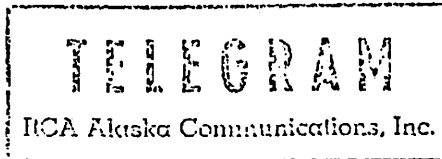


AGENDA ITEM 8  
May 1977 meeting



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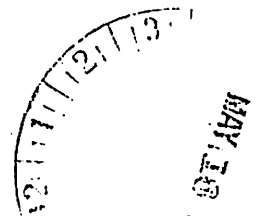
PMS THE HON ELMER RASMUSEN

*NISA*  
BOX 600 01521

ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501

RE UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA REPRESENTING 20 FISHERMENS ORGANIZATIONS COMPRISING A MEMBERSHIP OF APPROXIMATELY 4,000 FISHERMEN URGE YOU TO RECOGNIZE VALUE OF DIRECT PURCHASE BY FOREIGN COMPANIES INTERESTED IN BUYING BOTTOMFISH FROM ALASKAN FISHERMEN. ALASKAN PROCESSORS NOT PRESENTLY CAPABLE OF PROCESSING AND MARKETING BOTTOMFISH IN VOLUME. RE: PUBLIC LAW 94-265, TO DISPLACE FOREIGN FISHERMEN FROM BOTTOMFISH STOCKS WE MUST ESTABLISH HARVEST CAPABILITY. ONLY IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE MARKET RESTS IN FOREIGN PURCHASE. ALASKA FISHERIES COUNCIL HAS ENDORSEED THIS CONCEPT AS INTERIM MEASURE UNTIL DOMESTIC PROCESSORS ARE IN THE POSITION TO PROCESS AND MARKET. THE UFA ENDORSES THIS CONCEPT. THE UFA URGES YOU TO LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN ON THIS APPROACH SINCE IT COULD BE OF IMMENSE VALUE TO ALASKA FISHERMEN WHO OTHERWISE WOULD NOT HAVE A MARKET.

PHILIP DANIEL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR UNITED FISHERMEN  
OF ALASKA



# Alaska Communications

# Telegram

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## TELEGRAM

To

May 16, 1977

The Honorable Juanita Kreps  
Secretary of Commerce  
Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20230

Re my policy statement of March 8, 1977, on file with NMFS, Washington.

This telegram reconfirms the State of Alaska's position regarding developmental fisheries on those fisheries resources which are currently underutilized or non-utilized by U.S. citizens. Alaskan fishermen have expressed their desire to enter the groundfish and herring fisheries off of Alaska to an extent that would soon replace foreign fishing effort. P.L. 94-265 grants U.S. citizens first preference to the fisheries resources within the FCZ and states that only that which is excess to U.S. capacity may be granted to foreign nations. Therefore, to displace foreign fishermen in the FCZ, U.S. fishermen must establish harvest capabilities.

Sale of these non-utilized or underutilized resources to foreign nations through joint venture and/or U.S. agents on an interim basis, I stress interim basis, should be permitted to the extent that domestic processing and marketing capabilities do not exist and in a manner designed to foster rather than inhibit such domestic capability. This policy should relate only to underutilized and developing fisheries and not to those fisheries that are fully developed, i.e., salmon, halibut, crab, etc. Surely it is preferable that U.S. fishermen at least be given the opportunity to catch these resources rather than having the resource both caught and processed by foreign fleets.

While our fishermen should have such an opportunity, consideration should also be given to incentives or other arrangements to encourage the development of domestic or shore processing capability. Your favorable consideration of our viewpoint is requested.

Jay S. Hammond  
Governor of Alaska



1220 DEXTER HORTON BLDG., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 • (206) 624-4344 • TELEX: 32-9445

JAY S. CAGE, *President*

May 24, 1977

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson,  
Chairman,  
North Pacific Fishery  
Management Council,  
P.O. Box 600,  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Elmer:

At the last council meeting, I verbally expressed my concern and the concern of my company over American fishermen being permitted to deliver to foreign vessels. It is our firm belief that one of the tenets of the 200 mile law is to provide a mechanism for the United States industry to develop ways of processing and marketing those species of fish within the 200 mile zone that heretofore have not been exploited by U.S. processors.

It seems to us totally unrealistic to grant permission to foreign vessels to receive fish and at the same time, for the United States processors to acquire capital in order to meet the challenge presented by the enactment of the 200 mile law.

Moreover, it seems totally inconsistent for the United States industry to attempt to do this, knowing full well that foreign vessels operating outside U.S. jurisdiction totally escape United States law and regulatory agencies, whose regulations we must comply with. (EPA, FDA, OSHA, etc.) Ironically, a large part of the market is in the United States and I cannot see how U.S. processors could realistically compete with foreign producers.

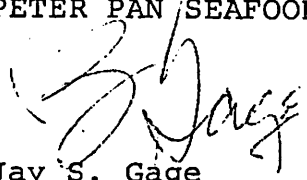
Many coastal towns in Alaska are dependent on local fish processing facilities and certainly, one of our goals is to try and make such facilities year-around operations, to the extent possible. For example, at our King Cove location, we are rebuilding our plant which was destroyed by fire last year. Reconstruction has already begun. It is our present intent to buy ground fish at King Cove in 1978. But, my concerns as

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson  
North Pacific Fishery  
Management Council  
May 24, 1977  
Page Two

outlined above, certainly jeopardize the success of this venture and I would urge the council to think through the long range ramifications of approving such permits, as obviously the precedent would be established and every other species presently processed at shore plants would be in jeopardy.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER PAN SEAFOODS, INC.

  
Jay S. Gage  
President

P. S. I cannot personally attend this meeting and would respectfully ask that this letter be entered into the record.

----- Jay S. Gage

cc: Donald McKernan  
Douglas Eaton  
Harold Lokken  
Charles Meacham  
Henry Eaton  
Clem Tillion  
Frank Haw  
James Brooks  
John Donaldson  
Harry Rietze  
Jan Riffe  
Rear Admiral J.B. Hayes  
John Harville  
Lorry Nakatsu ✓

Summary of 34 Foreign Permit Applications  
Received May 26, 1977

South Korea -- One Application

Reefer OYANG HO No. 70 to operate in Bering Sea and Aleutian area -- according to Korean Embassy would transport herring under contract to a Japanese firm which would purchase the herring from U.S. fishermen.

Japan -- 22 Applications

Pot fishing vessel KUROSHIO MARU No. 27 to operate in independent tanner crab and snail fisheries in Bering Sea and Aleutians area -- apparently addition of snail fishing for NMFS records show currently permitted for independent tanner crab fishery.

Twenty-one (21) reefers and cargo vessels to support Japanese fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutians and the Gulf of Alaska area.

U.S.S.R. -- 11 Applications

Four stern trawlers to operate in Bering Sea and Aleutian area trawl fishery.

Two stern trawlers to operate in Gulf of Alaska area trawl fishery.

One stern trawler MYS DALNY to operate in Gulf of Alaska trawl fishery -- apparently a research vessel, it shows, 15 scientists aboard and projects catch of only 300 mt of Atka mackerel, flounders, and pollock.

One research vessel, side trawler, ADLER to operate in Bering Sea and Aleutians area -- projected catches for research include crab and shrimp.

Two patrol vessels ZVEZDA RYBAKA and NARVAL to operate in Bering Sea and Aleutians area -- also to supply food and stores.

One patrol vessel NEREIDA to operate in Washington-California area -- did not apply for Alaska areas.