  
Manager

cc. Adlheid Herrmann, Ted Stevens, Don Young  
Representative U.S. Senator U.S. Senator

Mrs. Pauls Kitchens, Inc.  
5830 Henry Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA 19128

December 8, 1986

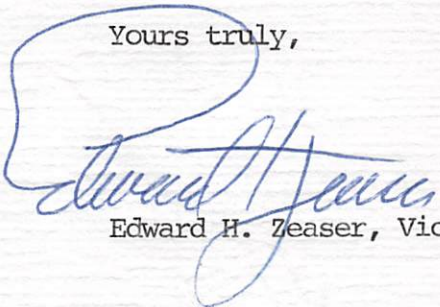
RADM. Edward Nelson, Junior  
Chairman  
Joint Venture Permit Review Committee  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Admiral Nelson:

Attached is a written copy of our testimony before the Committee on December 7, 1986. We respectfully request you to include this testimony in the written record of the committee proceedings.

We thank you for the courtesy extended to us by the Committee during our testimony.

Yours truly,



Edward H. Zeaser, Vice President

TESTIMONY

by

EDWARD ZEASER, VICE PRESIDENT PURCHASING  
Mrs. Pauls Kitchens, Inc.

and

WILLIAM FIELD, CORPORATE COUNSEL  
Campbell Soup Co.

I am Edward Zeaser, Vice President Purchasing of Mrs. Pauls Kitchens, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Campbell Soup Company.

Joining with me is Mr. William Field, Corporate Counsel, Campbell Soup Co. Mr. Field has managed our joint venture with Peoples Republic of Poland during 1981-1982

We are appearing today in behalf of Mrs. Pauls to request this committee to give favorable recommendation to the N.P.F.M.C. that a joint venture processing permit for the Alaska Pollock Fishery be issued to the Republic of Korea and one to the Peoples Republic of Poland.

Mrs. Pauls is one of the largest U.S. processors of Alaska Pollock fillet blocks. It employs 1,000 people. Our sales during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1986 were \$137 Million. We are now in our 40th year in the seafood business. Mrs. Pauls was primarily responsible for the introduction of the previously unknown, unused Alaska Pollock into the U.S. Market, about 15 years ago. It pioneered the development of Alaskan Pollock as a viable accepted product.

We have excellent marketing and distribution capabilities and a proven ability to sell our products made with Alaskan Pollock to every state of the U.S.

While Mrs. Pauls purchases frozen polluck block primarily from Korea and Poland, recently we have been able to obtain pollock block produced by domestic U.S. suppliers. We are encouraged by current and future plans presented to us by the domestic industry to manufacture pollock block. We conclude however, it will be some time in the future before the domestic industry will be able to meet even a significant part of our needs.

Current shortages of pollock block fueled by increase demand for other uses of the specie are threatening our segment of the U.S. seafood processing industry, as well as the U.S. consumer, with the loss of more and more of this important U.S. fishery resource.

Only Korea and Poland have remained consistent and reliable suppliers of the Alaska Pollock block that is so crucial to our segment of the U.S. seafood industry.

During our fiscal year ending July, 1986, our sale of products made with Alaska Pollock block showed a <sup>favorable</sup> formidable increase in tonnage compared with previous years.

We are also pleased to report that during the first quarter of our current fiscal year, Mrs. Pauls registered increases in sales dollars and

tonnage which were significantly higher when compared with the same period in the history of our company.

Again, our traditional products made from pollock block were the major players contributing to this very excellent start on our new year.

We must conclude the American consumer is still voting strongly at the cash register for products best made from good quality pollock fillet block, in spite of the increased popularity of pollock sold in other forms.

During the past few days, Mr. Fields and I had the pleasure of participating in the U.S./Korea Fisheries Development Conference. The jointly signed memorandum of these discussions is a clear indication that our Korean suppliers will do their utmost to foster the success of their U.S. suppliers of fish. Further, the Korean participants in the U.S. fisheries gave us a clear indication they will do their utmost to carry on their operations in the U.S. zone, in a manner consistent with the spirit and in compliance with United States law and fisheries management policy.

Appropriate managers representing the Peoples Republic of Poland fishery communities have given our president written guarantees that they intend to conduct their operations in the U.S. zone, also, in a manner which will result in enhancing a mutual benefit to all participating parties, consistent with U.S. laws and policies.

We have been asked by Polish managers and have agreed to play a more direct role than we have previously done in the operation of their prospective J.V. operations, particularly in the harvest aspects. We envision this participation may involve our paying U.S. harvesters direct for product delivery. We will also consider performing direct services necessary to help foster the success of a prospective U.S./Korean joint venture operations.

Our continued valuable contribution to the U.S. seafood industry depends on the availability to us of good quality Alaskan Pollock fillet block. We believe the continued rapid development of U.S. domestic processing industry to which we are contributing, coupled with the continued ability of Korea and Poland to access Alaska Pollock and supply U.S. with block are essential for our customers to continue to enjoy the product we produce, and they demand.

We ask the Committee to approve Korea's and Poland's applications to join the 1987 Alaskan Fisheries JVP pool.

IPMAFUA AHG

0048 EST

0039 EST

1946 EST

BELLINGHAM WA 98225

2638 IRON ST

JON SAARHEIM, MIKE SAARHEIM, FRANK BEACH, ROLF TORGERSON, RON COGDILL, DAVID GOTH, PETE BALCH, TOGIAK HERRING FISHERMEN

FISH.  
TO 1980-81 SITUATION IN WHICH LOCAL FISH BUYERS WOULD NOT ACCEPT OUR NOT ALLOWED TO WE WOULD NOT HAVE MARKET FOR HERRING AND WOULD REVERT FISHERMEN AS WE RELY SOLELY ON JAPANESE TO BUY OUR FISH. IF THEY ARE ALLOCATION FOR BERING SEA FOR 1987. EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO HERRING WE SUPPORT JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION GETTING THEIR 50,000 TONS ANCHORAGE AK 99510

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL BOX 103136

JAMES O. CAMPBELL CHAIRMAN RPT DLY MGM COPY MESSAGE, FON 9072744563

00954

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ICS IFMRNCZ CSP

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02211 BRIDGETON MO 12-09 0830P CST BDDG

ICS IFMBDGH BTN

1-005772C343 12/10/86

ICS IPMAFUA

00211 RENO NV 12-09 0938P PST RYNA

ICS IFMRVNB RND

1-000384A344 12/10/86

IPMAFUA AHG



9 DEC 86 11 51





December 5, 1986

Jim Branson, Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery and Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr Branson:

The Bristol Bay Native Corporation supports the efforts of the Japanese Longliners Association in obtaining an allocation of Pacific cod.

This allocation of cod supports other efforts which directly benefits commercial fishermen and processors within the State of Alaska.

We sincerely hope your organization will take favorable action on the Japanese Longliners Association's request.

Sincerely,

Hjalmar E. Olson  
Chairman

# TOGIAK CITY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 99  
Togiak, Alaska 99678  
(907) 493-5820

## RESOLUTION 86-15

A RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR CONTINUED ALLOTMENT OF PACIFIC COD ALLOCATION FOR JAPANESE LONGLINERS IN THE BERING SEA.

WHEREAS, Herring Gillnetting in the Togiak District is of important commercial value to local residents and,

WHEREAS, the Japanese Longliners play a key role in the economics of the Togiak District Herring Gillnetters and,


WHEREAS, the allotment of Pacific Cod is essential for their return to Bristol Bay by the Japanese Longliners and,

WHEREAS, economic hardship will occur for many local residents of Bristol Bay without the Japanese Longliners presence,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of Togiak support the position that the North Pacific Management Council should designate a full allotment of Pacific Cod to the Japanese Longliners for 1987.

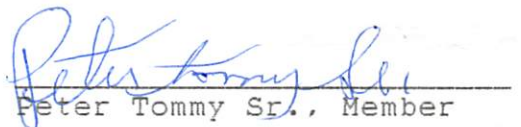
ADOPTED AND DATED this 7th day of December, 1986.

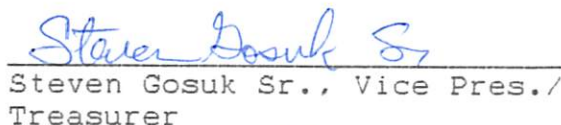
BY:

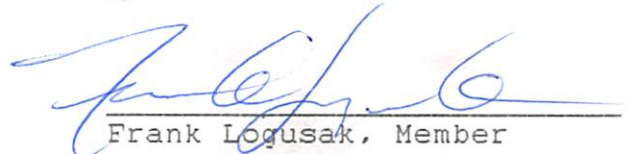
  
Moses Kritz, Mayor

  
William P. Coupchiak  
Member

  
Gary N. Carlos, President

  
Peter Tommy Sr., Member

  
Steven Gosuk Sr., Vice Pres./  
Treasurer

  
Frank Logusak, Member

  
Eunice Dyasuk, Secretary

  
Marie Pavian, City Clerk

nome

PH.(907) 443-2246



s  
k  
i



community  
o

P.O. BOX 401  
NOME, ALASKA 99762

December 8, 1986

To Whom it May Concern;

Nome Eskimo Community, Inc., a tribal government, endorses K.E.G. Fisheries in their support of allowing a continued allotment for the Japanese on the high seas. Japans support of K.E.G. Fisheries, in purchase of their salmon mandates support of an allotment for Japan.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lincoln T. Trigg Sr.".

Lincoln T. Trigg Sr.  
President, Nome Eskimo Community



# KAWERAK, INC.



P.O. BOX 948 • NOME, ALASKA 99762



(907) 443-5231

SERVING THE VILLAGES OF:

- BREVIK MISSION
- COUNCIL
- DIOMEDE
- ELIM
- GAMBELL
- GOLOVIN
- KOYUK
- NOME
- SAVOONGA
- SHAKTOOLIK
- SHISHMAREF
- SOLOMON
- STEBBINS
- ST. MICHAEL
- UNALAKLEET
- WALES
- WHITE MOUNTAIN

December 9, 1986

Mr. James Branson  
 Executive Director  
 North Pacific Fishery & Management Council  
 411 W. 4th Avenue  
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Branson:

We urgently request the North Pacific Fishery & Management Council to give an allocation of Bottom Fish to the Japanese Longliners Association.

The lack of market for salmon in Norton Sound make the agreement between the longliners and Norton Sound fishermen the only viable alternative for our salmon fishermen.

Sincerely,  
 KAWERAK, INC.

Caleb Pungowiyi  
 Presidnet

CP/di



JIM D. CLARK  
BOROUGH MANAGER

TELEPHONE  
(907) 246-4224

# *Bristol Bay Borough*

BOX 189 • NAKNEK, ALASKA 99633

December 5, 1986

James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The economic situation in Bristol Bay Borough is such that our local borough fishermen should have the opportunity to fish herring in the Togiak Herring Fishery. No action of North Pacific Fisheries Management Council should deny them this privilege.

The joint venture with the Japanese should continue so as to provide a market for the gillnetters of Bristol Bay. The joint venture has proven that it is a viable means of assuring a market for local fishermen, and insuring a more positive economy.

Please take into consideration all the consequences of your actions in weighing this matter. Americanization of the Togiak Herring Fishery along with all American Fisheries should be strived for, but in an equitable manner that does not destroy the economic base of local fishermen.

Sincerely,

Jim D. Clark  
Borough Manager

Fred W. Pike  
Mayor

cc: Adelheid Herrmann, Representative  
Ted Stevens, U.S. Senator

A

DEC 86 10:44



ALASCOM

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Telegram

07006 TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 36 12-08 1030 AST

PMS

274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MGMT COUNCIL

BOX 103136

ANCHORAGE AK 99510

00748

AMERICAN PROCESSORS DON'T DEAL HONESTLY. THEY ONLY PURCHASE HIGH  
VALUE PRODUCT. THE JAPANESE LONGLINGERS PURCHASE THE COMPLETE  
PRODUCT HONESTLY. I SUPPORT THEIR 50 THOUSAND METRIC TON BLACK  
COD FISHING IN BERING SEA BECAUSE THEY SUPPORT MINE.

DAVID PATTERSEN, A HERRING FISHERMAN



Telegram

08003 NL TDA DILLINGHAM AK 71 12-07 320P AST

PMS

(DELIVERY PAID)

MR JAMES O CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN AND COUNCIL MEMBERS 274-4563  
411 WEST 4TH AVE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510 00731

DEAR MR CAMPBELL AND COUNCIL MEMBERS,

I SUPPORT THE NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION ON THEIR  
PACIFIC COD ALLOCATIONS.

WITHOUT THEM I KNOW ALMOST 600 FAMILIES WHO DEPEND UPON THE  
TOGIAK HERRING MARKET WILL BE SEVERELY IMPACTED. WITHOUT THE  
JAPANESE LONGLINERS THE HERRING COOPERATIVE FISHERMEN WILL BE  
FACED WITH NO ASSURED MARKETS AND THIS COULD RESULT IN THE  
WASTAGE OF MUCH HERRING. PLEASE VOTE FOR THE NPL. THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

SINCERELY,

HAROLD SAMUELSON JR

DEC 86 5:25

8483  
AA  
TT

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# Telegram

DEC 86 3 4

07023 TDA DILLINGHAM ALASKA 20 12-09 1540 AST

PMS 274-4563

JAMES CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MGMT COUNCIL  
BOX 103136 00941  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

I SUPPORT THE JAPANESE LONGLINE ASSOCIATION IN GETTING THEIR 50,000  
TON ALLOCATION IN THE BERING SEA FOR THE 1987 SEASON.

RICK SILVESTER  
NORTHERN INSURANCE CONSULTANTS



Nome Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 670  
Nome, Alaska 99762  
December 8, 1986

North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
605 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Att: James Campbell

Dear Sir,

The Nome Chamber of Commerce promotes economic development in the Bering Straits Region.

We support the NPL Japanese Longliners 100%. We request you consider an allocation of bottom fish in their favor. The last two years of experience having them come into the Port of Nome has been an economic benefit to our Region, City of Nome, & Fisherman in the area.

Thank you for your consideration.



President Neil Colby  
Nome Chamber of Commerce

BSUC

Nome Chamber of Commerce

City of Nome

City of Elin

BSFCU

Nome Est. Comm.

Koyuk Elin Golovin Fishermen

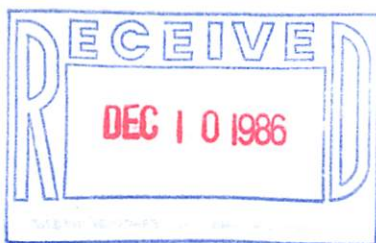


# Alaska State Legislature

## House of Representatives

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

December 9, 1986



James O. Campbell, Chairman  
North Pacific Fishery Management  
Council  
P.O. Box 103136  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Campbell:

We understand that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council will be considering foreign bottomfish allocations on December 11, 1986, and the decisions made by the Council may adversely impact the residents of Bristol Bay and Norton Sound.

Our concern is that failure by the Council to make sufficient Pacific Cod allocations to the North Pacific Longline Association will jeopardize future business relationships between the Japanese and Bristol Bay and Norton Sound herring and salmon fishermen.

Both fishing groups are in the process of implementing specific plans for the total Americanization of their joint venture operations, and this process cannot be realized without the continued cooperation and involvement of the Japanese longliners.

Both joint venture operations play an important role to the local economy of many Bristol Bay and Norton Sound communities, and we respectfully request that the Council gives its utmost consideration to our concerns.

Sincerely,

*Adelheid Herrmann*  
Adelheid Herrmann  
Representative  
District 26

*Fred Zharoff*  
Fred Zharoff  
Senator  
District N

Mr. Campbell  
December 9, 1986  
PAGE TWO

*Kay Wallis*  
Kay Wallis  
Representative  
District 24

*Frank Ferguson*  
Frank Ferguson  
Senator  
District L

*Al Adams* - LWC  
Al Adams  
Representative  
District 22

*Henry Springer*  
Henry Springer  
Representative-Elect  
District 23