

(Public hearing summary)

HOKUYO HAENAWA SASHIAMI KYOKAI

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION

January 21, 1978

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Mr. Harald E. Lokken

Chairman

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

P.O. Box 3136 DT

Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Lokken :

It was with great pleasure that I met you looking very fine as ever last night at the party of the Japan Fisheries Association.

I wish to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Association, our sincere appreciation for your kindness and understanding in giving the members of our Association permissions to operate in the Gulf of Alaska.

As was mentioned by Mr. H. Nakamura, our Vice-President, at the same party, we are sending two representatives to the coming Session of North Pacific Council to be held on 26th and 27th of January, 1978.

In this connection, we would like to seek your permission to participate and express our gratitude to you and your Council members for the kindness and understanding in granting us chances to continue fishing within the 200-mile zone, and further to comment on some of the serious problems which will surely confront our membership when the proposed Fishing Plans and quotas on our target species as well as on others incidentally taken become finalized and implemented.

For your information, the following are the two points we wish to bring to your and your Council member's attention for your full consideration.


1. While we are extremely appreciative of your latest decision reached at the 12th Meeting with respect to " the open area landward of the 500 m. isobath and west of 157 W. being designated to longline fishery for Pacific Cod ". We would earnestly request the earliest possible implementation of the decision as recommended.

In this light, your cooperation in expediting the U.S. government agencies involved such as State Department and Department of Commerce. is very much solicited.

2. We would also request regarding the matters on Pacific cod longlining in this area that special provisions including allowable rate of incidental catch and quotas be made particularly for handling of the species incidentally caught exclusive of those prohibited species such as other flounders and other groundfish.

Your cooperation on the above will be highly appreciated.

Respectfully Yours,


Y. Okazaki
Chairman
North Pacific Longline - Gillnet
Association.

C.C : Jim Branson
Executive Director
North Pacific Regional
Fisheries Management Council.

Comment of the Japanese Tanner crab industry
Submitted on 26 January, 1978 at the Public Hearing of the 13th Plenary
Session of the North Pacific Management Council

Chairman, members of the Council, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Hiroyuki Kashiwagi speaking on behalf of the Japanese Tanner crab industry. I deeply thank you for this opportunity given us to once more express our opinion for consideration regarding the Tanner crab Plan for 1978. Since the Council meeting of August, 1977, we of the Japanese Tanner crab industry have been given several opportunities to comment upon the following points:

1. The Tanner crab resources of the eastern Bering Sea are exceedingly abundant.
2. OY must be set based upon a sufficiently rational basis.
3. In order to maintain the development of the C. bairdi market in Japan, it is necessary that Japanese fishermen supply C. bairdi.
4. That the Japanese fishery be allowed to operate in the same fishery area for C. bairdi in the future as it did in 1977.

Today we would like to say there is a necessity to bring to your attention a few points of the Japanese scientists and others concerning the establishment of MSY. Japanese scientists point out that the MSY for C. bairdi within the revised Tanner crab management plan for the eastern Bering Sea is much too low. It is also noted that using 0.4 applied in King crab as the exploitation rate for the catch greater than 135 mm (140 mm) legal size is a greatly underestimated utilization rate for C. bairdi. We understand that the MSY is something which must be set considering sufficient scientific information. We sincerely wish that the MSY be impartially and rationally decided based upon the articles and purpose of the G.I.F.A between the U.S. and Japan which prescribes to consider the necessity to protect against economic dislocation and recognize the historical achievement of our fishery.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Handwritten signature and initials in black ink, appearing to be 'H. Kashiwagi'.

document of the Japanese Fishery and Fisheries
Submitted on 28 January 1971 at the Public Hearing of the 1971 Advisory
Commission of the North Pacific Management Council

Chairman, members of the Council, ladies and gentlemen:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear on behalf of the Japanese Fishery and Fisheries industry. I deeply thank you for this opportunity given us to voice our views on our opinion for consideration regarding the Japanese Fishery and Fisheries since the Council meeting of August, 1970, and of the Japanese Fishery and Fisheries Law. I have given several opportunities to comment upon the following points:

1. The Japanese fishery resources of the eastern Bering Sea are exceedingly abundant.

2. It must be set based upon a sufficiently rational basis.

3. In order to maintain the development of the C. Bairdi market in Japan, it is necessary that Japanese fishermen supply C. Bairdi.

4. That the Japanese fishery be allowed to operate in the same fishery area for C. Bairdi as it did in 1970.

Today we would like to say there is a necessity to bring to your attention a few points of the Japanese scientists and others concerning the establishment of C. Bairdi. Japanese scientists point out that the C. Bairdi within the revised Japanese fishery management plan for the eastern Bering Sea is such as follows. It is also noted that using C. Bairdi applied in the crab as the exploitation rate for the eastern Bering Sea is (100%) local stock is a greatly underestimated utilization rate for C. Bairdi. We understand that such a C. Bairdi is something which will be considered sufficient scientific information. We sincerely wish that the C. Bairdi and rationality based upon the articles and purpose of the C.I.T.A. between the U.S. and Japan which prescribed to consider the necessity to protect against economic distortion and recession the historical development of our fishery.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Summarized statement of the public testimony of Mr. Tom Casey, Kodiak, Alaska, before the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Jan. 26, 1978:

Mr. Casey spoke in support of Council action in setting the TALFF at 15,000 mt for C. opilio north of 58 degrees North Latitude. He reiterated that the Council had acted in accordance with the law and had done the right thing.

Summarized statement of the public testimony of Mr. Ed Furia, Kodiak, Alaska, before the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Jan. 26, 1978:

Mr. Furia spoke in support of the argument presented by Mr. Casey (above) that the TALFF figure of 15,000 mt for C. opilio north of 58 degrees North Latitude was a good figure. Mr. Furia, often a spokesman for New England Fish Company, this time was acting as representative for the North Pacific Ocean Protein Corp.

Mr. Furia commented during the course of his remarks that after all the testimony that had been offered, and after all the deliberations, and that after all the guidelines had been set, he was disappointed to know that according to Mr. Walsh, a decision on Joint-ventures was still being postponed.

Summarized statement of the public testimony of Mr. H. Ostrosky, Naknek, Alaska, before the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Jan. 26, 1978.

Mr. Ostrosky spoke briefly about matters pertaining to national policy on fishery matters.

Statements of Mr. Sadayuki Kashiwagi and Mr. Y. Okazaki are appended.

Summarized statement of the public testimony of Mr. Lawrence Brodie, Washington, D.C., before the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Jan. 26, 1978:

Mr. Brodie spoke briefly on the question of "Can the OY figure be considered on the basis of economics only?" and indicated the Dept. of Commerce needs a record they can stand on.